

FACT SHEETS OSTRAVA 2019

City of Ostrava: facts and figures

June 2019

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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:	82,2
<i>arable land</i>	<i>50,4</i>
<i>hop fields</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>vineyards</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>gardens</i>	<i>17,5</i>
<i>orchards</i>	<i>0,5</i>
<i>grassland</i>	<i>13,7</i>
non-farmland	132,1
<i>forest land</i>	<i>24,8</i>
<i>water surfaces</i>	<i>9,4</i>
<i>built-up areas and courtyards</i>	<i>18,6</i>
<i>other area</i>	<i>79,3</i>

Source: CSO (as at 31 December 2018)

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	495,2 mm
Average annual temperature	10,7°C
Average temperature, January	2,5°C
Average temperature, July	20,8°C

Source: CHMI (Ostrava, 2018)

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

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

- Sale of 35 ha in Hrušov: Contera Management will develop the land into a new industrial zone and create over 700 jobs
- Implementation of the pilot phase of a bikesharing project.
- Club Academy Ostrava: Start of construction of a football academy for talented players from all over the region.
- Announcement of architectural-urbanistic competition for the Ostrava Concert Hall.
- Establishment of Ostrava Theatre Archive – a unique project of European importance.
- Completion of the 1st stage of the renovation of the Jiří Myron Theatre (renovation of the facade, opening of the new “Theatre 12”, the “National House” café, etc.).
- The University of Ostrava managed to obtain European funding for the construction of a new university facility at Černá louka in Ostrava.
- 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.

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	298,335
Czech Republic Citizens	287,265
- of which men	138,927
- of which women	148,338
Foreigners	11,070
Population of Municipalities within the administrative district of Ostrava*	32,396
Czech Republic Citizens	32,155
- of which men	15,789
- of which women	16,366
Foreigners	232
Population density per km²	1,393

* Overview of municipalities: Čavisov, Dolní Lhota, Horní Lhota, Klímkovice, Olbramice, Stará Ves nad Ondřejnicí, Šenov, Václavovice, Velká Polom, Vratimov, Vřesina, Zbyslavice.

Source: OCA (as at 1st January 2019)

Population of the Moravian-Silesian Region	1,203,299
- of which men	590,516
- of which women	612,783
Population density per km²	222

Source: CZSO – Statistical bulletin – Moravian-Silesian Region – Q1 to Q4 of 2018 (5 April 2019)

Foreigners in the Moravian-Silesian Region	26,435
Index 2017/2016	1.03%
Foreigners in the Czech Republic	524,142

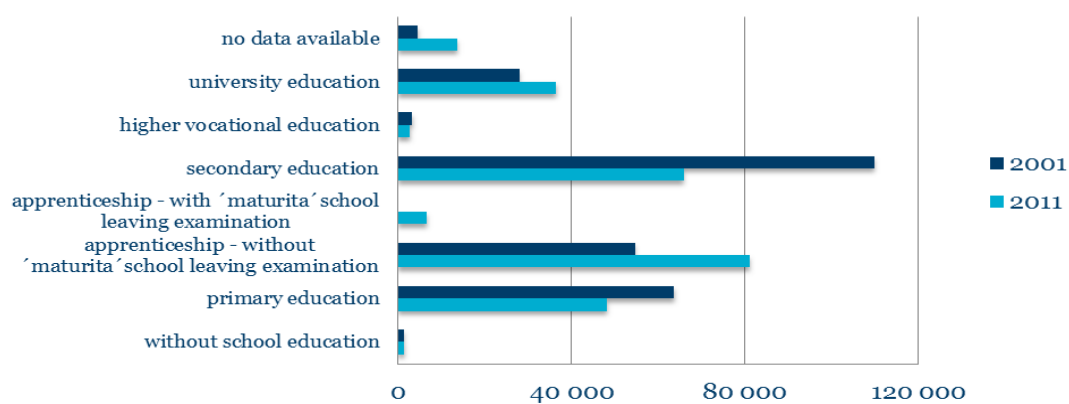
Source: CSO (as at 31 December 2017)

3.2. Overview of inhabitants by age

Age	Number of inhabitants	% of population
Total	289,128	100.0
Pre-working age (0 – 14 years)	43,376	15.0
Working age (15 – 64 years)	188,202	65.1
Retired (65 +)	57,550	19.9
0 - 9	28,861	10.0
10 - 19	27,177	9.4
20 - 29	33,249	11.5
30 - 39	40,866	14.1
40 - 49	44,947	15.5
50 - 59	37,968	13.1
60 - 69	36,719	12.7
70 - 79	27,721	9.6
80 +	11,620	4.0

Source: CSO (as at 31 December 2018)

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 2019					
Municipal District	Czech citizens up to age 15	Czech citizens age 15 +	Czech citizens total	Foreign citizens	Resident total
Hošťálkovice	238	1,447	1,685	24	1,709
Hrabová	518	3,262	3,780	92	3,872
Krásné Pole	418	2,278	2,696	29	2,725
Lhotka	224	1,139	1,363	8	1,371
Mariánské Hory a Hulváky	1,675	10,090	11,765	660	12,425
Martinov	136	1,019	1,155	13	1,168
Michálkovice	543	2,839	3,382	76	3,458
Moravská Ostrava a Přívoz	5,480	31,296	36,776	2,246	39,022
Nová Bělá	347	1,785	2,132	51	2,183
Nová Ves	116	609	725	17	742
Ostrava-Jih	13,230	87,696	100,926	3,630	104,556
Petřkovice	469	2,754	3,223	39	3,262
Plesná	203	1,258	1,461	25	1,486
Polanka nad Odrou	735	4,290	5,025	44	5,069
Poruba	8,135	55,492	63,627	1,627	65,254
Proskovice	176	1,046	1,222	29	1,251
Pustkovec	162	1,137	1,299	22	1,321
Radvanice a Bartovice	897	5,391	6,288	228	6,516
Slezská Ostrava	3,479	17,215	20,694	1,064	21,758
Stará Bělá	682	3,433	4,115	58	4,173
Svinov	579	3,750	4,329	149	4,478
Třebovice	262	1,659	1,921	24	1,945
Vítkovice	1 525	6,151	7,676	915	8,591
Total	40,229	247,036	287,265	11,070	298,335

Source: OCA (as at 1 January 2019)

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 2018/2019

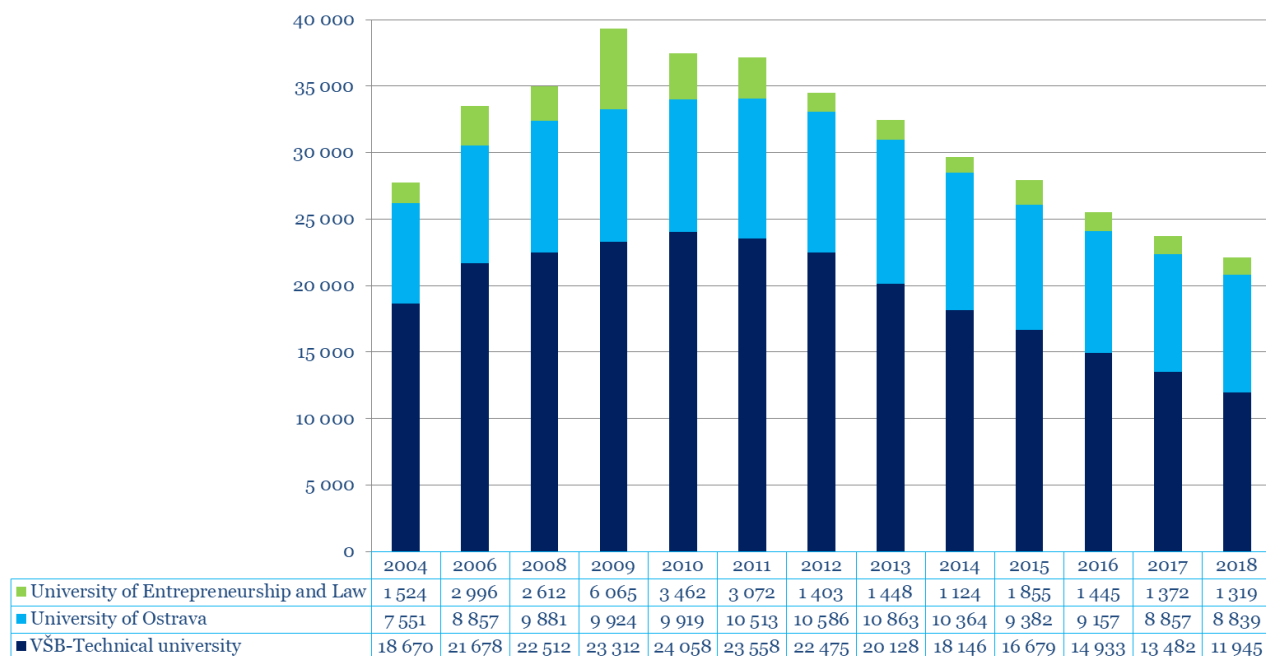
Type of school	Number of	
	Schools in category	Children/pupils/students as of 30 September 2018
Nursery schools / kindergartens	99	10,228
- of which private	16	414
Primary schools	86	27,119
- of which private	10	758
Primary art schools	14	7,117
- of which private	1	23
Secondary schools	43	16,694
- of which private	17	3,708
secondary education	1	52
- of which private	0	0
secondary education with vocational qualification	13	2,828
<i>of which secondary schools providing*</i>	4	686
secondary education with "maturita"	43	13,814
- of which private	17	3,022
- grammar school education	16	5,422
- of which private	7	866
Conservatories	1	365
- of which private	0	0
Higher vocational schools	6	1,712
- of which private	4	846
Universities	3	22,103
- of which private	1	1,319

* selected schools can simultaneously provide more types of secondary education

Source: MSR (as at 30 September 2018), universities

4.2. Universities in Ostrava

4.2.1. University student numbers



Source: individual universities

4.2.2. VŠB – Technical University of Ostrava

Faculty	Number of students in academic year 2018/2019	Number of graduates in 2018
Economics	2,684	848
Civil Engineering	1,656	563
Mechanical Engineering	2,251	479
Electrical Engineering and Computer Science	1,834	414
Mining and Geology	1,277	333
Metallurgy and Materials Engineering	1,091	339
Safety Engineering	1,009	220
University degree programmes	143	50
Total	11,945	3,246

Source: VŠB – Technical University of Ostrava (2018)

4.2.3. University of Ostrava

Faculty	number of students in academic year 2018/2019	Number of graduates in 2018
Arts	1,984	415
Education	2,412	632
Science	1,608	314
Medicine	1,777	364
Social Studies	615	158
Fine Arts	443	129
Total	8,839	2,012

Source: University of Ostrava (2018)

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

Field	number of students in academic year 2018/2019	Number of graduates in 2018
applied informatics	139	15
economics for managers	52	19
law in business	158	16
law in public administration	135	11
entrepreneurship	539	189
business and management in business and services	172	22
marketing communication	31	0
private-law studies	93	17
Total	1,319	289

Source: University of Entrepreneurship and Law (2018)

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. Nowadays, with the advent of modern technology, the face of the region and the city is sharply changing, with the emergence of new attractive business segments creating highly skilled jobs.

The overall economic situation in the Czech Republic in 2018 can be characterized by the following factors:

- Gross domestic product increased by 2.9% in 2018. The year-on-year dynamics thus weakened compared to the previous year. The dominant driver of economic growth was domestic demand, especially consumption, which grew by 3.3%. At the same time, the investment activity of households, non-financial corporations and government institutions has strengthened. Total gross fixed capital formation expenditure increased by 10.4% last year.
- The value of exports of goods increased by 3.4% last year. The slowdown in year-on-year dynamics can be associated with lower growth in exports to Germany and also with the first decline in the value of motor vehicle exports since 2009. On the other hand, exports to smaller destinations such as the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden strengthened. Exports of computers, electronic and optical equipment grew significantly (15.7%).
- In 2018, the domestic labour market experienced its peak. The number of employees last year increased by 1.6%, similarly as in the previous three years. In Q4, 5.45 million people worked in the Czech Republic, most in modern history. The year-on-year growth of employment by 83 thousand persons was mainly due to higher involvement of formerly economically inactive persons. The general unemployment rate was close to 2%, but declined only slightly during 2018. Nevertheless, the Czech Republic continued to be the country with the lowest unemployment rate in the EU; it placed also due to the high number of vacancies.
- Unsatisfied demand for workers led to a further increase in labour costs in the economy. Growth of the average wage grew for the fifth consecutive year (to 8.1%), but in Q4 2018 it slowed down slightly (6.9%). This was mainly due to developments in the sectors

dominated by the public sector, but a slowdown was also seen in the non-financial corporations sector.

- In 2018, the average annual inflation rate was 2.1%, down by 0.4 percentage point from 2017.

The results of the statistics in the Moravian-Silesian Region for 2018 illustrate the continuing good situation on the domestic labour market. In the Moravian-Silesian Region, however, the year-on-year growth rate of wages (7.7 %) is the third lowest in comparison with other regions. The average wage in the region in 2018 was CZK 28,801, up CZK 2,066 from the same period last year. Changes in wage developments in the region were accompanied by changes in employment. Entities based in the Moravian-Silesian Region employed almost 440,000 persons (FTEs) in Q4 2018, which was the third highest number among regions (after Prague and South Moravia). Compared to the same period of 2017, the number of employees was 0.8% higher (+3.6 thousand persons).

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: CSO: <https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/vyvoj-ekonomiky-ceske-republiky-rok-2018>; <https://www.czso.cz/csu/xt/prumerna-mzda-v-moravskoslezskem-kraji-v-1-az-4-ctvrtleti-2018>

5.1. Business entities by main economic activity (CZ-NACE Classification) in 2018

Sector	MS Region	Ostrava
Total	256,871	79,317
<i>of which:</i>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	11,144	1,308
Industry (total)	32,619	9,051
Construction	28,592	7,462
Wholesale and retail, vehicle repair and maintenance	55,474	18,116
Transport and warehousing	6,190	1,907
Catering and hospitality	12,889	3,602
Information and communication services	3,354	1,325
Banking and insurance	6,286	2,015
Real-estate services	13,455	6,207
Professional, scientific and technical activities	32,971	11,060
Administrative and support activities	4,777	1,842
Public administration and defence, mandatory social insurance	821	66
Education	4,388	1,372
Health and social care	3,467	1,080
Culture, entertainment and recreation	6,654	2,047
Other	22,235	6,738
	0	0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0
Uncategorized	11,554	4,119

Source: CSO (as at 31 December 2018)

5.2. Business entities by legal status in Ostrava, 2018

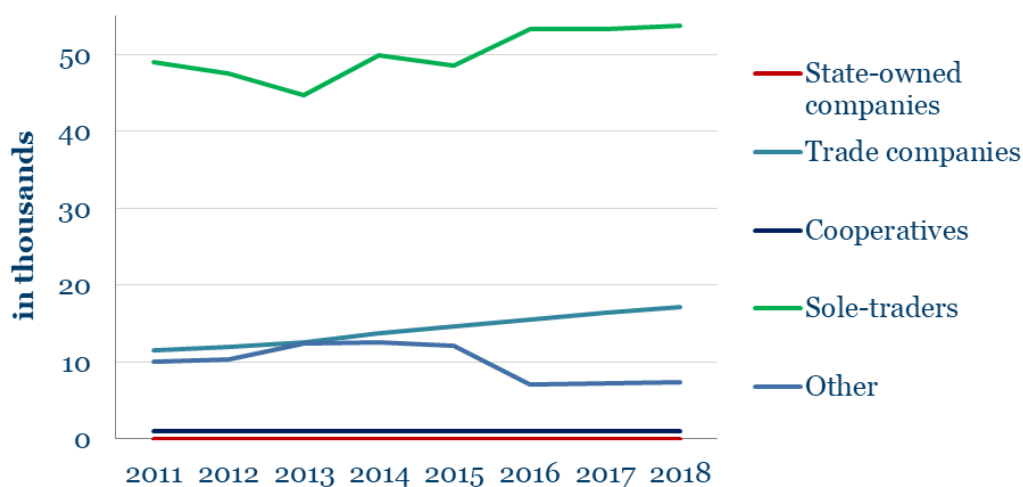
Legal status	
State-owned companies	4
Trade Companies	17,231
Cooperatives	1,060
Sole-traders	53,687
Other (budgetary organizations, contributory organizations, foundations, schools, foreign citizens, associations, church organizations, etc.)	7,335
Total	79,317

Source: CSO (as at 31 December 2018)

5.3. Trends in the structure of business entities by legal status in Ostrava, 2011–2018

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
State-owned companies	9	9	7	6	6	5	5	4
Trade Companies	11,584	12,048	12,561	13,746	14,659	15,605	16,485	17,231
Cooperatives	1,046	1,080	1,069	1,083	1,082	1,071	1,066	1,060
Sole-traders	49,002	47,520	44,768	49,972	48,595	53,300	53,348	53,687
Other	10,112	10,288	12,451	12,565	12,090	7,103	7,203	7,335

Source: CSO (as at 31 December)



5.4. Largest employers in Ostrava (number of employees)

Name of employer	number of employees as of 31st December					sector	website
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		
ArcelorMittal Ostrava, a. s.	4,126	4,089	4,096	3,961	4,093	Metallurgy	www.arcelormittal.com/ostrava
Fakultní nemocnic Ostrava	3,245	3,270	3,288	3,348	3,423	Health care	www.fno.cz
VŠB-TU Ostrava	2,806	2,555	2,571	2,604	2,675	vzdělávání	www.vsb.cz
Tieto Czech s. r. o.	2,081	2,035	2,198	2,065	2,325	Trade	www.tieto.cz
Městská nemocnice Ostrava	1,954	1,976	2,006	2,004	2,061	Health care	www.mnof.cz
Dopravní podnik Ostrava, a. s.	1,875	1,889	1,899	1,961	1,956	Transport and communication	www.dpo.cz
KES - kabelové a elektronické systémy, s. r. o.	1,401	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,621	Automotive	www.kes.cz
SUNGWOO HITECH, s. r. o.	820	1,150	1,384	1,621	1,557	Automotive	www.swhitech.com
Česká pošta, s. p., Severní Morava	1,481	1,510	1,490	1,586	1,374	Transport and communication	www.ceskaposta.cz
Ostravská univerzita v Ostravě	1,185	1,203	1,176	1,197	1,232	Education	www.osu.cz
H R U Š K A, spol. s r. o.	1,279	1,301	1,198	1,030	1,190	Trade	http://hruska.info
VÍTKOVICE HEAVY MACHINERY, a. s.	1,124	1,171	1,184	1,232	882	Engineering	www.vitkovicemachinery.com
BREMBO Czech, s. r. o.	1,019	962	901	867	989	Automotive	www.brembo.com
VÍTKOVICE STEEL, a. s.	610	784	882	980	938	Metallurgy	www.vitkovicesteel.com
ArcelorMittal Tubular Products Ostrava, a. s.	1,098	899	926	939	893	Metallurgy	www.arcelormittal.com/ostrava

Vítkovická nemocnice, a. s.	644	680	762	801	838	Health care	http://nemocnicevitkovice.agel.cz
Maxion Wheels Czech s.r.o.	585	586	608	726	851	Automotive	www.hayes-lemmerz.com
ITT Holdings Czech Republic, s.r.o.	481	511	549	540	636	Automotive	www.itt.cz
Třinecké železářny, a. s., provoz VT	648	691	680	642	682	Metallurgy	www.trz.cz
ArcelorMittal Engineering Products Ostrava, a. s.	699	676	671	661	633	Metallurgy	www.arcelormittal.com
Hutní montáže, a. s.	745	685	597	376	512	Metal products and structures (except machinery)	www.hutni-montaze.cz
OKK Koksovny, a. s.	492	541	522	461	516	Processing of solid and gaseous fuels	www.koksovny.cz
PEGATRON Czech, s. r. o.	1,364	1,203	831	25	474	Electrical engineering	www.asus.cz

Source: Labour Office Ostrava

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

Name of employer	number of employees as of 31st December					sector	home country / foreign participation
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		
ArcelorMittal Ostrava, a. s.	4,126	4,089	4,096	3,961	4,093	Metallurgy	Switzerland
Tieto Czech s. r. o.	2,081	2,035	2,198	2,065	2,325	Trade	Finland
KES - kabelové a elektronické systémy, s. r. o.	820	1,150	1,384	1,621	1,436	Automotive	Austria
SUNGWOO HITECH, s. r. o.	1,481	1,510	1,490	1,586	1,557	Automotive	South Korea
BREMBO Czech, s. r. o.	610	784	882	980	989	Metallurgy	Italy
VÍTKOVICE STEEL, a. s.	1,098	899	926	939	938	Automotive	Russia
Maxion Wheels Czech s.r.o.	644	680	762	801	851	Banking	USA
ITT Holdings Czech Republic, s. r. o.	585	586	608	726	636	Automotive	Italy
Veolia Energie ČR, a.s.	718	729	686	679	688	Energy	Czech/France
MONETA Money Bank, a. s.	759	794	815	621	704	Automotive	USA
Albert Česká republika, s.r.o.	418	621	540	533	502	Trade	The Netherlands
Telefónica O2 Czech Republic, a. s.	375	309	528	510	501	Transport and communication	Spain
PEGATRON Czech, s. r. o.	492	541	522	461	474	Electrical engineering	Taiwan
Tesco Stores ČR, a. s.	415	391	378	387	393	Trade	United Kingdom
Ostravské vodárny a kanalizace, a. s.	385	386	382	386	383	Services	Czech/France
BorsodChem MCHZ, s. r. o.	358	360	360	375	379	Trade	China
GLOBUS ČR, k. s.	376	380	375	365	342	Trade	Germany
Kaufland ČR, v. o. s.	406	396	395	340	324	Chemistry	Germany

Source: Labour Office Ostrava

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

number of employees as of 31st December						
Name of employer	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	home country / foreign participation
ALPINE Bau CZ, s. r. o.	156	159	146	127	122	Austria
EUROVIA CS, a. s.	141	134	130	131	120	France
STRABAG, a. s., odštěpný závod Ostrava	73	75	115	94	95	Austria / Germany

Source: Labour Office Ostrava

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 2018, there were **12,341 job seekers** in Ostrava.

The number of registered persons who could apply for one job vacancy in the district of Ostrava at the end of 2018 stabilized at 1.9, while the **average for the Czech Republic is 0.7 persons per job vacancy.**

The share of unemployed persons in Ostrava in December 2018 was 5.2%, which means a year-on-year decline of 1.7 percentage points. In terms of the share of unemployed persons in all districts of the Czech Republic, in 2018 Ostrava was 3rd (April to October) to 6th (January to March and December). In the total number of registered job seekers, the **district of Ostrava placed second of all districts of the Czech Republic throughout 2018.**

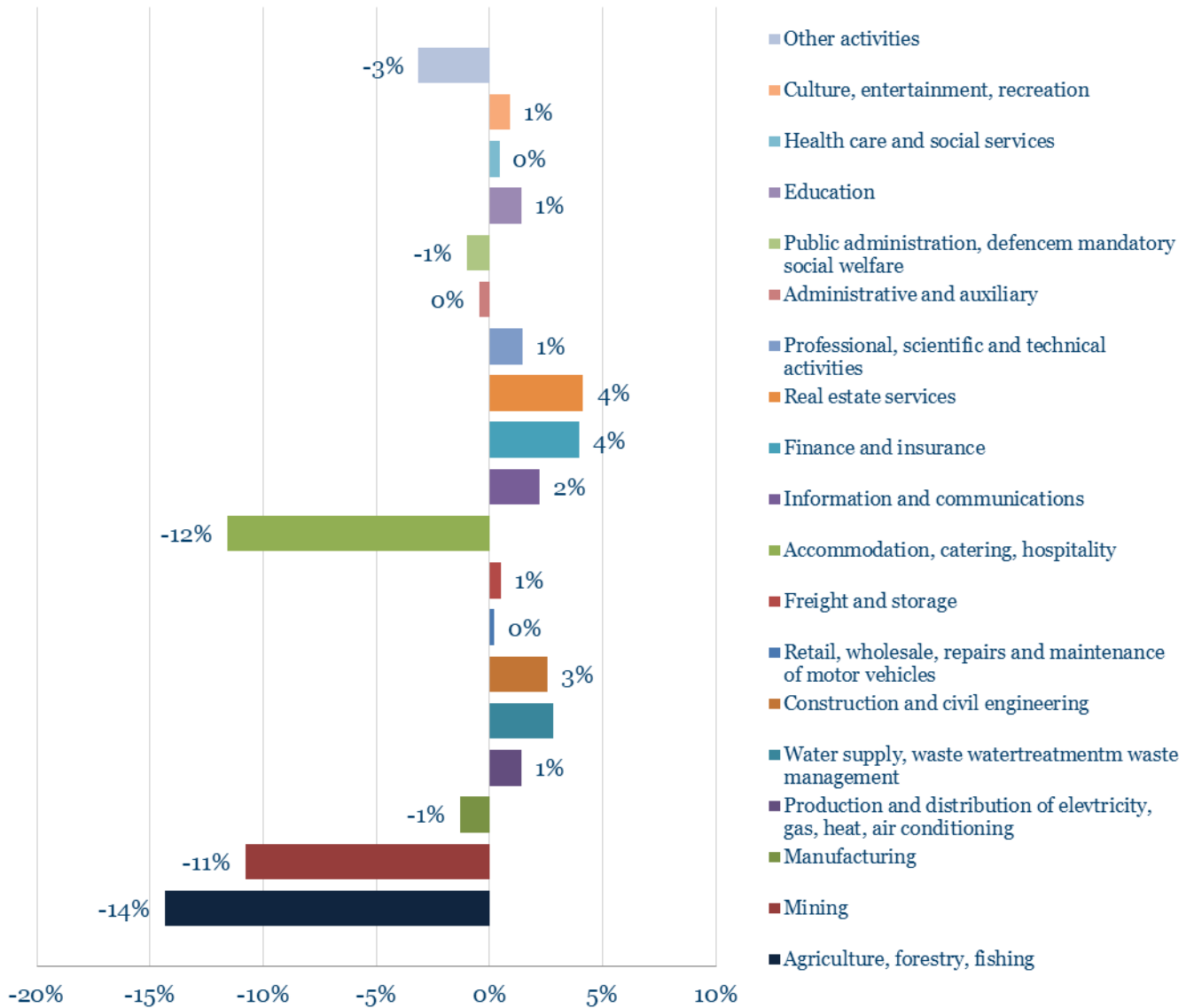
Source: Analysis of the state and development of the labour market in the Ostrava district in 2017 and the expected development in 2019

**6.1. Labour force in Ostrava by sector in 2014 – 2018:
number of employees, (in companies with 26 or more
employees)**

Sector	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	265	258	242	237	203
Mining	292	297	281	278	248
Manufacturing	30,140	30,262	30,153	29,723	29,334
Production and distribution of electricity, gas, heat, air conditioning	1,719	1,719	1,718	1,712	1,736
Water supply, waste water treatment waste management	1,954	1,928	2,076	2,076	2,134
Construction and civil engineering	3,434	3,197	2,978	2,809	2,881
Retail, wholesale, repairs and maintenance of motor vehicles	6,209	6,276	6,361	6,463	6,478
Freight and storage	7,098	7,115	7,265	7,280	7,317
Accommodation, catering, hospitality	675	708	689	742	656
Information and communications	4,623	4,711	5,466	4,884	4,992
Finance and insurance	2,619	2,586	2,571	2,432	2,528
Real estate services	791	783	779	772	804
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,975	1,962	2,019	1,830	1,857
Administrative and auxiliary	5,112	4,952	5,100	4,505	4,486
Public administration, defence, mandatory social welfare	7,969	8,026	8,344	8,627	8,541
Education	10,989	10,807	10,925	11,136	11,292
Health care and social services	9,808	9,887	10,012	10,054	10,098
Culture, entertainment, recreation	1,686	1,704	1,751	1,756	1,772
Other activities	974	943	933	1,079	1,045
Total	98,332	98,121	99,663	98,395	98,402

Source: Labour Office Ostrava (as at 31 December)

Year-on-year changes in unemployment in individual sectors (comparing 2018 and 2017)



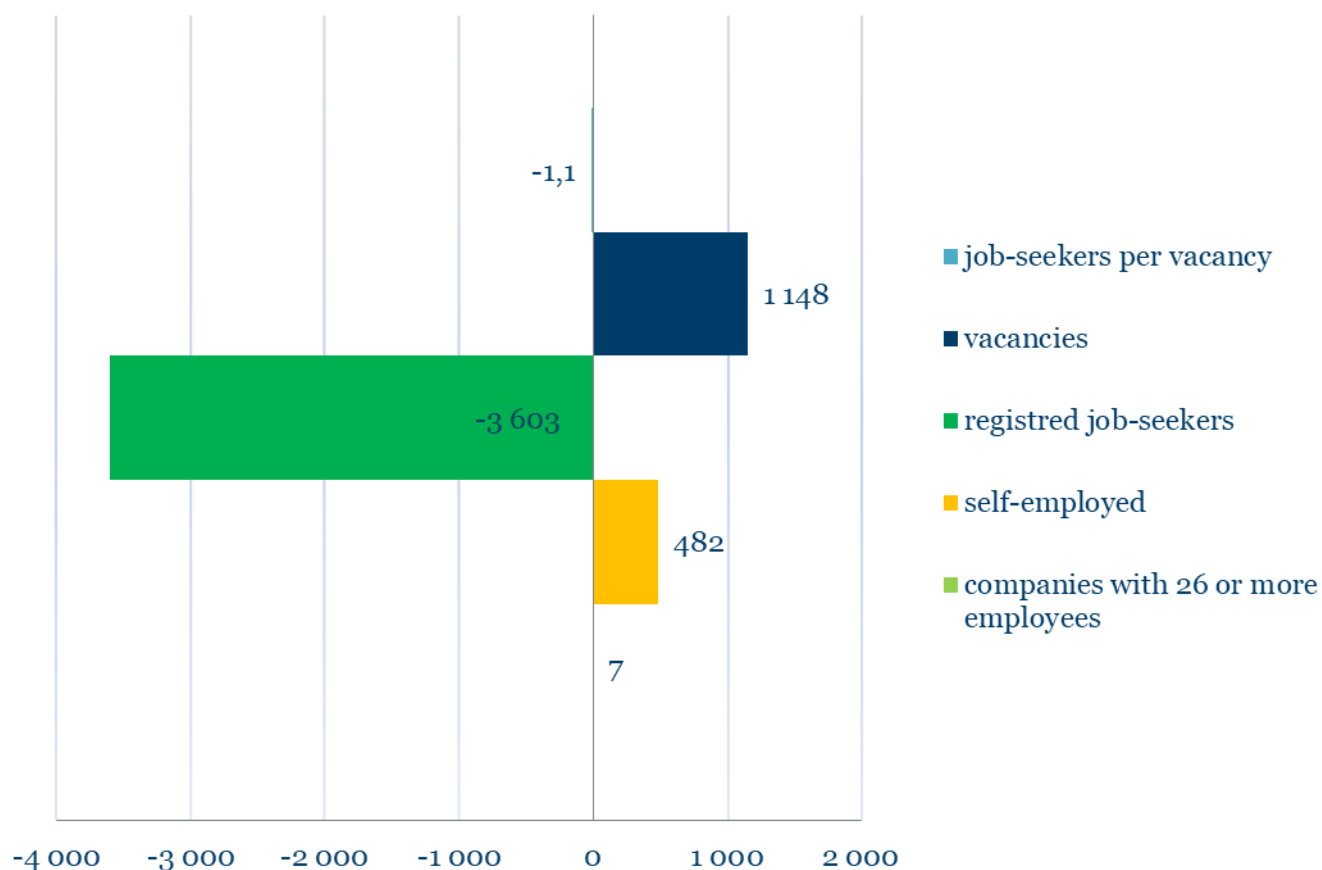
Source: Labour Office Ostrava (2017, 2018); own processing

6.2. Development of the labour market in the district of Ostrava in 2014 – 2018

total number	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
companies with 26 or more employees	98,332	98,121	99,663	98,395	98,402
self-employed	24,452	24,246	24,137	24,259	24,741
registered job-seekers	25,110	22,754	20,496	15,944	12,341
vacancies	2,155	3,939	4,389	5,355	6,503
job-seekers per vacancy	11.7	5.8	4.7	3.0	1.9

Source: Labour Office Ostrava

Year on year changes in workforce (comparing 2018 and 2017)

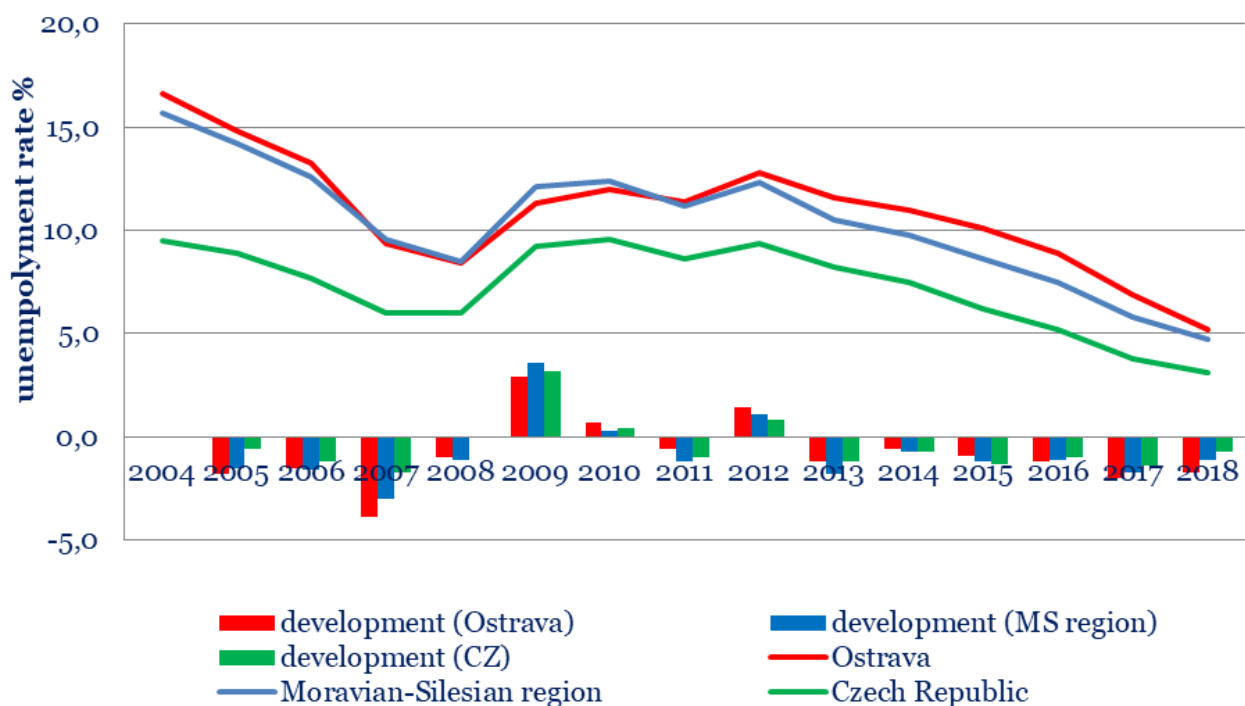


Source: Labour Office Ostrava (2016, 2017), own processing

6.3. Unemployment rate in 2004–2018 and year-on-year development of the unemployment rate

		as at 31 December, in %														
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Ostrava		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	5.2
MS Region		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	4.7
Čzech Republic		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	3.1

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



6.4. Job applicants in Ostrava by age, 2014 – 2018

age	31.12.2014		31.12.2015		31.12.2016		31.12.2017		31.12.2018	
	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%
up to 19	906	3.61	846	3.72	818	3.99	598	3.75	473	3.83
20 - 24	2,495	9.94	1,974	8.68	1,620	7.90	1,071	6.72	752	6.09
25 - 29	2,787	11.10	2,477	10.89	2,099	10.24	1,429	8.96	1,097	8.89
30 - 34	2,671	10.64	2,397	10.53	2,071	10.10	1,499	9.40	1,112	9.01
35 - 39	3,227	12.85	2,779	12.21	2,426	11.84	1,717	10.77	1,258	10.19
40 - 44	2,952	11.76	2,719	11.95	2,436	11.89	1,900	11.92	1,382	11.20
45 - 49	2,783	11.08	2,565	11.27	2,271	11.08	1,779	11.16	1,385	11.22
50 - 54	2,879	11.47	2,696	11.85	2,537	12.38	2,111	13.24	1,624	13.16
55 - 59	3,133	12.48	2,885	12.68	2,691	13.13	2,284	14.33	1,793	14.53
60 - 64	1,237	4.93	1,355	5.95	1,439	7.02	1,454	9.12	1,336	10.83
65 +	40	0.16	61	0.27	88	0.43	102	0.64	129	1.05
total	25,110	100	22,754	100	20,496	100	15,944	100	12,341	100

Source: Labour Office Ostrava

6.5. Job applicants in Ostrava by education, 2014 – 2018

level of education (according to ISCED 97)	31.12.2014		31.12.2015		31.12.2016		31.12.2017		31.12.2018	
	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%
No education	307	1.2	330	1.5	307	1.2	330	1.5	449	3,6
Basic education	8,853	35.3	8,218	36.1	8,853	35.3	8,218	36.1	4,466	36,2
Secondary vocational	9,923	39.5	8,682	38.2	9,923	39.5	8,682	38.2	4,556	36,9
Secondary vocational with "maturita" school leaving examination	3,938	15.7	3,550	15.6	3,938	15.7	3,550	15.6	1,802	14,6
Secondary general	655	2.6	559	2.5	655	2.6	559	2.5	279	2,3
Tertiary	1,434	5.7	1,415	6.2	1,434	5.7	1,415	6.2	789	6,4
Total	25,110	100	22,754	100	25,110	100	22,754	100	12,341	100

Source: Labour Office Ostrava

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

Despite the **excellent labour market situation, in 2018**, too, the registered unemployment exceeded the number of vacancies twice. **Still, it is hard to find the required job seekers for some professions. As a result, recruiters must keep hiring foreign nationals.**

Foreigners apply for an employee card at embassies or at the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic (Department of Asylum and Migration Policy). In these cases, the Labour Offices only carry out a labour market test and record the notification of commencement, failure to commence or early termination of the foreigner's work.

Employment permits may only be issued by Labour Offices to foreigners in the following cases: Section 89(2) and (4) of the Employment Act, and pursuant to Sections 92, 95, 96 and 97 of the Employment Act.

Last year, the Labour Office in Ostrava recorded a huge increase in short-term work permits, especially for Ukrainians, mainly to the industrial zone in Ostrava-Hrabová. Most of the positions are assembly line workers, assembly workers of mechanical equipment, cleaners and auxiliary workers, etc.

As of 31 December 2018, a total of 9,026 EU/EEA and Swiss citizens were registered in the Moravian-Silesian Region, of which 5,219 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 721 at the end of last year (especially Polish citizens, +826 and Slovak citizens, + 157).

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, system administrators and computer network administrators, physicians, bricklayers, customer contact centre staff, metal working machine operators, office workers, adjusting workers, university and higher vocational school

teachers, truck drivers, auxiliary handling workers, data entry workers, computer programmers, cleaners and vendors.

In late 2018, a total of 633 foreign nationals were also legally employed **in the district of Ostrava** (most of them being of Ukrainian nationality). Since the end of 2017, the number of these foreigners has increased by 467. Foreign nationals from countries outside the European Union, with the exception of Ostrava-Hrabová Industrial Zone , mostly work on a temporary work permit for companies which primarily provide services in the field of construction products.

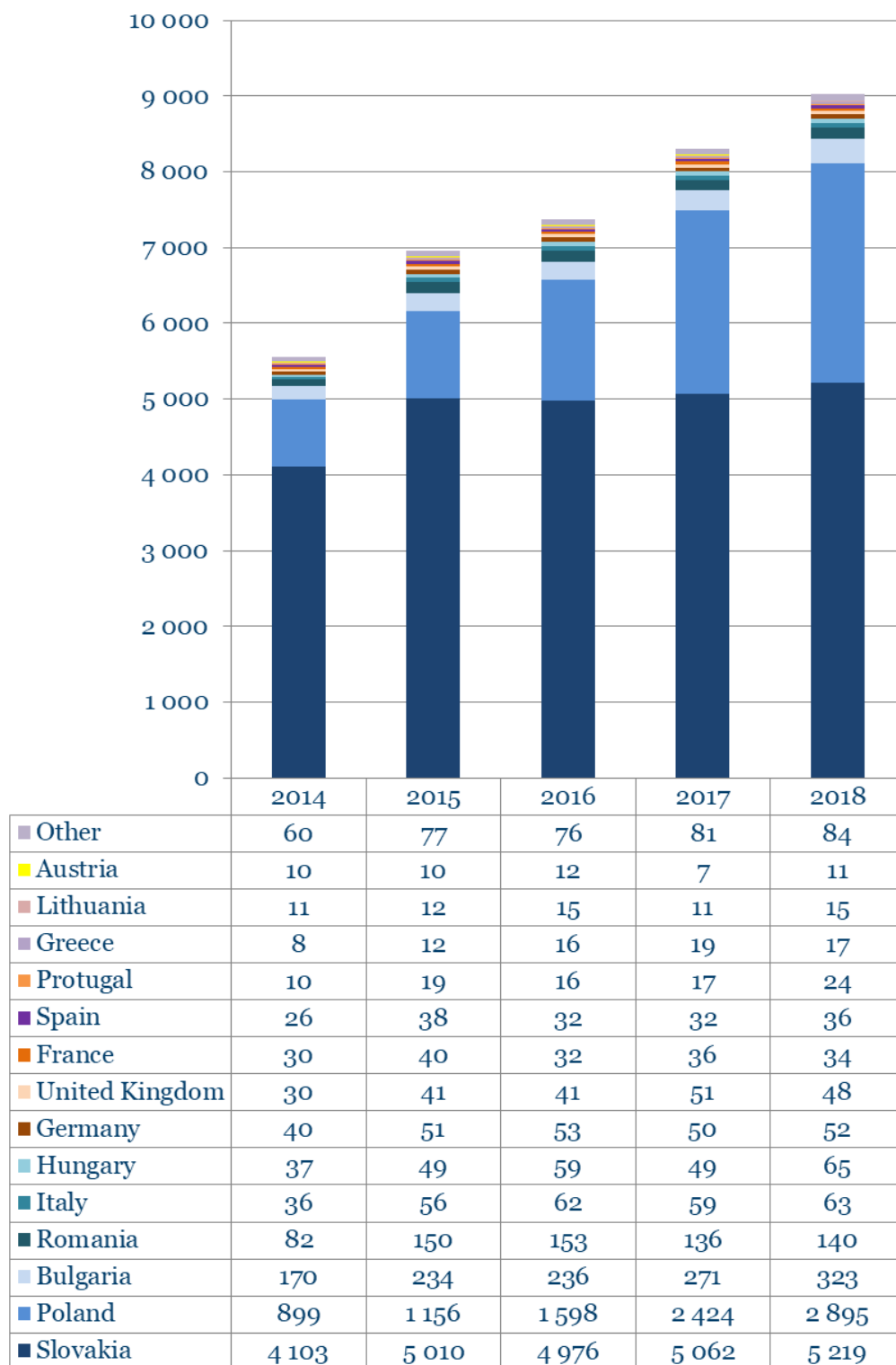
Since the end of 2017, there has been an increase of 160 foreigners in the category of foreign nationals registered under Section 98(a) to (e), (j) to (r) of the Employment Act. These are foreigners who do not require a work permit, which means that they have a permanent residence permit in the Czech Republic, are family members of an EU citizen, have a long-term residence permit for the purpose of family reunification, are university teaching staff or scientists and researchers. One of the exceptions under Section 98 of the Employment Act is also given to students. The most common professions were chefs, waiters and waitresses, construction workers, auxiliary handling workers, vendors, assistant workers in manufacturing, teachers and research and development staff at universities, professionals in accounting, economics and human resources, manicurists and pedicurists, office workers.

6.6.1. Foreign employees from EU/EEA member states and Switzerland, 2014 - 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Valid work permit	202	196	177	166	633
Registered employed citizens from EU/EEA member states and Switzerland	5,552	6,955	7,377	8,305	9,026
Foreign citizens registered in accordance with Section 98 a) - e), j) - r). Labour Code	475	628	773	914	1,074
"Green and Blue card" system	19	8	10	16	20
Employee cards	8	93	187	279	502
Total	6,256	7,880	8,524	9,680	11,255

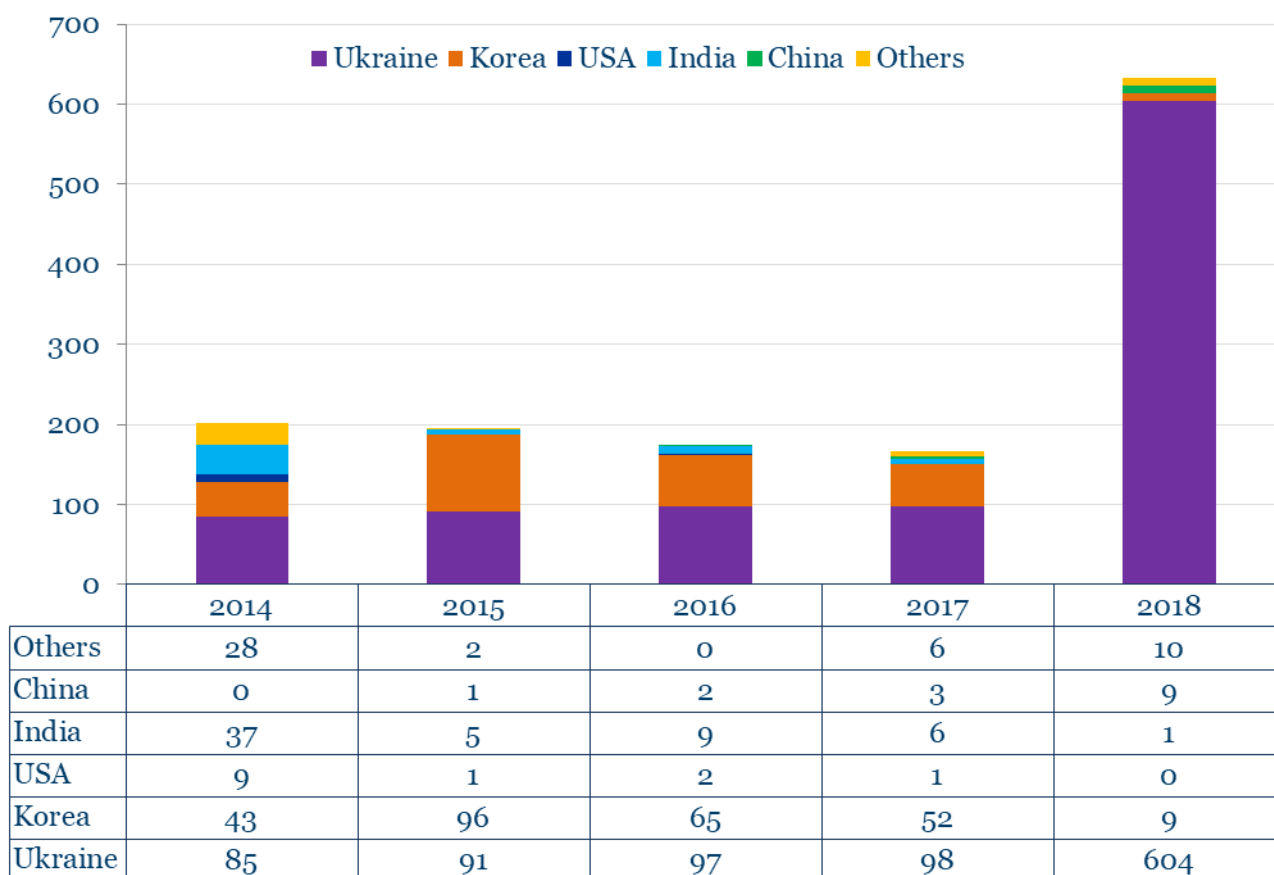
Source: Labour Office Ostrava

6.6.2. Number of registered employees from EU/EEA and Switzerland, by nationality, 2014 - 2018



Source: Labour Office Ostrava

6.6.3. Number of valid work permits issued to foreign citizens (not citizens of EU / EEA and Switzerland), 2014 – 2018



Source: Labour Office Ostrava, own processing

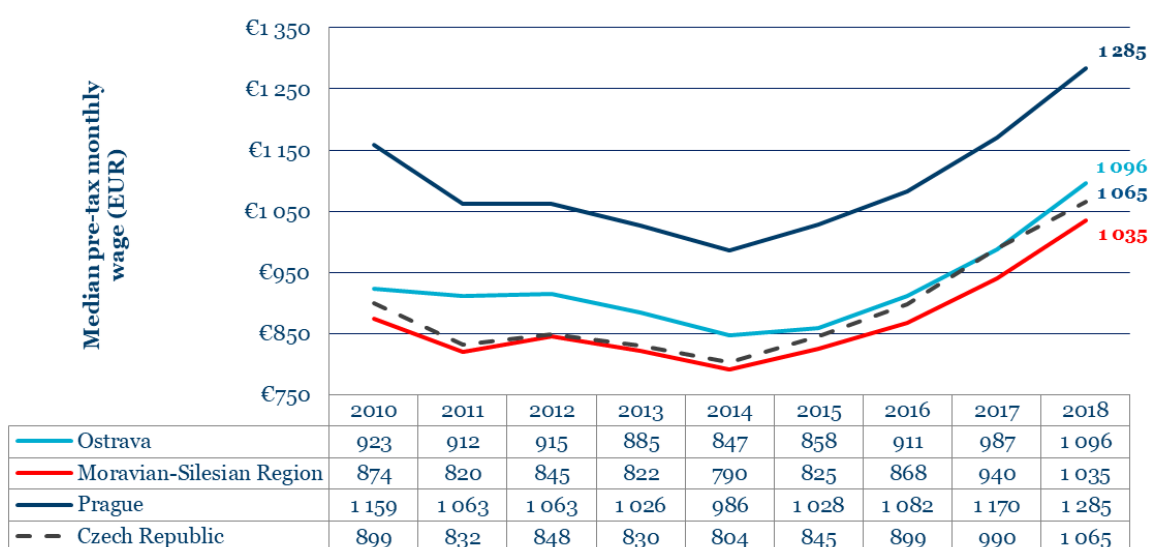
7. Average wages, taxes

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 2010–2018



Sources: ISAE, TREXIMA, s.r.o. (2018)

7.1.1. Gross monthly wage in the Moravian-Silesian Region by the main classes and employment classes (CZ-ISCO) in 2018

	Private sector	State sector
	median gross monthly wage	
Executive and management employees	45,959	52,894
Executives	56,642	61,065
Managers of business administration, commerce, marketing	57,923	48,606
Managers of production, IT, education and related fields	49,559	53,093
Management in wholesale and retail, in services	30,165	39,505
Specialists	38,973	35,259
Science and Technology Specialists	39,270	37,442
Health Specialists	37,744	46,800
Education Specialists	36,744	34,058
The business community and public sector specialists	38,291	36,372
ICT Specialists	42,720	38,226
Specialists in legal, social, cultural and related fields	*	33,205
Technicians and professionals	30,968	34,205
Science and Technology technicians and professionals	34,458	32,622
Health professionals	25,997	37,761
Business and public administration professionals	29,660	33,736
Professionals in legal, social, cultural and related fields	19,902	30,559
ICT technicians	31,021	31,909
Officials	22,048	27,047
General administrative staff, secretaries	19,004	25,798
Information services staff, counters and related fields	23,790	25,138
Logistics officials	24,859	28,645
Other qualified administrative employees	21,119	28,487
Employees in services and sales	18,040	24,517
Employees in the personal services sector	13,915	19,627
Sales employees	18,993	24,190
Personal care employees in education, health	*	24,608
The protection and surveillance employees	15,309	36,264
Skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fishery	*	21,662
Skilled workers in agriculture	*	21,662
	*	*
Skilled workers in forestry, fishing and gamekeeping	*	*

Craftsmen and repairmen	27,478	24,881
Craftsmen, skilled workers at construction sites	19,902	24,209
Metal, machinery workers	28,975	24,239
Employees in the field of traditional arts and crafts, printing	*	26,238
Electronics and electrical engineering employees	32,680	27,079
Food processors, wood, textiles workers	24,889	23,216
Operators of lathes, Production line workers	26,996	26,099
Operators of lathes, Production line workers	29,176	19,354
Production line workers	26,561	*
Drivers and mobile plant operators	25,626	26,800
Auxiliary and non-qualified staff	18,283	16,173
Auxiliary and cleaning staff	13,838	16,105
	*	*
Auxiliary and non-qualified construction site workers	20,626	18,640
Auxiliary while preparing food	14,049	17,072
	*	*
Waste Management and other auxiliary	*	15,422
Manual workers	24,364	21,340
Non-manual workers	30,429	34,484
Total	26,491	31,988

Source: The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (2018)

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 130,796)
- **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>in the case of other paved plots 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 an accessory to a residential building	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 for a taxable unit whose predominant part of the floor area is used as a garage	8 CZK/m ² of built-up or adjusted floor area
<i>for buildings and units 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 types of business	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

The value of the coefficient for the calculation of the real estate tax for Ostrava is set out in **the generally binding Decree No 7/2012 on determining the coefficient for the calculation of the real estate tax**, which can be found [on the city's website](#).

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, medical devices, firewood, water and sewage, heat, catering, accommodation services, tickets for cultural and sport events, use of sports facilities for sports activities, funeral and related services, cleaning work in apartments and basically also construction work related to housing / social housing.
- *Reduced rate: 10%* levied on medicines, books and infant nutrition + regular public transport of passengers and their luggage, newspapers and magazines.

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, as amended by Act No 84/2015.

Minimum Investment in Regions

- **Ostrava:** CZK 50 million
- **Zvýhodněná průmyslová zóna Ostrava-Mošnov:** CZK 50 million

Supported Areas

- **Manufacturing Industry:** implementation or expansion of production according to economic activity classification CZ-NACE, section C – Manufacturing Industry
- **Technology Centers:** construction or expansion of centers focused on research, development and innovation of advanced products, technologies and production processes; intended for use in production
- **Business Support Services Centers:** start or expansion of operations; center types:
 - shared-services centers
 - software development centers
 - high-tech repair centers
 - data centers
 - customer support centers (call centers)

Amount of Financial Support

- large enterprise: 25% of eligible costs
- medium-sized enterprise: 35% of eligible costs
- small enterprise: 45% of eligible costs

Eligible Costs

- *Fixed Assets* in the form of new machines, structures, land; new machines must comprise at least half of the eligible costs.
- *Two years' wage costs* of employees in newly created jobs.

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: max. CZK 1.5 billion
 - Technology centres: max. CZK 0.5 billion

Minimum Conditions

The conditions must be fulfilled within three years from the issuance of the Decision to Grant Investment Incentives.

Investment project	Min. number of new jobs	Min. amount of investment in assets (in CZK mil.)
Manufacturing industry	20	50 – 100 <i>at least half in new machines</i>
Technology centers	20	10 <i>at least half in new machines</i>
Business support services centers	Software development Data centers	20
	Shared-services centers High-tech repair centers	70
	Call centers	500
		none

Strategic Investment Project	Min. number of new jobs	Min. amount of investment in assets (in CZK mil.)
Manufacturing industry	500	500 <i>at least half in new machines</i>
Technology centers	100	200 <i>at least half in new machines</i>

Subsidised industrial zones (Ostrava-Mošnov Strategic Industrial Zone):

- highest support under the most advantageous conditions
- CZK 300 thousand for a new job

Current information:

- <https://www.czechinvest.org/en/Our-services/Investment-Incentives>
- incentives@czechinvest.org or +420 296 342 705

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;
- Interreg V-A Czech Republic - Poland, managed by the Ministry of 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. Rating, macroeconomic indicators

8.3.1. The City of Ostrava's rating

In May 2019, the rating agency Moody's updated the City of Ostrava's rating. The City's rating was confirmed as A1 with positive outlook. This excellent rating was based on a detailed analysis of the City's financial management during the past year, its current financial situation, and the future outlook in the context of projected economic, political, demographic and other developments.

The confirmation of Ostrava's A1 rating reflects:

- the City's solid operating results, supported by an increase in tax revenues and strict control of expenditure,
- ample cash reserves,
- a low level of debt thanks to the City's prudent capital expenditure plans,
- manageable mid-term borrowing requirements (slightly above-average).

The rating outlook is positive, reflecting the positive outlook of Czech government bonds combined with the City's improving financial results, decreasing debt levels and adequate liquidity.

Currently the City of Ostrava has the same rating as the Czech Republic (A1/positive), i.e. the highest rating that a Czech city can be assigned. Currently, only Ostrava, Prague, Brno, Prostějov and Česká Lípa have the same rating.

If the Czech Republic's rating is increased in the future, Ostrava's rating could also increase – provided that the City continues to post good financial results and maintains mid to low debt levels.

The City's solid operating results, increased cash reserves and modest capital expenditure should lead **to a further decrease in the City's debt level in the mid-term.** By the end of 2018 the City's direct and indirect debt had fallen to 20% of current income (from 25.2% at the end of 2017). As of 31 December 2018, the City's total debt was 2.13 billion CZK, and its direct debt per capita was 7,347 CZK.

The City of Ostrava has been rated by Moody's since 1997. From 1997–2001 the agency rated Ostrava's debt securities, and in 2002 it began rating the City as an issuer. **The City's rating has improved over the years from an initial rating of Baa1 to the current rating A1.**

Development of the City of Ostrava's rating:

	2002	2003-2005	2006-2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
rating	Baa1	A3	A2	A2	A1	A1	A1
outlook	-	stable	stable	positive	stable	positive	pozitivní

8.3.2. Macroeconomic Indicators

Gross Domestic Product (in current prices) in CZK millions

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Czech Republic Total	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	5,047,267
Regions - NUTS2											
Prague	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	1,283,415
Central Bohemian Region	414,893	439,322	419,852	419,500	439,972	447,887	450,361	483,511	527,868	552,470	599,821
Southwest	390,928	392,446	396,854	400,435	405,296	405,062	418,041	439,452	463,402	482,528	502,558
Northwest	327,051	339,608	340,839	332,402	332,521	331,546	330,064	338,374	362,170	363,715	376,863
Northeast	457,386	470,057	458,984	467,258	476,958	472,163	477,041	503,805	535,936	562,285	604,995
Southeast	540,269	569,245	558,784	561,852	582,183	597,527	617,154	635,881	678,912	703,807	730,804
Central Moravia	352,053	374,364	366,089	368,167	379,967	381,098	383,883	410,562	438,568	448,493	474,504
Moravia-Silesia	382,825	402,777	378,993	387,858	404,750	406,945	395,437	411,950	434,971	466,702	474,307
Regions - NUTS3											
Prague	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	1,283,415
Central Bohemian Region	414,893	439,322	419,852	419,500	439,972	447,887	450,361	483,511	527,868	552,470	599,821
South Bohemian Region	200,653	203,332	203,518	202,252	203,245	207,502	210,964	218,981	230,508	238,620	247,332
Plzeň Region	190,275	189,114	193,336	198,183	202,051	197,560	207,077	220,471	232,894	243,908	255,226
Karlovy Vary Region	83,137	84,114	84,468	82,811	82,807	81,959	81,547	83,049	86,956	89,461	93,482
Ústí nad Labem Region	243,914	255,494	256,371	249,591	249,714	249,587	248,517	255,325	275,214	274,254	283,381
Liberec Region	125,101	127,616	123,138	126,195	128,644	130,995	131,822	138,318	147,208	155,081	160,808
Hradec Králové Region	173,565	180,543	179,315	181,499	183,001	183,621	184,197	196,438	208,560	221,053	243,500
Pardubice Region	158,720	161,898	156,531	159,564	165,313	157,547	161,022	169,049	180,168	186,151	200,687

Vysočina Region	157,330	156,970	155,747	154,713	161,677	165,060	166,525	170,849	180,155	190,141	199,430
South Moravian Region	382,939	412,275	403,037	407,139	420,506	432,467	450,629	465,032	498,757	513,666	531,374
Olomouc Region	174,709	183,300	179,233	183,272	189,162	190,927	190,689	200,042	215,650	219,892	236,619
Zlín Region	177,344	191,064	186,856	184,895	190,805	190,171	193,194	210,520	222,918	228,601	237,885
Moravian-Silesian Region	382,825	402,777	378,993	387,858	404,750	406,945	395,437	411,950	434,971	466,702	474,307

*NUTS = Nomenclature of territorial statistical units

Moravian-Silesian Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross Domestic Product (million CZK)	382,825	402,777	378,993	387,858	405,476	408,612	398,954	411,950	434,971	466,702	474,307
GDP per head of population (CZK)	306,426	322,178	303,351	311,598	329,361	332,781	324,580	344,328	357,939	385,247	392,827
Czech Rep. average = 100 (%)	82.5	83.7	81.2	82.9	85.7	86.1	83.2	84.0	82.9	85.3	82.4

*Note: The data in the tables may be different from the tables from previous years, as they are updated ex-post.

Source: Czech Statistical Office (April 2019)

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

2019			
CZK/m ³	price excl. VAT	VAT (15%)	price incl. VAT
Water	34.18	5.13	39.31
Sewerage	36.00	5.40	41.40
Total			80.71

Source: the Ostrava Water and Sewerage Compan, 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 one of the city's most important business properties. 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**.

The majority owner of the land in the zone is **the development company CTP (CTPark Ostrava)**, which owns approximately 79 hectares of land, Sungwoo Hitech s.r.o. (manufacturer of internal steel parts for cars) and PEGATRON CZECH, s.r.o. (manufacturer of PC components).

As to 31 December 2018 the total amount of investment invested in the zone was 22.9 billion CZK and 9,625 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 2018 (millions of CZK)	Number of jobs as at 31 December 2017	Number of jobs as at 31 December 2018	Expected number of jobs as at 31 December 2019
PEGATRON Czech, s. r. o.	1,177	1,022	1,746	2,596
SUNGWOO HITECH, s. r. o.	15,122	1,527	2,079	1,990
CTP Invest, s. r. o.	6,600	5,600	5,800	6,400
Total	22,899	8,149	9,625	10,986

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 is located 25 km south of the centre of Ostrava. The advantages of this industrial zone include the prepared technical infrastructure, the customs “Free Zone”, the direct road connection to the Czech Railways network, the R48 expressway and the D1 motorway, the proximity to an international airport with first-rate runway parameters, the connection to urban public transportation, a qualified workforce in the surrounding area and a strong industrial and technical background.

It is especially thanks to its strategic location with easy access to the road network, along with the effective railway connection, which is unique to the Czech Republic and, above all, with the connection to the international airport that **the industrial zone is a unique logistics hub not only throughout central Europe.**

Part of the zone (SIZ) is accredited by CzechInvest, a foreign investment agency, and is supported by the State.

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.

The amount invested in SIZ has already reached CZK 13,77 billion (31 December 2018) and 4,152 new jobs were created.

Investors at the Ostrava-Mošnov Strategic Industrial Zone

Investors	Amount of the investment as at 31 December 2018 (millions of CZK)	Number of jobs as at 31 December 2017	Number of jobs as at 31 December 2018	Expected number of jobs as at 31 December 2019
MAHLE Behr Ostrava, s. r. o.	3,262	1,538	1,547	1,451
PLAKOR CZECH, s. r. o.	3,440	1,088	1,109	1,120
CROMODORA WHEELS, s. r. o.	2,938	404	475	476
ENES Cargo, a. s.	25	9	7	7
Ostrava Airport Multimodal Park	432	0	2	100
Mobis Automotive Systém Czech, s.r.o.	3,619	385	1,006	1,050
Vítkovice – výzkum a vývoj – technické aplikace a.s.	49	4	6	26
Total	13,766	3,428	4,152	4,230

Source: data supplied by investors

8.8. Real Estate

At the end of 2018, the total area of modern office space in Ostrava was 213,400 m². Class A buildings represented 73% of the total area and the remaining 27% consisted of Class B offices. In the fourth quarter of 2018 the Smart Innovation Center Ostrava project with a total area of approximately 9,600 m² was completed.

Over the past three years, demand for offices was driven mainly by the Finance, Professional Services and IT sectors, which accounted for 78 % of total gross demand.

19,600 m² is the currently available office space in Ostrava, which gives a city level vacancy rate of 9.2 %, the lowest vacancy rate ever recorded on the market.

Average rents for office space in Ostrava range between € 8.00–10.00 / m² per month. €11.50–12.00 / m² per month are the prime headline office rental cost in Ostrava.

	modern office space in m ² in 2018		vacancy rate in %	rent m ² /month in EUR
	total	of which class A in %		
Ostrava	213,400	73	9.2	8-10 11.5-12 (prime rent)
Brno	583,400	82	9.6	14.5
Praha	3,475,100	72	5.1	13-15 (outer city) 15-16 (inner city) 21 -22 (city centre)

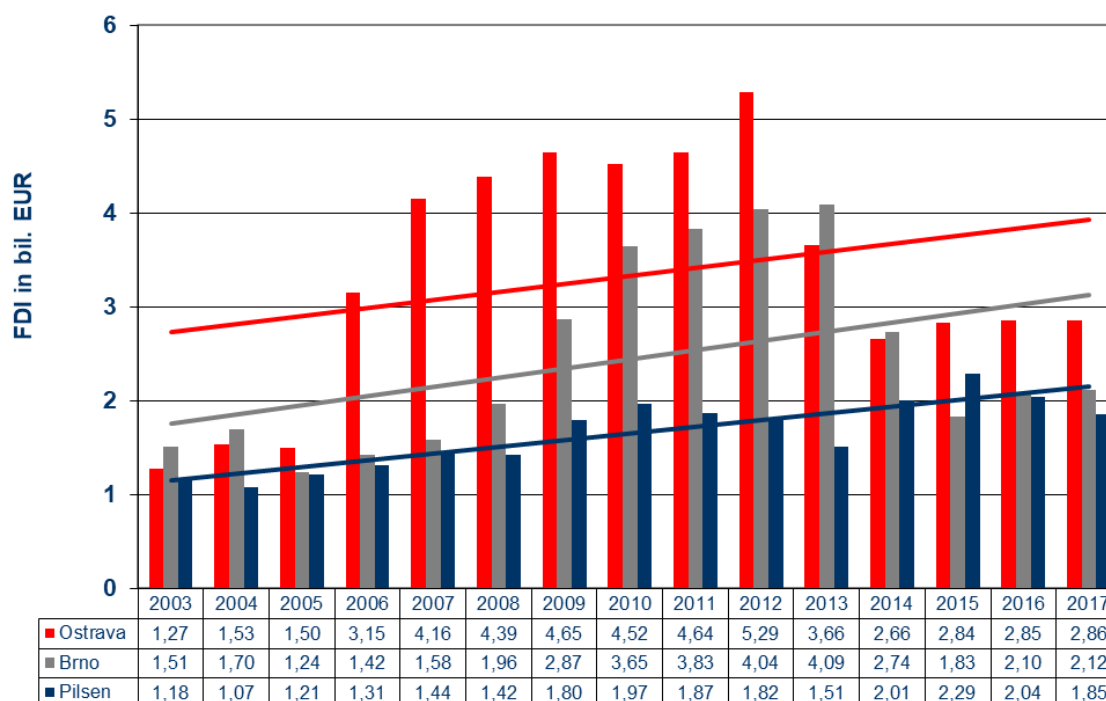
Source: Regional Research Forum (February 2019); Prague Research Forum (January 2019)

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 www.ostrava.cz in Business Section.

8.10. Level of foreign direct investment (FDI)

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



Source: Czech National Bank, own processing; EUR/CZK in 2017: 26.33

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	826.3 km
Total length of marked bicycle paths and routes	253 km
Operational length of the tram network (on the territory of Ostrava)	62.7 km
Operational length of the trolleybus network (on the territory of Ostrava)	39.1 km
Operational length of the bus network (on the territory of Ostrava)	356.9 km
Number of passenger cars*	134,760

* Data for the City of Ostrava including administratively connected municipalities

Source: Ostrava City Authority, Transport Department (as at 31 December 2018)

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, over of 300 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 the ODIS, Ostrava has defined the following tariff areas:

- “OSTRAVA”: includes tariff zone 77 (the City of Ostrava)
- “XXL”: mostly includes the neighbouring cities and towns, which are closely linked to the city’s transport links. These are tariff zones 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 25.
- “OSTRAVA XXL”: includes tariff zone 78 (the City of Ostrava and the neighbouring municipalities). It is composed of tariff areas OSTRAVA and XXL.

Ostrava is directly serviced by the Ostrava Transport Company (DPO) with 291 buses, 259 trams and 70 trolleybuses. 71.1% out of the total of 620 are low-floor vehicles: 269 buses, 139 trams and all 70 trolleybuses.

The Ostrava Transport Company saw a continuing increase in the number of passengers, which in 2018 was even the largest in the last three years. **While in 2017 it carried more than 91 million passengers, it was almost 98 million last year, an increase of 7%.**

It significantly renovates the fleet with an emphasis on the environment. Battery-powered trolleybuses, CNG buses and fast-charging electric buses are complemented by the new medium-capacity Stadler trams. The contract for another 30 new Škoda trams has already been signed. **The vehicles also include Wi-Fi, passenger air conditioning and USB connectors for mobile charging.**

For more information see <https://www.dpo.cz/>.

9.2.1. Overview of the major benefits of the Ostrava public transport

Fare can be paid by credit card

Ostrava Transport Company is striving to become the most modern city transport company in the Czech Republic. The transport company has proven its ability to innovate for example by the breakthrough and very successful method of card payment with tariff optimization in vehicles, **as the second city in Europe after London.**

For the first time since their launch in 2015, their number and financial value exceeded the sale of single paper tickets in 2018. In December 2018 alone, passengers checked in with the card almost 471,000 times.

The application MojeDPO and free Wi-Fi in vehicles

Passengers in the vehicles can now connect to the Internet via a free and unlimited Wi-Fi network. The only requirement is to install the MojeDPO application for free, which also offers many other useful features. These latest innovations complement existing modern services that DPO offers to its passengers by default.

Transport assistants and safe travel

Transport assistants, who ensure compliance with transport conditions in DPO vehicles, were introduced almost two years ago. From January 2019, transport assistants also work at night. DPO also continues to invest in CCTV systems in public transport vehicles. All vehicles will have them by the end of 2020. More than 1800 cameras are now in nearly 250 vehicles. By 2020, another 1749 cameras will be added to 311 vehicles.

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 passes 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.

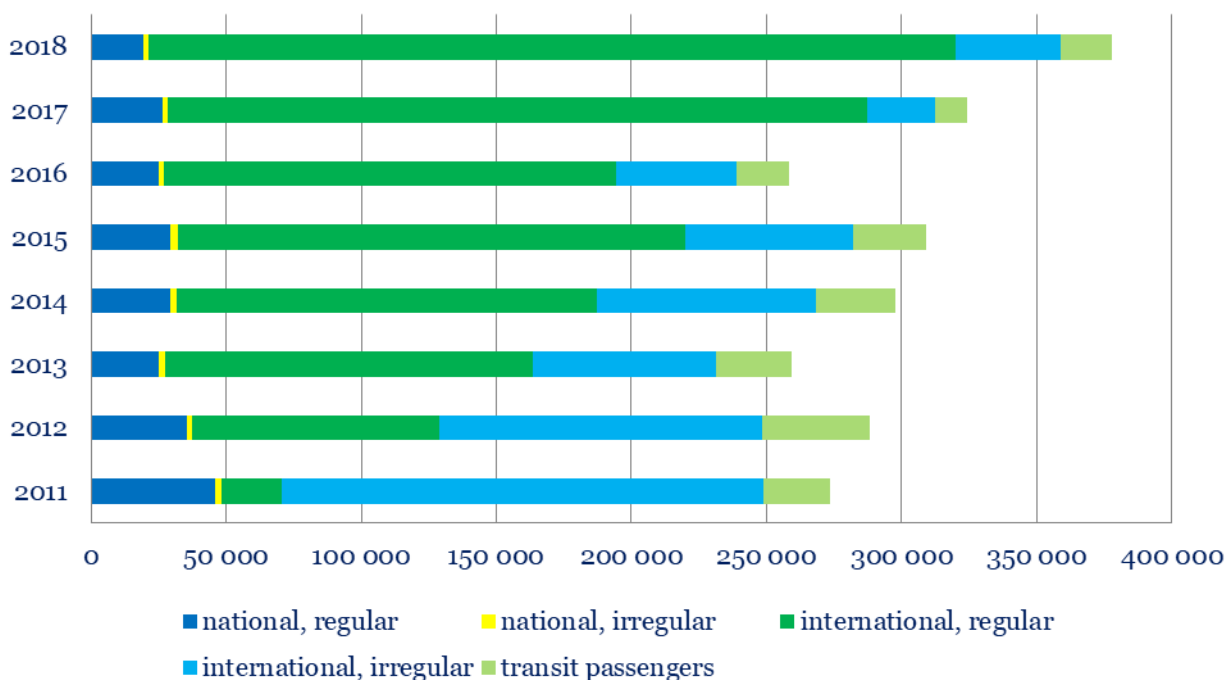
In 2018 it provided national and international service (including regular flights to Prague, London, Milan and Dubai, including chartered flights), scheduled and unscheduled, and it is fully equipped to handle air cargo, including storage facilities.

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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
national, regular	46,007	35,508	25,272	29,411	29,453	25,013	26,687	19,600
national, irregular	2,304	1,778	2,017	2,101	2,614	2,030	1,852	1,588
international, regular	22,091	91,602	136,265	155,924	187,886	167,269	258,555	298,719
international, irregular	178,441	119,391	67,753	80,604	62,248	44,512	25,050	39,145
transit passengers	24,720	40,114	27,860	29,651	26,732	19,399	11,972	18,884
total	273,563	288,393	259,167	297,691	308,933	258,223	324,116	377,936

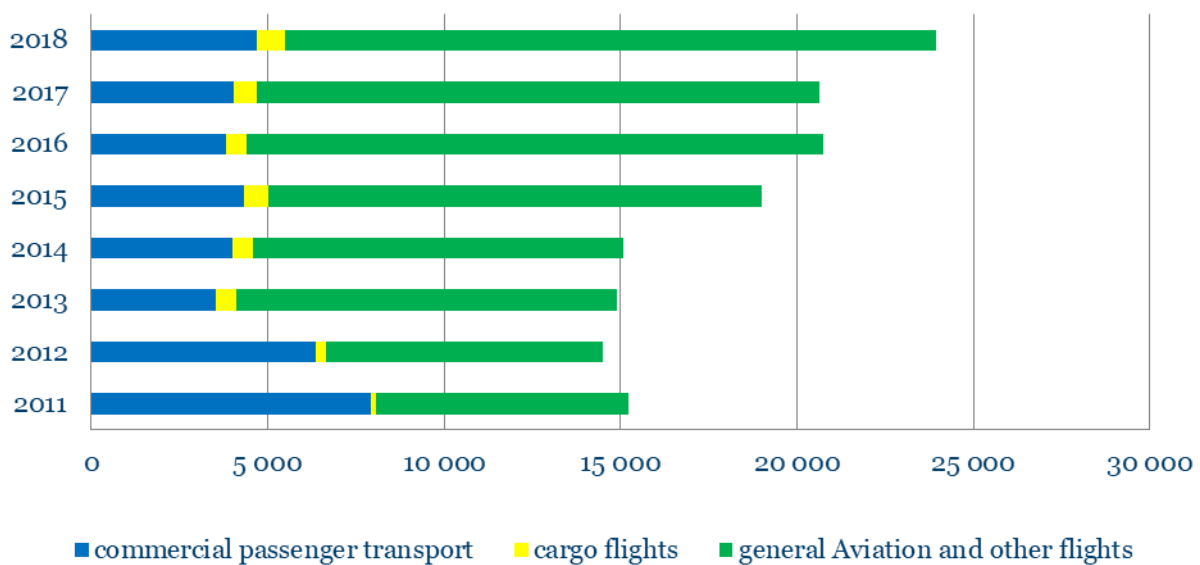
Source: Annual report of Ostrava airport (Letiště Ostrava, a. s.)



Volume of air traffic

mode of transport	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
commercial passenger transport	7,904	6,348	3,514	3,998	4,328	3,812	4,047	4,683
cargo flights	167	291	600	583	677	583	646	798
general aviation and other flights	7,172	7,846	10,775	10,488	13,997	16,351	15,946	18,461
total	15,243	14,485	14,889	15,069	19,002	20,746	20,639	23,942

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



Freight/Cargo (tonnes)

mode of transport	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
international freight transport	235	498	755	1,268	1,728	414	1,035	995
national freight transport	32	56	17	21	18	14	103	13
total freight transport	267	554	772	1,289	1,746	428	1,138	1,008
mail	1,501	2,030	3,112	3,891	4,723	3,724	4,225	4,440
total cargo	1,768	2,584	3,884	5,180	6,469	4,152	5,363	5,448

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 **253 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.

Investments completed in 2018:

- Bike path “P” – through Starobní, Provaznická, Dr. Martínka
- Proskovická – Blanická
- Bike connection of the streets 17. listopadu, VTP
- Bike path – Želivského, Na Rovince
- Bike path “Y” – Průmyslová, Baarova

Investments started in 2018; completion in 2019:

- Bike path Nová Ves – Vodárna (intersection 28. října x Mariánskohorská x Plzeňská)
- Bike path Hornopolní, Varenská, Hollarova

Overview of cycling routes in Ostrava

	Route
Route A	Horní Polanka – Dolní Polanka, Stará Bělá – Vyškovice – Zábřeh – Bělský Les – Dubina – Hrabůvka – Kunčice, Moravská Ostrava – Slezská Ostrava
Route B	Krmelín - Stará Bělá - Zábřeh - Vítkovice - sídliště Fifejdy; Přívoz - Muglinov
Route C	Hrabová - Hrabůvka – Vítkovice – Mariánské Hory náměstí, Mariánské Hory radnice - Kaufland
Route D	Poruba-Ves - Poruba - Pustkovec - Martinov
Route E	Hrabová – Hrad – Centrum – Muglinov – Hrušov - Vrbice
Route F	Centrum - Slezská Ostrava - sídliště Muglinov - Heřmanice; Nová Ves – sídliště Fifejdy
Route G	Třebovice - Hošťálkovice – Mariánské Hory – Přívoz – Petřkovice – Koblov - Antošovice
Route H	Hrabová - Nová Bělá - Stará Bělá - Krmelín

Route CH	Plesná – Poruba - Martinov
Route I	Klimkovice – Polanka n/O., Stará Bělá, Bělský les – Hrabůvka – nádr. Vítkovice
Route J	Slezská Ostrava - Radvanice - Bartovice – Šenov, Kamenec – Sl. Ostrava
Route K	Bartovice - Radvanice - Petřvald
Route L	Hošťálkovice - Mar.Hory - Nová Ves – Zábřeh – Polanka n/O. – Stará Bělá – Proskovice – Košatka
Route M	Centrum - Mariánské Hory; Dobroslavice – Plesná, Poruba centrum – Svinov – nádraží ČD – Nová Ves, Michálkovice - Rychvald
Route N	Zábřeh, Bělský les – Hrabůvka, Svinov – Zábřeh, Shopping Park
Route O	Petřkovice centrum – hranice MOB Moravská Ostrava a Přívoz, Přívoz – Moravská Ostrava
Route P	Hrabová prům. zóna, Hrabová - Hrabová,statek, Moravská Ostrava – Vítkovice – Hrabůvka, Lhotka - Bobrovníky
Route Q	Krásné Pole, planetárium - Poruba; koleje VŠB, Poruba – Martinov, Nordpól - Petřkovice
Route R	Polanka nad Odrou - hranice obce Jistebník
Route S	Nová Ves – Nová Ves, chemická osada, nádr. Vítkovice – Zábřeh, vodárna, Zábřeh – Výškovice – Stará Bělá
Route T	Třebovice - Martinov - Poruba
Route U	Dubina, Zábřeh – Shopping park, Krmelín – Nová Bělá, Hrabová průmyslová zóna
Route V	Heřmanice - Michálkovice
Route W	Velká Polom - Krásné Pole - Poruba-Ves; Poruba - Svinov
Route X	Poruba - Pustkovec
Route Y	Zábřeh - Bělský les, Vítkovice – Mariánské Hory
Route Z	Třebovice - Hošťálkovice
Route 5	Jantarová stezka: Jistebník – Polanka n./O. – Svinov – Třebovice – Martinov - Děhylov
Route 6064	Hrabová - Vratimov - Bartovice - Šenov
Route 6109	Antošovice - Pudlov
Route 6185	Hlučín - Petřkovice
Route 6200	Velká Polom - Plesná - Dobroslavice

Bikesharing

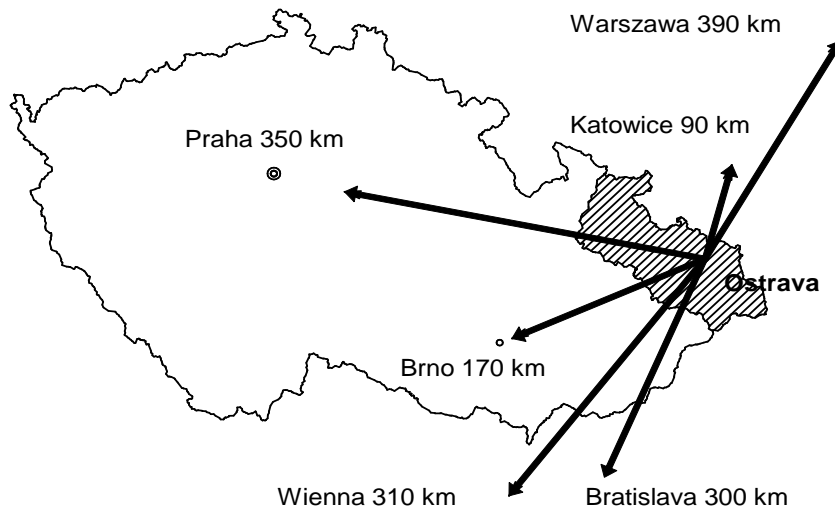
In 2018, a pilot phase of bikesharing project was launched. The project ran from 1 May to 21 November 2018. 60 bike racks with 240 bikes were available in the wider city centre to those interested in this eco-friendly form of transport.

The bicycles were used by 16 thousand persons. On average, the bikes were borrowed 600 times every day, bringing the total to 112 thousand borrowings and the combined distance travelled by users to 130 thousand kilometres.

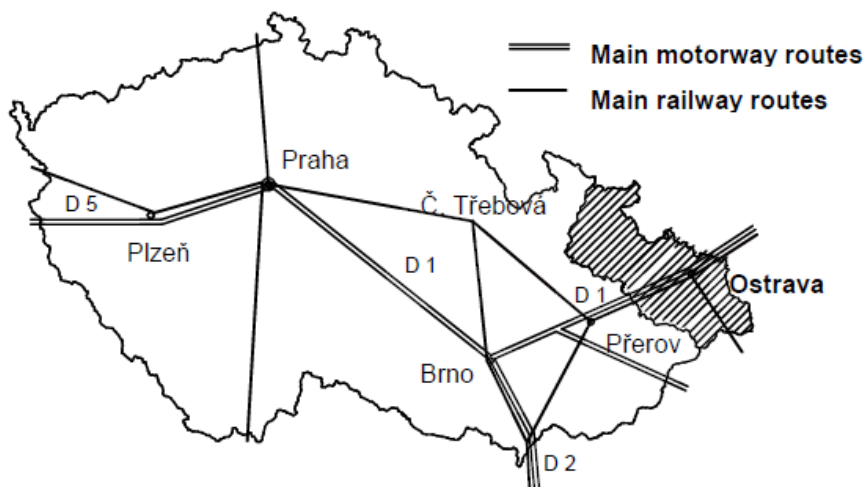
Given the success of the project, the city decided to extend the project to other districts and to issue a tender for operators for 2019.

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 with connections is 1,520 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 2018, water losses in the pipeline network were 11.34% of the total volume of processed water. www.ovak.cz

10.2. Sewer system

A sewerage network of 1,096 km with 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 5 waste water treatment plants, there are 38 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

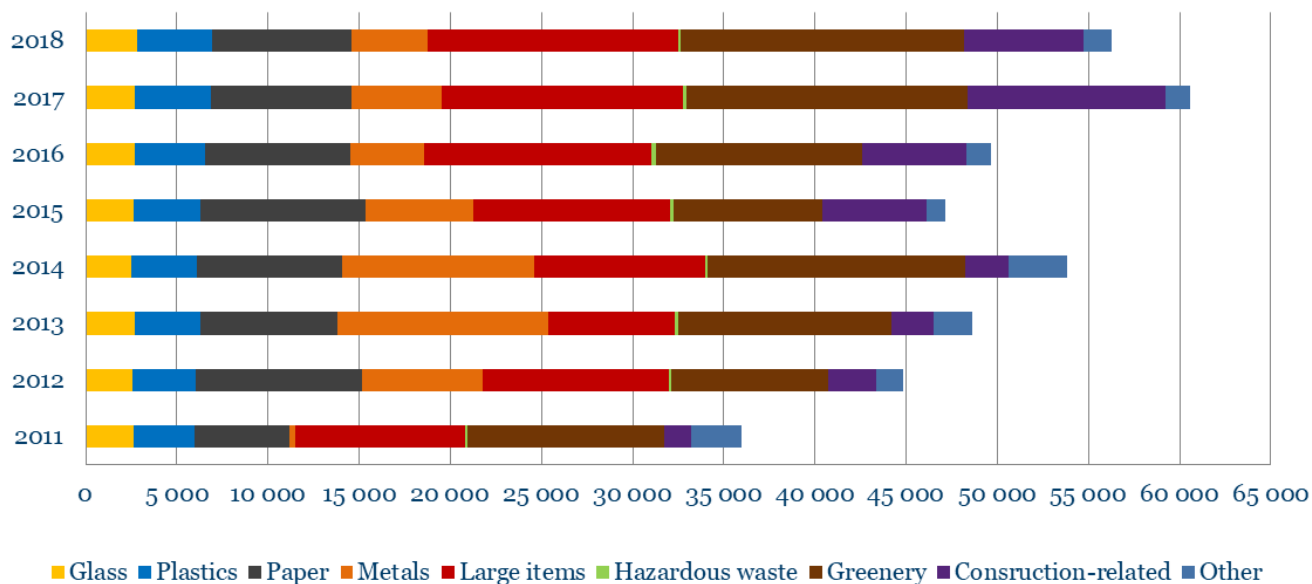
Solid waste is processed by OZO Ostrava, s. r. o. within the integrated system for an area of 400,000 residents. Other waste processors include Van Gansewinkel, a. s. and FCC Česká republika, s. r. o.

Waste production in Ostrava in 2011–2018

Type of waste	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Mixed waste	58,164	56,064	53,450	52,847	52,138	53,286	51,977	52,356
Glass	2,630	2,591	2,688	2,521	2,655	2,715	2,712	2,803
Plastics	3,334	3,445	3,602	3,569	3,614	3,840	4,174	4,133
Paper	5,196	9,138	7,482	7,996	9,082	7,957	7,674	7,667
Metals	317	6,608	11,561	10,489	5,934	4,037	4,974	4,166
Large items	9,354	10,172	7,000	9,408	10,785	12,498	13,194	13,695
Hazardous waste	133	135	150	150	164	203	190	168
Greenery	10,785	8,639	11,682	14,122	8,163	11,316	15,441	15,543
Construction-related	1,474	2,611	2,359	2,387	5,706	5,760	10,833	6,527
Other	2,767	1,493	2,094	3,159	1,017	1,349	1,401	1,543
Total	94,154	100,896	102,068	106,648	99,258	102,961	112,570	108,601

Source: Ostrava City Authority, Environmental Protection Department, 2019

Waste production in Ostrava in 2011–2018, excluding mixed municipal waste



Source: Ostrava City Authority, Environmental Protection Department, 2019, own processing

Economic stability and raising the standard of living of Ostrava’s population is also reflected in the increasing volume of waste. **Last year, Ostrava produced 364 kg of municipal waste**, a slight decrease compared to 376 kg in 2017.

Compared to 2017, there were no significant changes in the amount of individual types of municipal waste. A more significant decrease in the amount was recorded only for construction waste, as self-construction work decreased.

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. The share of recoverable municipal waste grows every year and in 2018 37.51% of all waste produced by the citizens of the city was recovered.

In 2018, the City launched a **pilot project to place containers for recoverable waste components directly to family houses** in the Radvanice and Bartovice districts. Special blue-yellow garbage bins are one of the few ways to further improve the sophisticated sorted waste collection system in Ostrava. Furthermore, the waste from these containers is sorted with precision on a sorting line and recovered. Previously, larger waste

collection containers were placed in the district at several locations, but people had to travel a greater distance. This new way of sorting waste does not mean that Ostrava wants to give it up. Quite the opposite. Our goal is to increase the amount of separated waste and the comfort of sorting for citizens. Even if the project extends to other Ostrava City Districts, it will focus only on family houses, where the majority of people have to walk a long way to sorting containers. The project will be evaluated in 2019.

Waste production in Ostrava (2011–2018) per capita

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
number of inhabitants	306,128	301,406	304,136	302,969	301,485	300,569	299,483	298,335
waste production per capita (kg)	308	335	336	352	329	343	376	364

Source: Ostrava City Authority, Environmental Protection Department, 2019

10.5. Information about IT

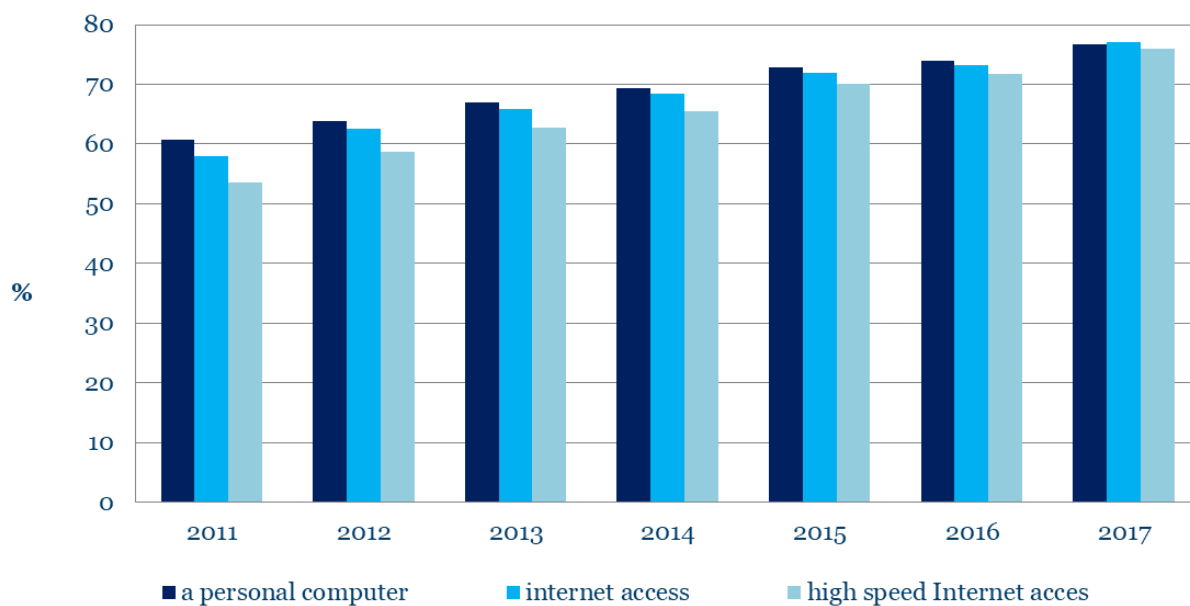
Selected data for the Moravian-Silesian Region – PC, internet, 2011 - 2017

Moravian-Silesian Region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
share of households with (%)*							
a personal computer	60.8	63.9	66.9	69.4	72.9	73.9	76.8
internet access	58.0	62.5	65.9	68.4	72.0	73.3	77.1
high speed Internet acces	53.6	58.7	62.8	65.5	70.1	71.7	76.0
share of individuals in the population (%)**:							
Internet users	63.6	67.0	70.0	71.9	75.1	75.2	77.9
persons shopping on-line	26.6	29.6	31.2	34.8	39.1	43.9	49.3
in the field of information technology:							
experts (thousands of individuals)	13.7	11.5	14.9	14.8	12.5	18.1	22.3
average gross monthly salary of IT experts, total (CZK)	0	31,817	32,510	33,513	35,550	37,182	39,246

* share in the total number of households in the given region; ** share of the total number of 16+ persons in the region

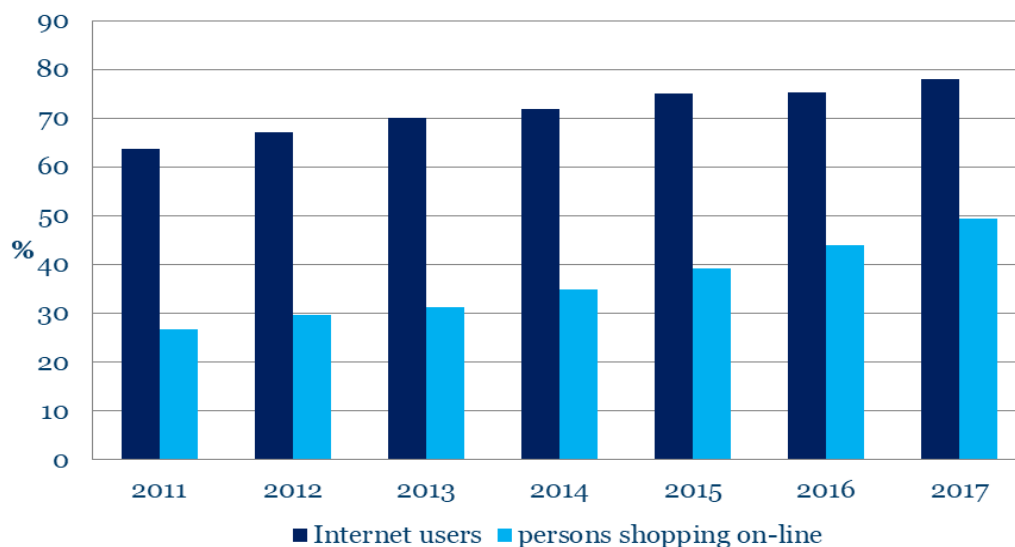
Source: CSO (April 2019)

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



Source: CSO (April 2019), own processing

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



Source: CSO (April 2019), 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 2017:

- there were 4,594 people (FTEs) employed in R&D, of which 2,701 were researchers;
- a total of CZK 4.9 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 1.0%, which is 0.8 percentage point below the national average;
- 92 patent applications were filed by national applicants (11.6% of the national total).

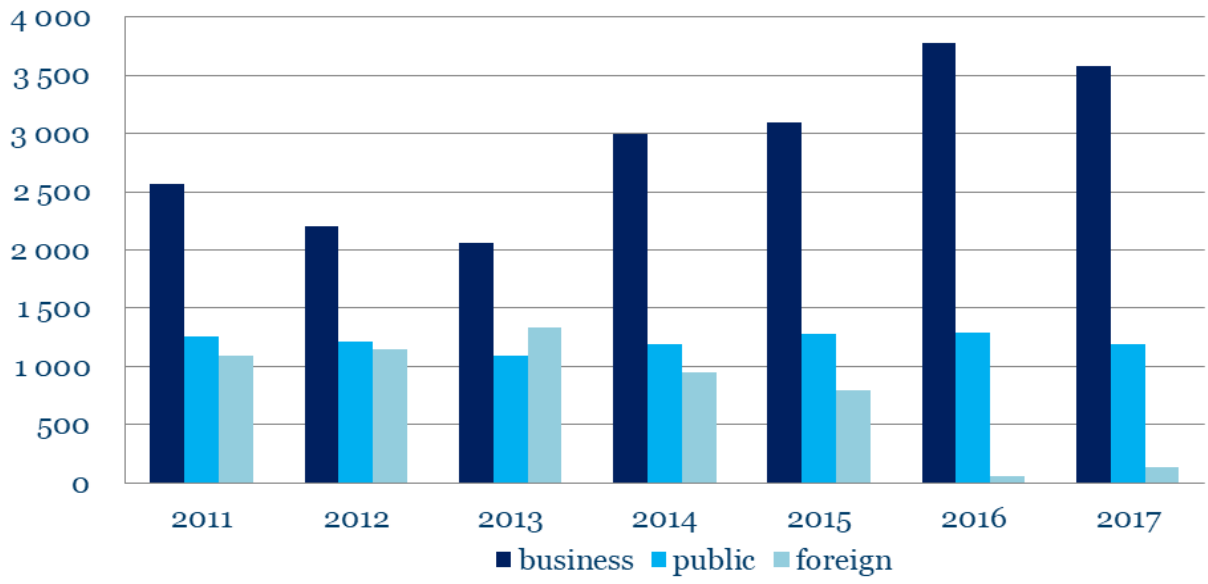
Source: CSO (March 2019)

Selected data for the Moravian–Silesian Region, 2011–2017

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of research and development sites	257	266	253	264	268	253	285
Number of R&D employees (individuals)	6,268	6,590	6,303	7,273	7,335	7,321	8,208
Number of R&D employees (equivalent)	3,925	4,754	3,708	4,261	4,267	4,254	4,594
Researchers (equivalent)	2,048	2,621	1,947	2,135	2,444	2,556	2,701
<i>of which by R&D sectors:</i>							
business	914	1,032	1,005	1,096	1,335	1,470	1,597
government	51	49	56	66	71	76	73
university	1,077	1,524	881	957	1,031	1,007	1,017
R&D expenditures (CZK million)	4,924.5	4,584.5	4,500.0	5,154.9	5,194.4	5,149.4	4,927.4
<i>of which by R&D funding source:</i>							
business	2,562.0	2,200.5	2,061.9	3,000.4	3,088.7	3,778.7	3,574.1
public	1,253.0	1,218.0	1,096.3	1,189.1	1,284.1	1,286.7	1,189.6
foreign	1,091.3	1,150.6	1,333.1	951.2	800.5	62.1	138.7
Non-investment R&D expenditures (CZK million)	3,610.4	3,335.2	3,354.5	4,200.3	3,970.9	4,738.3	4,610.2
Patents granted in the CZ to applicants from the CZ	24	34	30	52	54	80	63

Source: CSO (April 2019)

R&D expenditure in the Moravian-Silesian Region (CZK million), 2011 - 2017



Source: CSO (April 2019), own processing

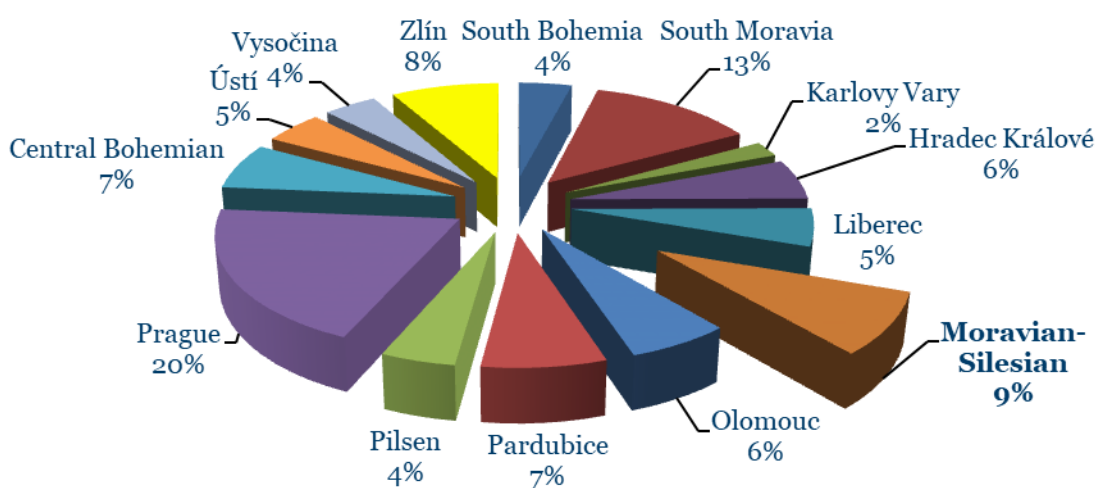
11.2. Innovation

Innovation companies in the Czech Republic by region

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 (April 2019)

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



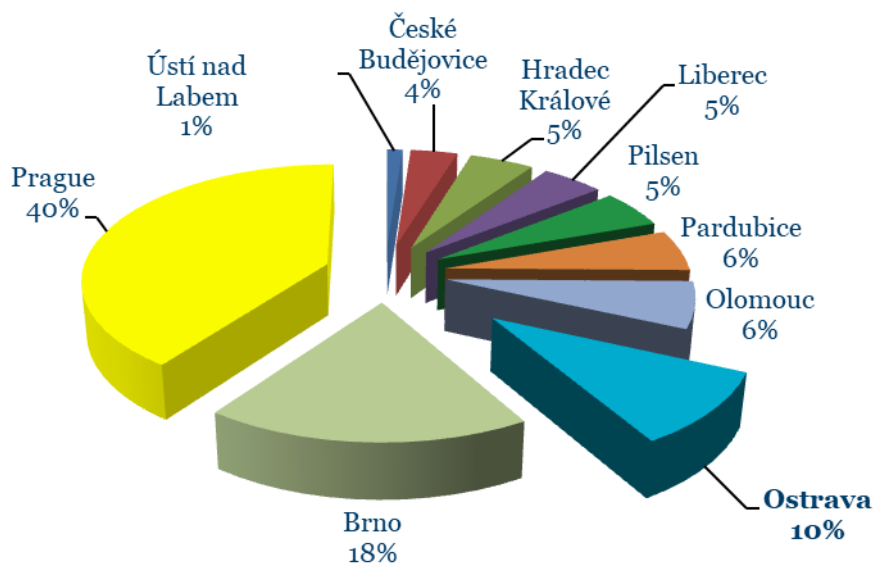
Source: Techprofil (April 2019), own processing

Innovation companies in the Czech Republic by district

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 (April 2019)

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



Source: Techprofil (July 2018), own processing

11.2.1. Moravian-Silesian Innovation Centre

Moravian-Silesian Innovation Centre Ostrava (MSIC) was founded in July 2017 as a result of the transformation of the Science-Technology Park, which had existed since 2003. The structure of shareholders of MSIC has been joined by the Moravian-Silesian Region; along with the statutory city of Ostrava and 3 local universities (VSB - Technical University of Ostrava, University of Ostrava and Silesian University in Opava), they commissioned MSIC to manage the regional innovation strategy. In addition to the management of the implementation of strategic projects leading to the support of entrepreneurship, introduction of new technologies, attracting talents to the region, creation of interesting job positions and activities related to the overall change of the regional image, the main activities of MSIC include individualised services for owners of small- and medium-sized companies (including start-ups) and cooperation in the area of the transfer of technologies and development of services of shared experimental laboratories.

In almost two years, MSIC has become a real centre of the innovation ecosystem. It builds and strengthens the relations between the commercial, academic, scientific and public sphere, and initiates strategic projects focused on the improvement of the environment for entrepreneurship and innovation in the region.

MSIC is seated in the complex of four multi-purpose buildings in the vicinity of the VSB - Technical University of Ostrava, which serves as the basis of the functioning community. The strategic position enables to interconnect business activities with the environment of the scientific research, and to transfer its results into practice. 11,000 square meters of the technical and administrative facilities have been occupied almost in full, and the shareholders consider extension by another building. The complex contains **80 entities – from the starting entrepreneurs with a potential of rapid growth to the development centres of global brands** (e.g. CGI, Hella, Tieto Czech, Brose etc.).

In 2018, shared laboratories for the experimental development and application of new technologies were created in the complex. In total, the complex employs 862 people. There are also 3 private investors (Elcom, a.s., Ingeteam, a.s., VAE Prosys, s.r.o.) in the complex, employing more than 200 extra people. www.ms-ic.cz

11.2.2. IT4INNOVATIONS

The IT4Innovations Excellence Centre is located in the vicinity of the Moravian-Silesian Innovation Centre Ostrava and the VSB - Technical University of Ostrava. **It operates two**

supercomputers – Anselm and Salomon. In 2018 the Anselm cluster was extended. The supercomputer has now performance exceeding 800 teraflops per second; i.e. it is more than 8 times more powerful than its predecessor.

Within grant competitions, **the computer capacities of the systems operated by IT4Innovations are available to the whole scientific community of the Czech Republic.** Scientists from both Czech universities and prestigious scientific centres work in Ostrava. More than 50% of the performance of the supercomputers is used for the development of new materials and drugs; the remaining capacity is utilised by biosciences, engineering tasks, astrophysics and a wide range of scientific disciplines.

IT4Innovations is also a research centre with strong international links. The crucial topics of the IT4Innovations research include the processing and analysis of extensive data, machine-assisted learning, development of parallel scalable algorithms, solving difficult engineering tasks, and modelling for nanotechnologies.

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. Innovation Support Centre VŠB-TU Ostrava

It started with a university Business Incubator in 2008, which has since gone a long way. It became part of the Innovation Support Centre of the VŠB-TUO (CPI). Today, thanks to the CPI, VŠB-TUO is among the major drivers of innovation entrepreneurship in the Moravian-Silesian Region. CPI services are intended for VŠB-TUO employees, external companies, students and the public.

The Innovation Support Centre (CPI) is organizationally divided into the Project Support Centre, the R&D Result Commercialization Centre, the Business and Career Support Centre and the Protolab Additive Manufacturing Centre.

The incubator programme has become the pillar of the CPI, intended for hi-tech innovation companies under three years. The companies may be given fully equipped offices in the CPI building, as well as the conditions for their successful development in the form of a personal consultant and legal, marketing or business consultancy. Companies, as well as students and aspiring entrepreneurs, have the opportunity to attend professional workshops in the field of business and informal networking events. In recent years, **the occupancy rate of the offices** has been steadily around 95%, allowing for flexible response to the demand of prospective tenants. The CPI also includes a co-working space and refresh zone.

The Innovation Support Centre is responsible not only for promoting innovative entrepreneurship, but also for securing the commercialization of science and research results, protecting the intellectual property of the university and contributing to the university's involvement in the implementation of high-quality educational and research projects.

The individual departments of the CPI work closely together and are thus able to prepare project applications for business start-up grants or provide professional advice on intellectual property protection.

In 2013, CPI launched a new **acceleration program, Green Light**, which is nowadays one of the best in the Moravian-Silesian Region. In the 5 years of its existence, it received applications from 270 projects, of which 65 participated in the competition and received a total investment of CZK 31.5 million. Many graduates do successful business not only in the Czech Republic but also abroad. For all accelerated projects, see <https://greenlight.vsb.cz/>.

The CPI is home to around 40 companies, providing top-quality 3D printing services to small and medium-sized businesses in the region, and has opened its own optional subject "Start-up Business". It cooperates with Czechitas, a non-profit organization that educates women in IT, organizes IT marathons, provides student internships, holds the prestigious BIC accreditation by the European Business and Innovation Centre (EBN) under a license from the European Commission.. 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. 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/>

11.2.7. 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

Ostrava is located on low-lying ground at a point where four rivers meet: the Odra, Opava, Ostravice and Lučina. Originally the centre of an agricultural region with an extensive system of fishponds, Ostrava was transformed during the industrial revolution to become one of Central Europe's most important centres of industry. Its strategic location, access to raw materials and booming labour market helped Ostrava to grow rapidly from the late 19th century onwards, creating a large, cosmopolitan city with around 300,000 inhabitants.

From 1990 onwards the Czech economy underwent **a radical process of restructuring. In Ostrava, this led to the closure of the city's coal mines (1994) and the gradual decline of the metallurgical and chemical industries.** At sites where production continued, substantial investments were channelled into reducing the negative environmental impacts, and this process was reflected in gradual improvements to air quality. The City of Ostrava has also taken **a number of additional measures to further improve air quality**; it has invested in extra street cleaning, planted new greenery, improved the energy efficiency of its buildings, and contributed funds to help households replace their old solid fuel boilers with cleaner modern technologies. Significant improvements have been achieved thanks to **the modernization of Ostrava's public transport fleet**, as well as the purchase of **low-emissions vehicles** by the City Authority, the municipal district authorities, City-owned companies and other organizations. The City has also set up a special fund to help children at risk from poor air quality, who have the opportunity to go on free residential stays in the nearby mountains.

Ostrava is also taking a proactive approach to climate change adaptation, and it was one of the first Czech cities to draw up a plan identifying the main issues in this area. The City is currently investing in planting new greenery – including beds of hardy perennials at key locations.

Ostrava possesses several underground drinking water sources, which together cover around one-third of total consumption. The water supply and sewerage networks are managed by the OVAK company, in which the City of Ostrava is a major shareholder. The company implements a constantly updated long-term plan for the funding and modernization of the water supply and sewerage networks.

Although **Ostrava's landscape** has undergone major changes over the course of the city's history, there are still areas where the natural landscape has been preserved intact. Protected natural landscape areas can be found along the banks of the Odra and Ostravice rivers. The City also owns **large areas of forested land** within its boundaries; most of them are legally protected (meaning that their current function as forests has to be preserved), and they serve as popular leisure and recreation areas for Ostrava's citizens. The city also has numerous slag-heaps (spoil-tips) – piles of waste material from the former coal mines, which offer a refuge for many wild animal and plant species.

For current information on the environment in Ostrava, including the City's environmental activities and other news, see the website <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

2017	MS Region	Ostrava
Hospitals	19	3
Specialized medical centres	14	3
Other independent healthcare facilities	567	195
Pharmaceutical care facilities	304	98
Doctors, total	5,275	2,026
Doctors per 1,000	4.4	6.3

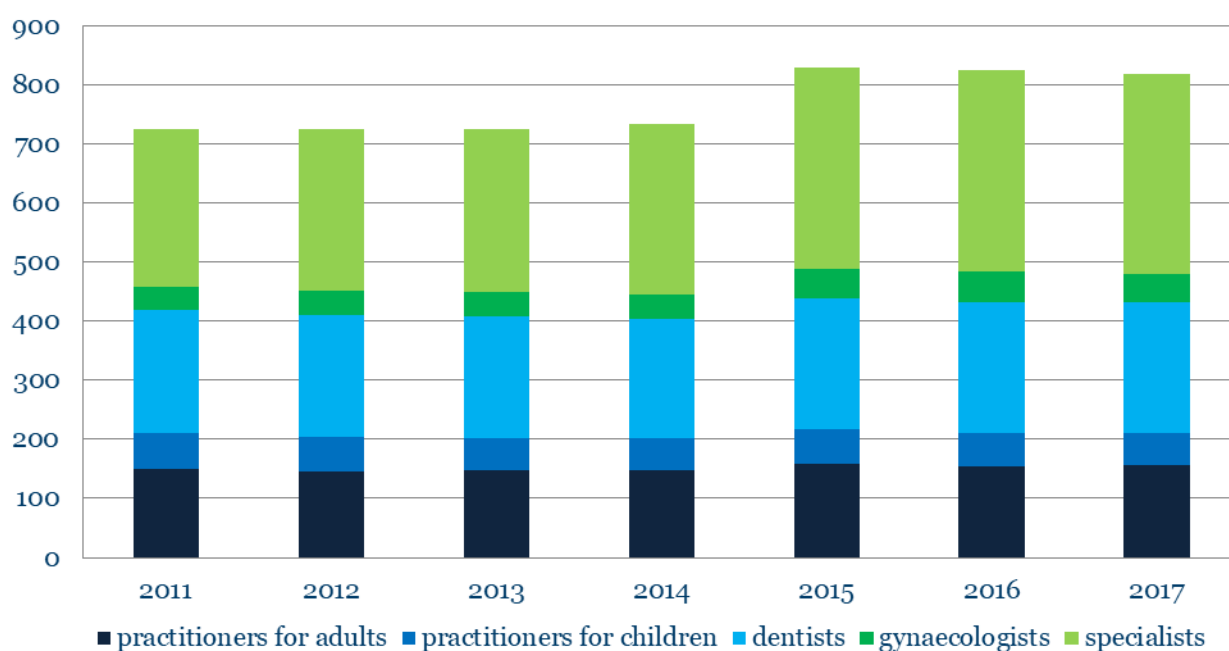
Source: CZSO – Statistical Yearbook of the Moravian-Silesian Region 2018

Selected data for the district Ostrava, 2011–2017

Ostrava	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Hospitals	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
doctor, total, of which:	1,872	1,897	1,899	1,913	1,978	1,958	2,026
<i>practitioners for adults</i>	149	146	147	147	159	154	157
<i>practitioners for children</i>	62	59	56	54	58	56	54
<i>dentists</i>	208	205	205	203	221	223	220
<i>gynaecologists</i>	39	41	41	41	51	51	49
<i>specialists</i>	268	273	277	289	340	341	338

Source: CZSO – Statistical Yearbook of the Moravian-Silesian Region 2018

Doctors in the district Ostrava, 2011 - 2017



Source: CZSO – Statistical Yearbook of the Moravian-Silesian Region 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.

In 2018, the City of Ostrava supported **71 providers of social services and related activities**. 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 2018 the City Districts administered a housing stock of 12,693 apartments in 1,019 residential buildings.

The largest housing stocks are administered by the City Districts of Ostrava-Jih (5,237 apartments), Mariánské Hory (1,939 apartments), Moravská Ostrava a Přívoz (1,564 apartments), Slezská Ostrava (1,216 apartments) and Ostrava-Poruba (837 apartments).

Types of municipal apartments

Municipal apartments as at 31 December 2018	Number	%
	12,693	100%
<i>of which:</i>		
standard apartments	12,420	97.85%
reduced-quality apartments	273	2.15%
apartments in nursing home	928	7.31%
wheelchair-friendly apartments	106	0.84%

Source: OCA, Property Department (2019)

Housing development in Ostrava

The aim of the city is now to build new apartments that could be offered for rental housing. It is assumed that the renovated / new apartments will not be given to the city districts as most of these premises, but will be rented directly by the city. Some of the renovated apartments will be kept by the city for experts from the Czech Republic or abroad, who may participate in some of the city's projects in the future.

In 2018, the City of Ostrava invested CZK 199 million in the renovation of housing units, which resulted in 350 renovated apartments and 9 new loft conversions.

New development and renovations in Ostrava	number of apartments	TC (CZK thousands)	allocation by resources, CZK thousands			
			Ostrava	City districts	other	State and EU
Renovated apartments	350	178,900	64,600	103,400	0	10,900
new apartments	9	19,844	13,674	6,170	0	0
new apartments in NHs	0	0	0	0	0	0
total 2018	359	198,744	78,274	109,570	0	10,900

Notes:

TC – total costs

NH – nursing home

Other resources – resources associated with third-party legal or natural persons who were involved in the implementation

Source: OCA, Property Department (2019)

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.

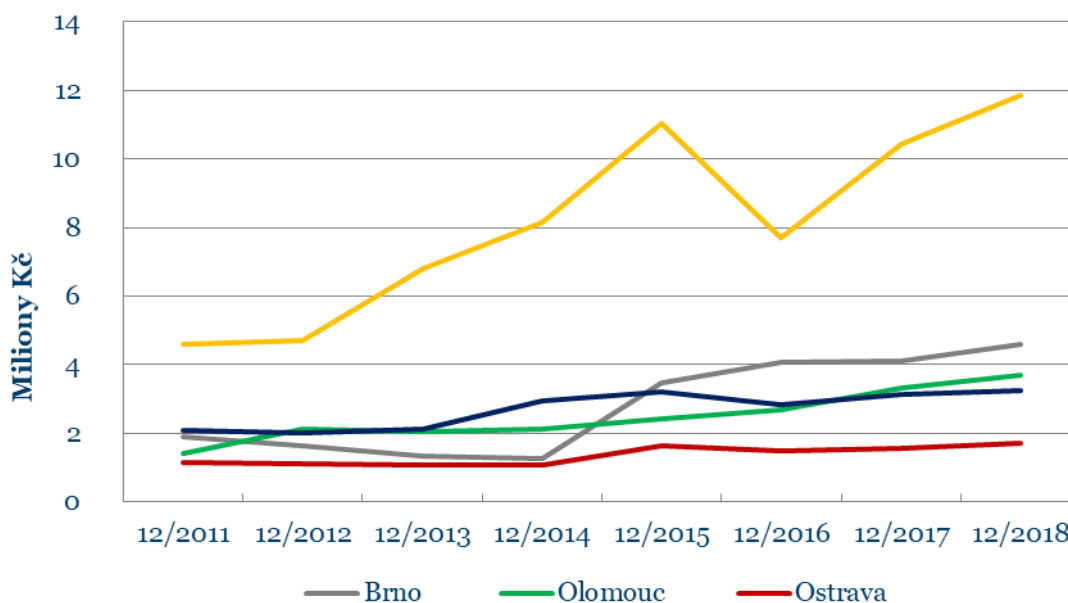
Social housing with social work (assistance such as economic spending, pleasant coexistence with other tenants, registration for electricity consumption etc.) was provided to tenants by the Department of Social Affairs in cooperation with six municipal districts. A total of 104 social, accessible or emergency apartments were created.

In 2018 and 2019, the approved strategic document “**Strategy of Social Housing in the City of Ostrava**” is gradually being supplemented to include the Action Plan for Social Housing, containing more details for the upcoming period.

Market-rate housing 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	12/2011	12/2012	12/2013	12/2014	12/2015	12/2016	12/2017	12/2018
Brno	1,905,576	1,630,124	1,351,566	1,244,013	3,469,483	4,059,607	4,114,494	4 599 868
Olomouc	1,419,946	2,105,424	2,035,078	2,140,839	2,441,262	2,682,704	3,338,709	3 686 841
Ostrava	1,144,987	1,128,315	1,060,821	1,065,987	1,627,334	1,488,107	1,560,664	1 725 863
Pilsen	2,068,795	1,999,738	2,129,970	2,931,618	3,192,507	2,824,162	3,151,949	3 245 440
Prague	4,601,674	4,697,123	6,801,016	8,153,070	11,031,642	7,707,267	10,450,667	11 873 529



Source: www.realitycechy.cz, own processing

Rents in Ostrava

- the rent for a standard apartment ranges from CZK 70 to 200 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
- the average rent of a municipal apartment was CZK 53.30/m² as of 31 December 2018;
- as of 31 December 2018 67% of municipal apartments, i.e. 8,531 apartments, had the rent of up to CZK 50.02/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 in three permanent theatres – the Antonín Dvořák Theatre, the Jiří Myron Theatre, which includes Theatre 12. NDM Studio is the centre for theatre education and creative meetings for children and theatre supporters. A café called Municipal House and Bar was created in the 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 and discussion evenings. 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 Kino Polanka in Polanka nad Odrou.

During the year, Ostrava hosts a number of musical events of various genres. **The Leoš Janáček International Music Festival**, which was created by joining Janáček's May with the Janáček Hukvaldy Festivals, offers a program for classical music lovers and events associated with it from the end of May to July. Another attraction for classical music lovers is **the St. Wenceslas Music Festival**, annual international classical music festival, 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. Other venues include Cine port, studios for artists, a climbing wall, yoga studio, food studio or the crafts incubator Fajna dilna. In the spring of 2020, **a branch of the National Museum of Agriculture should also be opened here.**

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 Continental Cup** was the sporting event of 2018, the largest athletic competition in the history of the Czech Republic. For example, in 2019, there will be

a junior hockey championship and a **European softball championship for women**, both events to take place in Ostrava for the first time.

Ostrava generously supports the development of sports infrastructure. In 2018, the second part of the in-line complex U Cementárny was completed. Both areas now offer skaters 3,000 meters of tracks, including a special banked track. There are also new tennis courts, a skate park, a parkour park or a pumptrack. The most important planned sports investment in 2019 is the completion of the renovation of **the Bazaly area for the football academy**, which will be used for talented players from all over the region.

All those who are interested in sporting events in Ostrava, whether they want to actively play sports themselves, go to watch their favourite team, look for sports activities for their children or just want to be informed about sporting events in the city, **should go to www.sportujvostrave.cz and download the eponymous mobile app.** Also presented here are individual sports clubs and groups and their events.

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**.

The most visited destinations in Ostrava in 2018 were:

- The Lower Vitkovice – Landek Park with a visit of 1.65 mil. visitors
- ZOO Ostrava – 537 thousand visitors
- Silesian Ostrava castle – 115 thousand visitors
- Gallery of Fine Arts in Ostrava – 88.5 thousand visitors

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.

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, 2018	Mass accommodation facilities	Rooms	Beds	Guests	Overnight stays	Average overnight stays (nights)
total	73	2,748	5, 741	258,809	675,392	2.6
<i>of which:</i>						
Hotel, motel, hotel *****	9	838	1,598	114,705	205,619	1.8
Hotel, motel, hotel ***	24	625	1,205	77,740	137,775	1.8
Hotel, motel, hotel *	4	c.i.	c.i.	c.i.	c.i.	c.i.
Guesthouse	19	184	392	14,796	27,311	1.8
Camp	1	c.i.	c.i.	c.i.	c.i.	c.i.
Tourist hostel	7	168	524	17,236	43,170	2.5
Other MAFs	9	729	1,584	20,280	222,394	11.0

Note:

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

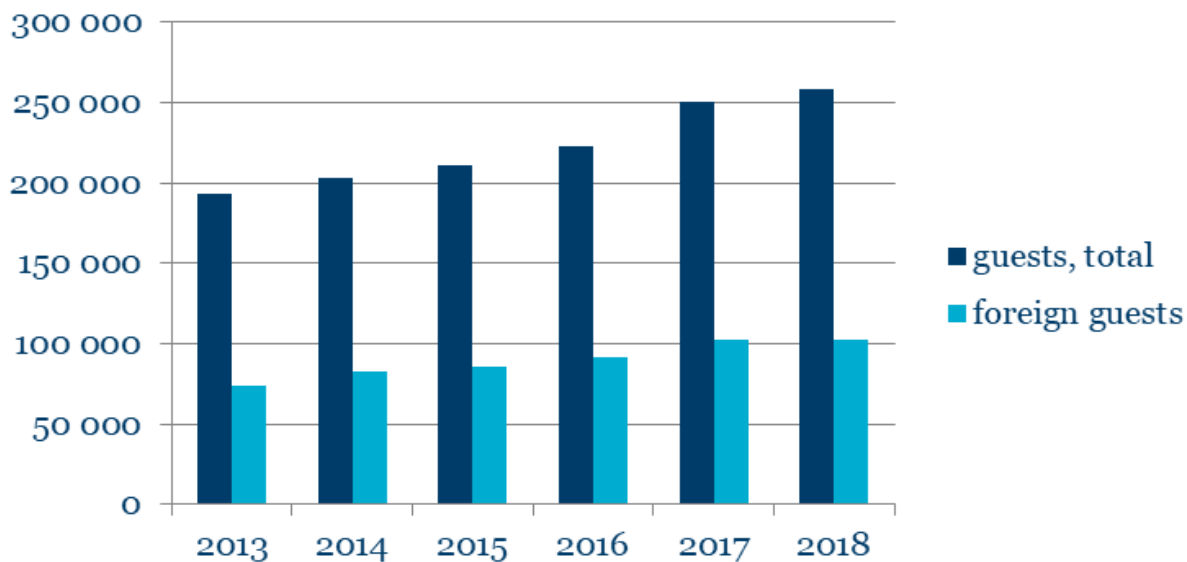
c.i.: confidential information

Source: CSO (2019)

Number of guests in collective accommodation establishments in Ostrava tourist region, 2013–2018

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
guests, total	193,723	203,167	211,264	222,507	250,137	258,809
<i>of which:</i>						
residents	119,691	120,395	126,037	131,060	147,593	156,573
foreign guests	74,032	82,772	85,227	91,447	102,544	102,236

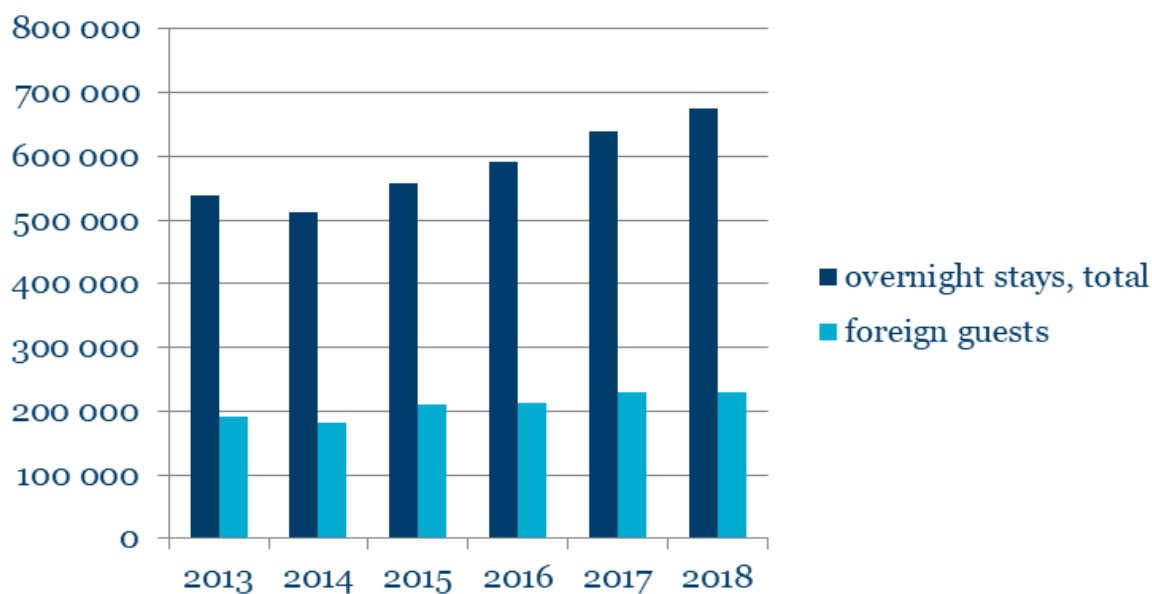
Source: CSO



Number of overnight stays in collective accommodation establishments in Ostrava tourist region, 2013–2018

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
overnight stays, total	539,268	512,612	557,857	592,177	639,272	675,392
<i>of which:</i>						
residents	348,597	330,476	348,306	380,482	410,482	445,516
foreign guests	190,671	182,136	209,551	211,695	228,790	229,876
average overnight stays (nights)	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6
<i>of which:</i>						
residents	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
foreign guests	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2

Source: CSO



13.1. Student residences and accommodation facilities of universities

name	web page
Hotel Garni VŠB 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, 2013-2018

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
number of events	613	744	620	614	620	620
number of participants	85,675	105,047	72,895	78,601	79,509	68,980

Source: CSO (April 2019)

Conference in accommodation facilities in Ostrava tourist region, 2011-2018

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
number of events	*	566	428	424	408	371
number of participants	*	90,852	55,328	61,723	59,341	47,501
Share of Ostrava tourist region in MS Region, in %	*	86	76	79	75	69

Source: CSO (May 2019)

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"**. More than 600 bloggers, vloggers and other content creators gathered in Ostrava in 2018 at **the TBEX Ostrava international conference**. Ostrava shined in the online world with a reach of 1.5 mil. impressions.

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 2019, the largest city district is Ostrava-Jih (population of 104,556), followed by Ostrava-Poruba (population of 65,254), Moravská Ostrava a Přívoz (population of 39,022). 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 City Authority is divided into departments set up by the City Council.

The City Authority Secretary is accountable to the Mayor for exercising autonomous and delegated powers. He exercises delegated powers, with the exception of matters entrusted by law to the City Council or a special body of the city, acts as instructed by the City Assembly, City Council or the Mayor, and determines salaries of all employees of the City assigned to the City Authority, acts as the governing body of the employer pursuant to special legal regulations in relation to the employees of the City assigned to the City Authority, issues the document management and destruction rules and staff regulations of the City Authority and other internal regulations of the City Authority, unless they are issued by the City Council. He attends meetings of the City Assembly and City Council with an advisory vote.

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	www.suip.cz/oip10/
National Heritage Institute, Ostrava Office	www.npu.cz/cs/uop-ostrava
Office for Government Representation in Property Affairs, Ostrava Office	www.uzsvm.cz/ostrava-317-177-85
Ostrava Labour Office	http://portal.mpsv.cz/upcr/kp/msk/kop/ostrava
Ostrava Mining Office	www.cbusbs.cz/cs/obu-8
Police of the Czech Republic,	www.policie.cz/krajske-reditelstvi-policie-msk.aspx

Regional Headquarters	
Police of the Czech Republic, City Headquarters	<a href="http://www.policie.cz/clanek/mestske-reditelstvi-policie-
ostrava-mestske-reditelstvi-policie-ostrava.aspx">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	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

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