

FACT SHEETS OSTRAVA 2020

City of Ostrava: facts and figures

July 2021

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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:	81.9
<i>arable land</i>	49.5
<i>hop fields</i>	0
<i>vineyards</i>	0
<i>gardens</i>	18.1
<i>orchards</i>	0.5
<i>grassland</i>	13.7
non-farmland	132.3
<i>forest land</i>	24.7
<i>water surfaces</i>	9.4
<i>built-up areas and courtyards</i>	18.6
<i>other area</i>	79.5

Source: CSO (as at 31 December 2020)

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	1042.9 mm
Average annual temperature	10.2°C
Average temperature, January	1.0°C
Average temperature, July	18.8°C

Source: CHMI (Ostrava, 2020)

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 - 2020

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.

2019

- The winner of the architectural competition for a new concert hall in Ostrava was the New York studio Steven Holl Architects in collaboration with the Prague-based studio Architecture Acts.
- The City established a new municipal organization – the Municipal Studio for Urban Planning and Architecture (known by its Czech abbreviation MAPPÁ), whose mission is to create and coordinate a conceptual approach to modern urban planning and to enhance the quality of Ostrava’s architecture and public space.
- Ostrava hosted a four-month Landscape Festival focusing on public space, art and the urban landscape.
- Launch of activities supporting hydrogen mobility in Ostrava.
- Ostrava became one of the cities to issue regulations combating “visual smog” (inappropriate advertising features) in public space.
- The IT4Innovations National Supercomputing Centre at Ostrava’s Technical University began using its new supercomputer (named Barbora), which offers 9 times the power of the existing supercomputer Anselm.
- Launch of the implementation phase in the innovative and prestigious CLAIRO project, which seeks to achieve systematic reductions in air pollution by planting appropriate greenery with a proven ability to absorb pollution from various sources.
- Ostrava’s rating was again raised – this time to Aa3 stable (Moody’s).
- Work began on the construction of the Contera Park Ostrava D1 industrial zone in Hrušov.

- After several delays, the major four-lane westward extension of Rudná St. was finally completed. The new road links up to road I/11, giving easy access to Opava and substantially reducing traffic congestion in the Ostrava-Poruba Municipal District.

2020

- Construction work began at the site of the new University of Ostrava campus in the city centre, near the Black Meadow (Černá Louka) complex. The City has provided substantial material support for the project, particularly by donating the land and undertaking to build an underground parking garage.
- Ostrava's public transport system went entirely "paperless" when the original paper tickets were replaced by electronic forms of payment.
- The Ostrava Expat Centre was opened to help international residents with everyday life in the city as well as offering labour market-related support.
- In the spring, work began on the long-awaited conversion of the historic slaughterhouse complex in Ostrava city centre, which will be transformed into a contemporary art gallery.
- The Municipal Studio for Urban Planning and Architecture (MAPPA) presented an overview of its work during the past year. The studio has produced a Vision for Ostrava's Urban Development; this is a tool drawing on the City's Strategic Plan, which will help bring key urban planning and architecture projects to life.
- The rating agency Moody's confirmed Ostrava's highest-ever rating at the level Aa3/stable.
- The first national museum institution to be situated in Ostrava is a new branch of the National Museum of Agriculture, located in Lower Vítkovice. The new museum was opened to the public on Thursday 17 September.
- The City of Ostrava sold land at the Mošnov Industrial Zone to the international developer Panattoni. The new development at the zone will create jobs for qualified staff from the entire Ostrava region; the investor has committed to create almost 2000 new vacancies, of which at least 207 will be classified as having high added value.
- Ostrava City Authority was voted the friendliest local authority in the Moravian-Silesian Region for the third year in a row as part of the "Friendly Local Authority" awards (in the category of cities with extended powers).

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	294 446
Czech Republic Citizens	283 320
- of which men	137 008
- of which women	146 312
Foreigners	11 126
Population of Municipalities within the administrative district of Ostrava*	32 613
Czech Republic Citizens	32 367
- of which men	15 914
- of which women	16 453
Foreigners	235
Population density per km²	1 374

* 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 2021)

Population of the Moravian-Silesian Region	1 192 834
- of which men	584 073
- of which women	608 761
Population density per km²	220

Source: CZSO – Statistical bulletin – Moravian-Silesian Region – Q1 to Q4 of 2020

Foreigners in the Moravian-Silesian Region	27 728
Index 2018/2017	1.06%
Foreigners in the Czech Republic	634 790

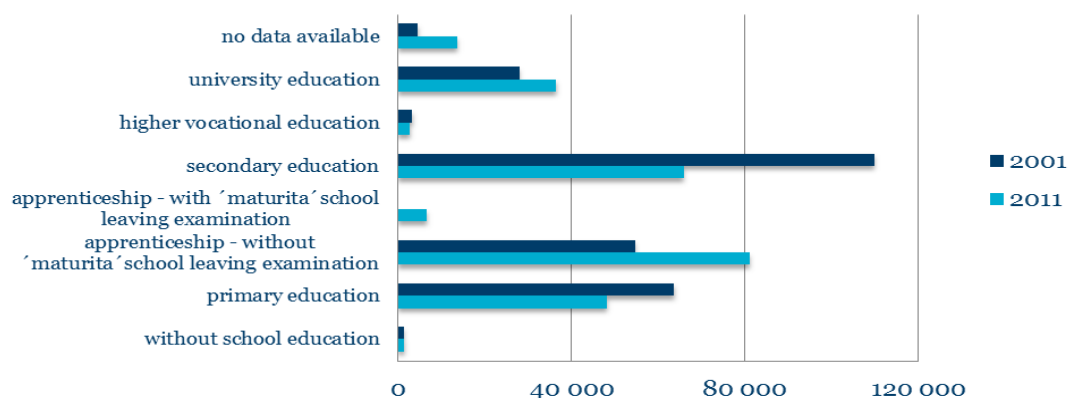
Source: CSO (as at 31 December 2020)

3.2. Overview of inhabitants by age

Age	Number of inhabitants	% of population
Total	294,446	100.0
Pre-working age (0 – 14 years)	43,064	15
Working age (15 – 64 years)	183,178	64
Retired (65 +)	58,740	21
0 - 9	28,017	10
10 - 19	28,081	10
20 - 29	30,248	11
30 - 39	39,609	14
40 - 49	44,767	16
50 - 59	38,488	13
60 - 69	34,858	12
70 - 79	28,379	10
80 +	12,535	4

Source: CSO (as at 31 December 2020)

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 2021					
Municipal District	Czech citizens up to age 15	Czech citizens age 15 +	Czech citizens total	Foreign citizens	Resident total
Hošťálkovice	259	1,481	1,740	24	1,764
Hrabová	523	3,306	3,829	82	3,911
Krásné Pole	401	2,351	2,752	22	2,774
Lhotka	219	1,160	1,379	13	1,392
Mariánské Hory a Hulváky	1,584	9,858	11,442	609	12,051
Martinov	148	1,019	1,167	41	1,208
Michálkovice	530	2,861	3,391	74	3,465
Moravská Ostrava a Přívoz	5,572	31,112	36,684	2,362	39,046
Nová Bělá	385	1,829	2,214	45	2,259
Nová Ves	100	613	713	20	733
Ostrava-Jih	12,990	85,804	98,794	3,564	102,358
Petřkovice	494	2,707	3,201	41	3,242
Plesná	219	1,282	1,501	23	1,524
Polanka nad Odrou	734	4,298	5,032	63	5,095
Poruba	7,832	54,052	61,884	1,730	63,614
Proskovice	164	1,061	1,225	34	1,259
Pustkovec	174	1,182	1,356	18	1,374
Radvanice a Bartovice	923	5,408	6,331	207	6,538
Slezská Ostrava	3,401	17,187	20,588	1,049	21,637
Stará Bělá	663	3,466	4,129	54	4,183
Svinov	557	3,786	4,325	146	4,471
Třebovice	263	1,657	1,920	22	1,942
Vítkovice	1,500	6,223	7,723	883	8,606
Total	39,635	243,685	283,320	11,126	294,446

Source: OCA (as at 1 January 2021)

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 2020/2021

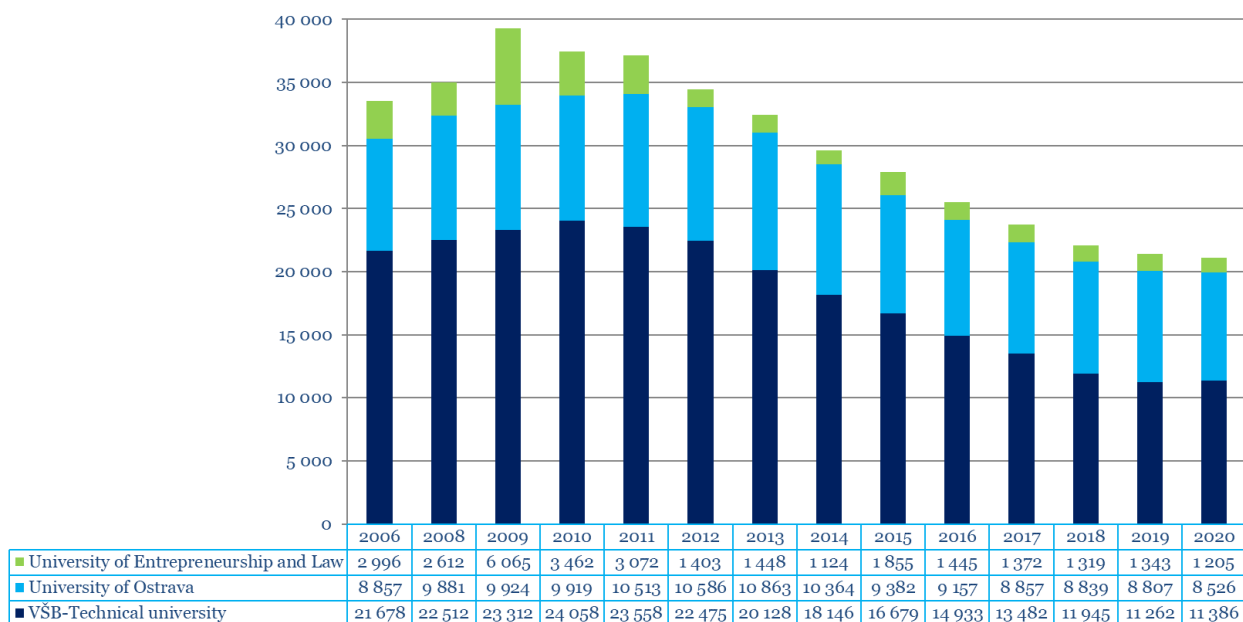
Type of school	Number of	
	Schools in category	Children/pupils/students as of 30 September 2020
Nursery schools / kindergartens	97	9,667
- of which private	14	370
Primary schools	88	27,045
- of which private	11	795
Primary art schools	14	6,897
- of which private	1	34
Secondary schools	45	17,396
- of which private	19	4,202
secondary education	1	59
- of which private	0	0
secondary education with vocational qualification	14	3,044
<i>of which secondary schools providing*</i>	4	674
secondary education with "maturita"	45	14,352
- of which private	19	3,530
- grammar school education	15	5,503
- of which private	6	956
Conservatories	1	378
- of which private	0	0
Higher vocational schools	7	1,133
- of which private	5	1,375
Universities	3	21,117
- of which private	1	1,205

* selected schools can simultaneously provide more types of secondary education

Source: MSR (as at 30 September 2020), universities (as at 31 October 2020),

4.2. Universities in Ostrava

4.2.1. University student numbers



Source: individual universities (as at 31 October 2020)

4.2.2. VŠB – Technical University of Ostrava

Faculty	Number of students in academic year 2020/2021	Number of graduates in 2020
Economics	2,671	666
Mining and Geology	1,389	360
Electrical Engineering and Computer Science	2,374	422
Mechanical Engineering	1,822	455
Civil Engineering	1,116	265
Metallurgy and Materials Engineering	936	229
Safety Engineering	1,051	220
University degree programmes	27	28
Total	11,386	2,645

Source: VŠB – Technical University of Ostrava (as at 31 October 2020)

4.2.3. University of Ostrava

Faculty	number of students in academic year 2020/2021	Number of graduates in 2020
Arts	1,750	437
Education	2,510	615
Science	1,416	335
Medicine	1,702	390
Social Studies	719	180
Fine Arts	429	135
Total	8,526	2,092

Source: University of Ostrava (as at 31 December 2020)

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

Field	number of students in academic year 2020/2021	Number of graduates in 2020
applied informatics	60	i
economics for managers	25	i
law in business	165	i
law in public administration	179	i
entrepreneurship	209	i
business and management in business and services	75	i
marketing communication	249	i
private-law studies	22	i
business and marketing management	15	i
safety/security studies	7	i
business and management	186	i
accounting, taxation, controlling	13	i
Total	1,205	i

Source: University of Entrepreneurship and Law (as at 31 October 2020), i: data not available

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.

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, Mobis apod). 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.

In 2020, **the Czech economy** was hit hard by the COVID-19 pandemic and the related restrictions imposed by the government. According to estimates by the Finance Ministry, the economy as a whole shrank, and the most severely affected sectors were trade, accommodation, transport and hospitality.

The overall economic situation in the Czech Republic in 2020 can be characterized by the following factors:

- The Czech economy was severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The government measures that were imposed in the first half of 2020 to contain the pandemic caused a dramatic recession; according to estimates from the Czech Finance Ministry, GDP fell by 5.6% in 2020. This represents the largest decrease in GDP in the entire history of the Czech Republic, and it was driven by falling demand both domestically and internationally.
- According to Finance Ministry data, the average rate of inflation in 2020 was 3.2%. This was affected primarily by domestic factors, especially the rise in labour unit costs.
- The COVID crisis had a somewhat less severe impact on the labour market. Partially due to fiscal measures, the rate of unemployment rose by 1.3%. According to Eurostat, the Czech Republic still has the lowest unemployment rate in the EU. There is also an atypically large number of vacancies (over 300 000, i.e. 6%).

The statistical data for the Moravian-Silesian Region in 2020 were also impacted by the COVID situation. While unemployment in the Region fell (−3.8 %), the average wage showed a nominal year-on-year increase of 4.5% to 32 325 CZK. However, factoring in price increases on the national level, wages in the Region only increased by 1.3% in real terms. The average wage in the Moravian-Silesian Region in Q4/2020 was 35 178 CZK; this is a year-on-year increase of 7.3% (2 387 CZK), taking the Region’s average wage to approx. 3 300 CZK below the national average. Consumer prices in the Czech Republic rose by 2.6% in Q4/2020, meaning that the average wage in the Moravian-Silesian Region rose 4.6% in real terms.

Rising wage levels in the Region were also accompanied by changes in the employment rate. Companies based in the Moravian-Silesian Region employed just under 424 000 people in Q4 of 2020 (calculation adjusted to show the number of people who would work the given number of hours if they were all working on full-time contracts); this was the third highest number out of all Czech regions (after Prague and South Moravia). The number of employees was 3.9% lower than in the equivalent period of 2019 (- 17,900 employees).

Source: CSO: ANALYSIS of the situation and development of the labour market in the Ostrava district in 2020 and forecast for developments in 2020; Czech Statistical Office – Wages in the M-S Region in 2020 - <https://www.czso.cz/csu/xt/prumerna-mzda-v-moravskoslezskem-kraji-v-1-az-4-ctvrtleti-2020>

Czech Republic Ministry of Finance: Proposed 2020 national final accounts for the Czech Republic; Appendix B: Economic development and financial management in the sector of governmental institutions, <https://www.mfcr.cz/cs/verejny-sektor/statni-rozpocet/plneni-statniho-rozpoctu/2020/statni-zaverecny-ucet-za-rok-2020-41689>

5.1. Business entities by main economic activity (CZ- NACE Classification) in 2020

Sector	MS Region	Ostrava
Total	258,300	79,948
<i>of which:</i>		
A Agriculture, forestry, fishing	11,665	1,434
B – E Industry (total)	33,867	9,412
F Construction	29,818	7,886
G Wholesale and retail, vehicle repair and maintenance	49,693	16,093
H Transport and warehousing	6,698	2,137
I Catering and hospitality	13,240	3,745
J Information and communication services	3,544	1,422
K Banking and insurance	1,564	542
L Real-estate services	14,644	6,735
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	33,537	11,348
N Administrative and support activities	5,830	2,233
O Public administration and defence, mandatory social insurance	823	68
P Education	4,867	1,528
Q Health and social care	3,524	1,109
R Culture, entertainment and recreation	7,034	2,189
S Other	23,088	6,971
T Activities of households functioning as employers, activities of households producing products and services for own use	0	0
U Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0
Uncategorized	14,863	5,096

Source: CSO (as at 31 December 2020)

5.2. Business entities by legal status in Ostrava, 2020

	Registered businesses	Active businesses
<i>Individuals (natural persons)</i>	47,966	23,844
Individuals in self-employment operating under the Act on Business Registration and Self-Employment	44,994	21,611
Individuals in self-employment operating under different legislation	2,020	1,584
Agricultural businesses	179	128
<i>Legal entities</i>	24,741	15,419
Privately owned companies	17,581	12,880
Joint-stock companies	1,060	821
Cooperatives	1,036	954
Total	72,707	39,263

Source: CSO as at 31 December 2020)

5.3. Largest employers in Ostrava (number of employees)

Name of employer	number of employees as of 31st December						sector	website
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
LIBERTY Ostrava, a. s.	4,089	4,096	3,961	4,093	5,013	4,816	Metallurgy	https://libertyostrava.cz
Fakultní nemocnic Ostrava	3,270	3,288	3,348	3,423	3,559	3,761	Health care	www.fno.cz
VŠB-TU Ostrava	2,555	2,571	2,604	2,675	2,700	2,548	vzdělávání	www.vsb.cz
Tieto Czech s. r. o.	2,035	2,198	2,065	2,325	2,435	2,231	Trade	www.tieto.com
Městská nemocnice Ostrava	1,976	2,006	2,004	2,061	2,065	2,067	Health care	www.mnof.cz
Dopravní podnik Ostrava, a. s.	1,889	1,899	1,961	1,956	1,995	2,014	Transport and communication	www.dpo.cz
KES - kabelové a elektronické systémy, s. r. o.	1,150	1,384	1,621	1,621	1,268	1,159	Automotive	www.kes.cz
SUNGWOO HITECH, s. r. o.	1,510	1,490	1,586	1,557	1,611	1,564	Automotive	http://english.swhitech.com
Česká pošta, s. p., Severní Morava	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,374	1,400	1,300	Transport and communication	www.ceskaposta.cz
Ostravská univerzita v Ostravě	1,171	1,184	1,232	1,232	1,428	1,457	Education	www.osu.cz
H R U Š K A, spol. s r. o.	1,203	1,176	1,197	1,190	1,191	1,195	Trade	http://hruska.info
VÍTKOVICE HEAVY MACHINERY, a. s.	1,301	1,198	1,030	882	897	241	Engineering	https://vhm.company
BREMBO Czech, s. r. o.	784	882	980	989	961	1,014	Automotive	www.brembo.com
VÍTKOVICE STEEL, a. s.	899	926	939	938	920	904	Metallurgy	www.vitkovicesteel.com

Vítkovická nemocnice, a. s.	799	814	822	838	862	874	Health care	http://nemocnicevitkovice.agel.cz
Maxion Wheels Czech s.r.o.	680	762	801	851	867	694	Automotive	www.hayes-lemmerz.com
ITT Holdings Czech Republic, s.r.o.	586	608	726	636	769	635	Automotive	www.itt.cz
Třinecké železářny, a. s., provoz VT	676	671	661	682	650	667	Metallurgy	www.trz.cz
LIBERTY Engineering Products Ostrava, a. s.	962	901	867	893	633	597	Metallurgy	https://libertyostrava.cz
PKP CARGO INTERNATIONAL a.s.	540	558	546	523	546	480	Transport and communication	www.pkpcargointernational.com
OKK Koksovny, a. s.	578	563	531	516	489	488	Processing of solid and gaseous fuels	www.koksovny.cz
PEGATRON Czech, s. r. o.	541	522	461	474	292	355	Electrical engineering	www.pegaservice.eu

Note: LIBERTY Ostrava, a.s. is the successor company to ArcelorMittal Ostrava, a. s.

Note: LIBERTY Engineering Products Ostrava, a. s. is the successor company to ArcelorMittal Engineering Products Ostrava, a. s.

Source: Labour Office Ostrava

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

Name of employer	number of employees as of 31st December						sector	home country / foreign participation
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
LIBERTY Ostrava, a. s.	4,089	4,096	3,961	4,093	5,013	4,816	Metallurgy	United Kingdom
Tieto Czech s. r. o.	2,035	2,198	2,065	2,325	2,435	2,231	Trade	Finland
KES - kabelové a elektronické systémy, s. r. o.	1,150	1,384	1,621	1,436	1,268	1,159	Automotive	Austria
SUNGWOO HITECH, s. r. o.	1,510	1,490	1,586	1,557	1,611	1,564	Automotive	South Korea
BREMBO Czech, s. r. o.	784	882	980	989	961	1,014	Metallurgy	Italy
VÍTKOVICE STEEL, a. s.	899	926	939	938	920	904	Automotive	Cyprus
Maxion Wheels Czech s.r.o.	680	762	801	851	867	694	Banking	Brazil
ITT Holdings Czech Republic, s. r. o.	586	608	726	636	769	635	Automotive	USA
Veolia Energie ČR, a.s.	729	686	679	688	674	664	Energy	Czech/France
MONETA Money Bank, a. s.	794	815	621	704	627	634	Automotive	USA
Albert Česká republika, s.r.o.	621	540	533	502	511	485	Trade	The Netherlands
Telefónica O2 Czech Republic, a. s.	309	528	510	501	476	485	Transport and communication	Spain
PEGATRON Czech, s. r. o.	541	522	461	474	292	355	Electrical engineering	Taiwan
Tesco Stores ČR, a. s.	391	378	387	393	344	304	Trade	United Kingdom
Ostravské vodárny a kanalizace, a. s.	386	382	386	383	383	385	Services	Czech/France
BorsodChem MCHZ, s. r. o.	360	360	375	379	384	384	Trade	China
GLOBUS ČR, k. s.	380	375	365	342	339	342	Trade	Germany
Kaufland ČR, v. o. s.	396	395	340	324	313	304	Chemistry	Germany

Note. From 1.1.2015 change of name from Dalkia ČR, a.s. to Veolia Energie ČR, a.s.; from 1.5.2016 change of name from GE Money Bank, a.s. to MONETA Money Bank, a.s.
 Note: LIBERTY Ostrava, a.s. is the successor company to ArcelorMittal Ostrava, a. s.

Source: Labour Office Ostrava

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

Number of employees as of 31 December										
Name of employer	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	website	Home country / foreign participation
ALPINE Bau CZ, s. r. o.	155	156	159	146	127	122	123	*	www.alpine.cz	Austria
EUROVIA CS, a. s.	170	141	134	130	131	120	124	*	www.eurovia.cz	France
STRABAG a. s., odštěpný závod Morava	75	73	75	115	94	95	105	101	www.strabag.cz	Austria / Germany

Note: PORR a.s. is the successor company to ALPINE Bau CZ a.s. (from 1.7.2019).

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. Since then, there has been a gradual decline in the number of registered job applicants.

The number of registered jobseekers in the Ostrava district in November 2019 (11 434) was the lowest since August 1997. However, this positive situation was disrupted in 2020 by **the global pandemic**, and **at the end of 2020 there were around 14 000 registered jobseekers in the Ostrava district.**

In view of the COVID situation, unemployment rates are forecast to stagnate in the best-case scenario; in a worse case, unemployment can be expected to rise steadily.

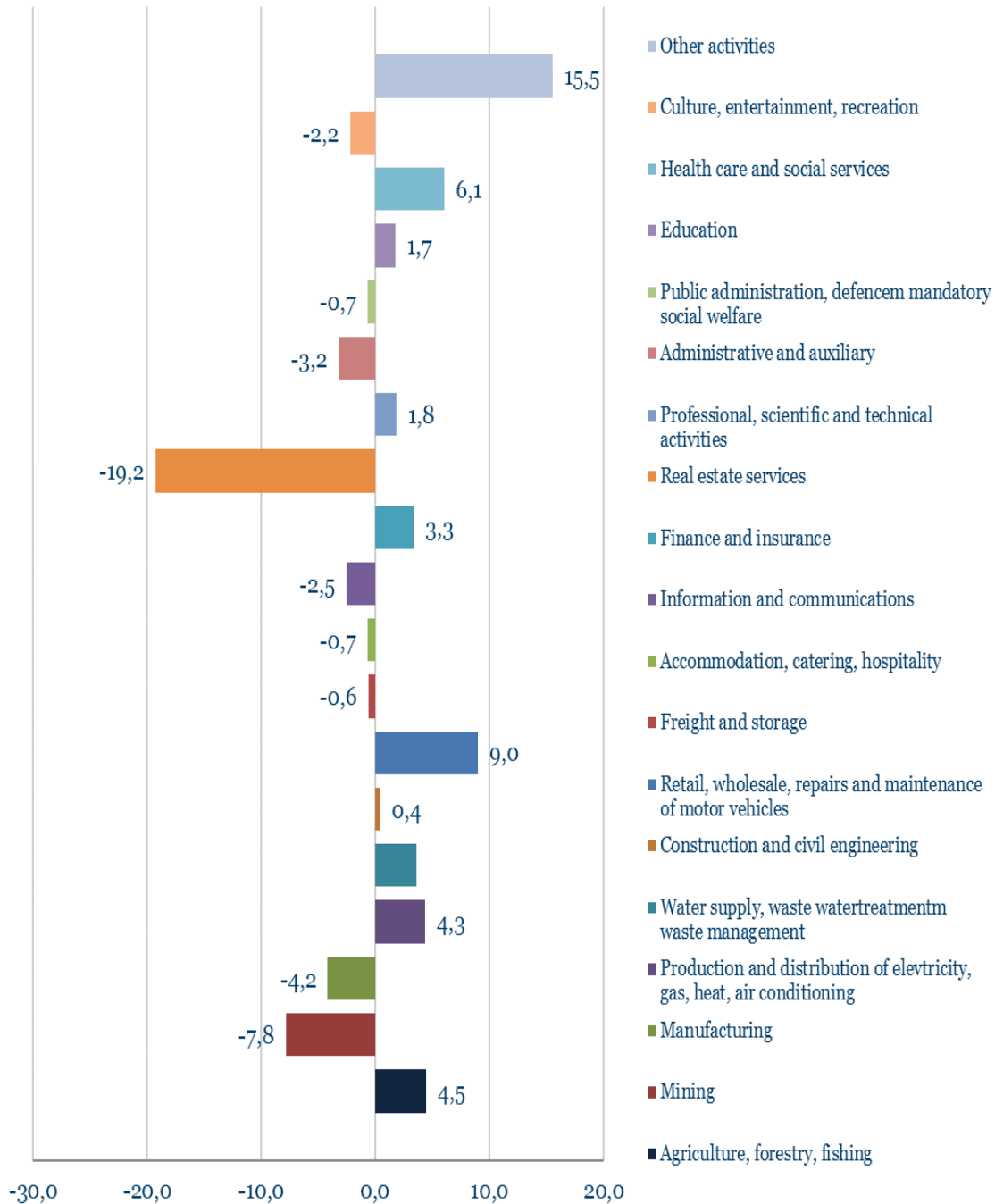
Source: Analysis of the state and development of the labour market in the Ostrava district in 2020 and the expected development in 2021

**6.1. Labour force in Ostrava by sector in 2016 – 2020:
number of employees, (in companies with 26 or more
employees)**

Sector	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	242	237	203	201	210
Mining	281	278	248	217	200
Manufacturing	30,153	29,723	29,334	28,909	27,774
Production and distribution of electricity, gas, heat, air conditioning	1,718	1,712	1,736	1,705	1,779
Water supply, waste watertreatment waste management	2,076	2,076	2,134	2,152	2,229
Construction and civil engineering	2,978	2,809	2,881	2,820	2,832
Retail, wholesale, repairs and maintenance of motor vehicles	6,361	6,463	6,478	6,400	6,978
Freight and storage	7,265	7,280	7,317	7,360	7,318
Accommodation, catering, hospitality	689	742	656	598	594
Information and communications	5,466	4,884	4,992	5,336	5,203
Finance and insurance	2,571	2,432	2,528	2,512	2,596
Real estate services	779	772	804	802	648
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,019	1,830	1,857	1,861	1,895
Administrative and auxiliary	5,100	4,505	4,486	3,971	3,843
Public administration, defence, mandatory social welfare	8,344	8,627	8,541	8,686	8,627
Education	10,925	11,136	11,292	11,652	11,854
Health care and social services	10,012	10,054	10,098	10,372	11,001
Culture, entertainment, recreation	1,751	1,756	1,772	1,783	1,744
Other activities	933	1,079	1,045	1,023	1,182
Total	99,663	98,395	98,402	98,360	98,507

Source: Labour Office Ostrava (as at 31 December)

Year-on-year changes in unemployment in individual sectors (comparing 2019 and 2020)



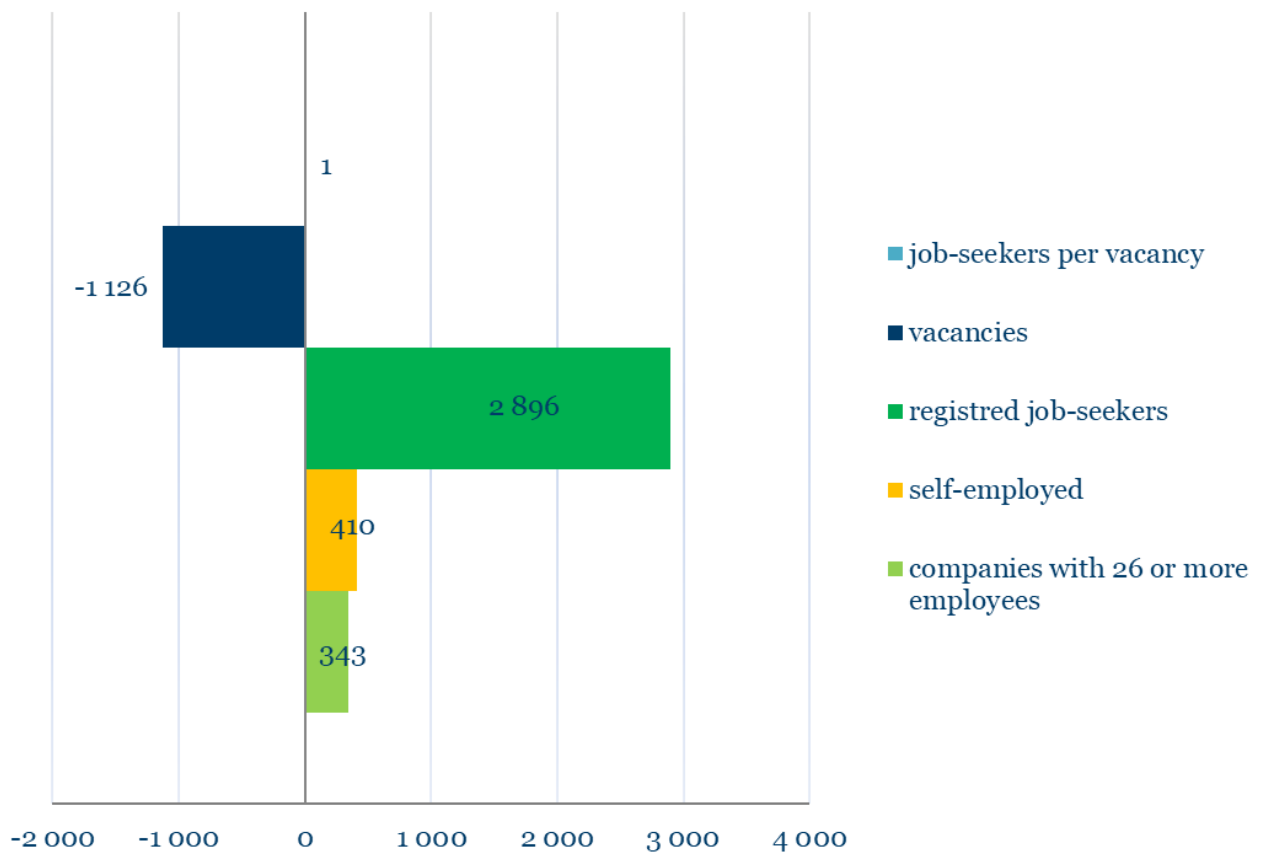
Source: Labour Office Ostrava (2019, 2020); own processing

6.2. Development of the labour market in the district of Ostrava in 2016 – 2020

total number	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
companies with 26 or more employees	99,663	98,395	98,402	98,164	98,507
self-employed	24,137	24,259	24,741	25,228	25,638
registered job-seekers	20,496	15,944	12,341	11,787	14,683
vacancies	4,389	5,355	6,503	6,529	5,403
job-seekers per vacancy	4.7	3.0	1.9	1.8	2.7

Source: Labour Office Ostrava

Year on year changes in workforce (comparing 2019 and 2020)



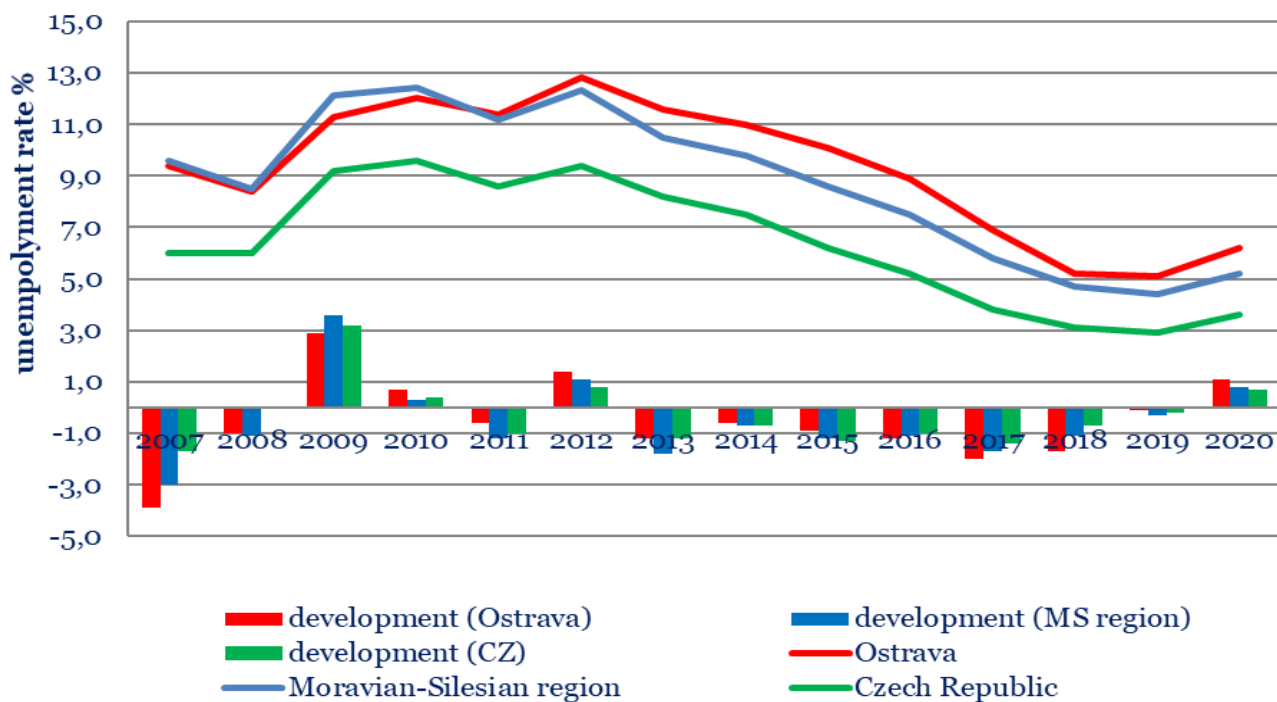
Source: Labour Office Ostrava (2019, 2020), own processing

6.3. Unemployment rate in 2007 - 2020 and year-on-year development of the unemployment rate

as at 31 December, in %

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ostrava	9.4	8.4	11.3	12.0	11.4	12.8	11.6	11.0	10.1	8.9	6.9	5.2	5.1	6.2
MS Region	9.6	8.5	12.1	12.4	11.2	12.3	10.5	9.8	8.6	7.5	5.8	4.7	4.4	5.2
Čzech Republic	6.0	6.0	9.2	9.6	8.6	9.4	8.2	7.5	6.2	5.2	3.8	3.1	2.9	3.6

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



6.4. Job applicants in Ostrava by age, 2016 – 2020

age	31.12.2016		31.12.2017		31.12.2018		31.12.2019		31.12.2020	
	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%
up to 19	818	3.99	598	3.75	473	3.83	534	4.50	615	4.20
20 - 24	1,620	7.90	1,071	6.72	752	6.09	832	7.10	1,013	6.90
25 - 29	2,099	10.24	1,429	8.96	1,097	8.89	1,031	8.70	1,371	9.30
30 - 34	2,071	10.10	1,499	9.40	1,112	9.01	1,094	9.30	1,452	9.90
35 - 39	2,426	11.84	1,717	10.77	1,258	10.19	1,069	9.10	1,416	9.70
40 - 44	2,436	11.89	1,900	11.92	1,382	11.20	1,302	11.00	1,673	11.40
45 - 49	2,271	11.08	1,779	11.16	1,385	11.22	1,330	11.30	1,657	11.30
50 - 54	2,537	12.38	2,111	13.24	1,624	13.16	1,503	12.80	1,721	11.70
55 - 59	2,691	13.13	2,284	14.33	1,793	14.53	1,709	14.50	2,116	14.40
60 - 64	1,439	7.02	1,454	9.12	1,336	10.83	1,203	10.20	1,415	9.60
65 +	88	0.43	102	0.64	129	1.05	180	1.50	234	1.60
total	20,496	100	15,944	100	12,341	100	11,787	100	14,683	100

Source: Labour Office Ostrava

6.5. Job applicants in Ostrava by education, 2017 – 2020

level of education (according to ISCED 97)	31.12.2017		31.12.2018		31.12.2019		31.12.2020	
	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%
No education	330	1.5	449	3.6	492	4.2	594	4
Basic education	8,218	36.1	4,466	36.2	4,247	36.0	5,076	34.6
Secondary vocational	8,682	38.2	4,556	36.9	4,299	36.5	5,171	35.2
Secondary vocational with "maturita" school leaving examination	3,550	15.6	1,802	14.6	1,791	15.2	2,436	16.6
Secondary general	559	2.5	279	2.3	282	2.4	429	2.9
Tertiary	1,415	6.2	789	6.4	676	5.7	977	6.7
Total	22,754	100	12,341	100	11,787	100	14,683	100

Source: Labour Office Ostrava

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

Although **the number of registered jobseekers at the end of 2020 was almost three times the number of registered vacancies**, it is still proving difficult to fill vacancies for certain professions. HR managers are therefore forced to employ staff from abroad. However, the international recruitment situation has been complicated by the global pandemic and the government measures introduced to combat the spread of COVID-19.

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.

On 31 December 2020, a total 9 341 citizens of the EEA/Switzerland were registered as residents in the Ostrava district (5 624 of them were citizens of Slovakia). The number of these citizens (who do not need work permits and merely notify the authorities of their residence) fell by 121 at the end of last year; the largest decreases were among citizens of Poland (-331) and Romania (-51).

The decrease in the number of Polish workers was due primarily to the anti-pandemic restrictions as well as the gradual winding-down of coal mining by the OKD corporation.

In terms of professional classification, the largest numbers of international workers are active in production and assembly, construction, tool-making, welding, systems administration and IT network management, the medical profession, the teaching profession (higher and further education), administration, bricklaying, metalworking, machining (equipment operation), goods handling, sales, catering, cleaning, customer service centres, goods vehicle driving, computer programming, accounting, financial management, HR management, and nursing.

At the end of 2020, a total 116 foreign citizens were employed in the Ostrava district on the basis of work permits (most from Ukraine and China). The number of these foreign workers dropped by

285 from the end of 2019. The largest decrease was recorded among Ukrainian citizens (-298), for whom an employee card system was introduced to replace the former work permit system.

With the exception of staff at the Ostrava-Hrabová industrial zone, citizens from non-EU countries are employed on the basis of short-term work permits (mainly in the construction industry).

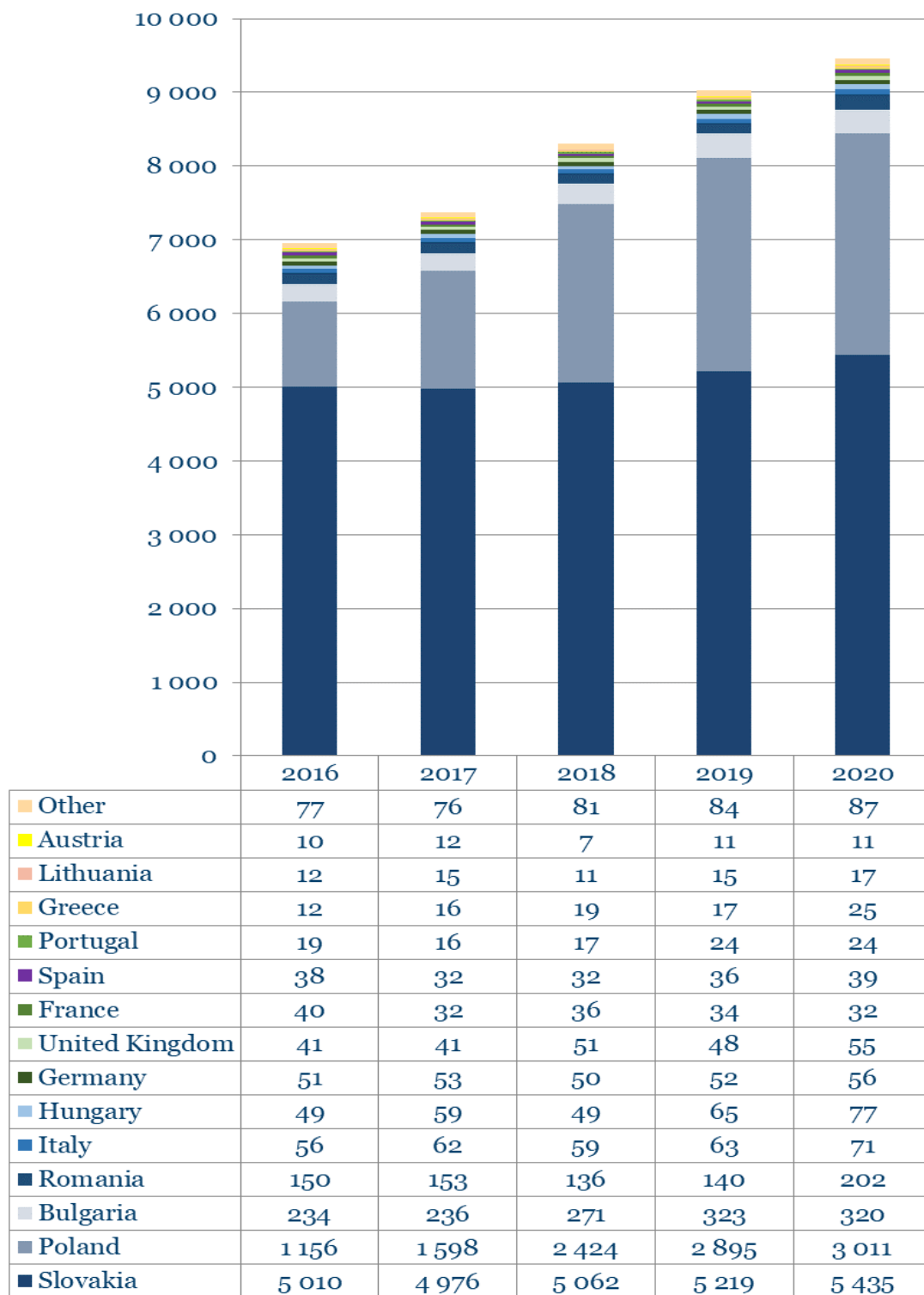
From the end of 2019 onwards there was an increase of 77 in the number of foreign citizens registered under Section 98 (a)-(e) and (j)-(r) of the Employment Act; the largest increases were among citizens of Ukraine (+56), Russia (+6) and Tunisia (+6). These are citizens who are not required to hold a work permit; they have permanent residence permits in the Czech Republic, are relatives of EU citizens, have long-term residence permits issued for family reasons, or are university teachers/research workers. One of the exceptions to Section 98 of the Employment Act applies to students. The most frequently represented sectors/professions are: cooks/chefs, waiters, construction workers, research and development staff at higher education institutions, accountants, sales assistants, bricklayers, manicurists/pedicurists, auxiliary workers in commercial operations, administrative staff, mechanical engineers, designers, structural designers, assembly line workers, warehouse assistants, welders, systems administrators and IT network managers, and cleaners.

6.6.1. Foreign employees from EU/EEA member states and Switzerland, 2016 - 2020

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Valid work permit	177	166	633	401	116
Registered employed citizens from EU/EEA member states and Switzerland	7,377	8,305	9,026	9,462	9,341
Foreign citizens registered in accordance with Section 98 a) - e), j) - r). Labour Code	773	914	1,074	1,231	1,308
"Green and Blue card" system	10	16	20	16	16
Employee cards	187	279	502	734	858
Total	8,524	9,680	11,255	11,844	11,639

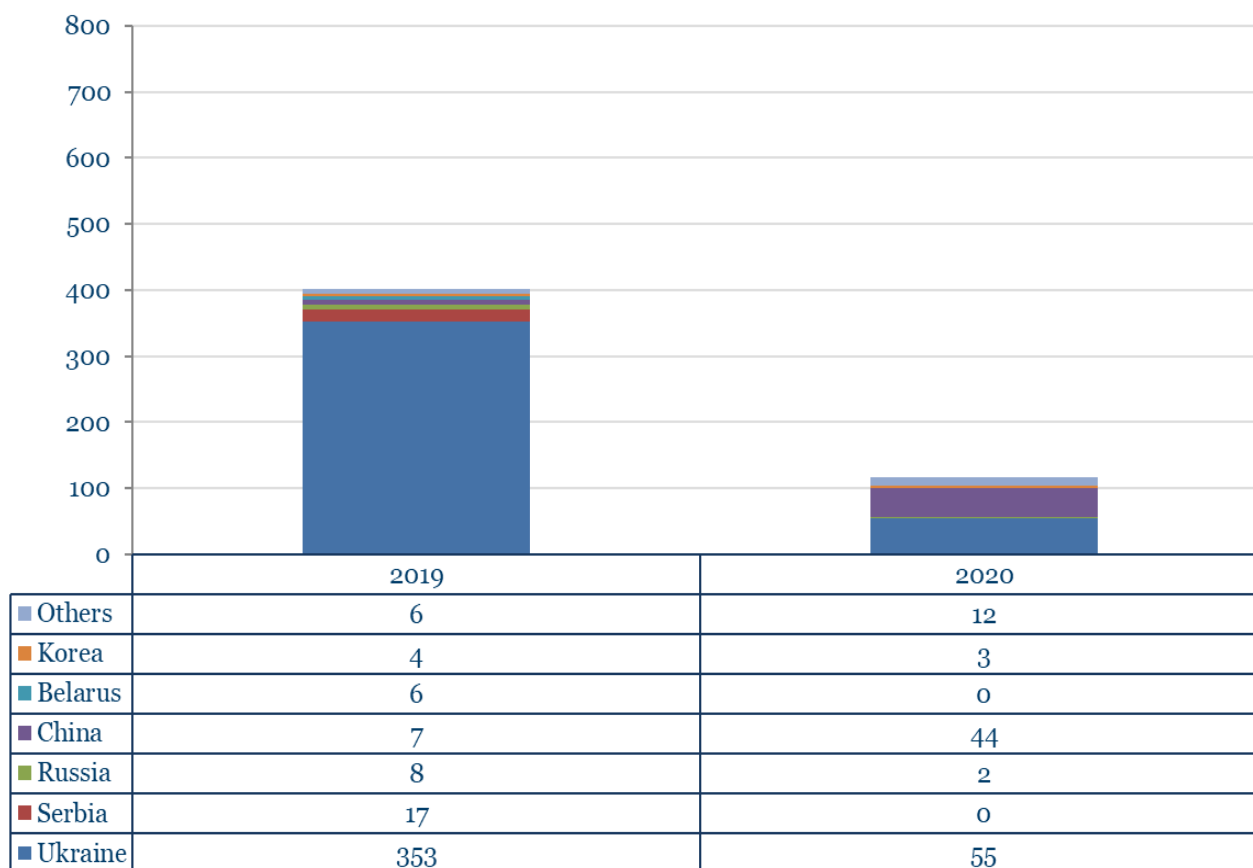
Source: Labour Office Ostrava

6.6.2. Number of registered employees from EU/EEA and Switzerland, by nationality, 2016 – 2020



Source: Labour Office Ostrava

**6.6.3. Number of valid work permits issued to foreign citizens
(not citizens of EU / EEA and Switzerland), 2019 – 2020**



Source: Labour Office Ostrava, own processing

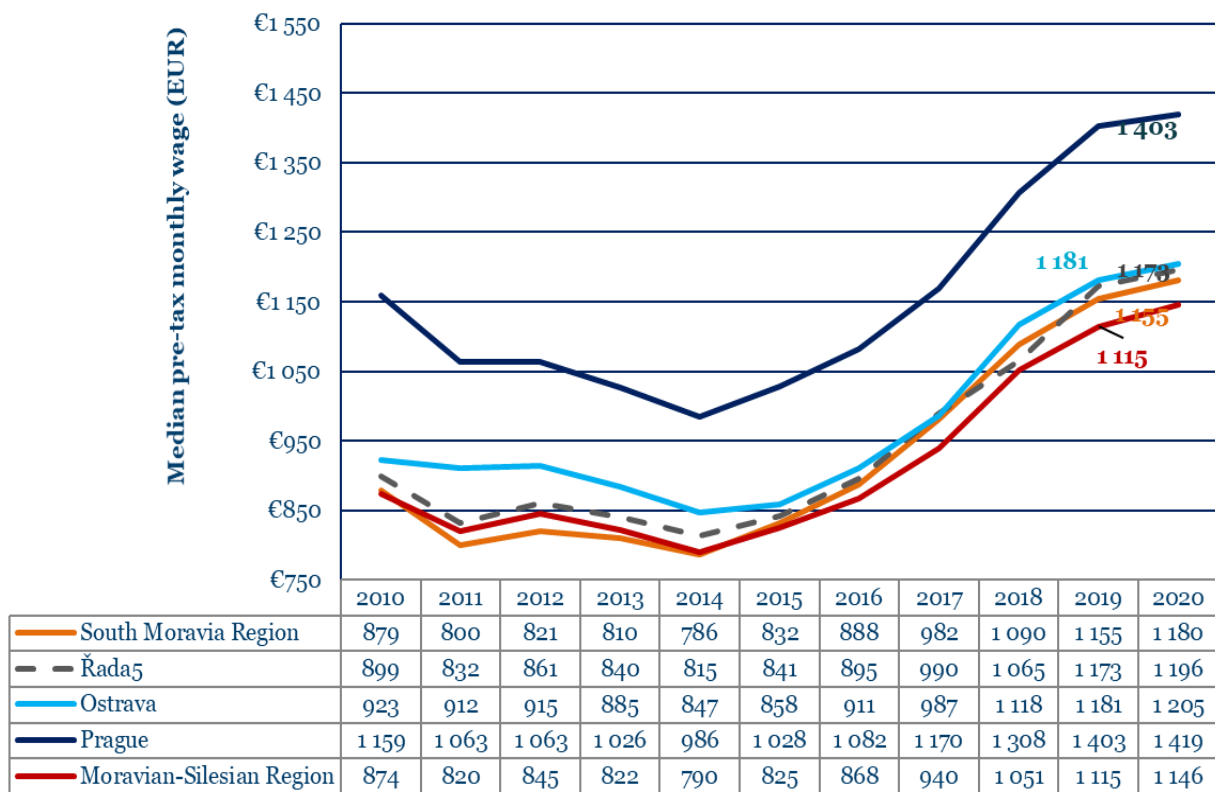
7. Average wages, taxes

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 2011–2020



Sources: ISAE, TREXIMA, s.r.o. (as at 20th March 2021), EUR/CZK in 2020: 26.44

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

7.1.1. Gross monthly wage in the Moravian-Silesian Region by the main classes and employment classes (CZ-ISCO) in 2020

	Private sector	State sector
	median gross monthly wage	
Executive and management employees	59,136	46,042
Executives	89,007	53,825
Managers of business administration, commerce, marketing	68,243	41,505
Managers of production, IT, education and related fields	61,266	48,604
Management in wholesale and retail, in services	36,212	31,481
Specialists	44,504	44,043
Science and Technology Specialists	44,997	41,529
Health Specialists	45,844	62,455
Education Specialists	39,288	43,204
The business community and public sector specialists	47,161	40,450
ICT Specialists	45,497	43,846
Specialists in legal, social, cultural and related fields	31,925	38,938
Technicians and professionals	35,460	40,451
Science and Technology technicians and professionals	37,647	37,212
Health professionals	30,003	49,466
Business and public administration professionals	34,431	39,037
Professionals in legal, social, cultural and related fields	30,364	36,064
ICT technicians	36,135	37,421
Officials	25,228	31,793
General administrative staff, secretaries	22,618	30,566
Information services staff, counters and related fields	26,280	28,946
Logistics officials	27,032	34,743
Other qualified administrative employees	25,166	32,518
Employees in services and sales	22,605	32,185
Employees in the personal services sector	20,103	24,781
Sales employees	23,709	28,671
Personal care employees in education, health	26,857	32,853
The protection and surveillance employees	18,288	44,126

Skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fishery	*	26,294
Skilled workers in agriculture	*	26,286
Skilled workers in forestry, fishing and gamekeeping	28,480	*
Craftsmen and repairmen	31,693	28,694
Craftsmen, skilled workers at construction sites	28,825	27,866
Metal, machinery workers	32,726	28,409
Employees in the field of traditional arts and crafts, printing	*	32,034
Electronics and electrical engineering employees	34,296	32,025
Food processors, wood, textiles workers	28,291	26,476
Operators of lathes, Production line workers	30,198	30,860
Operators of lathes, Production line workers	32,845	24,925
Production line workers	30,143	*
Drivers and mobile plant operators	28,008	32,444
Auxiliary and non-qualified staff	19,206	20,847
Auxiliary and cleaning staff	16,905	20,670
Auxiliary workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing	*	*
Auxiliary and non-qualified construction site workers	21,680	23,840
Auxiliary while preparing food	*	22,026
Waste Management and other auxiliary	*	20,973
Manual workers	27,789	27,145
Non-manual workers	35,213	41,965
Total	30,262	39,088

Source: The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (2020)

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

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 % for the part of the tax base up to 48x the national average wage
 - 23 % for the part of the tax base exceeding 48x the national average wage
- **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 37,800
- **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](#).

Gambling taxes

The tax levied on gambling consists of:

- a) 35 % for the partial tax base of the lottery tax,
- b) 23 % for the partial tax base of the betting tax,
- c) 23 % for the partial tax base of the tote gambling tax,
- d) 23 % for the partial tax base of the bingo tax,
- e) 35 % for the partial tax base of the technical games tax (min. 9200 CZK for each position),
- f) 23 % for the partial tax base of the live games tax,
- g) 23 % for the partial tax base of the tombola tax, and

h) 23 % for the partial tax base of the small tournaments tax.

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

Inheritance tax: repealed from 1 January 2014

Tax on the acquisition of real estate – this tax was abolished retroactively in the Czech Republic as of 26 September 2020 (real estate acquisitions registered by the cadastral office from 1 December 2019 onwards are not taxed).

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 from 1 July 2020

- basic rate: 21 %
- reduced rate: 15 % (primarily for food, non-alcoholic beverages, medical devices, timber for fuel, funeral and related services, and essentially also construction work for residential purposes, including social housing).
- 2nd reduced rate: 10 % (medicines, books, brochures, leaflets, newspapers, magazines, colouring books, cartographic products, baby food, regular public passenger transport, heating, water/sewerage charges, waste water draining and treatment, home cleaning services, catering and hospitality, accommodation services, tickets for cultural and sporting events, use of sports facilities for sports activities).

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 210/2019.

On **6 September 2019** the amended **Act on investment incentives** came into force. The main change involved the introduction of **preferential treatment for projects with high added value**, especially technology centres. Projects falling into this category will be eligible for funding to support the creation of new jobs and to conduct (re)training programmes for new employees in all districts of the Czech Republic (except Prague). There are also changes to the conditions for the **provision of incentives to small and medium enterprises** (SMEs), which are **reduced to half** of the previous levels.

It should be noted that **all applications for investment incentives are now assessed and approved/rejected by the government**. This assessment process primarily takes account of the benefits of a project for the region and for the country as a whole. In practice, this means that applications for investment incentives must include a detailed breakdown of estimated contributions to public budgets and the impact of the investment on the labour market. Applications must also describe how the investors intends to integrate research and development into the project and collaborate with research institutions and/or the education sector, and/or how the investor intends to harness the potential of local suppliers or contribute to the development of local infrastructure.

Types of investment projects potentially eligible for incentives

- 1) Technology centres:** for the purpose of setting up such a centre, increasing its capacity or expanding its output; the technology centre must focus on applied research, development and innovation in the field of technologically sophisticated products, technologies and production processes, including the creation and upgrading/modernization of process software

- 2) **Strategic Services Centre:** launch of the centre's activities, expansion of the capacity or range of services; the strategic services centre may take the form of a repair centre for technically advanced equipment
- 3) **Manufacturing industry:** for the purpose of launching production, expanding production capacity, expanding the range to include new products, or implementing substantial changes to the overall production process
- 4) **Production of specialist medical devices:** production of strategic devices to protect life and health (selected personal protection devices/equipment, medical devices, medicinal products)

Forms of investment incentives:

1) Technology centres:

- corporate income tax discount for 10 years
- funding per newly created job (200 000 CZK)
- funding for employee training (up to 50% of training costs)
- extra incentive for strategic investments:
 - funding for assets acquisition up to 20% of eligible costs

2) Strategic services centres:

- corporate income tax discount for 10 years
- extra incentive for strategic investments
 - funding for assets acquisition up to 20% of eligible costs

3) Manufacturing industry:

- corporate income tax discount for 10 years
- funding per newly created job and training of new employees (only in districts with min. 7.5% unemployment rate and also 50% higher unemployment than the national average for the Czech Republic)
- extra incentive for strategic investments:
 - funding for assets acquisition up to 10% of eligible costs (max. 1.5 billion CZK)

4) Production of specialist medical devices:

- reduced income tax rate for a 10-year period
- material support for newly created jobs and training of newly recruited staff – only in districts with at least 7.5% unemployment (and also 50% higher unemployment than the national average for the Czech Republic)
- material support for the acquisition of assets up to 10% of eligible costs

Eligible costs

- long-term assets if the value of machinery makes up min. 50% of the value of the assets acquired, or
- pre-tax employee wages for newly created jobs for a period of 24 months

Maximum funding available

- *large companies*: 25% of invested eligible costs
- *medium companies*: 35% of invested eligible costs
- *small companies*: 45% of invested eligible costs

Conditions to quality for incentives – LARGE COMPANIES

1) Technology centres:

- *Investment projects*:
 - Investment in assets min. 10 million CZK, of which sum at least half must be invested in new machinery,
 - while also creating min. 20 new jobs
- *Strategic investment projects*:
 - Investment in assets min. 200 million CZK, of which sum at least half must be invested in new machinery,
 - while also creating 70 new jobs

2) Strategic services centres:

- *Investment projects*:
 - New jobs created:

▪ software development centres:	20
▪ data centres:	20
▪ high-tech repair centres:	50
▪ shared services centres:	70
- *Strategic investment projects*:
 - Only high-tech repair centres:
 - Investment in assets min. 200 million CZK, of which sum at least half must be invested in new machinery,
 - while also creating min. 100 new jobs

3) Manufacturing industry:

- *Investment projects:*
 - Investment in assets min. 40 million CZK OR 80 million CZK (depending on region), of which sum at least half must be invested in new machinery, plus
 - meeting the criteria for higher added value in developed regions
- *Strategic investment projects:*
 - Investment in assets min. 500 million CZK, of which sum at least half must be invested in new machinery,
 - while also creating min. 500 new jobs

4) Production of specialist medical devices:

- *Investments*
 - Investments in assets: min. 40 million CZK / 80 million CZK depending on the region; at least half of this investment must be in new machinery

Conditions to quality for incentives – SMALL AND MEDIUM COMPANIES

1) Technology centres:

- *Investment projects:*
 - Investment in assets min. 2.5 million CZK/small company OR 5 million CZK/medium company, of which sum at least half must be invested in new machinery,
 - while also creating min. 10 new jobs

2) Strategic services centres:

- *Investment projects:*
 - New jobs created:
 - software development centres: 10
 - data centres: 10
 - high-tech repair centres: 25
 - shared services centres: 35

3) Manufacturing industry:

- *Investment projects:*
 - Investment in assets – small enterprises min. 10 million CZK OR 20 million CZK (depending on region), of which sum at least half must be invested in new machinery

- Investment in assets – medium enterprises min. 20 million CZK OR 40 million CZK (depending on region), of which sum at least half must be invested in new machinery, plus
- meeting the criteria for higher added value in developed regions (*the conditions are the same as for large companies – see above*)

Current information:

- <https://www.czechinvest.org/en/Our-services/Investment-Incentives>
- incentives@czechinvest.org or +420 296 342 705, +420 296 342 975

8.2. Operational Programmes (OP) 2014 – 2020

Nearly EUR 24 billion were earmarked for the Czech Republic. European Union funds included 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 2014 - 2020

- [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](#)

8.2.4. Operational programmes (OP) – outlook for the period 2021-2027

In October 2020 a proposal for new operational programmes was drawn up (including sums to be allocated). The partnership agreement will be submitted to the government in the summer of 2021, followed by discussion with the European Commission. The first calls as part of the new programming period (2021–2027) will be announced for some programmes at the end of this year. Most of the calls will be announced in the first half of 2022.

- OP Technology and Application, total planned allocation 81.7 bn CZK
- Integrated Regional Operational Programme, total planned allocation 125.2 bn CZK
- OP Jan Amos Comenius, total planned allocation 66.3 bn CZK
- OP Employment+, total planned allocation 38 bn CZK
- OP Environment for Competitiveness, total planned allocation 62.4 bn CZK
- OP Transport, total planned allocation 126.8 bn CZK
- OP Fishing, total planned allocation 0.78 bn CZK
- OP Just Transformation, total planned allocation 42.7 bn CZK
- OP Technical Assistance, total planned allocation 6.2 bn CZK

8.3. Rating, macroeconomic indicators

8.3.1. The City of Ostrava's rating

The international rating agency Moody's previously raised Ostrava's rating for the past four years in a row, to the rating A1/positive. In the autumn of 2019, in connection with the Czech Republic's improved rating, Moody's also raised the **City's rating to the highest level in its history: Aa3/stable**. The City of Ostrava retained its existing rating in 2020. It is the highest possible rating the City can obtain (being identical to the rating of the Czech Republic as a whole).

Moody's confirmed the rating following a detailed analysis of the City's financial management during the past year, taking into consideration its current financial situation and future prospects as well as factoring in various types of risks – environmental, governmental and societal (especially the impact of the pandemic). Ostrava's rating was raised practically every year from 2015 to 2019, reflecting the City's emphasis on responsible financial management.

The rating outlook is stable: Moody's forecasts that the City's solid financial management, adequate level of liquidity and overall debt indicators will remain stable during the upcoming 12 to 18 months (in the context of the City's institutional, macroeconomic and financial dependence on central government and the overall stable outlook for the Czech Republic as a whole).

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 Aa3.**

Development of the City of Ostrava's rating:

	2003- 2005	2006- 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
rating	A3	A2	A2	A1	A1	Aa3	Aa3
outlook	stable	stable	positive	stable	positive	stable	stabilní

8.3.2. Macroeconomic Indicators

Gross Domestic Product (in current prices) in CZK millions

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Czech Republic Total	3,954,320	3,992,870	4,062,323	4,088,912	4,142,811	4,345,766	4,625,378	4,796,873	5,110,743	5,409,665	5,748,805
Regions - NUTS2											
Prague	1,041,697	1,079,543	1,059,866	1,067,786	1,090,858	1,140,701	1,231,287	1,285,249	1,366,020	1,479,057	1,566,024
Central Bohemian Region	425,786	421,122	445,170	453,090	451,742	485,401	517,227	550,797	591,170	613,373	667,367
Southwest	395,128	397,188	402,644	403,404	414,466	432,121	455,155	469,669	503,069	528,607	560,443
Northwest	337,146	326,070	325,258	326,137	324,766	333,522	356,196	356,257	375,622	387,568	417,705
Northeast	454,694	458,421	471,459	465,030	475,062	501,269	532,286	555,242	599,712	629,541	666,712
Southeast	561,575	563,808	583,790	594,285	613,289	629,729	668,695	684,874	728,054	775,044	822,855
Central Moravia	362,656	363,999	375,735	376,942	381,919	406,732	428,992	444,469	475,730	496,054	531,076
Moravia-Silesia	375,638	382,719	398,401	402,238	390,709	416,291	435,540	450,316	471,366	500,421	516,623
Regions - NUTS3											
Prague	1,041,697	1,079,543	1,059,866	1,067,786	1,090,858	1,140,701	1,231,287	1,285,249	1,366,020	1,479,057	1,566,024
Central Bohemian Region	425,786	421,122	445,170	453,090	451,742	485,401	517,227	550,797	591,170	613,373	667,367
South Bohemian Region	200,887	199,528	200,384	205,709	206,953	213,174	224,268	230,230	248,463	261,202	281,771
Plzeň Region	194,241	197,660	202,260	197,695	207,513	218,947	230,887	239,439	254,606	267,405	278,672
Karlovy Vary Region	84,126	81,878	82,127	81,072	81,717	83,645	85,823	87,965	93,300	95,806	100,680
Ústí nad Labem Region	253,020	244,192	243,131	245,065	243,049	249,877	270,373	268,292	282,322	291,762	317,025
Liberec Region	123,015	125,666	128,361	129,893	132,378	139,919	147,713	152,621	162,897	170,977	182,228
Hradec Králové Region	176,993	176,531	179,268	179,786	183,786	192,169	205,553	216,327	235,508	246,571	264,204
Pardubice Region	156,531	159,564	165,313	157,547	161,022	169,049	180,168	186,151	200,687	213,171	220,280
Vysočina Region	155,747	154,713	161,677	165,060	166,525	170,849	180,155	190,141	199,430	206,401	221,076

South Moravian Region	403,037	407,139	420,506	432,467	450,629	465,032	498,757	513,666	531,374	575,378	601,779
Olomouc Region	179,233	183,272	189,162	190,927	190,689	200,042	215,650	219,892	236,619	248,499	264,567
Zlín Region	186,856	184,895	190,805	190,171	193,194	210,520	222,918	228,601	237,885	247,643	266,509
Moravian-Silesian Region	378,993	387,858	404,750	406,945	395,437	411,950	434,971	466,702	474,307	503,733	516,623

*NUTS = Nomenclature of territorial statistical units

Moravian-Silesian Region	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Gross Domestic Product (million CZK)	375,638	382,719	398,401	402,238	390,709	416,291	435,540	450,316	471,366	500,421	516,623
GDP per head of population (CZK)	300,665	307,469	323,213	327,488	319,227	341,300	358,407	371,721	390,391	415,513	430,005
Czech Rep. average = 100 (%)	81.2	82.9	85.7	86.1	83.2	84.0	82.9	85.3	82.4	83.5	79.8

*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 (January 2021)

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. 6 months), of which:
 - a. the inquiry procedure; (sufficient for some projects), (3 months)
 - 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 (3-5 months);
6. Building permit (2-3months) unless a joint permit is issued;
7. Use permit, final building approval (1-2 months).

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

2021			
CZK/m ³	price excl. VAT	VAT (10%)	price incl. VAT (10%)
Water	37.35	3.74	41.09
Sewerage	39.61	3.96	43.57
Total			84.66

2020			
CZK/m ³	price excl. VAT	VAT (15%)	price incl. VAT (10%)
Water	35.72	41.08	39.29
Sewerage	37.62	43.26	41.38
Total		84.34	80.67

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 2020 the total amount of investment invested in the zone was 24.1 billion CZK and 9,411 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 2020 (millions of CZK)	Number of jobs as at 31 December 2019*	Number of jobs as at 31 December 2020	Expected number of jobs as at 31 December 2021*
PEGATRON Czech, s. r. o.	1,264	639	967/612	1 100
SUNGWOO HITECH, s. r. o.	8,000	1,986	1,944/381	1,930/350
CTP Invest, s. r. o.	14,863	5,950	6,500	7,000
Total	24,127	8,575	9,411	10,030

* employment level – the number after the slash (/) represents the number of agency staff out of the total number of staff

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:** **86 ha**
 - *Ostrava Airport Multimodal Park (part of SIZ):* *56 ha*
 - *PST Logistics Centre:* *30 ha*
- **Panattoni Park Ostrava Airport (former Small Development zone):** **39 ha**
- **Small and Medium sized Enterprises:** **10 ha**
- **Administrative Centre:** **26 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 amount invested in SIZ has already reached CZK 15,7 billion (31 December 2020) and 3,864 new jobs were created.

Investors at the Ostrava-Mošnov Strategic Industrial Zone

Investors	Amount of the investment as at 31 December 2020 (millions of CZK)	Number of jobs as at 31 December 2019	Number of jobs as at 31 December 2020	Expected number of jobs as at 31 December 2021
MAHLE Behr Ostrava, s. r. o.	3,539	1,281	1,137	888/167

PLAKOR CZECH, s. r. o.	3,441	1,043	1,010	1,133
CROMODORA WHEELS, s. r. o.	3,113	436	456	463
ENES Cargo, a. s.	25	7	7	x
Ostrava Airport Multimodal Park	650	82	109	209
Mobis Automotive Systém Czech, s.r.o.	3,852	1,041	1,131	1,004
Vítkovice – výzkum a vývoj – technické aplikace a.s.	50	6	x	x
XZB (Europe) s.r.o.	109	7	14	25
Total	14,778	3,903	3,864	3,722

Source: data supplied by investors

8.7.3. Hrušov /Contera Park Ostrava D1

Another industrial zone is Contera Park Ostrava D1, located in the Hrušov district of Ostrava. The zone covers a 35 ha site directly adjacent to the D1 motorway and the international rail corridor; it was formerly the site of residential developments and related services, as well as being located in the close vicinity of industrial production facilities. The entire area was destroyed by the devastating floods of 1997; it then fell into dereliction as people moved away, creating a so-called social brownfield. In 2006 the City began to consolidate ownership of the individual parcels at the site in order to create a single area to be developed for light industrial use. It is the first industrial zone in the city that has not been created on former agricultural land. Once the consolidation process was complete, the City offered the site to potential buyers presenting a suitable development plan; after assessing all the bids submitted, in 2018 the City concluded a purchase contract with the investor Contera.

The park will include halls for warehousing and light industrial production, as well as “flexispace” structures combining storage premises with offices or sales premises – as well as facilities for research and development. The total investment at the site is expected to reach around 2 billion CZK, and the zone will create at least 700 new jobs.

8.8. Real Estate

Office premises in Ostrava

In the second half of 2020, the total area of modern office space in Ostrava was 219 800 m². Class A buildings made up 74% of this total, and the remaining 26% consisted of Class B offices. No new office buildings were completed during the second half of the year. Projects to build a total 59 600 m² of office space are currently ready for construction.

Gross take-up

Gross take-up in Ostrava was 1 600 m² during the second half of 2020, representing a year-on-year decrease of 60% and a fall of 77% in comparison to the first half of the year.

Vacant office space in Ostrava

At the end of 2020, a total 12 200 m² of office space in Ostrava was listed as unoccupied. The vacancy rate declined in comparison to the first half of 2020, reaching 5.5%.

Rent

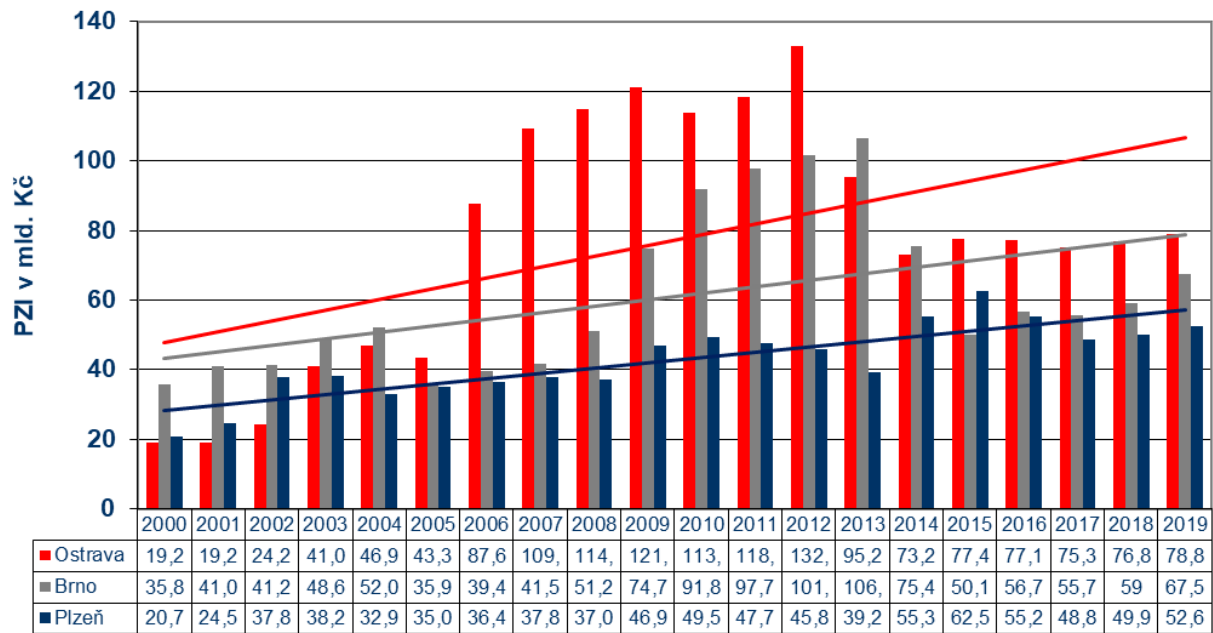
Prime headline rents in Ostrava during the second half of 2019 remained at 11.50–12.00 EUR per m² per month. The average rental cost of office space in Ostrava ranges between 8.00–10.00 EUR per m² per month.

	modern office space in m ² in 2020		vacancy rate in %	rent m ² /month in EUR
	total	of which class A in %		
Ostrava	219,800	74	5,5	8-10 11.5-12 (prime rent)
Brno	658,200	85	11,9	15-16 (prime rent)
Praha	3,750,000	72	7,0	13.5-15 (outer city) 15.5-17 (inner city) 22 -22.50 (city centre)

Source: Regional Research Forum (Ostrava, Brno: 2020); Prague Research Forum (Prague: 4.Q. 2020)

8.9. Level of foreign direct investment (FDI)

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



Source: Czech National Bank, own processing; EUR/CZK in 2019: 25.67

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)	20.5 km
Total length of roads	198.9 km
Total length of local roads for motor transport	827.5 km
Total length of marked bicycle paths and routes	266 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)	44.9 km
Operational length of the bus network (on the territory of Ostrava)	367.6 km
Number of passenger cars*	151,590

* Data for the City of Ostrava including administratively connected municipalities

Source: Ostrava City Authority, Transport Department (as at 31 December 2020)

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 1 (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 2 (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 298 buses, 239 trams and 68 trolleybuses. 85.8% out of the total of 630 are low-floor vehicles: 298 buses, 153 trams and all 68 trolleybuses.

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 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.**

In response to the growing trend towards electronic sales, the sale of paper tickets was completely phased out from 1 January 2020.

The application MojeDPO and free Wi-Fi in vehicles

In 2020 Ostrava's public transport corporation introduced a new version of the MojeDPO app, which enables users to find services and connections, provides up-to-date information and can also be used to buy tickets. Now the app incorporates information about the bikesharing points that form part of Ostrava's bikesharing scheme, enabling passengers to plan their journey more effectively. All vehicles now offer unlimited free Wi-Fi.

Transport assistants and safe travel

Transport assistants, who ensure compliance with transport conditions in DPO vehicles, were introduced almost four years ago. The public transport corporation also encourages passengers themselves to suggest possible locations where transport assistants could usefully focus their efforts. DPO also continues to invest in CCTV systems in public transport vehicles. More than 2,400 cameras are now in 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. It is able to handle all types of aircraft without size limitations. The airport is equipped to handle air freight (including warehousing equipment).

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 and train. There are several bus lines running between Ostrava and the airport, and the bus stop is situated right in front of the railway station next to the airport terminal. The train connection is operated by Czech Railways; the rail terminal is linked to the airport by a covered walkway.

The global COVID-19 pandemic had a major impact on air travel during 2020, bringing the severest crisis in the history of aviation. Ostrava's airport was no exception, and both passenger and freight services were affected. In the passenger sector, the pandemic (and the government restrictions imposed to halt it) led to a massive drop in passenger numbers. However, in the freight sector, the airport handled record volumes of goods.

In 2020, passengers were only able to access a highly restricted range of destinations. The airport was entirely closed to passenger flights from March to the end of May 2020 as a result of government-imposed restrictions. The Ostrava-London service was suspended in mid-March and

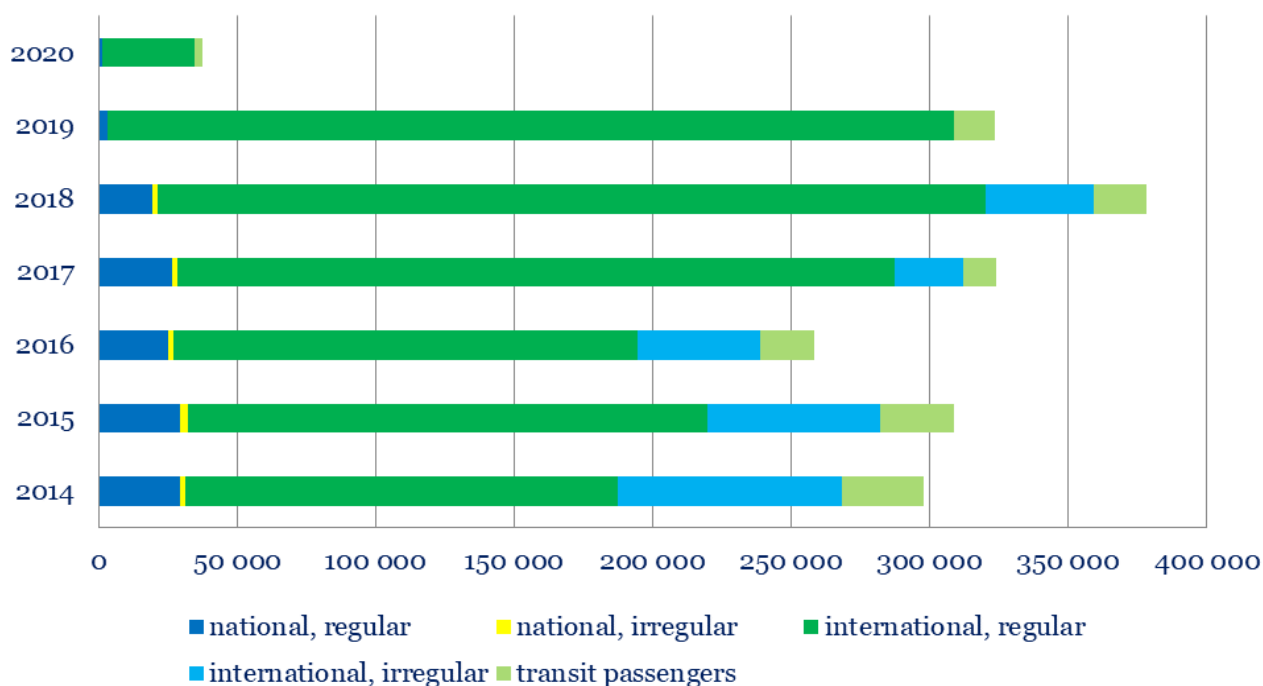
renewed in August, only to be suspended again in October when the pandemic situation worsened. In October a new Ostrava-Warsaw service was launched, followed in November by an Ostrava-Prague service. The beginning of the summer tourist season was postponed until 1 July, and options remained highly restricted (just 2 destinations).

However, the airport achieved outstanding success in freight transport – which is a key priority area for management. In September a regular freight service to Cologne was launched (operated by UPS), followed by a regular service to Leipzig (DHL). Freight links with China were also strengthened thanks to collaboration with the logistics provider EGT.

Number of passengers

mode,of,flight	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
national,,regular	29,411	29,453	25,013	26,687	19,600	3,061	1,467
national,,irregular	2,101	2,614	2,030	1,852	1,588	-	-
international,,regular	155,924	187,886	167,269	258,555	298,719	305,581	33,154
international,,irregular	80,604	62,248	44,512	25,050	39,145	-	-
transit,passengers	29,651	26,732	19,399	11,972	18,884	14,678	3,088
total	297,691	308,933	258,223	324,116	377,936	323,320	37,709

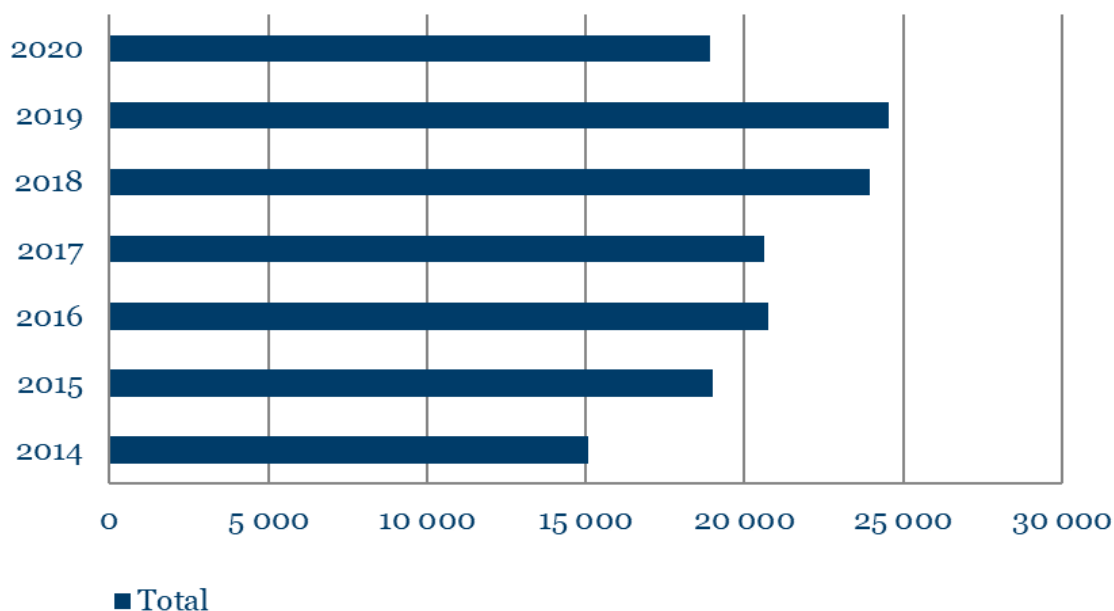
Source: Annual report of Ostrava airport (Letiště Ostrava, a. s.)



Volume of air traffic

mode of transport	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
commercial passenger transport	3,998	4,328	3,812	4,047	4,683	-	-
cargo flights	583	677	583	646	798	-	-
general aviation and other flights	10,488	13,997	16,351	15,946	18,461	-	-
total	15,069	19,002	20,746	20,639	23,942	24,560	18,927

Source: Annual report of Ostrava airport (Letiště Ostrava, a. s.); detailed data not published since 2019



Freight/Cargo (tonnes)

mode of transport	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
international freight transport	1,268	1,728	414	1,035	995	4,309	9,416
national freight transport	21	18	14	103	13	0	-
total freight transport	1,289	1,746	428	1,138	1,008	4,309	9,416
mail	3,891	4,723	3,724	4,225	4,440	4,083	4,812
total cargo	5,180	6,469	4,152	5,363	5,448	8,392	14,228

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

Overview of cycling routes in Ostrava

	Route
Route A	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

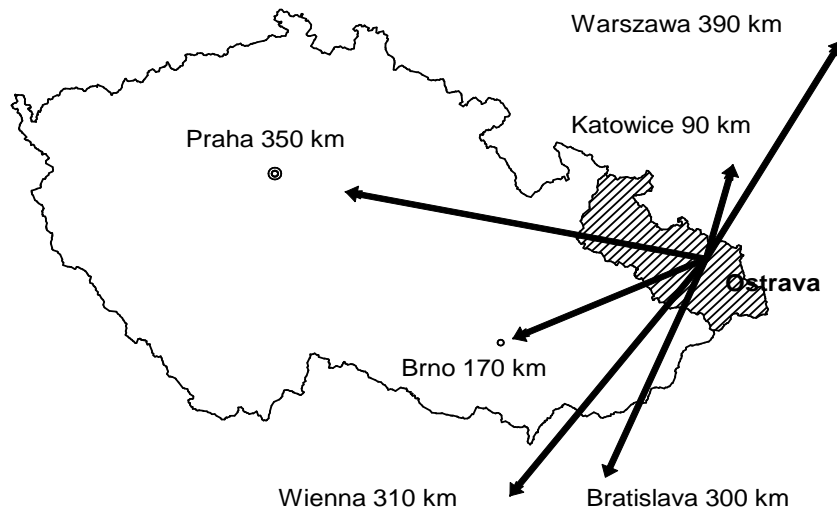
Ostrava's bike-sharing scheme is now in its fourth year of operation. For the third year in a row, it is being operated by Nextbike, which won the tender for the current year. In 2020 the system has almost 1000 bikes, which are located at 280 bike-sharing stations in 15 Municipal Districts. A new feature of the system in 2020 is the option to book a bike in advance. The system was also integrated with bikesharing schemes in Hlučín and Vřesina (launched in 2020).

During the past three years, the bike-sharing scheme has become popular with both citizens and visitors to Ostrava, and the number of bikes borrowed has risen steadily. In the first year of operation (2018), around 16 000 users travelled over 130 000 km during just under 7 months, but in 2019 a total 35 259 registered users covered 521 395 km during an 8-month period. In 2020, 52 000 users covered a total distance of 870 000 kilometres.

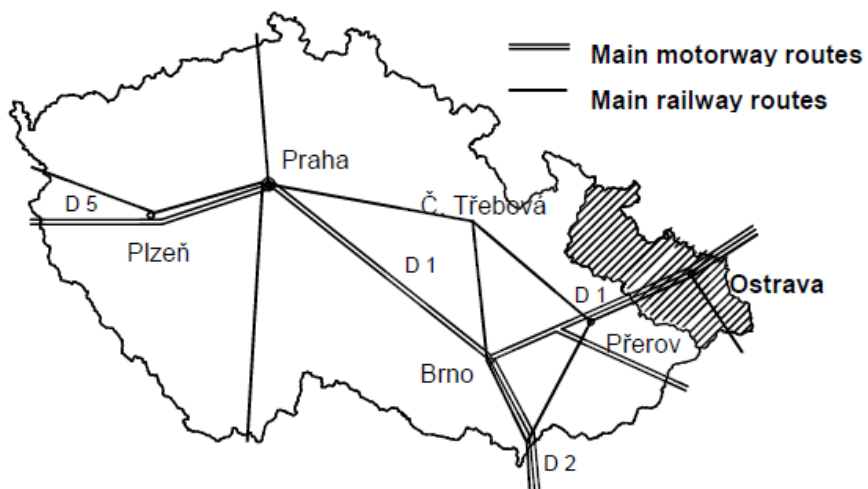
In 2010 the City approved the [Concept for the Development of Cycle Transport in Ostrava](#). This is an integrated strategic document coordinating the support, planning and construction of cycling infrastructure in the city.

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 62% 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 38% 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. Thanks to the general modernization of the water supply system, water losses from the network have been reduced to their lowest level in history (around 11%; the national average is around 15%).

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

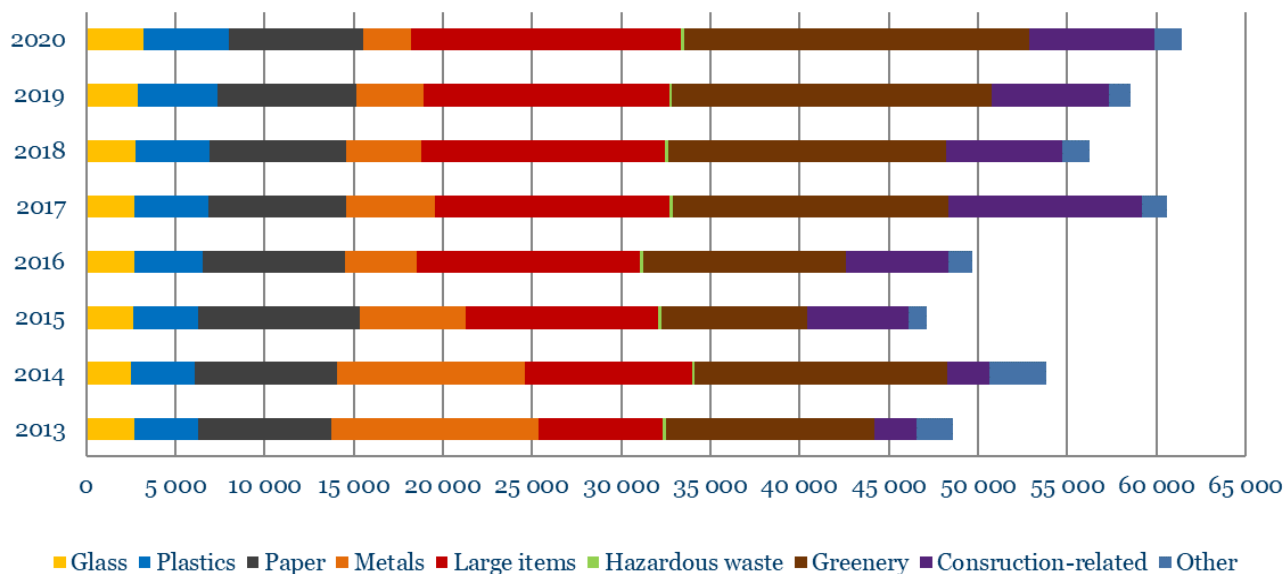
Solid residential waste is processed by OZO Ostrava, s. r. o. for the city within the integrated system for an area of 400,000 residents.

Waste production in Ostrava in 2013–2020

Type of waste	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mixed waste	53,450	52,847	52,138	53,286	51,977	52,356	50,748	50,951
Glass	2,688	2,521	2,655	2,715	2,712	2,803	2,890	3,230
Plastics	3,602	3,569	3,614	3,840	4,174	4,133	4,455	4,753
Paper	7,482	7,996	9,082	7,957	7,674	7,667	7,798	7,520
Metals	11,561	10,489	5,934	4,037	4,974	4,166	3,798	2,734
Large items	7,000	9,408	10,785	12,498	13,194	13,695	13,740	15,085
Hazardous waste	150	150	164	203	190	168	178	190
Greenery	11,682	14,122	8,163	11,316	15,441	15,543	17,868	19,372
Construction-related	2,359	2,387	5,706	5,760	10,833	6,527	6,612	6,984
Other	2,094	3,159	1,017	1,349	1,401	1,543	1,215	1,552
Total	102,068	106,648	99,258	102,961	112,570	108,601	109,200	112,371

Source: Ostrava City Authority, Environmental Protection Department, 2021

Waste production in Ostrava in 2013–2020, excluding mixed municipal waste



Source: Ostrava City Authority, Environmental Protection Department, 2021, own processing

In 2020, each citizen of Ostrava produced an average **390 kg of household waste**, representing an increase of 23 kg compared with the previous year. The main reason for this increase was the situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Compared with 2019, there were several major changes in the volumes of individual categories of household waste produced. A substantial increase in biodegradable waste volumes was recorded (though this waste is all processed into compost and substrate at the City’s composting facility). There was also an increase in large-scale waste and construction-related waste; this is connected with the epidemiological situation in 2020, as citizens spent more time at home and many people used this time to carry out home improvements and modernization projects. The pandemic was also reflected in the increased production of hazardous waste, especially disinfectants and PPE (personal protective equipment).

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 2020 37.3% 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 2020.

These special bins have now been in service for two years. **The expectation was that situating bins for paper and plastic at locations in low-density residential areas would lead to an increase in citizens' willingness to sort these types of waste, and this expectation has been confirmed.** The system has shown that it is thus possible to increase the volume of sorted waste in low-density areas where the walking distance to dedicated bins would otherwise have been too far. However, current legislation prevents the large-scale deployment of these bins in such locations, so there are currently no plans to expand the scheme into similar areas in other parts of the city.

Waste production in Ostrava (2013–2020) per capita

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
number of inhabitants	304,136	302,969	301,485	300,569	299,483	298,335	297,430	287,968
waste production per capita (kg)	336	352	329	343	376	364	367	390

Source: Ostrava City Authority, Environmental Protection Department, 2021

10.5. Information about IT

Selected data for the Moravian-Silesian Region – PC, internet, 2013 - 2019

Moravian-Silesian Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
share of households with (%)*:							
a personal computer	66.9	69.4	72.9	73.9	76.8	79.0	79.3
internet access	65.9	68.4	72.0	73.3	77.1	80.4	82.3
high speed Internet acces	62.8	65.5	70.1	71.7	76.0	***	81.7
share of individuals in the population (%)**:							
Internet users	70.0	71.9	75.1	75.2	77.9	79.4	81.3
persons shopping on-line	31.2	34.8	39.1	43.9	49.3	53.1	58.5
in the field of information technology:							
experts (thousands of individuals)	18.2	17.5	14.7	18.5	21.3	21.6	***
average gross monthly salary of IT experts, total (CZK)	32,510	33,513	35,550	37,182	39,246	42,610	44,892

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

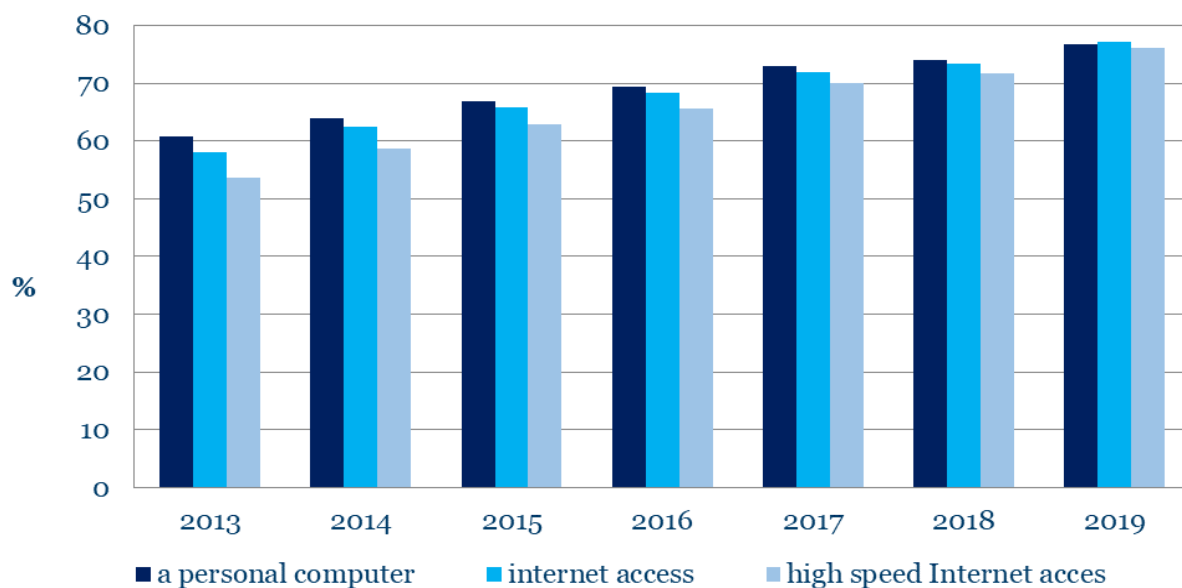
** share of the total number of 16+ persons in the region,

*** data are not available

Source: CSO (2020)

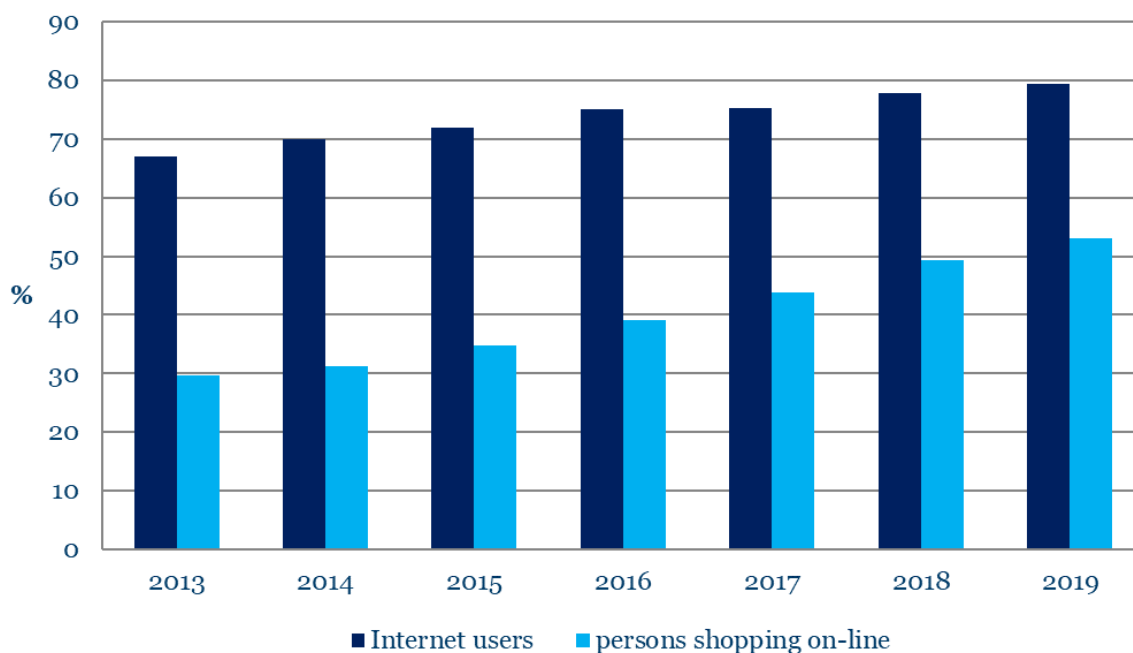
*Note: The data in the tables may be different from the tables from previous years, as they are updated ex-post.

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



Source: CSO (2020), own processing

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



Source: CSO (2020), 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.rismk.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 2019:

- there were 4,786 people (FTEs) employed in R&D, of which 2,711 were researchers;
- a total of CZK 5.5 billion was spent on research and development, of which almost three quarters in the business sector;
- 57 patent applications were filed by national applicants (10.8% of the national total).

Source: CSO (December 2020)

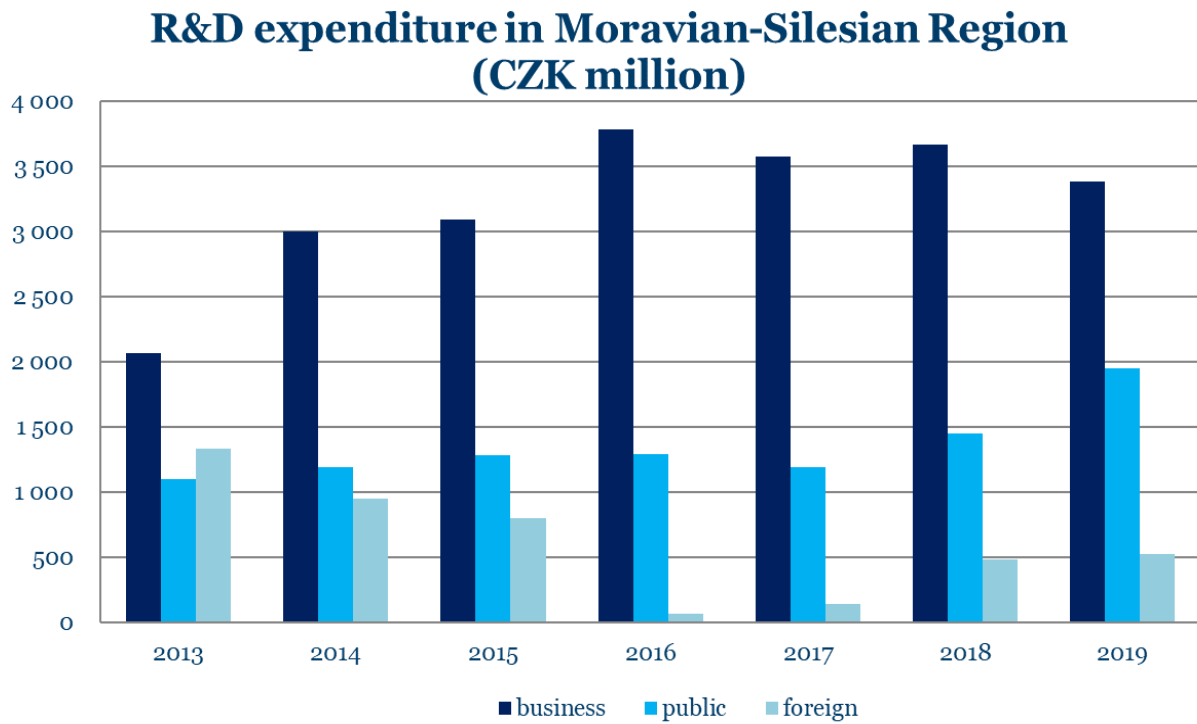
Selected data for the Moravian–Silesian Region, 2013–2019

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of research and development sites	253	264	268	253	285	284	303
Number of R&D employees (individuals)	6,303	7,273	7,335	7,321	8,208	8,212	7,832
Number of R&D employees (equivalent)	3,708	4,261	4,267	4,254	4,594	4,968	4,786
Researchers (equivalent)	1,947	2,135	2,444	2,556	2,701	2,877	2,711
<i>of which by R&D sectors:</i>							
business	1,005	1,096	1,335	1,470	1,597	3,263	1,466
government	56	66	71	76	73	122	80
university	881	957	1,031	1,007	1,017	1,566	1,158
R&D expenditures (CZK million)	4,500.0	5,154.9	5,194.4	5,149.4	4,927.4	5,598	5,546
<i>of which by R&D funding source:</i>							
business	2,061.9	3,000.4	3,088.7	3,778.7	3,574.1	3,661.6	3,379
public	1,096.3	1,189.1	1,284.1	1,286.7	1,189.6	1,445.7	1,952
foreign	1,333.1	951.2	800.5	62.1	138.7	479.6	523
Non-investment R&D expenditures (CZK million)	3,354.5	4,200.3	3,970.9	4,738.3	4,610.2	5,118.2	4,947
Patents granted in the CZ to applicants from the CZ	30	52	54	80	63	51	60

Source: CSO (December 2020)

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

R&D expenditure in the Moravian-Silesian Region (CZK million), 2013 - 2019



Source: CSO (December 2020), own processing

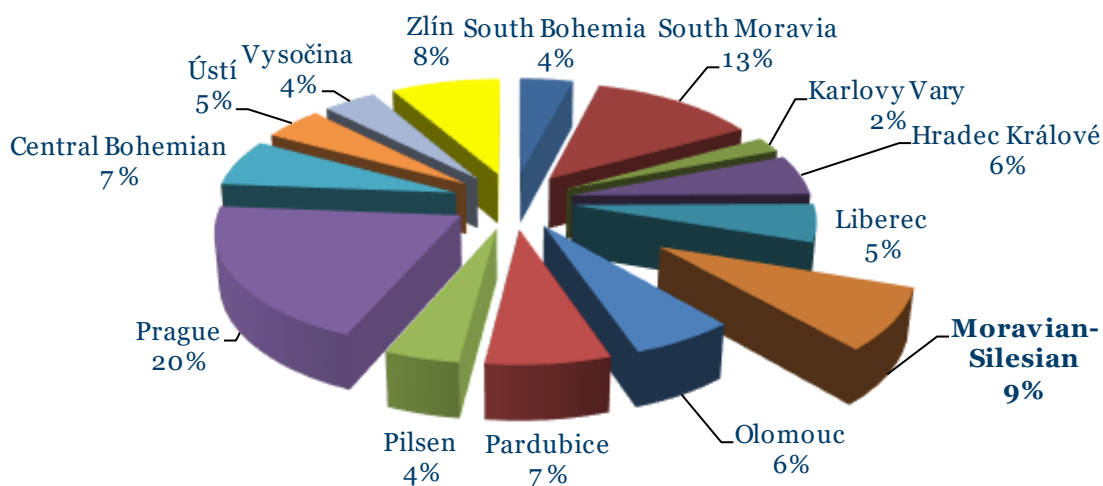
11.2. Innovation

Innovation companies in the Czech Republic by region

Region	Innovation companies
South Bohemia	106
South Moravia	331
Karlovy Vary	56
Hradec Králové	147
Liberec	137
Moravian-Silesian	219
Olomouc	156
Pardubice	188
Pilsen	113
Prague	510
Central Bohemian	171
Ústí	119
Vysočina	106
Zlín	215
Total	2,574

Source: Techprofil (May 2021)

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



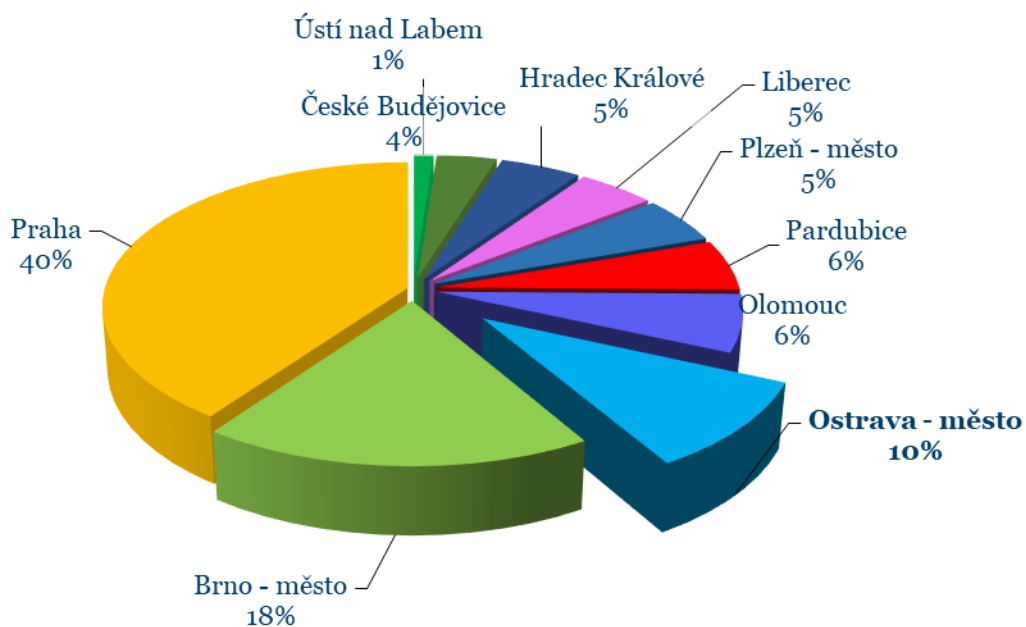
Source: Techprofil (April 2021), own processing

Innovation companies in the Czech Republic by district

District	Innovation companies
Ústí nad Labem	15
České Budějovice	46
Hradec Králové	62
Liberec	60
Pilsen	66
Pardubice	72
Olomouc	82
Ostrava	126
Brno	233
Prague	510
Total	1 272

Source: Techprofil (April 2020)

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



Source: Techprofil (April 2021), own processing

11.2.1. Moravian-Silesian Innovation Centre

The Moravian-Silesian Innovation Centre was created in July 2017. It is the successor organization to Ostrava's Science and Technology Park, which was set up in 2003. MSIC's shareholders include the Moravian-Silesian Region, the City of Ostrava, and three regional universities (the VŠB-Technical University of Ostrava, the University of Ostrava, and the Silesian University in Opava). The company is tasked with coordinating the Regional Innovation Strategy. Its core activities include managing strategic projects which support enterprise, introduce new technologies, attract talented people to the Region, digitalization in SMEs and the promotion of the circular economy concept, create high-value jobs, and spearhead activities helping to change the public perception and image of the Region. MSIC also provides bespoke services for SME owners (including start-ups) and coordinates cooperation in technology transfer and the development of shared experimental laboratory facilities and also the administration and development of the T-Park (including the development of services at shared experimental laboratories).

In three years of its existence, MSIC has become the hub of the Region's innovation ecosystem. It creates and strengthens links between business and academia, the public and private sectors, as well as initiating strategic projects which drive improvements to the business and innovation environment throughout the Region.

The MSIC community is based at **T- Park - four modern multifunctional buildings near the campus of Ostrava's Technical University.** This strategic location facilitates the integration of research, development and commercial activities, helping to optimize technology transfer. With 11 000 m² of technical premises and offices, the MSIC site is now almost fully occupied, and the shareholders are planning to expand it with the addition of a brand-new building.

There are currently **almost 70 tenants at the MSIC site, ranging from startups with the potential for rapid growth to development centres run by established global players** (e.g. CGI, Hella, Porsche Engineering Services and more). In 2018 MSIC built shared experimental laboratories for the development, testing and application of new technologies. Less than 900 people are employed at the site. In addition to this, there are also 3 private investors (Elcom, a.s., Ingeteam, a.s., VAE Prosys, s.r.o.). www.ms-ic.cz/en/

11.2.2. IT4INNOVATIONS

Right next to the Moravian-Silesian Innovation Centre is the IT4Innovations National Supercomputing Centre. **IT4Innovations currently operates four supercomputers – Anselm (94 TFlop/s), Salomon (2 000 TFlop/s), Barbora (849 TFlop/s), and a special NVIDIA DGX-2 system for artificial intelligence computing.**

In 2020 the EURO_IT4I petascale system (supercomputer Karolina) was installed at IT4Innovations as part of the EuroHPC project, which **brings together Europe’s largest supercomputing centres. The system is one of the most powerful computers in Europe**, and it will represent a major step forward for supercomputing in the Czech Republic and Europe as a whole. It ranks among the world’s top 50 and Europe’s top 10 supercomputers. The system has been designed to meet the full spectrum of computing requirements for users working on highly complex industrial and research projects, including classic numerical simulations, large-scale data analysis and artificial intelligence (AI) applications.

The computing capacity of the systems run by IT4Innovations is available to the Czech Republic’s entire scientific and research community via grant programmes supporting research and technology development, and the **centre is an important facility used by experts from leading Czech universities and research institutes**. Over 50 % of its capacity is used in the development of new materials and medicines, while the remaining capacity serves researchers in biological disciplines, engineering, astrophysics and a range of other fields.

IT4Innovations is also a research centre with strong international links. Key areas of research include large-scale data processing and analysis, machine learning, the development of parallel scalable algorithms, complex engineering problems, and modelling for nanotechnologies.

Digitalization is increasingly seen as one of the key processes for ensuring the future competitiveness of businesses – including SMEs. In January 2020, IT4Innovations joined forces with the Moravian-Silesian Innovation Centre (MSIC) to set up the **Digital Innovation Hub Ostrava**. This cutting-edge centre will harness the know-how and technical facilities of both partners, enabling companies from the Moravian-Silesian Region to analyze their needs and develop solutions in the field of digitalization. www.it4i.cz/?lang=en

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 7 years of its existence, it received applications from 350 projects, of which 82 participated in the competition and received a total investment of CZK 39 million. Many graduates do successful business not only in the Czech Republic but also abroad. For all accelerated projects, see <https://greenlight.vsb.cz/en/>.

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. <https://cpi.vsb.cz/en>

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. <http://www.ent.vsb.cz/en/>

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/en/>

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
AIM.klastr, cooperative	production commerce	
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	
E-commerce & Tech cluster, z.s	e-commerce and technology	https://www.ectcluster.cz/
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 Dynamic Drive and Construction Cluster	power engineering, industry	http://kdpk.cz/
Moravian-Silesian Forest Cluster	forestry and logging	www.lesnickyklastr.cz/cs
National Wood Cluster	woodworking industry	http://www.wood-cluster.cz/
National Energy Cluster	power engineering	http://www.energy-cluster.cz/
National Construction Cluster	construction, architecture, urbanism	http://www.nsklastr.com/
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. This process was reflected in gradual improvements to air quality. The City of Ostrava constantly takes **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

2019	MS Region	Ostrava
Hospitals	20	4
Specialized medical centres	14	3
Other independent healthcare facilities	673	225
Pharmaceutical care facilities	293	92
Doctors, total	5,361	2,072
Doctors per 1,000	4.5	6.5

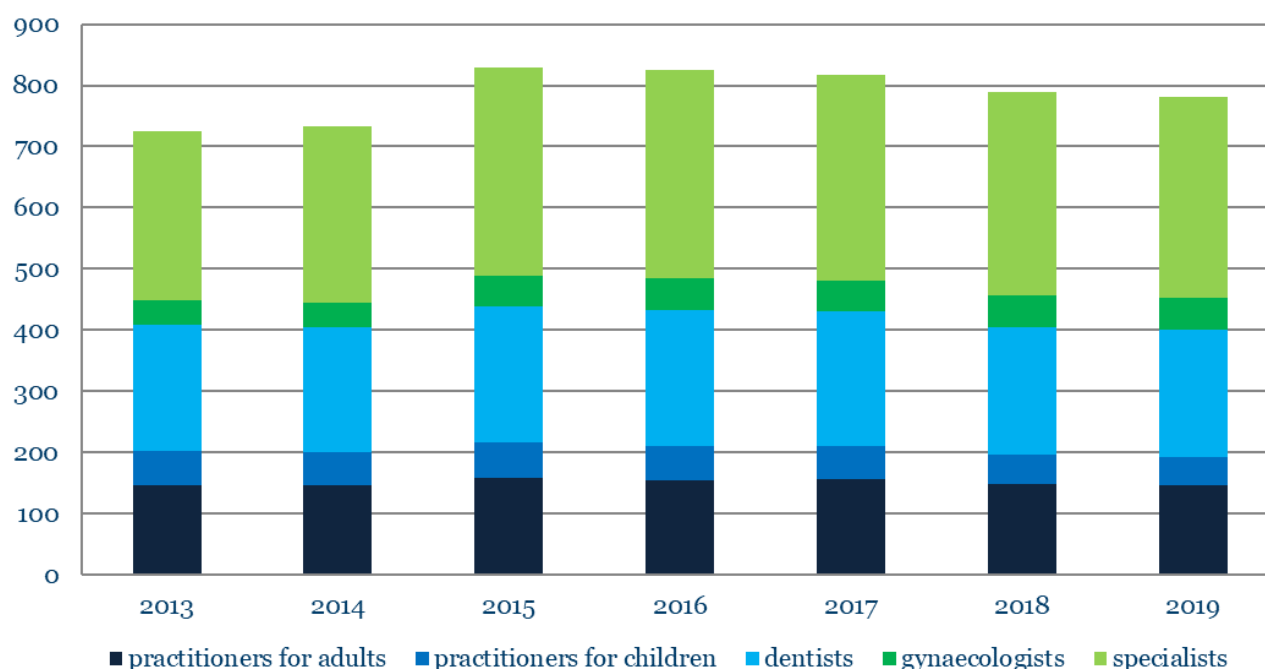
Source: CZSO – Statistical Yearbook of the Moravian-Silesian Region 2020

Selected data for the district Ostrava, 2013–2019

Ostrava	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Hospitals	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
doctor, total, of which:	1,899	1,913	1,978	1,958	2,026	2,060	2,072
<i>practitioners for adults</i>	147	147	159	154	157	148	146
<i>practitioners for children</i>	56	54	58	56	54	49	47
<i>dentists</i>	205	203	221	223	220	208	208
<i>gynaecologists</i>	41	41	51	51	49	51	52
<i>specialists</i>	277	289	340	341	338	334	329

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

Doctors in the district Ostrava, 2013 – 2019



Source: CZSO – Statistical Yearbook of the Moravian-Silesian Region, 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 2019, the City of Ostrava supported **67 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 2020 the City Districts administered a housing stock of 12,619 apartments in 988 residential buildings.

The largest housing stocks are administered by the City Districts of Ostrava-Jih (5,192 apartments), Moravská Ostrava a Přívoz (1,564 apartments), Slezská Ostrava (1,171 apartments), Ostrava-Poruba (989 apartments) and Ostrava-Vítkovice (710 apartments).

Types of municipal apartments

Municipal apartments as at 31 December 2020	Number	%
	12,619	100%
<i>of which:</i>		
standard apartments	12,457	98.72%
reduced-quality apartments	189	1.50%
apartments in nursing home	943	7.47%
wheelchair-friendly apartments	104	0.82%

Source: OCA, Property Department (2021)

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 2020 the City of Ostrava invested over 493 million CZK in the reconstruction of existing apartments and residential blocks as well as the construction of new residential developments.

City of Ostrava – new construction, reconstruction, other costs 2020	total implementation costs (CZK)	funding source (CZK)	
		City	Municipal districts
administration	90,501,831	585,293	89,916,538
costs of owners' associations	23,734,983	292,886	23,442,097
repairs	180,966,523	624,644	180,341,879
reconstruction, modernization, investment	312,719,310	83,811,237	228,908,073
Total 2020	607,922,647	85,314,060	522,608,587

Source: OCA, Property Department (2021)

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. 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 HEIMSTADEN CZECH Inc. 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.

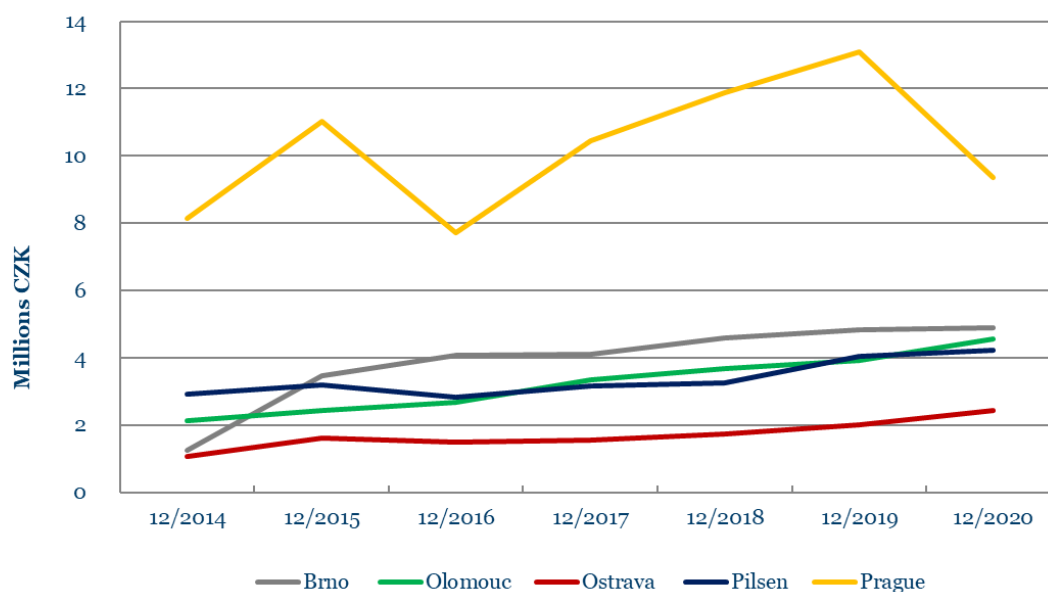
Social housing with social work (assistance such as economic spending, pleasant coexistence with other tenants, registration for electricity consumption etc.) was provided to tenants by the Social Work and Methodology Section at the City Authority's Social Affairs and Health Care Department in cooperation with six municipal districts in 2020. A total of 102 social or emergency apartments were created. In October 2019 the City launched a new social housing project, which will create 73 of these apartments in conjunction with the Municipal Districts and rental accommodation provider HEIMSTADEN CZECH Inc.

In 2019 a **Social Housing Action Plan** was elaborated as part of the City of Ostrava's **Social Housing Concept**; the plan sets out specific activities up to 2021, when an updated version of the plan will be drawn up and approved.

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	12/2014	12/2015	12/2016	12/2017	12/2018	12/2019	12/2020
Brno	1,244,013	3,469,483	4,059,607	4,114,494	4,599,868	4,827,862	4,885,284
Olomouc	2,140,839	2,441,262	2,682,704	3,338,709	3,686,841	3,915,290	4,561,192
Ostrava	1,065,987	1,627,334	1,488,107	1,560,664	1,725,863	2,017,812	2,440,036
Pilsen	2,931,618	3,192,507	2,824,162	3,151,949	3,245,440	4,049,004	4,222,292
Prague	8,153,070	11,031,642	7,707,267	10,450,667	11,873,529	13,092,667	9,345,123



Source: www.realtycechy.cz, own processing

Rents in Ostrava

- the rent for a standard apartment ranges from CZK 80 to 250 per m²
- standard rent for a municipal apartment ranges from CZK 30 to 140 CZK per m²
- rent in reduced quality municipal apartments ranges from CZK 20 to 50 per m²
- the average rent of a municipal apartment was CZK 57.50/m² as of 31 December 2020;
- as of 31 December 2020 37% of municipal apartments, i.e. 4,670 apartments, had the rent of up to CZK 50/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. 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. Since 2017, three more theatres opened – **the Odvaz Theatre** focusing on improvisation shows, **the Mír Theatre**, which does not have its own acting ensemble, and cooperates with various theatres, both from Ostrava and from abroad, and the **Studio G**, chambre theater engaging students and fresh graduates from theater schools with professional theater makers. 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. Major theatre festivals include **OST-RA-VAR** (which showcases the work of Ostrava theatres to theatre critics, theatre professionals and drama students) and **Dream Factory Ostrava** (the largest theatre festival in North Moravia targeted at the general public).

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. Every year Ostrava also hosts film festivals such as the nationally renowned **One World** (which presents documentary films on human rights) and the **Ostrava Camera Eye** international festival of cinematography.

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. Ostrava can also boast a renowned music scene, with the **Parník club** (run by the City's Centre for Culture and Education) and **Hudební Bazar**.

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. The **PANT** centre brings together and celebrates both culture and education.

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 studios for artists, a climbing wall, yoga studio, food studio or the crafts incubator Fajna dílna, etc. In September 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. Major events in 2019 included the **World Para Ice Hockey Championships**, which went down in history for the highest ever attendance at one match. Other popular sporting events include the FIVB 4-star World Series J&T Banka **Ostrava Beach Open**, which takes place at the unique venue of Lower Vítkovice.

Ostrava generously supports the development of sports infrastructure. In 2018, the second part of the U Cementárny in-line complex was completed. Both areas now offer skaters 3 000 metres of tracks, including a special banked track. There are also new tennis courts, a skate

park, a parkour park and a pumptrack. The most important sports investment in last years was the completion of the renovation of **the Bazaly area for the football academy**, which is used for talented players from all over the region. In 2020, **the multi-purpose sports hall in Krasné Pole** was completed. The sports hall has a wide range of uses for indoor sports.

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:

- **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.
- **Michal Mine** – a valuable authentic industrial complex. Its expositions are created as if the miners left yesterday and left everything in their place.

Other tourist destinations include the **Ostrava Zoo** with more than 400 species of animals, the **Silesian Ostrava Castle**, which regularly attracts various cultural events, 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**.

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

The tourism sector in 2020 was affected by circumstances related to the Covid-19 pandemic. The service of accommodation facilities was limited or completely interrupted for most of the year. The same situation also affected congress tourism.

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, 2020	Mass accommodation facilities	Rooms	Beds	Guests	Overnight stays	Average overnight stays (nights)
total	80	2,700	5,538	105,570	207,523	2.0
<i>of which:</i>						
Hotel, motel, hotel ****	10	859	1,650	41,225	77,318	1.9
Hotel, motel, hotel ***	25	729	1,388	35,231	61,449	1.7
Hotel, motel, hotel **	2	i.d.	i.d.	i.d.	i.d.	
Hotel, motel, hotel *	4	204	438	6,101	16,518	2.7
Guesthouse	21	176	392	7,473	15,779	2.1
Camp	1	i.d.	i.d.	i.d.	i.d.	i.d.
Tourist hostel	6	335	761	3,920	10,576	2.7
Other MAFs	10	274	703	7,400	19,227	2.6

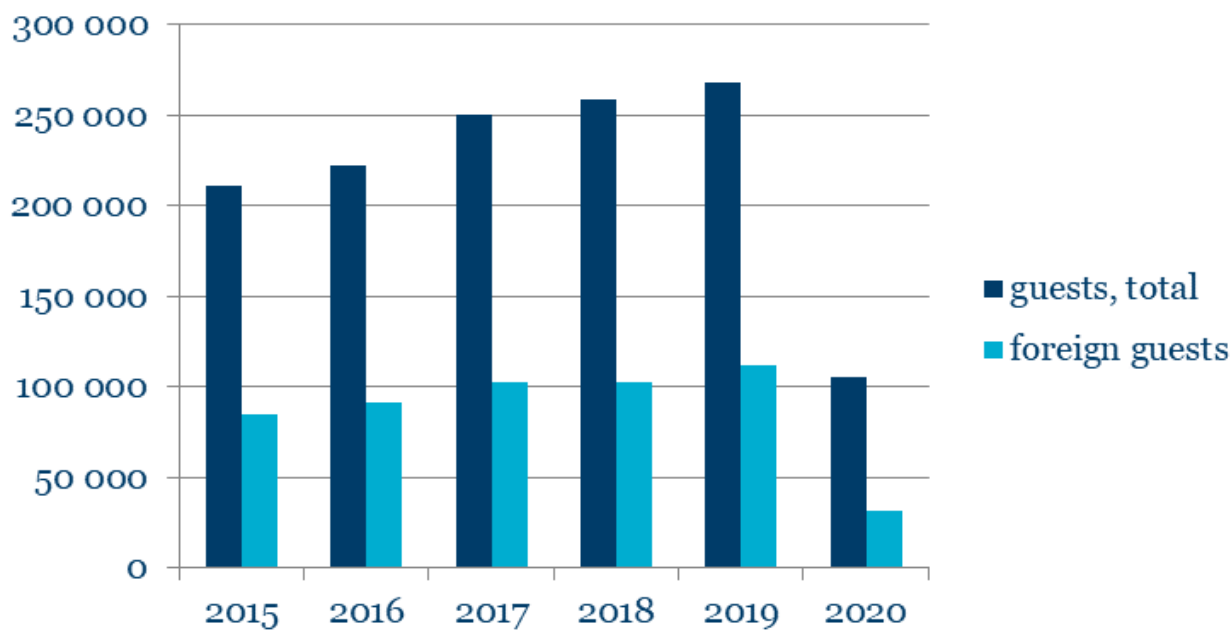
Note: Ostrava tourist region = Ostrava, Klimkovice, Vřesina, Dolní Lhota, Horní Lhota, Čavisov, Velká Polom
c.i.: confidential information

Source: CSO (2021)

Number of guests in collective accommodation establishments in Ostrava tourist region, 2015–2020

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
guests, total	211,264	222,507	250,137	258,809	267,734	105,570
<i>of which:</i>						
residents	126,037	131,060	147,593	156,573	156,060	73,668
foreign guests	85,227	91,447	102,544	102,236	111,674	31,902

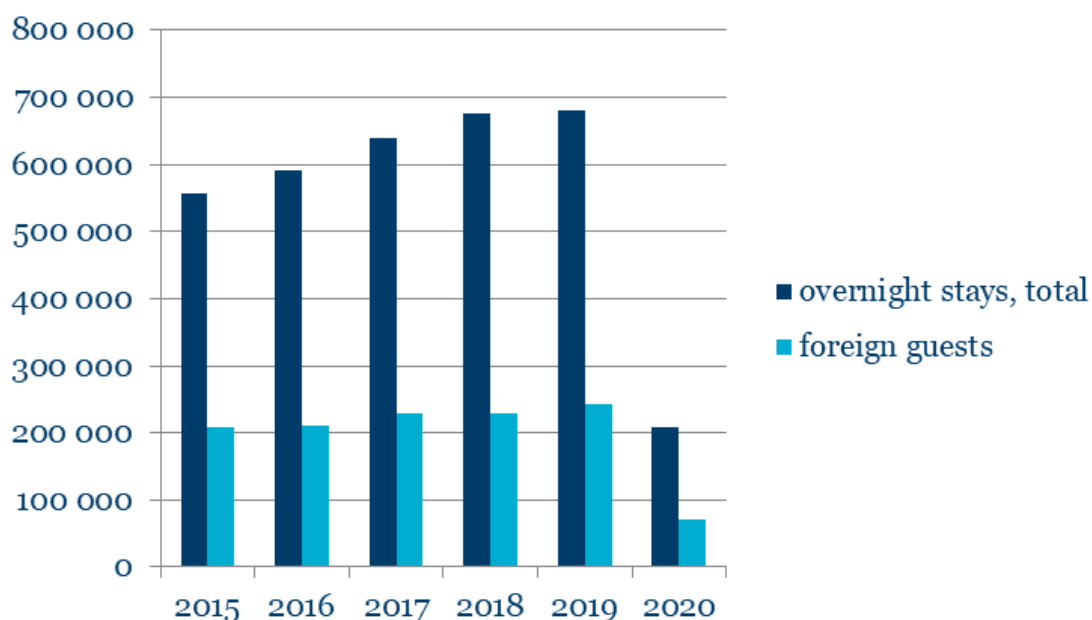
Source: CSO (2021)



Number of overnight stays in collective accommodation establishments in Ostrava tourist region, 2015–2020

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
overnight stays, total	557,857	592,177	639,272	675,392	679,957	207,523
<i>of which:</i>						
residents	348,306	380,482	410,482	445,516	436,588	137,298
foreign guests	209,551	211,695	228,790	229,876	243,369	70,225
average overnight stays (nights)	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.0
<i>of which:</i>						
residents	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.9
foreign guests	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2

Source: CSO (2021)



Student residences and accommodation facilities of universities

name	web page
Hotel Garni VŠB Ostrava	www.hotelvsb.cz/?lang=en
Studentská Residence Slezská	www.koleje.aaas.cz
Studentské Rezidence Vista	www.studentska-rezidence-vista.ostrava-hotel.com/en
Kampus Palace	www.kampuspalace.cz/?lang=en

13.1. 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.convention.ostrava.cz/en

Conference in accommodation facilities in MS Region

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
number of events	620	614	620	620	701	217
number of participants	72,895	78,601	79,509	68,980	73,850	19,845

Source: CSO (June 2021)

Conference in accommodation facilities in Ostrava tourist region, 2015 - 2020

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
number of events	428	424	408	371	426	147
Share of Ostrava tourist region in MS Region, in %	69	69	66	60	61	68
number of participants	55,328	61,723	59,341	47,501	50,996	14,687
Share of Ostrava tourist region in MS Region, in %	76	79	75	69	69	74

Source: CSO (June 2021)

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.

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 2020, the largest city district is Ostrava-Jih (population of 102,358), followed by Ostrava-Poruba (population of 63,614), Moravská Ostrava a Přívoz (population of 39,046). 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 (as amended), 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/en.html
Business Innovation Center	www.bicova.cz
CzechInvest – Ostrava Office	www.czechinvest.org/en
Czech-Polish Business Chamber	www.opolsku.cz
Innovation Support Center	www.cpi.vsb.cz/en
Moravian-Silesian Development Association	www.msunion.cz
Moravian-Silesian Chamber of Commerce	www.khkmsk.cz
Moravian-Silesian Innovation Center	www.ms-ic.cz/en/
Moravian-Silesian Investment and Development	www.msid.cz/en
Moravian-Silesian Regional Authority	www.msk.cz/index-en.html
Ostrava City Authority	www.ostrava.cz/en?set_language=en
Regional Council Office of the Moravian-Silesian Region	www.rr-moravskoslezsko.cz/english
RPIC-ViP s.r.o.	www.rpic-vip.cz/en/

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
Czech Social Security Administration	www.cssz.cz/web/en/
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	www.uradprace.cz/web/en
Mining Office of the Moravian-Silesian Region and Olomouc	www.cbubscs.cz/cs/obu-8

Region	
Police of the Czech Republic, Regional Headquarters	www.policie.cz/krajske-reditelstvi-policie-msk.aspx
Police of the Czech Republic, City Headquarters	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/en
Public Health Institute in Ostrava	www.zuova.eu/
Regional Public Health Authority of the Moravian- Silesian Region	www.khsova.cz/english/?lang=en
Regional Prosecutor's Office in Ostrava	portal.justice.cz/justice2/soud/soud.aspx?o=12&j=22&k=274
State Land Office	https://www.spucr.cz/
Tax Office of the Moravian- Silesian Region	http://www.financnisprava.cz/cs/financni-sprava/organy-financni-spravy/financni-urady/app/urad-kontakt/3200

List of Abbreviations

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

Fact Sheets Ostrava 2020

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