City of Ostrava

Fact Sheets

Ostrava 2017

City of Ostrava – facts and figures

Updated on September 2017



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1 Geography and climate

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.

| Total area of the city (ha) | 21 423,1 | |
|--|----------|--|
| of which: | | |
| Forests | 2 476,0 | |
| Other | 7 829,7 | |
| Water surfaces | 949,7 | |
| Built-up areas | | |
| Agricultural land | | |
| Number of Municipal Districts: | 23 | |
| Highest point: 336 m above sea level (Krá | | |
| Lowest point: 193 m above sea level (Slezska | | |

Sources: Czech Statistical Office (2016), OCA

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1.2 Climate

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.

| Mean annual rainfall: | 833 mm |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Mean annual temperature: | 8.5 °C |
| Mean January temperature: | -2.2 °C |
| Mean July temperature: | 18.3°C |

Source: Czech Hydrometeorological Institute – data for the period 1/2016 – 12/2016

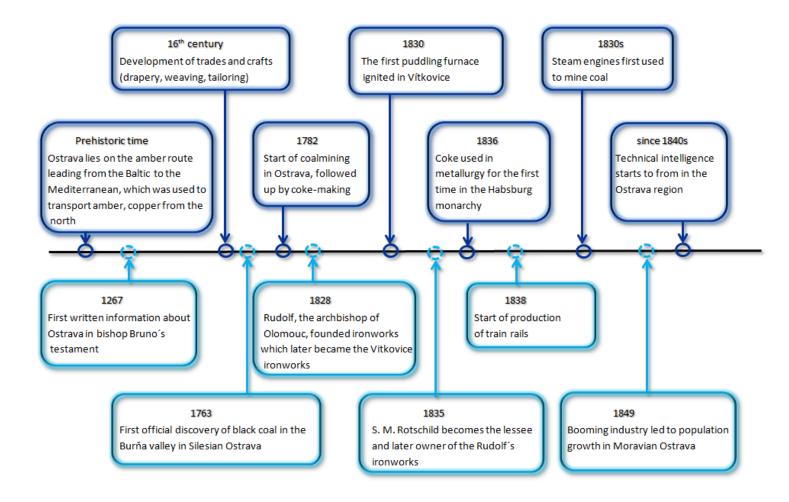
Meteorological data for Ostrava – long-term mean values 1961 – 2000

| Mean annual rainfall: | 700 mm |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Mean annual temperature: | 8,3 °C |
| Mean January temperature: | -2,3 °C |
| Mean July temperature: | 17,8 °C |

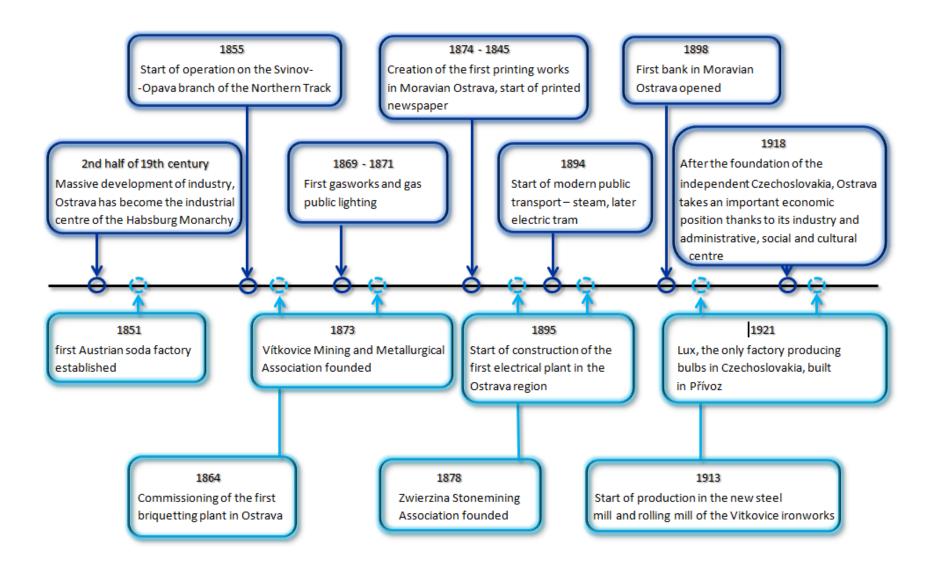
Source: Czech Hydrometeorological Institute



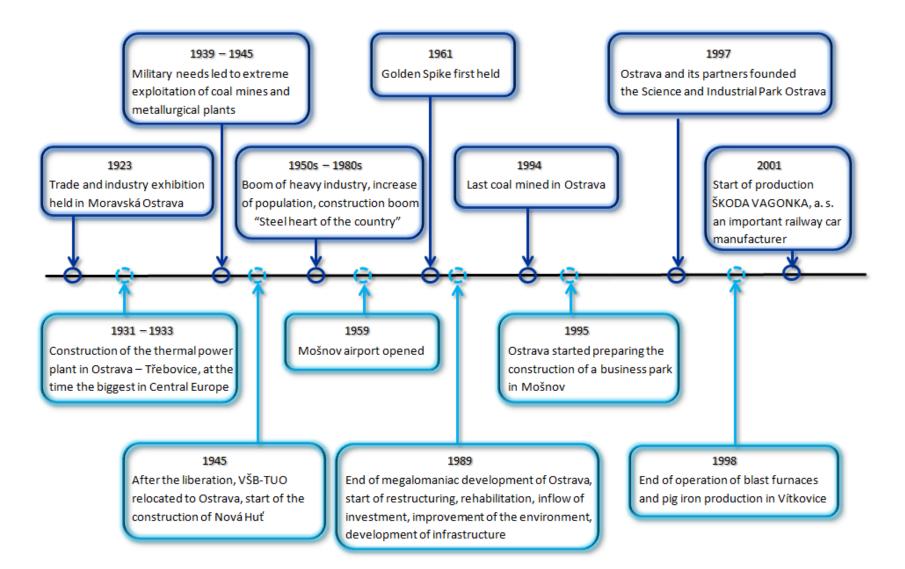
2 The Industrial City of Ostrava – Its Historical Milestones



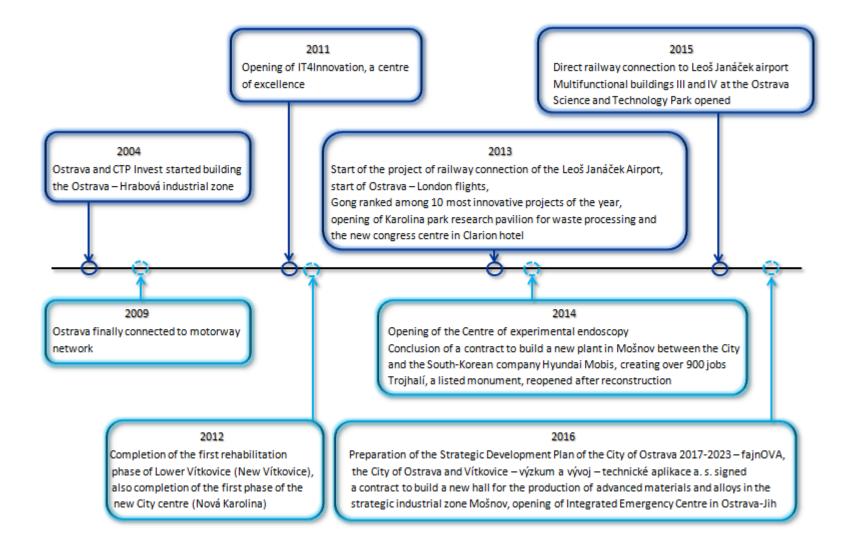








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3 Population

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 | |
|--|-----------|
| City of Ostrava | 300,569 |
| - of which foreigners | 10,260 |
| - of which men | 146,434 |
| - of which women | 154,135 |
| Municipalities within the administrative district of Ostrava | 32,023 |
| - of which foreigners | 229 |
| - of which men | 15,774 |
| - of which women | 16,249 |
| Population density per km ² | 1,404 |
| Moravian-Silesian Region | 1,209,879 |
| - of which foreigners (with permanent residence) | 25,042 |
| - of which men | 593,064 |
| - of which women | 616,815 |
| Population density per km ² | 223 |

Sources: OCA, MSR, CSO (1.1.2017)

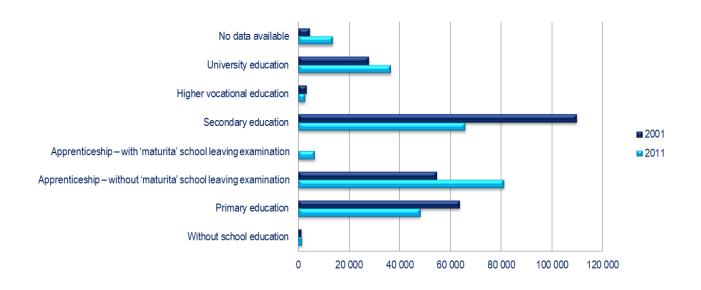


| Age | Number of inhabitants | % of population |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Total | 291,634 | 100.0 |
| Pre-working age (0 – 14 years) | 42,676 | 14.6 |
| Working age (15 – 64 years) | 193,374 | 66.3 |
| Retired (65 +) | 55,810 | 19.1 |
| 0 - 9 | 29,682 | 10.2 |
| 10 - 19 | 25,829 | 8.9 |
| 20 - 39 | 78,724 | 27.0 |
| 40 - 49 | 43,717 | 15.0 |
| 50 - 59 | 38,648 | 13.3 |
| 60 - 69 | 37,851 | 13.0 |
| 70 - 79 | 25,834 | 8.9 |
| 80 + | 11,349 | 3.9 |

3.2 Breakdown of inhabitants by age

Source: CSO (july2017)

3.3 Breakdown 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 of 1 January 2017 | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Municipal District | Czech citizens up to age 15 | Czech citizens age 15 + | Czech citizens total | Foreign citizens | Resident total |
| Hošťálkovice | 224 | 1,409 | 1,633 | 17 | 1,650 |
| Hrabová | 506 | 3,208 | 3,714 | 114 | 3,828 |
| Krásné Pole | 395 | 2,236 | 2,631 | 33 | 2,664 |
| Lhotka | 219 | 1,131 | 1,350 | 6 | 1,356 |
| Mariánské Hory a Hulváky | 1,664 | 10,197 | 11,861 | 486 | 12,347 |
| Martinov | 127 | 1,007 | 1,134 | 10 | 1,144 |
| Michálkovíce | 533 | 2,831 | 3,364 | 86 | 3,450 |
| Moravská Ostrava a Přívoz | 5,294 | 31,854 | 37,148 | 2,044 | 39,192 |
| Nová Bělá | 304 | 1,678 | 1,982 | 34 | 2,016 |
| Nová Ves | 109 | 587 | 696 | 17 | 713 |
| Ostrava-Jih | 13,386 | 89,393 | 102,779 | 3,536 | 106,315 |
| Petřkovice | 443 | 2,693 | 3,136 | 48 | 3,184 |
| Plesná | 194 | 1,244 | 1,438 | 22 | 1,460 |
| Polanka nad Odrou | 698 | 4,260 | 4,958 | 40 | 4,998 |
| Poruba | 8,279 | 56,660 | 64,939 | 1,398 | 66,337 |
| Proskovice | 161 | 1,057 | 1,218 | 8 | 1,226 |
| Pustkovec | 155 | 1,121 | 1,276 | 21 | 1,297 |
| Radvanice a Bartovice | 953 | 5,379 | 6,332 | 265 | 6,597 |
| Slezská Ostrava | 3,435 | 17,343 | 20,778 | 991 | 21,769 |
| Stará Bělá | 668 | 3,423 | 4,091 | 55 | 4,146 |
| Svinov | 584 | 3,781 | 4,365 | 146 | 4,511 |
| Třebovice | 240 | 1,627 | 1,867 | 21 | 1,888 |
| Vítkovice | 1,529 | 6,090 | 7,619 | 862 | 8,481 |
| Total | 40,100 | 250,209 | 290,309 | 10,260 | 300,569 |

Source: OCA (2017)



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.





| | | | Number of | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Type of school | | Schools in category | Children/pupils/students as of 30 September 2016 | | |
| Nursery schools / kindergartens | | 97 | 10,204 | | |
| | - of which private | 14 | 447 | | |
| Primary schools | | 85 | 27,015 | | |
| | - of which private | 9 | 669 | | |
| Primary art schools | | 14 | 7,089 | | |
| | - of which private | 1 | 16 | | |
| Secondary schools | | 42 | 16,784 | | |
| | - of which private | 17 | 4,092 | | |
| | secondary education | 1 | 48 | | |
| | - of which private | 0 | 0 | | |
| | secondary education with | | | | |
| | vocational qualification | 12 | 2,895 | | |
| | - of which private | 4 | 807 | | |
| | secondary education with "maturita" | 42 | 13,841 | | |
| | - of which private | 16 | 3,021 | | |
| | - grammar school education | 16 | 5,419 | | |
| | - of which private | 7 | 863 | | |
| Conservatories | | 1 | 346 | | |
| | - of which private | - | - | | |
| Higher vocational schools | | 6 | 1,700 | | |
| | - of which private | 1 | 694 | | |

4.1 Schools in Ostrava – academic year 2016/2017

Source: MSR (30September 2016)



4.2 Universities



4.2.1 University student numbers

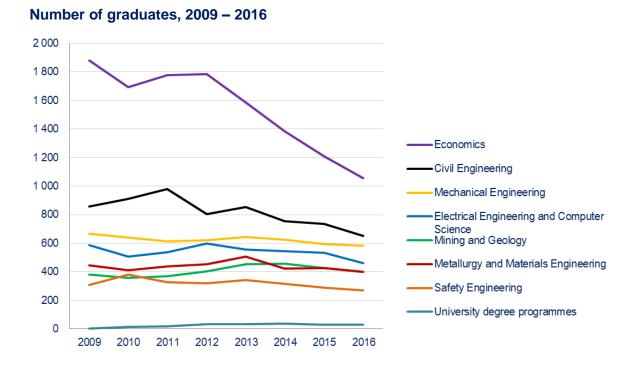
Source: individual universities

4.2.2 VŠB – Technical University of Ostrava, www.vsb.cz

| Faculty | Number of students in academic year 2016/2017 | Number of graduates in 2016 |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| Economics | 3 574 | 1 054 |
| Civil Engineering | 2 378 | 650 |
| Mechanical Engineering | 2 681 | 581 |
| Electrical Engineering and Computer Science | 2 071 | 462 |
| Mining and Geology | 1 503 | 401 |
| Metallurgy and Materials Engineering | 1 386 | 401 |
| Safety Engineering | 1 179 | 271 |
| University degree programmes | 161 | 29 |
| Total | 14 933 | 3 849 |

Source: VŠB - Technical University of Ostrava (2017)





Source: VŠB - Technical University of Ostrava (2009 - 2016)

4.2.3 University of Ostrava, www.osu.cz

| Faculty | Number of students in academic year 2016/2017 | Number of graduates in 2016 |
|----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Arts | 2 100 | 488 |
| Education | 2 498 | 831 |
| Science | 1 759 | 388 |
| Medicine | 1 706 | 364 |
| Social Studies | 656 | 189 |
| Fine Arts | 438 | 117 |
| Total | 9 382 | 2 621 |

Source: University of Ostrava (2017)

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

| | Number of students in academic year 2015/2016 | Number of graduates in 2015 |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| - full-time study | 243 | |
| - combined study | 1202 | |
| | | |
| - bachelor's degree programmes | 305 | |
| - master's degree programmes | 1140 | |
| Total | 1445 | 435 |

Source: University of Entrepreneurship and Law (2017)

4.3 Schools teaching in foreign languages and schools with an international approach

4.3.1 1st International School of Ostrava (1st ISO)

A private secondary school (a four-year and eight-year *gymnasium*) is a project of multicultural education of Czech children and foreigners.

Methods: 1st ISO, counting more than 20 nationalities among its students and teachers, is the first school outside of Prague holding the title **International Baccalaureate World School**. It strives to combine the best aspects of the Czech educational system with global thinking and intercultural approach. Czech students can complete the 8-year-long study programme by taking the International Baccalaureate Diploma in addition to the standard Czech school-leaving exam. Students are encouraged to develop independent, critical thinking, communication and presentation, respect and tolerance towards other people and ideas, community involvement, experience-based learning, searching for new challenges, cooperation and creativity.

www.is-ostrava.cz

4.3.2 The Ostrava International School

A public nursery school and primary school, it provides education mainly in English to children from 3 years of age. It closely follows up on the activities of the 1st International School of Ostrava and enables children to complete their studies by taking



the international baccalaureate in accredited international programmes at the 1st International School of Ostrava.

www.tois.world/

4.3.3 Primary Bilingual School Ostrava, Ostrčilova 10

The Ostrčilova Bilingual School is part of the Primary School and Kindergarten Ostrčilova 1, which has long been specialising in the education of in 1st to 5th primary school grades, including children of foreigners.

It is a school with many years of experience, whose priority is effective interconnection of the Czech and British curricula. The children of Czech, bilingual and foreign families have the chance to study in a bilingual, English-Czech environment under the guidance of experienced teachers. The school focuses on the overall development of the child's personality. Skills and abilities of children are developed not only in the form of playful teaching methods, but also in the diverse range of activities offered beyond teaching and in the afternoon interest groups. Children are encouraged to develop selfreliance, ability to work in a team and active life. To encourage the children's tolerance and empathy, they are involved in a number of project activities and humanitarian projects.

www.zsostrcilova.cz/cs/bilingual-school

4.3.4 Hello s. r. o. – Primary School and Kindergarten

Primary school and nursery school Hello s.r.o. is a modern educational facility aimed at teaching foreign languages. **The kindergarten** 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/





4.3.5 Monty Elementary School and Kindergarten, Ostrava-Poruba

There are 6 teachers teaching in the kindergartens and nursery school, of which 2 are assistants – native English speakers. The classes are given simultaneously in Czech and English under the guidance of competent Czech teachers and English native speakers. As a bonus service, the kindergarten provides regular logopaedic therapy. Monty School is a primary school with no more than 16 children in each class taught by two teachers, a Czech and English one; in 1st to 5th grades, an assistant is also present.

The school curriculum is based on integrating educational content into meaningful units that cut across educational areas and fields (the "Integrated Thematic Education"). The school presents itself as a bilingual school – certain subjects are simultaneously taught in both Czech and English.

www.montyskolka.cz

4.3.6 Hladnov Gymnasium and Language School in Silesian Ostrava

The Hladnov Gymnasium and Language School with Accreditation for State Language Examinations has had a long-standing tradition. The Hladnov Gymnasium is the only Czech-Spanish bilingual school in the Moravian-Silesian region. The study takes six years and courses are taught in Spanish. The school offers students the opportunity to pass the international DELE exam, organizes public events such as Don Quixote Reading Marathon, Spanish courses for the public, days of Spanish culture etc. Since 2014, the school has been the official DELE test venue in Ostrava. The four-year field of study – extended English language teaching – also focuses on languages. Theatre shows in English and Spanish have also had a long tradition. The school is involved in many language projects, such as eTwinning, Comenius and European Schoolnet. In 2011, it received the European Language Label award for innovative methods in language teaching. The third field is the general four-year study. In addition to English, pupils may also choose a second language: Spanish, French, German, Russian or Latin. HG and LS holds the **Oxford Quality School** title and works closely with Oxford University Press.

4.3.7 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, most importantly, cooperation with foreign schools and institutions. Teaching of foreign languages takes up almost a third of all teaching time, both in the four-year and six-year programme. In the course of



the language education, pupils are systematically prepared for internationally recognized exams in English (*FCE and CAE*), French (*DELF*), Spanish (*DELE*) and German (*Goethe - Zertifikat* and *Deutsches Sprachdiplom*), demonstrating level C1 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages). In the area of international cooperation, the school traditionally organizes student exchanges of Czech and French students from the partner schools.

http://jazgym.cz/

4.3.8 PORG, private maternity, primary and secondary school

PORG Nursery School provides bilingual education. PORG is a 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. Courses in English are taught by certified native speakers. The curriculum emphasizes the balance of humanities and natural science subjects. The primary school follows up on the curriculum of the eight-year Porg *gymnasium*, which combines the requirements of the Czech curriculum for *gymnasia* with the international programmes under the "Cambridge International Examinations". The subjects are taught both in Czech, and in English by certified native speakers.

www.porg.cz

5 Economy

Ostrava's economy was historically based on coal mining and related branches of heavy industry - iron, steel, coke, chemicals, mechanical engineering, power generation and construction. The last coal was mined in Ostrava in 1994, but other industries - especially metallurgy and mechanical engineering - remain a strong and vital part of the local economy. In recent years the Ostrava region has become a major centre of the car industry and other transport-related manufacturing. These sectors are still undergoing a process of transformation and restructuring, while the city's economy has expanded to include new branches of manufacturing and services as well as new technologies.

Ostrava's economy has boomed in recent years, with a major influx of investment in industrial zones, property development, hotels and other sectors. Many major international companies have set up branches in the city, with some taking advantage of



state incentives to invest in Ostrava and the surrounding area (Hyundai, Multi Development, CTP Invest, PEGATRON Czech, SungWoo Hitech, ArcelorMittal, and Tieto Czech).

The state of the Czech economy in 2012 worsened year-on-year. This situation has impacted employment and the loss of staff in monitored companies was far more pronounced than in previous years. It is also still true that the historical sectorial structure still brings many problems. The current trend among companies is not to lay off at least the core employees, but for reasons of unclear future development in this country and Europe, production did not dramatically increase and new jobs were not created. As a result of having to remain at low levels of production for a long period of time, companies in specific industries often affect other sectors and sub-contractors.

The year 2014 marked the end of the economic recession; the unemployment stopped rising, the number of job seekers registered with the Labour Office peaking at 625,000. The economic recovery was also reflected in the year-on-year decline in unemployment and an increase in nominal wages in the following years. In 2016, the economy continued to grow (by 2.3%), although the growth was slower than in 2015. The growth rate of total employment had increased for the third consecutive year. More than 40% of the increase in employment was due to the manufacturing industry, with an increasing contribution of services throughout the year. The general unemployment rate continued to decline throughout the year and reached 3.6% in December 2016. The number of job vacancies continued to rise, with specialists and skilled manual workers being in highest demand. The good financial situation of businesses and the increasing difficulties in finding new workers put an upward pressure on nominal wages. Despite rising inflation, at the end of the year, the average real wages were up 3.5% from the year before, the highest increase since 2007, and this trend continued in Q1 2017.

The 2016 statistics in the Moravian-Silesian Region show continued growth in the Czech labour market. There was a significant increase in the registered number of employees, which was accompanied by the rising average wage growth as the shortage of labour is becoming more pressing in some areas. In the Moravian-Silesian region, however, the wage increase is the lowest in comparison with other regions.

In Q4 2016, the number of employees was up 3,100 quarter-on-quarter in the Moravian-Silesian Region, an increase of 0.7%. In 2016, the average wage in the region stood at CZK 25,171. This is a 3.2% year-on-year increase in nominal terms.

23

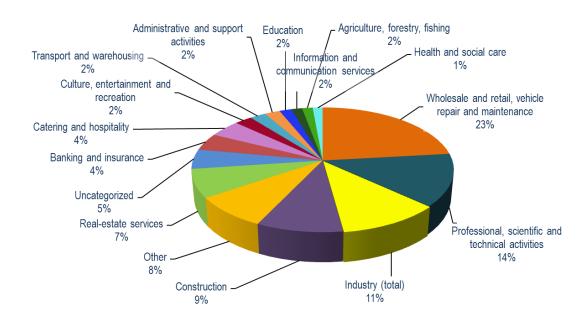


| Sector | quantity |
|---|----------|
| Wholesale and retail, vehicle repair and maintenance | 17 885 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 10 449 |
| Industry (total) | 8 509 |
| Construction | 7 163 |
| Other | 6 411 |
| Real-estate services | 5 679 |
| Uncategorized | 3 940 |
| Banking and insurance | 3 441 |
| Catering and hospitality | 3 427 |
| Culture, entertainment and recreation | 1 903 |
| Transport and warehousing | 1 761 |
| Administrative and support activities | 1 688 |
| Education | 1 340 |
| Information and communication services | 1 170 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 1 164 |
| Health and social care | 1 086 |
| Public administration and defence, mandatory social insurance | 68 |
| Total | 77 084 |

5.1 Number of business entities by industry in 2016

Source: CSO, data as 31. 12. 2016

Businesses by main economic activity (CZ-NACE Classification)



Source: CSO, data as 31. 12. 2016

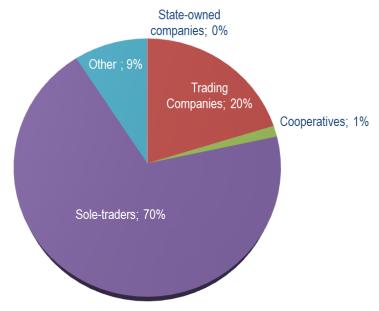


5.2 Types of businesses by legal status, 2016

| | Number |
|--|--------|
| State-owned companies | 5 |
| Cooperatives | 1 071 |
| Sole-traders | 53 300 |
| Trade Companies | 15 605 |
| Other (budgetary organizations, contributory organizations, | |
| foundations, schools, foreign citizens, associations, Church | |
| organizations, etc.) | 7 103 |
| Total | 77 084 |

Source: CSO, data as 31. 12. 2016

Structure of business entities by legal status



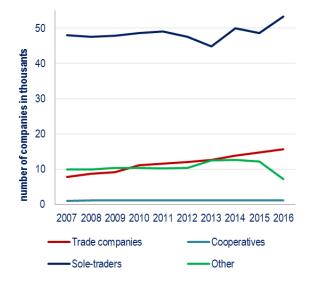
Source: CSO, data as 31. 12. 2016



5.3 Trends in the structure of business entities by legal form (2007–2016)

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| State-owned companies | 22 | 22 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| Trade companies | 7 789 | 8 646 | 9 158 | 11 028 | 11 584 | 12 048 | 12 561 | 13 746 | 14 659 | 15 605 |
| Cooperatives | 1 018 | 1 050 | 1 045 | 1 042 | 1 046 | 1 080 | 1 069 | 1 083 | 1 082 | 1 071 |
| Sole-traders | 47 974 | 47 535 | 47 937 | 48 562 | 49 002 | 47 520 | 44 768 | 49 972 | 48 595 | 53 300 |
| Other | 9 943 | 9 941 | 10 315 | 10 303 | 10 112 | 10 288 | 12 451 | 12 565 | 12 090 | 7 103 |

Source: CSO, data as 31. 12.



Trends in the structure of business entities by legal form (2007 – 2016)

Source: CSO, data as 31. 12. 2016



| | | number o | femployees | as of 31 De | ecember | | | |
|---|-------|----------|------------|-------------|---------|----------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Name of employer | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | sector | website |
| ArcelorMittal Ostrava, a. s. | 4 096 | 4 089 | 4 126 | 3 998 | 3 999 | 4 756 | hutnictvi | www.arcelormittal.com/ostrava |
| Fakultní nemocnic Ostrava | 3 288 | 3 270 | 3 245 | 3 200 | 3 194 | 3 184 | zdravotnictvi | í www.fno.cz |
| VŠB-TU Ostrava | 2 571 | 2 555 | 2 806 | 2 746 | 2 643 | 2 511 | vzdělávání | í www.vsb.cz |
| Tieto Czech s. r. o. | 2 198 | 2 035 | 2 081 | 2 011 | 1 952 | 1 948 | obchod | www.tieto.cz |
| Městská nemocnice Ostrava | 2 006 | 1 976 | 1 954 | 1 898 | 1 896 | 1 924 | zdravotnictvi | í www.mnof.cz |
| Dopravní podnik Ostrava, a. s. | 1 899 | 1 889 | 1 875 | 1 890 | 1 939 | 1 944 | doprava a spoje | www.dpo.cz |
| SUNGWOO HITECH, s. r. o. | 1 490 | 1 510 | 1 481 | 1 460 | 1 505 | 1 552 | automobilový průmysl | www.swhitech.com |
| Česká pošta, s. p., Sevemí Morava | 1 400 | 1 400 | 1 401 | 1 399 | 1 402 | cca 1400 | doprava a spoje | www.ceskaposta.cz |
| KES - kabelové a elektronické systémy, | 1 384 | 1 150 | 820 | 717 | 647 | 645 | automobilový průmysl | www.kes.cz |
| s. r. o. | 1 304 | 1 150 | 020 | 111 | 047 | 040 | | www.kes.cz |
| VÍTKOVICE HEAVY MACHINERY, a. s. | 1 198 | 1 301 | 1 279 | 1 446 | 1 610 | 1 568 | strojírenstvi | www.vitkovicemachinery.com |
| Ostravská univerzita v Ostravě | 1 184 | 1 171 | 1 124 | 1 036 | 982 | | vzděláván | |
| HRUŠ KA, spol. s r. o. | 1 176 | 1 203 | 1 185 | 1 178 | 1 210 | 1 228 | obchod | http://hruska.info |
| VÍTKOVICE STEEL, a. s. | 926 | 899 | 1 098 | 1 080 | 1 111 | 1 387 | hutnictvi | www.vitkovicesteel.com |
| ArcelorMittal Tubular Products Ostrava, | 901 | 962 | 1 019 | 1 022 | 1 035 | 1 055 | hutnictvi | www.arcelormittal.com/ostrava |
| a. s. | | | | | | | | |
| BREMBO Czech, s. r. o. | 882 | 784 | 610 | 520 | 420 | | automobilový průmysl | www.brembo.com |
| VÍTKOVICE POWER ENGINEERING, | 831 | 1 203 | 1 364 | 1 568 | 1 610 | 1 503 | strojírenstvi | í www.vitkovicepower.cz |
| a.s. | | | | | | | | |
| Vítkovická nemocnice, a. s. | 814 | 799 | 807 | 805 | 807 | | | http://nemocnicevitkovice.agel.cz |
| Maxion Wheels Czech s.r.o. | 762 | 680 | 644 | 677 | 749 | 726 | automobilový průmysl | www.hayes-lemmerz.com |
| ArcelorMittal Engineering Products | 680 | 691 | 648 | 654 | 651 | 770 | hutnictvi | www.arcelormittal.com |
| Ostrava, a. s. | | | | | | | | |
| Třinecké železárny, a. s., provoz VT | 671 | 676 | 699 | 713 | 699 | | hutnictvi | |
| ITT Holdings Czech Republic, s.r.o. | 608 | 586 | 585 | 572 | 571 | | automobilový průmysl | |
| VÍTKOVICE MECHANIKA, a. s. | 597 | 685 | 745 | 801 | 793 | | strojírenstvi | |
| OKK Koksovny, a. s. | 563 | 578 | 604 | 726 | 732 | 732 | zpracování tuhých a plynných paliv | |
| Hutní montáže, a. s. | 549 | 511 | 481 | 485 | 580 | 616 | výroba kovových konstrukcí a kovodělných | |
| | | | | | | | výrobků, kromě strojů a zařízení | |
| PEGATRON Czech, s. r. o. | 522 | 541 | 492 | 517 | 548 | 1 015 | elektrotechnika | WWW.asus.cz |

5.4 Largest employers in Ostrava (number of employees)

Source: Labour Office Ostrava (2011 – 2016)

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

| | | number o | femployees | s as of 31 De | ecember | | | | |
|---|-------|----------|------------|---------------|---------|-------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Name of employer | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | sector | website | Home country / foreign participation |
| ArcelorMittal Ostrava, a. s. | 4 096 | 4 089 | 4 126 | 3 998 | 3 999 | 4 756 | hutnictví | www.arcelormittal.com/ostrava | Switzerland |
| Tieto Czech s. r. o. | 2 198 | 2 035 | 2 081 | 2 011 | 1 952 | 1 948 | obchod | www.tieto.cz | Finland |
| SUNGWOO HITECH, s. r. o. | 1 490 | 1 510 | 1 481 | 1 460 | 1 505 | 1 552 | výroba motorových vozidel | www.swhitech.com | South Korea |
| KES - kabelové a elektronické systémy, s. r. o. | 1 384 | 1 150 | 820 | 717 | 647 | 645 | automobilový průmysl | www.kes.cz | Austria |
| VÍTKOVICE STEEL, a. s. | 926 | 899 | 1 098 | 1 080 | 1 111 | 1 387 | hutnictví | www.vitkovicesteel.com | Russia |
| BREMBO Czech, s. r. o. | 882 | 784 | 610 | 520 | 420 | | automobilový průmysl | www.brembo.com | Italy |
| MONETA Money Bank, a. s. | 815 | 794 | 759 | 751 | 706 | 637 | peněžnictví | www.moneta.cz | USA |
| Maxion Wheels Czech s.r.o. | 762 | 680 | 644 | 677 | 749 | 726 | automobilový průmysl | www.hayes-lemmerz.com | USA |
| Veolia Energie ČR, a.s. | 686 | 729 | 718 | 717 | 750 | 770 | energetika | www.dalkia.cz | Czech/Italy |
| ITT Holdings Czech Republic, s. r. o. | 608 | 586 | 585 | 572 | 571 | 543 | automobilový průmysl | www.itt.cz | Italy |
| AHOLD Czech Republic, a. s. | 540 | 621 | 418 | 398 | 430 | 392 | obchod | www.albert.cz | The Netherlands |
| Telefónica O2 Czech Republic, a. s. | 528 | 309 | 375 | 391 | 419 | 501 | doprava a spoje | www.telefonica-o2.cz | Spain |
| PEGATRON Czech, s. r. o. | 522 | 541 | 492 | 517 | 548 | 1 015 | elektrotechnika | www.asus.cz | The Netherlands |
| Kaufland ČR, v. o. s. | 395 | 396 | 406 | 447 | 403 | 398 | obchod | www.kaufland.cz | Germany |
| Ostravské vodárny a kanalizace, a. s. | 382 | 386 | 385 | 379 | 382 | 381 | služby | www.ovak.cz | Czech/France |
| Tesco Stores ČR, a. s. | 378 | 391 | 415 | 435 | 465 | 512 | obchod | www.itesco.cz | United Kingdom |
| GLOBUS ČR, k. s. | 375 | 380 | 376 | 388 | 362 | 385 | obchod | www.globus.cz | SRN |
| BorsodChem MCHZ, s. r. o. | 360 | 360 | 358 | 352 | 354 | 355 | chemie | www.borsodchem-cz.com | China |

Source: Labour Office Ostrava (2011 – 2016)

On 1 January 2015, Dalkia ČR, a.s. changed its name to Veolia Energie ČR, a.s., www.veoliaenergie.cz. On 1 May 2016, GE Money Bank, a.s. changed its name to MONETA Money Bank, a.s. www.moneta.cz.



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

| | I | number of | employee | s as of 31 | | | | |
|---|------|-----------|----------|------------|------|------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Name of employer | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | website | Home country / foreign participation |
| ALPINE Bau CZ, s. r. o. | 146 | 159 | 156 | 155 | 161 | 178 | www.alpine.cz | Austria |
| EUROVIA CS, a. s. | 130 | 134 | 141 | 170 | 188 | 195 | www.eurovia.cz | France |
| STRABAG, a. s., odštěpný závod Ostrava | 115 | 75 | 73 | 75 | 73 | - | www.strabag.cz | Austria / Germany |

Source: Labour Office Ostrava (2011 – 2016)

6 Labour force

Since 1990, the Moravian-Silesian region has been undergoing an extensive restructuring of the economic base, which has significantly changed its character and which has for many years been accompanied by lay-offs of tens of thousands of employees. The Moravian-Silesian region is one of the structurally most affected areas of the Czech Republic, characterised by a drastic reduction of heavy industry.

After the period of the global financial and economic crisis which started in late 2008, last year the Czech economy was experiencing economic recovery, with a number of economic indicators having the necessary dynamics. This development was reflected not only in the growing number of employees hired by businesses, but also in a relatively robust number of vacancies available. In 2016, the number of job seekers decreased by 2,356 (9.9%) in Ostrava and by 8,537 (11.8%) in the Moravian-Silesian Region. At present, districts of the Moravian-Silesian region have already reached the pre-crisis numbers of the unemployed, with the exception of Ostrava, where the number of job seekers is still 3-4 thousand higher than in late 2008. Positive effects were also due to job support through a wide range of active employment policy (AEP) instruments and measures, which are funded not only from the national budget, but also from the European Social Fund (ESF). With this financial support, employers and jobseekers in Moravian and Silesian Region created a total of 6,483 jobs in 2016. Of these, 650 jobs were funded from the national AEP and 5,833 were funded from the ESF.

In Ostrava, a total of 1,413 jobs were financially supported in 2016, of which 151 were funded from the national AEP and 1,262 from the ESF.

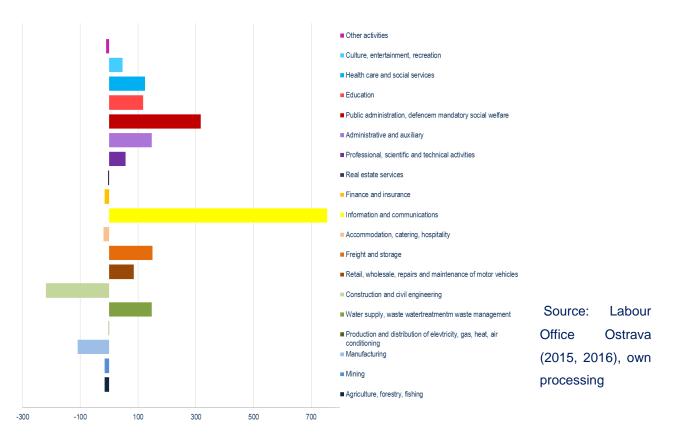


6.1 Labour force in Ostrava by sector – number of employees (in companies with 26 or more employees, 2011 – 2016)

| | number of |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Sector | employees as of |
| | k 31. 12. 2016 | k 31. 12. 2015 | k 31. 12. 2014 | k 31. 12. 2013 | k 31. 12. 2012 | k 31. 12. 2011 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 242 | 258 | 265 | 204 | 215 | 213 |
| Mining | 281 | 297 | 292 | 308 | 596 | 603 |
| Manufacturing | 30 153 | 30 262 | 30 140 | 30 618 | 30 941 | 32 865 |
| Production and distribution of elevtricity, gas, heat, air conditioning | 1 718 | 1 719 | 1 7 1 9 | 1 565 | 1 626 | 1 539 |
| Water supply, waste watertreatmentm waste management | 2 076 | 1 928 | 1 954 | 1 900 | 2 022 | 2 032 |
| Construction and civil engineering | 2 978 | 3 197 | 3 4 3 4 | 3 678 | 3 772 | 4 293 |
| Retail, wholesale, repairs and maintenance of motor vehicles | 6 361 | 6 276 | 6 209 | 6 368 | 6 639 | 6 898 |
| Freight and storage | 7 265 | 7 115 | 7 098 | 7 173 | 7 587 | 7 700 |
| Accommodation, catering, hospitality | 689 | 708 | 675 | 706 | 741 | 1 095 |
| Information and communications | 5 466 | 4 711 | 4 623 | 4 410 | 4 274 | 4 420 |
| Finance and insurance | 2 571 | 2 586 | 2 619 | 2 508 | 2 458 | 2 361 |
| Real estate services | 779 | 783 | 791 | 792 | 635 | 622 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 2 019 | 1 962 | 1 975 | 1 154 | 1 171 | 1 280 |
| Administrative and auxiliary | 5 100 | 4 952 | 5 112 | 3 755 | 4 076 | 3 273 |
| Public administration, defencem mandatory social welfare | 8 344 | 8 026 | 7 969 | 7 696 | 7 685 | 7 795 |
| Education | 10 925 | 10 807 | 10 989 | 10 680 | 10 636 | 10 634 |
| Health care and social services | 10 012 | 9 887 | 9 808 | 9 584 | 9 628 | 9 656 |
| Culture, entertainment, recreation | 1 751 | 1 704 | 1 686 | 1 609 | 1 622 | 1 660 |
| Other activities | 933 | 943 | 974 | 902 | 902 | 919 |
| Total | 99 663 | 98 121 | 98 332 | 95 610 | 97 226 | 99 858 |

Source: Labour Office Ostrava (2011 - 2016)

Year-on-year changes in unemployment in individual sectors (comparing 2016 and 2015)

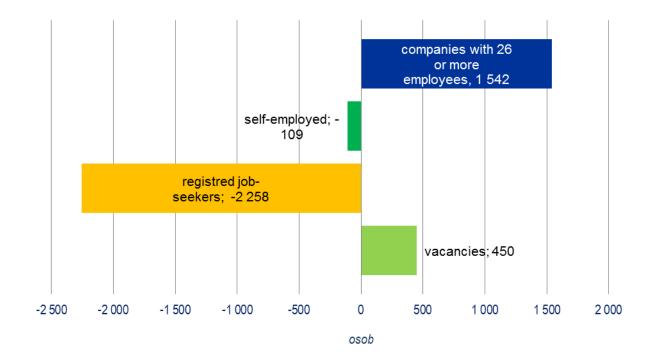


| total number | | data as of 31 December | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|--|
| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | | |
| companies with 26 or more employees | 97 184 | 103 367 | 105 881 | 102 006 | 101 083 | 99 858 | 97 226 | 95 610 | 98 332 | 98 121 | 99 663 | | |
| self-employed | 23 485 | 24 770 | 25 160 | 25 269 | 26 295 | 26 768 | 26 267 | 25 343 | 24 452 | 24 246 | 24 137 | | |
| registred job-seekers | 22 750 | 17 853 | 15 362 | 20 400 | 21 732 | 20 445 | 22 782 | 26 193 | 25 110 | 22 754 | 20 496 | | |
| vacancies | 3 523 | 4 247 | 4 272 | 889 | 1 441 | 1 715 | 1 700 | 629 | 2 155 | 3 939 | 4 389 | | |
| job-seekers per vacancy | 6,5 | 4,2 | 3,6 | 22,9 | 15,1 | 11,9 | 13,4 | 41,6 | 11,7 | 5,8 | 4,7 | | |

6.2 Employment trends in Ostrava, 2006 – 2016

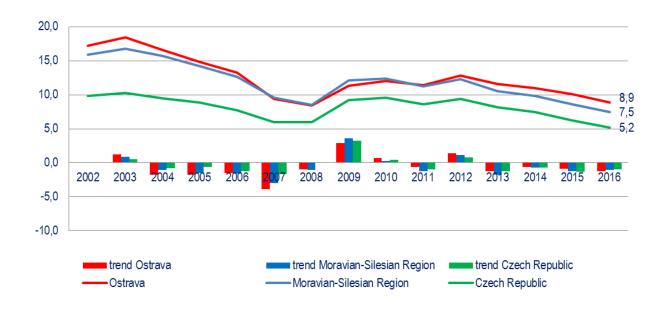
Source: Labour Office Ostrava

Year on year changes in workforce (comparing 2016 and 2015)



Source: Labour Office Ostrava (2015, 2016), own processing





6.3 Unemployment rate trends in Ostrava and year-on-year changes on unemployment rate, 2002 – 2016

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

6.4 Job applicants in Ostrava by age, 2010 – 2016

| 000 | 31.12.2 | 2011 | 31.12. | 2012 | 31.12. | 2013 | 31.12 | .2014 | 31.12 | .2015 | 31.12 | 2016 |
|----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| age | total | % | total | % | total | % | total | % | total | % | total | % |
| up to 19 | 907 | 4,40 | 993 | 4,40 | 1 015 | 3,88 | 906 | 3,61 | 846 | 3,72 | 818 | 3,99 |
| 20 - 24 | 2 385 | 11,60 | 2 643 | 11,60 | 2 991 | 11,42 | 2 495 | 9,94 | 1 974 | 8,68 | 1 620 | 7,90 |
| 25 - 29 | 2 181 | 10,70 | 2 432 | 10,70 | 2 959 | 11,30 | 2 787 | 11,10 | 2 477 | 10,89 | 2 099 | 10,24 |
| 30 - 34 | 2 244 | 11,00 | 2 540 | 11,10 | 2 933 | 11,20 | 2 671 | 10,64 | 2 397 | 10,53 | 2 071 | 10,10 |
| 35 - 39 | 2 412 | 11,80 | 2 770 | 12,20 | 3 253 | 12,42 | 3 227 | 12,85 | 2 779 | 12,21 | 2 426 | 11,84 |
| 40 - 44 | 2 163 | 10,60 | 2 371 | 10,50 | 2 855 | 10,90 | 2 952 | 11,76 | 2 719 | 11,95 | 2 436 | 11,89 |
| 45 - 49 | 2 363 | 11,50 | 2 625 | 11,50 | 2 908 | 11,10 | 2 783 | 11,08 | 2 565 | 11,27 | 2 271 | 11,08 |
| 50 - 54 | 2 574 | 12,60 | 2 630 | 11,50 | 2 853 | 10,89 | 2 879 | 11,47 | 2 696 | 11,85 | 2 537 | 12,38 |
| 55 - 59 | 2 591 | 12,70 | 2 901 | 12,70 | 3 263 | 12,46 | 3 133 | 12,48 | 2 885 | 12,68 | 2 691 | 13,13 |
| 60 - 64 | 607 | 3,00 | 847 | 3,70 | 1 119 | 4,27 | 1 237 | 4,93 | 1 355 | 5,95 | 1 439 | 7,02 |
| 65 + | 18 | 0,10 | 30 | 0,10 | 44 | 0,17 | 40 | 0,16 | 61 | 0,27 | 88 | 0,43 |
| Total | 20 445 | 100,00 | 22 782 | 100,00 | 26 193 | 100,00 | 25 110 | 100,00 | 22 754 | 100,00 | 20 496 | 100,00 |

Source: Labour Office Ostrava



| Level of education | 31. 12. 2011 | | 31.12.2012 | | 31.12 | 31.12.2013 | | 31.12.2014 | | 31.12.2015 | | 31.12.2016 | |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------|------------|--------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--|
| (according to ISCED 97) | total | % | total | % | total | % | total | % | total | % | total | % | |
| No education | 161 | 0,79 | 206 | 0,90 | 268 | 1,02 | 307 | 1,22 | 330 | 1,45 | 399 | 1,95 | |
| Basic education | 7 211 | 35,27 | 7 817 | 34,31 | 9 027 | 34,46 | 8 853 | 35,26 | 8 218 | 36,12 | 7 739 | 37,76 | |
| Secondary vocational | 8 015 | 39,20 | 9 231 | 40,52 | 10 591 | 40,43 | 9 923 | 39,52 | 8 682 | 38,16 | 7 549 | 36,83 | |
| Secondary vocational | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| with "maturita" school | 3 366 | 16,46 | 3 772 | 16,56 | 4 323 | 16,50 | 3 938 | 15,68 | 3 550 | 15,60 | 3 066 | 14,96 | |
| leaving examination | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary general | 525 | 2,57 | 455 | 2,00 | 499 | 1,91 | 655 | 2,61 | 559 | 2,46 | 516 | 2,52 | |
| Tertiary | 1 167 | 5,71 | 1 301 | 5,71 | 1 485 | 5,67 | 1 434 | 5,71 | 1 415 | 6,22 | 1 227 | 5,99 | |
| Total | 20 445 | 100,00 | 22 782 | 100,00 | 26 193 | 100,00 | 25 110 | 100,00 | 22 754 | 100,00 | 20 496 | 100,00 | |

6.5 Job applicants in Ostrava by education, 2011 – 2016

Source: Labour Office Ostrava

6.6 Entry of Foreigners into the Labour Market of the Czech Republic

Despite the improved labour market situation, in 2016, too, the registered unemployment exceeded the number of vacancies several times. Still, it is hard to find the required job seekers for some professions. As a result, recruiters must keep hiring foreign nationals. As of 31 December 2016, a total of 7,377 EU/EEA and Swiss citizens were registered in the Moravian-Silesian Region, of which 4,976 were citizens of Slovakia. The number of these citizens who do not need a work permit and are only subject to the reporting obligation increased by 422 at the end of last year (especially Polish citizens). The increase in the number of EU citizens has primarily been due to the year-on-year economic growth and the lack of domestic workforce for high-skill jobs. A larger number of EU citizens is also associated with an increase in the work for investors in the Ostrava-Hrabová and Vratimov industrial zones. In terms of professions, the majority of workers are construction workers, assistant workers in manufacturing, system administrators and computer network administrators, welders, assembly workers, customer contact centre workers, bricklayers, locksmiths, data entry computer operators, computer application programmers, truck drivers, general nurses and physicians, administrative workers, construction painters, metalworkers, carpenters and sales representatives.

In late 2016, a total of 177 foreign nationals were also legally employed in the district of Ostrava (most of them being of Ukrainian and Korean nationality). Regarding foreign nationals from countries outside the European Union, with the exception of two manufacturing companies, they mostly work in cooperatives which primarily provide services in the field of construction products.

Since the end of 2015, there has been an increase of 145 foreigners in the category of foreign nationals registered under Section 98(a) to (e), (j) to (r) of the Employment Act. The most common professions were chefs, construction workers, manicurists and pedicurists, waiters and waitresses, welders, accountants, scientists, research and development staff at universities, retail and wholesale outlet operators, assistant workers in manufacturing and system administrators, and computer network administrators.



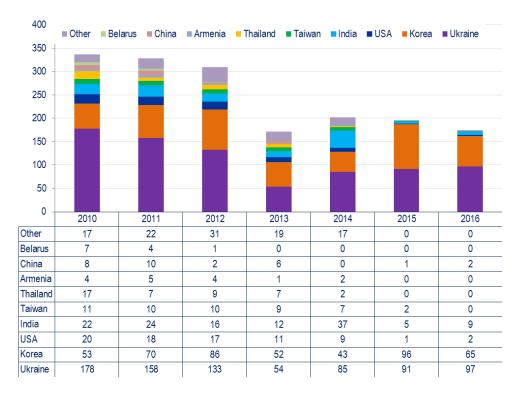
6.6.1 Foreign citizens on the labour market in Ostrava

| total number | 31.12. | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Valid work permit | 337 | 328 | 309 | 171 | 202 | 196 | 177 |
| Registered employed citizens from EU/EEA | | | | | | | |
| member states and Switzerland | 4 023 | 4 358 | 5 034 | 5 521 | 5 552 | 6 955 | 7 377 |
| Foreign citizens registered in accordance | | | | | | | |
| with Section 98 a) - e), j) - r). Labour Code | 355 | 354 | 396 | 554 | 475 | 628 | 773 |
| "green and blue card" systém | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 19 | 8 | 10 |
| employee cards | - | - | - | - | 8 | 93 | 187 |
| Total | 4 716 | 5 044 | 5 743 | 6 252 | 6 256 | 9 895 | 8 524 |

Foreign employees from EU/EEA member states and Switzerland

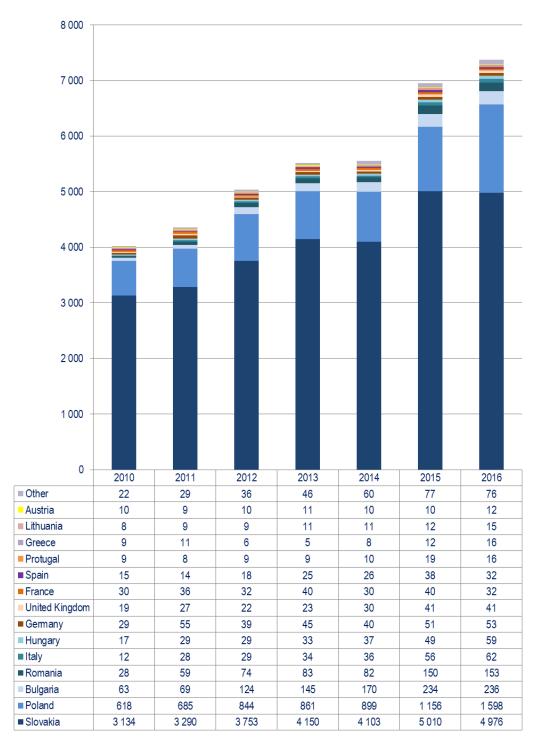
Source: Labour Office Ostrava

Number of valid work permits issued to foreign citizens (not citizens of EU / EEA and Switzerland) – breakdown by citizenship



Source: Labour Office





Number of registered employees from EU/EEA and Switzerland, by nationality

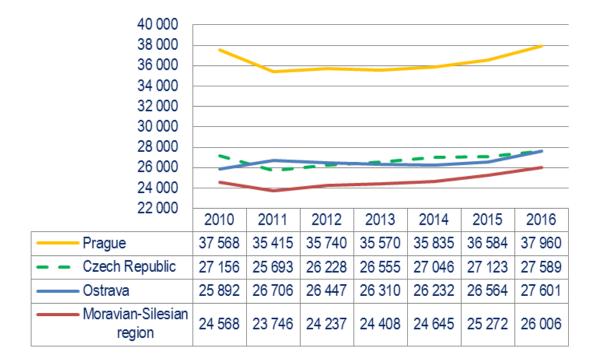
Source: Labour Office



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.

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 Average pre-tax monthly wage, 2010 – 2016

Sources: ISAE (2016), MLSA, TREXIMA, s. r. o.

Average pre-tax monthly wage in Ostrava – private sector



| | Private sector | State sector |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Average pre-tax m | onthly wage (CZK) |
| Executive and management employees | 53 933 | 50 815 |
| Executives | 82 828 | 57 665 |
| Managers of business administration, commerce, | 01.175 | 10.010 |
| marketing | 64 475 | 48 318 |
| Managers of production, IT, education and related fields | 55 973 | 51 079 |
| Management in wholesale and retail, in services | 29 784 | 36 348 |
| Specialists | 38 781 | 32 435 |
| Science and Technology Specialists | 37 426 | 33 601 |
| Health Specialists | 40 721 | 47 259 |
| Education Specialists | 33 779 | 28 876 |
| The business community and public sector Specialists | 40 055 | 34 896 |
| ICT Specialists | 42 940 | 33 323 |
| Specialists in legal, social, cultural and related fields | * | 28 114 |
| Technicians and professionals | 29 518 | 29 788 |
| Science and Technology technicians and professionals | 32 609 | 28 788 |
| Health professionals | 23 439 | 30 468 |
| Business and public administration professionals | 28 849 | 30 194 |
| Professionals in legal, social, cultural and related fields | 17 996 | 24 743 |
| ICT technicians | 30 784 | 27 704 |
| Officials | 20 936 | 23 473 |
| General administrative staff, secretaries | 18 635 | 22 272 |
| Information services staff, counters and related fields | 21 813 | 21 019 |
| Logistics officials | 22 842 | 24 764 |
| Other qualified administrative employees | 21 077 | 24 686 |
| Employees in services and sales | 16 796 | 21 711 |
| Employees in the personal services sector | 14 498 | 17 048 |
| Sales employees | 17 615 | 20 795 |
| Personal care employees in education, health | * | 19 843 |
| The protection and surveillance employees | 14.077 | |
| Skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fishery | 14 977 * | 30 029 |
| Skilled workers in agriculture | * | 17 943 |
| | | 17 675 |
| Skilled workers in forestry, fishing and gamekeeping | 19 908 | |
| Craftsmen and repairmen | 24 394 | 21 080 |
| Craftsmen, skilled workers at construction sites | 19 678 | 20 884 |
| Metal, machinery workers | 25 282 | 20 226 |

7.1.1 Pre-tax monthly wages in the Moravian-Silesian Region – breakdown by main employment categories and sub-categories, 2016



| Employees in the field of traditional arts and crafts, printing | * | 22 600 |
|---|--------|--------|
| Electronics and electrical engineering employees | 27 878 | 23 705 |
| Food processors, wood, textiles workers | 22 920 | 19 147 |
| Operators of lathes, Production line workers | 24 399 | 21 754 |
| Operators of lathes, Production line workers | 26 278 | 17 413 |
| Production line workers | 23 548 | * |
| Drivers and mobile plant operators | 22 744 | 22 724 |
| Auxiliary and non-qualified staff | 16 650 | 13 641 |
| Auxiliary and cleaning staff | 12 523 | 13 515 |
| Auxiliary and non-qualified construction site workers | 18 435 | 16 383 |
| Auxiliary while preparing food | 12 744 | 14 694 |
| Waste Management and other auxiliary | | 13 407 |
| Manual workers | 22 236 | 18 161 |
| Non-manual workers | 31 228 | 31 123 |
| Total | 31 228 | 28 228 |

Source: The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (2016)

7.2 Taxes

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

7.2.1 Direct Taxes

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

- Income taxes:
 - personal income tax 15 %
 - solidarity tax 7 % (in the case of monthly income over CZK 112 928)
 - corporate income tax 19 %
- **Property taxes:** (Property tax coefficient for Ostrava: 3.5.)
 - Immovable property tax:
 - 0.75% for arable land, hop fields, vineyards, gardens, orchards
 - 0.25% for grassland, forests subject to economic activities and fish breeding ponds
 - CZK 0.20 per m² for built-up area and courtyard
 - CZK 1 per m² for paved areas used for agricultural production, forestry and water management
 - CZK 5 per m^2 for paved areas used for industry, transport and energy
 - CZK 2 per m^2 for construction plots of land CZK 0.20 per m^2 for other areas

- Tax on the acquisition of immovable property: 4%
- Road tax: Passenger cars CZK 1,200 to CZK 4,200

Lorries - CZK 1,800 to CZK 50,400

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

7.2.2 Indirect Taxes

These taxes do not allow the determination of the taxpayer in advance. The administrator of excise taxes is primarily the customs authority with territorial jurisdiction according to the place of residence or registered office of the taxpayer.

• Excise tax

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

• Value added tax

Base rate: 21%.

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

• Eco tax (tax on electricity, natural gas and solid fuels)

8 Information for investors

8.1 Investment incentives

Investors who invest their funds 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 regulated by Act No. 72/2000 Sb. as amended with effect from 1 May 2015.

Individual forms of investment incentives in Ostrava include:

- > tax credit on corporate income for a 10-year period;
- financial support for creating new jobs:



- supported industrial zones (Zone Mošnov)

CZK 300,000;

- regions with an unemployment rate 50% above the national average
 CZK 200,000;
- ➢ financial support for retraining or new employee training:
 - support of CZK 200,000 per newly created job
 - 50% support for retraining and training
- > property tax exemption for up to 5 years subject to local authority approval;
- financial support for property acquisition provided for strategic investments projects in manufacturing or technology centres, up to 10% of eligible investment costs.

Useful links with up-to-date information: www.czechinvest.org

8.2 Operational Programmes (OP) 2014 – 2020

Nearly EUR 24 billion were earmarked for the Czech Republic. European Union funds include a wide range of financial aid instruments. Government Resolution No 650 of 31 August 2011 entrusted the coordination of the preparation of programming documents at both Czech and EU levels to the Ministry for Regional Development. In the programming period 2014–2020, the following operational programmes were defined:

8.2.1 National operational programmes

- 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 preschool, 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;
- Operational Programme Prague Growth Pole of the Czech Republic, managed by the City of Prague;
- Operational Programme Technical Assistance, managed by the Ministry of Regional Development;
- Operational Programme Fisheries 2014–2020, managed by the Ministry of Agriculture;
- Rural Development Programme, managed by the Ministry of Agriculture;

8.2.2 Cross-border cooperation programmes

- Interreg V-A Czech Republic Poland, managed by the Ministry for Regional Development;
- Interreg VA Slovak Republic Czech Republic, coordinated in the Czech territory by the Ministry for Regional Development;
- Interreg VA Austria Czech Republic, coordinated in the Czech territory by the Ministry of Regional Development;
- Programme of cross-border cooperation between the Czech Republic and the Free State of Bavaria, ETC Objective 2014–2020, coordinated in the Czech Republic by the Ministry of Regional Development;
- Programme of cooperation between the Free State of Saxony and the Czech Republic 2014–2020, coordinated in the Czech territory 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
- Programme of transnational cooperation INTERACT III
- Programme URBACT III

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8.3 Credit ratings, macroeconomic indicators

8.3.1 Credit ratings

On 16 February 2017, Moody's assigned the rating of A1 to the city of Ostrava. The upgrade from "A2, positive outlook" rating is in particular due to the more conservative management of the city's budget, which has resulted in improved operating and overall economic performance, prudent capital expenditure planning, and declining indebtedness. Ostrava now has the same rating as the Czech Republic, i.e. the highest rating that a Czech city can be assigned. Currently, only Prague, Brno and Prostějov have the same rating.

Ostrava's A1 rating takes into account its strong operating profits supported by rigorous expenditure control and tax revenue growth, good financial results contributing to high cash reserves and a conservative capital spending plan. The decreasing indebtedness and importance of Ostrava as the third largest city in the Czech Republic and the industrial and economic centre are other important factors of rating. The rating also reflects Ostrava's debt service, which is slightly above average, but well-manageable thanks to the favourable debt structure.

Ostrava has been rated by Moody's since 1998.

In the course of 20 years, the rating assigned to Ostrava has been steadily rising, going from Baa1 to the highest rating of A1:

years 1998–2002, credit rating of Baa1 years 2003–2005, credit rating of A3 years 2006–2016, credit rating of A2 year 2017, credit rating of A1. 43



8.3.2 Macroeconomic Indicators

Gross Domestic Product (in current prices) in CZK millions

| in million C | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Czech Republic Total | 3 507 131 | 3 831 819 | 4 015 346 | 3 921 827 | 3 953 651 | 4 033 755 | 4 059 912 | 4 098 128 | 4 313 789 | 4 554 615 |
| Regions - NUTS2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prague | 864 789 | 966 414 | 1 027 527 | 1 001 432 | 1 016 179 | 1 000 864 | 999 382 | 1 005 128 | 1 037 351 | 1112788 |
| Central Bohemian Region | 376 518 | 414 893 | 439 322 | 419 852 | 419 500 | 439 972 | 447 887 | 450 361 | 483 511 | 527 868 |
| Southwest | 373 103 | 390 928 | 392 446 | 396 854 | 400 435 | 405 296 | 405 062 | 418 041 | 439 452 | 463 402 |
| Northwest | 304 914 | 327 051 | 339 608 | 340 839 | 332 402 | 332 521 | 331 546 | 330 064 | 338 374 | 362 170 |
| Northeast | 422 994 | 457 386 | 470 057 | 458 984 | 467 258 | 476 958 | 472 163 | 477 041 | 503 805 | 535 936 |
| Southeast | 489 793 | 540 269 | 569 245 | 558 784 | 561 852 | 582 183 | 597 527 | 617 154 | 635 881 | 678 912 |
| Central Moravia | 324 889 | 352 053 | 374 364 | 366 089 | 368 167 | 379 967 | 381 098 | 383 883 | 410 562 | 438 568 |
| Moravia-Silesia | 350 131 | 382 825 | 402 777 | 378 993 | 387 858 | 404 750 | 406 945 | 395 437 | 411 950 | 434 971 |
| Regions - NUTS3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prague | 864 789 | 966 414 | 1 027 527 | 1 001 432 | 1 016 179 | 1 000 864 | 999 382 | 1 005 128 | 1 037 351 | 1 112 788 |
| Central Bohemian Region | 376 518 | 414 893 | 439 322 | 419 852 | 419 500 | 439 972 | 447 887 | 450 361 | 483 511 | 527868 |
| South Bohemian Region | 191 540 | 200 653 | 203 332 | 203 518 | 202 252 | 203 245 | 207 502 | 210 964 | 218 981 | 230 508 |
| Plzeň Region | 181 563 | 190 275 | 189 114 | 193 336 | 198 183 | 202 051 | 197 560 | 207 077 | 220 471 | 232 894 |
| Karlovy Vary Region | 76 540 | 83 137 | 84 114 | 84 468 | 82 811 | 82 807 | 81 959 | 81 547 | 83 049 | 86 956 |
| Ústí nad Labem Region | 228 374 | 243 914 | 255 494 | 256 371 | 249 591 | 249 714 | 249 587 | 248 517 | 255 325 | 275 214 |
| Liberec Region | 120 553 | 125 101 | 127 616 | 123 138 | 126 195 | 128 644 | 130 995 | 131 822 | 138 318 | 147 208 |
| Hradec Králové Region | 158 007 | 173 565 | 180 543 | 179 315 | 181 499 | 183 001 | 183 621 | 184 197 | 196 438 | 208 560 |
| Pardubice Region | 144 434 | 158 720 | 161 898 | 156 531 | 159 564 | 165 313 | 157 547 | 161 022 | 169 049 | 180 168 |
| Vysočina Region | 143 355 | 157 330 | 156 970 | 155 747 | 154 713 | 161 677 | 165 060 | 166 525 | 170 849 | 180 155 |
| South Moravian Region | 346 438 | 382 939 | 412 275 | 403 037 | 407 139 | 420 506 | 432 467 | 450 629 | 465 032 | 498 757 |
| Olomouc Region | 160 528 | 174 709 | 183 300 | 179 233 | 183 272 | 189 162 | 190 927 | 190 689 | 200 042 | 215 650 |
| Zlín Region | 164 361 | 177 344 | 191 064 | 186 856 | 184 895 | 190 805 | 190 171 | 193 194 | 210 520 | 222 918 |
| Moravian-Silesian Region | 350 131 | 382 825 | 402 777 | 378 993 | 387 858 | 404 750 | 406 945 | 395 437 | 411 950 | 434 971 |

| Moravian-Silesian Region | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Gross Domestic Product (million CZK) | 350 131 | 382 825 | 402 777 | 378 993 | 387 858 | 405 476 | 408 612 | 398 954 | 411 950 | 434 971 |
| GDP per Head of population (CZK) | 280 125 | 306 426 | 322 178 | 303 351 | 311 598 | 329 361 | 332 781 | 324 580 | 344 328 | 357 939 |
| Czech Rep. average = 100 (%) | 82,0 | 82,5 | 83,7 | 81,2 | 82,9 | 85,7 | 86,1 | 83,2 | 84,0 | 82,9 |

Source: Czech Statistical Office (2016)

8.4 Building permission process

Czech planning processes are similar to those in other EU countries. A construction project has to be approved by the relevant authorities in the following stages:

- 1. Compliance with the zoning plan.
- 2. Environmental impact assessment (EIA) (min. 5 6 months):
 - a) committee stage (min. 2 months),

44



b) assessment stage (min. 3 – 4 months).

- 3. Special permit (e. g. exemption from the law on the protection of nature and landscape, waterlaw permit etc. – it always depends on the nature of the building under consideration).
- 4. Planning permission (2 3 months).
- 5. Integrated permission (2 5 months).
- 6. Building permission (1 2 months).
- 7. Final inspection (1 month).

8.5 Land pricing

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

Original pricing maps of building plots are available to view free of charge at the Finance and Budget Division 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 Division 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

| CZK/m ³ | Price excl. VAT | VAT (15%) | Price incl. VAT |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Water | 32,45 | 4,87 | 37,52 |
| Sewerage | 34,17 | 5,13 | 39,30 |
| Total | | | 76,62 |

Source: Ostravské vodárny a kanalizace (2017)

Prices for the year 2017

| Heat | Individual pricing |
|--|--------------------|
| Low voltage electricity (high – volume customers) | Individual pricing |
| High voltage electricity (high – volume customers) | Individual pricing |
| Natural gas (mid, high – volume customers) | Individual pricing |

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



8.7 Industrial zones

8.7.1 Ostrava-Hrabová

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

31. 12. 2016 the total amount of investment invested in the zone 16,7 billion CZKcreated 7788 jobs 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 | Investment (millions of CZK) | Number of jobs as of 31. 12. 2015 | Number of jobs as of 31. 12. 2016 | Expected number of jobs as of 31. 12. 2017 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| PEGATRON Czech, s. r. o. | 1 112 | 627 | 1 099* | 1 420** |
| SUNGWOO HITECH, s. r. o. | 9 555 | 1 510 | 1 489 | 1 550 |
| CTP Invest, s. r. o. | 6 030 | 4 750 | 5 200 | 6 000 |
| total | 16 697 | 6 887 | 7 788 | 8 970 |

Investors at the Ostrava-Hrabová Industrial Zone

* the number is composed of the investor's core employees (520) and agency employees (579) ** the number is composed of the investor's core employees (520) and agency employees (900)

Source: data supplied by investors

8.7.2 Ostrava-Mošnov

The Ostrava-Mošnov Strategic Industrial Zone is a unique investment opportunity for investors looking to benefit primarily from its strategic location near the international airport with connection to the motorway and railway network. The Ostrava Airport Strategic Industrial Zone is fully open to a variety of business activities characteristic for modernity, export orientation and technical progress. Working with local manufacturers and suppliers is particularly welcome. The zone is accredited by CzechInvest, a foreign investment agency, and is supported by the State.



Situated 25 km south of the city centre, the zone is very well accessible with the availability of road, rail and air transport. In the immediate vicinity of the zone is a 30ha business park with small and medium-sized businesses. The premises also offer spaces suitable for administrative purposes, which can be rented.

The total area is 200ha. The amount invested has already reached CZK 10,4 billion (31.12.2016) and 2 959 new jobs were crerated..

| Investors | Investment (millions of CZK) | Number of jobs as of 31. 12. 2015 | Number of jobs as of 31. 12. 2016 | Expected number of jobs as of 31. 12. 2017 |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| MAHLE Behr Ostrava, s. r. o. | 2 435 | 1 351 | 1 250 | 1 427 |
| PLAKOR CZECH, s. r. o. | 2 949 | 952 | 1 125 | 1 250 |
| CROMODORA WHEELS, s. r. o. | 2 168 | 361 | 408 | 400 |
| Free Zone Ostrava, a. s. | 25 | 14 | 9 | 7 |
| Železniční cargo MOŠNOV, s. r. o. (Rail Cargo Mošnov) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mobis Automotive Systém Czech,s.r.o. | 2 803 | 0 | 166 | 411 |
| Vítkovice – výzkum a vývoj – technické aplikace a.s. | 25 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| total | 10 405 | 2 678 | 2 959 | 3 505 |

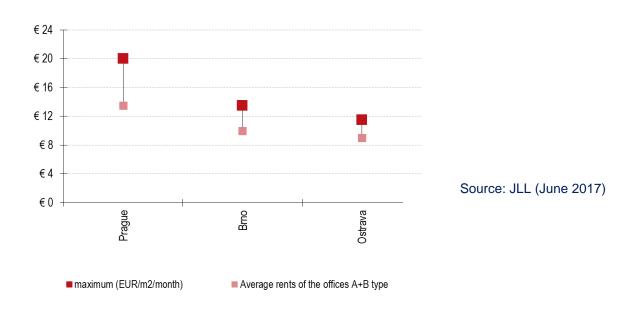
Investors at the Ostrava-Mošnov Strategic Industrial Zone

Source: data supplied by investors





8.8 Real Estate



Office spaces – comparison of rents/month

The highest rent in the most modern "A" class offices in Ostrava is EUR $11.5/m^2$ per month. The average rate in A and B class offices is EUR $9/m^2$ per month.

Development sites

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

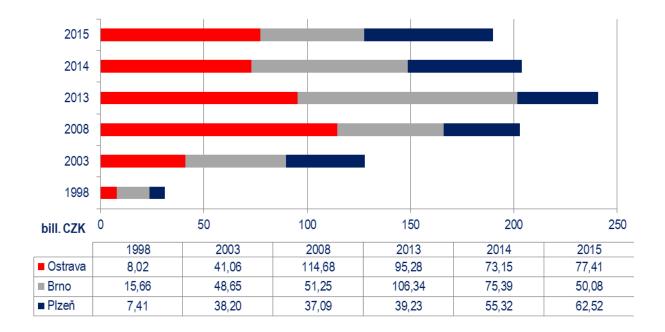
Useful links with up-to-date information:

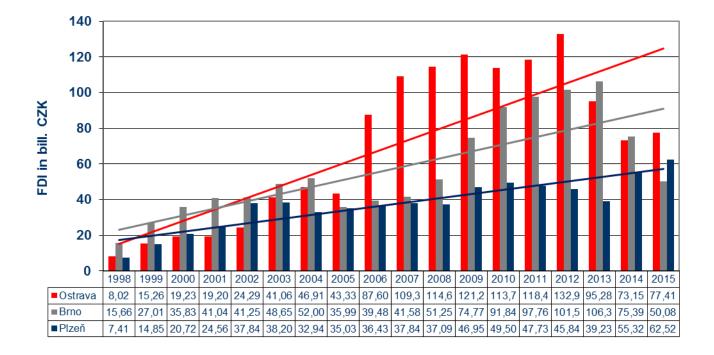
http://www.ostrava.cz/en/podnikatel-investor/investment-opportunities/development-sites

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8.9 Level of FDI (foreign direct investment)

Level of FDI (foreign direct investment) in Ostrava, Brno and Pilsen (CZK billions) – figures for each year as of 31 December (1998 – 2015), cumulatively





Source: Czech National Bank, CzechInvest



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.

Statistical information on traffic since 2010 are available on **the City's website**: <u>http://www.ostrava.cz/cs/urad/magistrat/odbory-magistratu/odbor-dopravy/oddeleni-silnic-mostu-rozvoje-a-organizace-dopravy/informace-o-doprave</u>

The City has developed **a 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: <u>http://mobilita-ostrava.cz/</u>

9.1 Basic indicators in transport

| Total length of motorways | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--|
| (within the City) | 17.490 km | |
| Total length of roads | 194.223 km | |
| Total length of local roads | | |
| For motorized transport | 828.523 km | |
| Total length of bicycle paths | | |
| And marked trails | 237.000 km | |
| Number of bridges including | | |
| footbridges, underpasses and | | |
| railway crossings | 551 | |
| Number of light-controlled junc | ctions 106 | |
| Operating length of tram netwo | ork 62.7 km | |
| Operating length of trolleybus | | |

| network | 30.8 km |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Operating length of bus network | 351.6 km |
| Number of passenger cars | 136,223 * |
| Level of motorization | 2.45 * |

Note:

* Data for the City of Ostrava including administratively associated municipalities.

9.2 Public transport

Public transport in Ostrava is part of the integrated transport system, (the ODIS), which guarantees a coordinated transport of ten carriers in Ostrava and its surroundings. Currently, a



total of 297 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.

Transport in Ostrava is primarily provided by the Ostrava Transport Company with its 290 buses, 262 trams and 63 trolleybuses and an annual transport volume of **up to 91 million persons.** The city is divided into four zones. The newly created Ostrava XXL zone includes municipalities and towns in the immediate vicinity of Ostrava. The central bus station is located near the City centre and the Ostrava–Střed railway station. More information: www.dpo.cz.

9.3 Road transport

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

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

| l/11 | Ostrava – Havířov – Český Těšín (Žilina) |
|---------------|--|
| l/11 | Ostrava – Hrabyně – Opava – Hradec Králové |
| I/47 (II/647) | Ostrava – Přerov – Vyškov |
| 1/56 | Ostrava – Hlučín – Opava |
| 1/58 | Ostrava – Frýdek-Místek – Beskydy |
| 1/59 | Ostrava – Orlová – Karviná |

Major roads connecting Ostrava with neighbouring towns, cities and regions



| 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 |

Distances by road from Ostrava to major Czech and European cities

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**: <u>http://portal.dopravniinfo.cz/</u>.

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 passenger and freight transport. There are ten railway stations, the most important being Ostrava-Svinov, which has undergone fundamental changes and modernization. In 2007, the reconstruction was received the Grand Prix of Architects award. Located in Přívoz, Ostrava Hlavní nádraží (Ostrava Main Station), the other important station, was opened in 1976. 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.



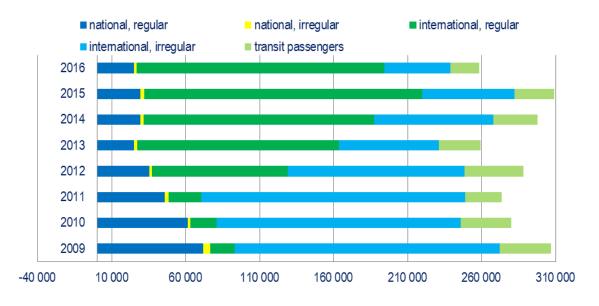
The Leoš Janáček International Airport, situated 25 km from Ostrava city centre, is the largest regional airport in the Czech Republic with regular domestic and international air traffic. With its 3,500m long and 63m wide runway and no noise restrictions, the airport is suitable for both scheduled and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

The airport provides domestic and international flights (including regular services to Prague, London and Dusseldorf, and in the summer season also services to Paris and other tourist destinations), and is fully equipped to handle air freight, including warehouse facilities.

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

| Mode of transportation | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| national, regular | 71 792 | 61 432 | 46 007 | 35 508 | 25 272 | 29 411 | 29 453 | 25 013 |
| national, irregular | 4 967 | 1 844 | 2 304 | 1 778 | 2 017 | 2 101 | 2 614 | 2 030 |
| international, regular | 16 309 | 17 786 | 22 091 | 91 602 | 136 265 | 155 924 | 187 886 | 167 269 |
| international, irregular | 179 005 | 165 003 | 178 441 | 119 391 | 67 753 | 80 604 | 62 248 | 44 512 |
| transit passengers | 35 057 | 33 908 | 24 720 | 40 114 | 27 860 | 29 651 | 26 732 | 19 399 |
| total | 307 130 | 279 973 | 273 563 | 288 393 | 259 167 | 297 691 | 308 933 | 258 223 |

Number of passengers



Source: Annual report of Letiště Ostrava, a. s.



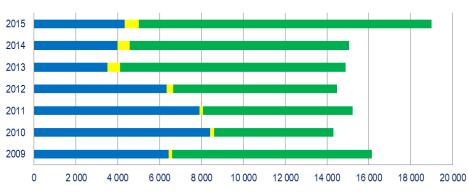


Volume of air traffic

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Commercial passenger transport | 6 424 | 8 418 | 7 904 | 6 348 | 3 514 | 3 998 | 4 328 |
| Cargo flights | 186 | 187 | 167 | 291 | 600 | 583 | 677 |
| General Aviation and other flights | 9 542 | 5 714 | 7 172 | 7 846 | 10 775 | 10 488 | 13 997 |
| Total | 16 152 | 14 319 | 15 243 | 14 485 | 14 889 | 15 069 | 19 002 |

Commercial passenger transport

General Aviation and other flights



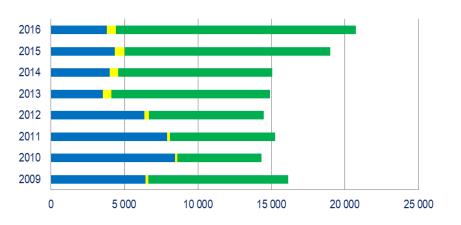
Cargo flights

Source: Annual report of Letiště Ostrava, a. s.

Cargo transport (in tonnes)

| Mode of transportation | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Commercial passenger transport | 6 424 | 8 418 | 7 904 | 6 348 | 3 514 | 3 998 | 4 328 | 3 812 |
| Cargo flights | 186 | 187 | 167 | 291 | 600 | 583 | 677 | 583 |
| General Aviation and other flights | 9 542 | 5 714 | 7 172 | 7 846 | 10 775 | 10 488 | 13 997 | 16 351 |
| Total | 16 152 | 14 319 | 15 243 | 14 485 | 14 889 | 15 069 | 19 002 | 20 746 |

Commercial passenger transport Cargo flights General Aviation and other flights



Source: Annual report of 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.

In 2014, one of the largest projects serving the cyclist in the city was completed – the cycle path along the Ostravice river, which allows people to cycle all the way to Ostravice (with the exception the transit through Baška). In the same year, 5,000 copies of a promotional material The Alphabet of Ostrava Cyclists were published. At present, Ostrava is interconnected by 136 km of cycle paths.

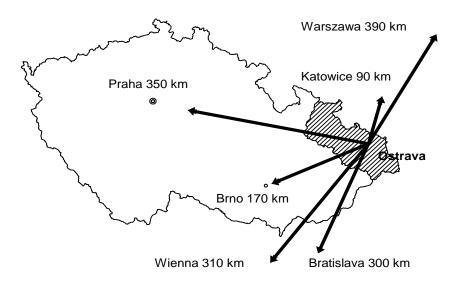
| Route | |
|------------|---|
| Route A | Stará Bělá - Výškovice - Zábřeh - Bělský Les - Dubina - Hrabůvka - Hrabová - Kunčice; Jistebník - Polanka nad |
| | Odrou; Moravská Ostrava - Slezská Ostrava |
| Route B | Krmelín - Stará Bělá - Zábřeh - Vítkovice - sídliště Fifejdy; Přívoz - Muglinov |
| Route C | Hrabová - Hrabůvka - Vítkovice; Mar. Hory, Kaufland - Mar. Hory, radnice |
| Route D | Poruba-Ves - Poruba - Pustkovec - Martinov |
| Route E | Centrum - Muglinov - Hrušov; Vratimov - Hrabová |
| Route F | Centrum - Slezská Ostrava - sídliště Muglinov - Heřmanice; Nová Ves - Hulváky - Mar. Hory |
| Route G | Třebovice - Hošťálkovice - Lhotka - Petřkovice - Koblov - Antošovice |
| Route H | Hrabová - Nová Bělá - Stará Bělá - Krmelín |
| Route CH | Martinov - Poruba - Plesná |
| Route I | Polanka nad Odrou - Stará Bělá; Bělský Les - Hrabůvka - nádraží Vítkovice |
| Route J | Slezská Ostrava - Radvanice - Bartovice - Šenov |
| Route K | Bartovice - Radvanice - Petřvald |
| Route L | Hošťálkovice - Mar.Hory - Nová Ves; Proskovice |
| Route M | Centrum - Mariánské Hory; Poruba - Plesná; Poruba - Svinov - Dubí - Nová Ves; Michálkovice - Rychvald |
| Route N | Zábřeh - Hrabůvka; Shopping Park - Dubí - Svinov |
| Route O | Přívoz |
| Route P | Hrabová - Hrabová, statek; Vítkovice - Moravská Ostrava; Lhotka - Bobrovníky; Hrabová, průmyslová zóna |
| Route Q | Krásné Pole - Poruba; Poruba - Martinov; Petřkovice - Nordpól |
| Route R | Polanka nad Odrou - Jistebník |
| Route S | Nová Ves |
| Route T | Martinov - Poruba - Třebovice |
| Route U | Dubina - Interspar; Zábřeh, vodárna - Odra; Krmelín - Nová Bělá; Hrabová, průmyslová zóna |
| Route V | Heřmanice - Michálkovice |
| Route W | Krásné Pole - Poruba-Ves; Poruba - Svinov; nádraží Vítkovice - Vítkovice |
| Route X | Poruba - Pustkovec |
| Route Y | Zábřeh - Bělský les |
| Route Z | Hošťálkovice; Třebovice - Poruba |
| Route 5 | Jantarová stezka |
| Route 6064 | Vratimov - Bartovice - Šenov - Havířov |
| Route 6109 | Antošovice - Bohumín |
| Route 6185 | Hlučín - Petřkovice |
| Route 6200 | Velká Polom - Plesná - Dobroslavice |
| | · |

9.6.1 Bike routes - overview

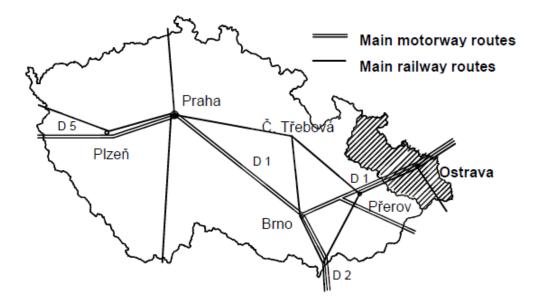
OSTRAVA!!!

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

Water

- > 35 to 40% from groundwater sources, 60 to 65% from surface water (Kružberk, Šance, Morávka);
- groundwater is supplied to the residents of Ostrava by Ostravské vodárny a kanalizace a. s. (local water authority); surface water is supplied by Severomoravské vodovody a kanalizace Ostrava a. s. (local water authority);
- > the length of the water network is 1,331 km;
- > 86% of the population is supplied with drinking water from the public water supply network.

Sewer system

- Two types of systems: combined rainwater is drained together with sewage wastewater, separate – rainwater is discharged through a separate pipeline separately from sewage wastewater;
- the sewer system is operated by Ostravské vodárny a kanalizace a. s. (local water company);
- the length of the sewer system is 1,057 km;
- 98.7% of waste water from Ostrava is treated at the mechanical and biological central wastewater treatment plant in Ostrava-Přívoz.

Heat

Centralized heat supply system is operated by Veolia Energy Czech Republic, a. s. and serves more than 85,000 households.

Electricity

- Electricity is supplied by ČEZ a. s. and Veolia Energy Czech Republic, a. s.;
- 35% of the electricity demand is covered from local sources and the remaining 65% from the national grid;
- the power grid is NN 400/230, 50 HZ.

Gas:

Gas is supplied and distributed by Innogy Česká republika, ČEZ a. s., E.ON, MND and others;



medium – natural gas; gas is distributed by distribution network of VTL, STL, NTL pipelines including regulating stations.

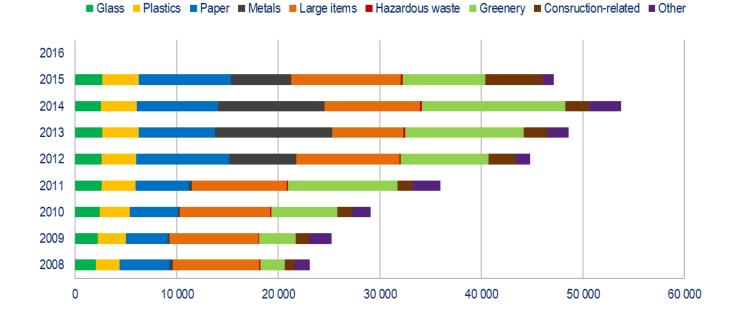
Waste:

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

| Waste production in Ostrava | (2008–2016), thousands of tonnes: |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|

| T ype of waste | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| Mixed waste | 60 977 | 60 702 | 58 518 | 58 164 | 56 064 | 53 450 | 52 847 | 52 138 | 53 286 |
| Glass | 2 024 | 2 204 | 2 410 | 2 630 | 2 591 | 2 688 | 2 521 | 2 655 | 2 715 |
| Plastics | 2 353 | 2 819 | 2 982 | 3 334 | 3 445 | 3 602 | 3 569 | 3 614 | 3 840 |
| Paper | 4 887 | 4 107 | 4 714 | 5 196 | 9 138 | 7 482 | 7 996 | 9 082 | 7 957 |
| Metals | 330 | 178 | 164 | 317 | 6 608 | 11 561 | 10 489 | 5 934 | 4 037 |
| Large items | 8 531 | 8 722 | 8 905 | 9 354 | 10 172 | 7 000 | 9 408 | 10 785 | 12 498 |
| Hazardous waste | 129 | 120 | 131 | 133 | 135 | 150 | 150 | 164 | 203 |
| Greenery | 2 377 | 3 556 | 6 494 | 10 785 | 8 639 | 11 682 | 14 122 | 8 163 | 11 316 |
| Consruction-related | 936 | 1 367 | 1 505 | 1 474 | 2 611 | 2 359 | 2 387 | 5 706 | 5 760 |
| Other | 1 517 | 2 166 | 1 811 | 2 767 | 1 493 | 2 094 | 3 159 | 1 017 | 1 349 |
| TOTAL | 84 061 | 85 941 | 87 634 | 94 154 | 100 896 | 102 068 | 106 648 | 99 258 | 102 961 |

Thanks to eco-friendly behaviour of Ostrava's citizens, the total waste production has fallen, with the amount of landfilled mixed municipal waste also falling for the eighth consecutive year.



Source: OCA (2017)

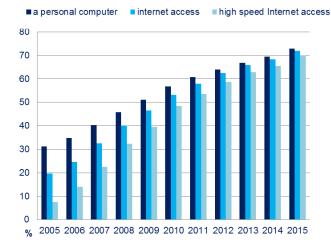


Information about IT

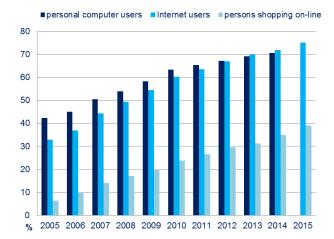
| Moravian-Silesian Region | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---------------------------------------|---|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Percentage of households with | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a personal computer | 31,2 | 34,9 | 40,3 | 45,7 | 51,1 | 56,7 | 60,8 | 63,9 | 66,9 | 69,4 | 72,9 |
| internet access | 19,6 | 24,6 | 32,6 | 40,2 | 46,6 | 53,1 | 58,0 | 62,5 | 65,9 | 68,4 | 72,0 |
| high speed Internet acces | 7,6 | 14,0 | 22,5 | 32,4 | 39,6 | 48,4 | 53,6 | 58,7 | 62,8 | 65,5 | 70,1 |
| Share of individual in the populatio | n: | | | | | | | | | | |
| with a mobile phone | 76,1 | 79,7 | 84,4 | 86,3 | , | , | , | 94,9 | 95,7 | 96,3 | |
| personal computer users | 42,4 | 45,1 | 50,5 | 54,0 | 58,3 | 63,4 | 65,3 | 67,1 | 69,1 | 70,6 | |
| Internet users | 32,8 | 36,8 | 44,3 | 49,4 | 54,4 | 60,3 | 63,6 | 67,0 | 70,0 | 71,9 | 75,1 |
| persons shopping on-line | 6,4 | 9,6 | 14,1 | 17,1 | 19,6 | 23,9 | 26,6 | 29,6 | 31,2 | 34,8 | 39,1 |
| In the field of information technolog | In the field of information technology: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Experts (thousands of individuals | 6,7 | 9,2 | 8,9 | 10,4 | 10,6 | 14,5 | 13,7 | 11,5 | 14,9 | 14,8 | 12,5 |
| average gross monthly salary of | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IT experts, total (CZK) | , | , | 27 970 | 29 303 | 30 552 | 30 674 | , | 31 817 | 32 510 | 33 513 | 35 550 |

Source: CSO (2016)

Percentage of households (2005 – 2015) with:



Percentage of individuals (2005 – 2015), who are:



Source: CSO (2017)



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 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 117 entities in Ostrava for cooperation in innovation business. Contacts are available on the following website: <u>http://www.techprofil.cz</u>

The city is fully dedicated to the development of infrastructure in this sector. That is why the technology centres, such as Science and Technology Park, are being built and developed, either using city's own resources or in cooperation with other entities. The city also supports the development activities of universities.

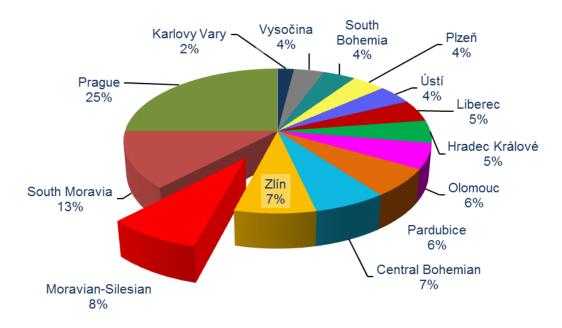


11.1 Techprofil

| Region | Number of entities in innovation business | Innovation companies |
|-------------------|---|----------------------|
| South Bohemia | 120 | 106 |
| South Moravia | 394 | 334 |
| Karlovy Vary | 60 | 55 |
| Hradec Králové | 156 | 147 |
| Liberec | 149 | 138 |
| Moravian-Silesian | 253 | 221 |
| Olomouc | 175 | 159 |
| Pardubice | 175 | 159 |
| Plzeň | 125 | 114 |
| Prague | 772 | 511 |
| Central Bohemian | 207 | 170 |
| Ústí | 131 | 118 |
| Vysočina | 112 | 106 |
| Zlín | 232 | 105 |
| total | 3084 | 2474 |

Source: Techprofil (2017)

Entities cooperating in innovation business in the Czech Republic by region



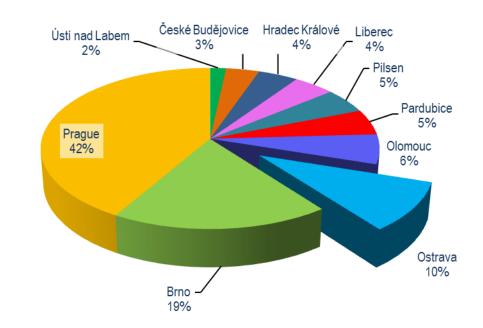
Source: Techprofil (2017)



| Entities cooperating | g by innovation | business by district |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|

| District | Number of entities in innovation business | Innovation companies |
|------------------|---|----------------------|
| Brno | 275 | 220 |
| České Budějovice | 48 | 39 |
| Hradec Králové | 66 | 62 |
| Liberec | 70 | 61 |
| Olomouc | 73 | 64 |
| Ostrava | 117 | 91 |
| Pardubice | 82 | 73 |
| Pilsen | 65 | 54 |
| Prague | 712 | 484 |
| Ústí nad Labem | 21 | 15 |
| Total | 1529 | 1163 |

Source: Techprofil (2017)



Entities cooperating in innovation business in the Czech Republic by district

Source: Techprofil (2017)

11.2 Research and Development

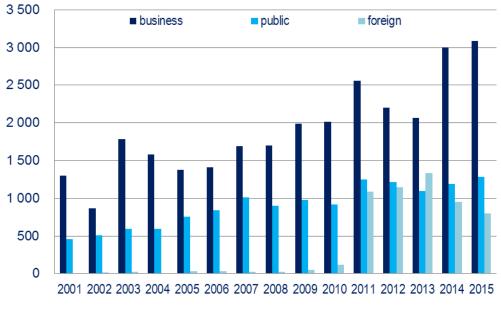
Detailed evaluations and studies are being prepared by the Government Office for Science, Research and Innovation. In the period 2014–2020, the following programmes designed for the development of science and research at European level are funded from European Union structural funds: Horizon 2020, the Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovation for Competitiveness (OPEI) and the Operational Programme Research, Development and Education (OP RDE). Horizon 2020 is designed as a framework for research and innovation which fully integrates activities previously addressed in the 7th Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration activities, in the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme 2007–2013, in the European Institute of Innovation and Technology, etc.

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of research and development sites | 123 | 134 | 156 | 160 | 176 | 180 | 187 | 192 | 202 | 228 | 257 | 266 | 253 | 264 | 268 |
| Number of R&D employees (individuals) | 3 687 | 3 345 | 3 667 | 3 831 | 3 886 | 4 463 | 5 319 | 5 391 | 5 370 | 5 670 | 6 268 | 6 590 | 6 303 | 7 273 | 7 335 |
| Number of R&D employees (eqivalent) | 1 646 | 1 488 | 1 684 | 1 714 | 2 376 | 2 550 | 2 743 | 2 927 | 3 202 | 3 412 | 3 925 | 4 754 | 3 708 | 4 261 | 4 267 |
| Researchers (equivalent) | 855 | 855 | 918 | 945 | 1 277 | 1 404 | 1 531 | 1 634 | 1 839 | 1 811 | 2 048 | 2 621 | 1 947 | 2 135 | 2 444 |
| Of which by R&D sectors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| business | 437 | 370 | 475 | 497 | 486 | 537 | 569 | 624 | 687 | 716 | 914 | 1 032 | 1 005 | 1 096 | 1 335 |
| government | 57 | 70 | 75 | 111 | 82 | 87 | 90 | 94 | 79 | 83 | 51 | 49 | 56 | 66 | 71 |
| university | 355 | 403 | 359 | 337 | 707 | 778 | 871 | 917 | 1 073 | 1 012 | 1 077 | 1 524 | 881 | 957 | 1 031 |
| R&D expenditures (CZK million) | 1 761,1 | 1 409,8 | 2 416,1 | 2 212,5 | 2 181,9 | 2 321,3 | 2 751,5 | 2 657,8 | 3 045,2 | 3 099,7 | 4 924,5 | 4 584,5 | 4 500,0 | 5 154,9 | 5 194,4 |
| Of which by R&D funding source | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| business | 1 298,7 | 865,3 | 1 788,8 | 1 580,2 | 1 375,6 | 1 412,0 | 1 694,8 | 1 702,7 | 1 986,2 | 2 019,0 | 2 562,0 | 2 200,5 | 2 061,9 | 3 000,4 | 3 088,7 |
| public | 456,2 | 510,6 | 592,2 | 597,7 | 756,4 | 838,4 | 1 014,8 | 903,1 | 977,4 | 921,4 | 1 253,0 | 1 218,0 | 1 096,3 | 1 189,1 | 1 284,1 |
| foreign | 4,4 | 18,1 | 21,8 | 10,2 | 37,2 | 29,7 | 29,3 | 22,2 | 47,2 | 119,2 | 1 091,3 | 1 150,6 | 1 333,1 | 951,2 | 800,5 |
| Non-investment R&D expenditures (CZK | 1 581,5 | 1 249,7 | 1 909,4 | 2 063,5 | 2 023,9 | 2 123,4 | 2 450,0 | 2 476,5 | 2 901,7 | 2 846,5 | 3 610,4 | 3 335,2 | 3 354,5 | 4 200,3 | 3 970,9 |
| Patents granted in the Czech Republic to | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| applicants from the Czech | 17 | 19 | 20 | 25 | 28 | 24 | 19 | 16 | 19 | 14 | 24 | 34 | 30 | 52 | 54 |

R&D in Moravian-Silesian Region (2001 – 2015)

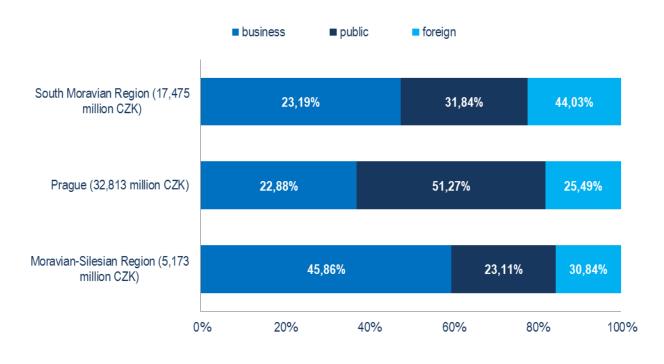
Source: CSO (2017)







Share of R&D expenditure by funding sources (2014, CZK million)



Source: CSO (2017)

64



Source: CSO (2017)

11.2.1 Moravian-Silesian Innovation Centre

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

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

MSIC offers support to entrepreneurs in multifunctional buildings located on its compound, which provide technical and office facilities with leasable areas of about 10,700 m²; the compound is also home to commercial premises of Ingeteam a.s., ELCOM, a.s. and VAE Prosys s.r.o. As of 31 December 2016, 758 jobs had been created since the establishment of the VTPO.

www.vtpo.cz; www.ms-ic.cz

11.2.2 IT4INNOVATIONS

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

Anselm, the first supercomputer, was installed in May 2013. Another supercomputer, Salomon, was commissioned in July 2015 and was the 55th most powerful supercomputer in the world. Both supercomputers have been located in a new building in the Science and Technology Park since the summer of 2015, creating a universal research laboratory for modelling and simulation of problem solving in various scientific disciplines.



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

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 focused on hydraulics, pneumatics and mechatronics.

www.bicova.cz

11.2.4 Business Incubator VŠB-TU Ostrava

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

11.2.5 Nanotechnology Centre

The Nanotechnology Centre was established on 1 February 2007. It is a research institute at the VŠB-Technical University of Ostrava – the first such institute in the Czech Republic to have the word 'nanotechnology' in its title – and it grew out of the former Materials Chemistry Institute. The Centre researches, prepares and analyzes nanomaterials (materials smaller than 10⁻⁹ m). Internationally renowned experts are involved in a wide range of research activities involving nanocomposites, nanomaterials with photofunctional and antibacterial properties, friction composites and sorption materials. Other work at the Centre includes the study of toxicity and the influence of nanoparticles on the environment and living organisms.

www.cnt.vsb.cz



11.2.6 Business incubator of University of Entrepreneurship and Law

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

11.2.7 ENET centre

The ENET centre was created in 2010 with a subsidy of CZK 316.6 million granted to the VŠB–Technical University of Ostrava by the Ministry of Education and Youth. The ENET centre focuses on research and development in the field of transformation of input raw materials, especially from waste and alternative fuels, into usable forms of energy and their subsequent efficient use.

http://cenet.vsb.cz/cz/

11.2.8 4MEDi

Centre for Cell Therapy and Diagnostics (Centrum buněčné terapie a diagnostiky a. s.) is an innovative European centre designed for clinical development and production of medicines and products of world's top quality regenerative medicine and modern therapy. Unique science and technology park designed with a total area of 6,500 m² represents a globally unique and highly competitive infrastructure using the top modern technologies for testing, diagnostics, clinical research and development of new cell medicines, the Advanced Therapy Medicinal Products (ATMPs). Demand for ATMPs which use human cells for treatment, is increasing worldwide. Thanks to its capacity, the 4MEDi centre will allow far greater capacity for the development and production of cellular products to help needy patients in the Czech Republic and in Europe. **www.4medi.cz/index.php**

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.

Overview of clusters in Ostrava

| Security and Technology Cluster | |
|--|---|
| www.btklastr.cz | Additive Production Cluster |
| | www.aditivni-vyroba.cz |
| ENVICRACK cooperative | |
| Renewable Energy Sources Cluster | Czech Beekeeping Cluster |
| www.envicrack.cz | |
| | IT Cluster, z. s. |
| Moravian-Silesian Automobile Cluster | www.itcluster.cz |
| www.autoklastr.cz | |
| | KLACR, o. s. |
| National Energy Cluster | www.klacr.cz |
| www.msek.cz | |
| | National Woodworking Cluster |
| Moravian Forestry Cluster | www.msdk.cz |
| www.lesnickyklastr.cz | |
| | National Mechanical Engineering Cluster |
| Social innovations and Enterprises Cluster | www.nskova.cz |
| SINEC, z.s. | |
| www.klastr-socialnich-podniku.cz | Czech Telecommunications Cluster |
| | www.projekt-mvno.cz |



12 Quality of life

12.1 Environment

The city of Ostrava lies at the heart of a major industrial conurbation which since 1990 has undergone major process of restructuring including a reduction of heavy industry. This has brought marked improvements in the local environment. In the early 1990s there was a dramatic fall in air pollution and industrial emissions, followed by a more gradual fall. However, since 2001 air pollution levels have once again begun to rise, especially levels of solid pollutants (airborne dust). Ostrava is a typical densely populated urban centre with a high concentration of road traffic and extensive heavy industry. Due to the large number of emissions sources concentrated within a relatively small area, the city is officially classified as an area with poorer than average air quality. This improvement is mainly due to the decline in industrial production, restrictions on coal mining and also the introduction of environmentally friendly modern technologies. When comparing the total air pollution in recent years, it is clear that the situation has significantly improved. This improvement is mainly due to the decline in industrial production, restrictions on coal mining and also the introduction of environmentally friendly modern technologies.

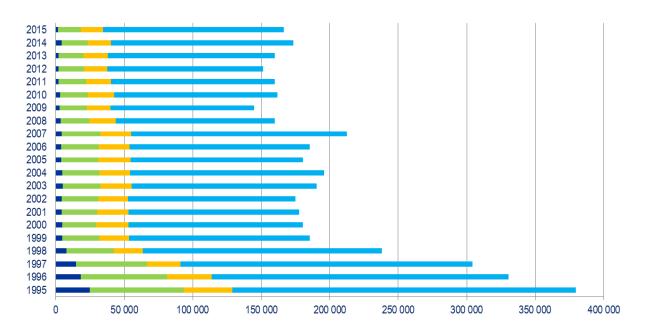
Where possible, the City of Ostrava contributes to the improvement of the environment. Given the higher deposition of dust, it sprinkles road more often than it is obliged to. The City maintains and expands urban and insulation greenery and creates a green ring around the City. Thanks to these projects Ostrava is one of the greenest cities in the Czech Republic. The City also communicates with the largest industrial polluters and tries to get them to make heavy environmental investments.

For current information on air quality in Ostrava, its activities in this area and other news please visit <u>https://dycham.ostrava.cz/.</u>



12.1.1 Major pollutant emissions (REZZO 1) in tonnes/year – Moravian-Silesian Region

| Rok/Year | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| TZL | 24 737 | 18 343 | 14 682 | 7 934 | 4 566 | 4 488 | 4 246 | 4 196 | 4 986 | 4 804 | 3 862 | 3 844 | 4 317 | 3 350 | 2 594 | 2 947 | 2 127 | 1 858 | 2 114 | 4 4 1 4 | 1 619 |
| SO ₂ | 68 432 | 63 067 | 52 028 | 34 210 | 27 019 | 25 078 | 26 096 | 26 737 | 27 443 | 26 777 | 27 313 | 27 428 | 28 301 | 21 033 | 19 726 | 20 190 | 20 123 | 18 697 | 18 089 | 18 749 | 16 564 |
| NO _X | 35 900 | 32 492 | 24 249 | 21 462 | 21 662 | 23 326 | 22 740 | 21 881 | 22 847 | 22 636 | 23 586 | 22 358 | 22 555 | 19 419 | 17 574 | 19 591 | 18 112 | 16 838 | 17 646 | 17 296 | 16 443 |
| CO | 250 734 | 216 760 | 213 400 | 174 365 | 132 210 | 127 372 | 124 744 | 122 270 | 135 088 | 141 640 | 125 761 | 131 659 | 157 153 | 116 226 | 104 901 | 118 980 | 119 397 | 114 115 | 122 101 | 132 847 | 131 752 |



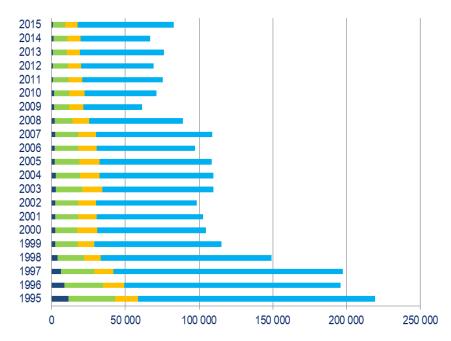


Source: CHMI (2017)



12.1.2 Major pollutant emissions (REZZO 1) in tonnes/year – Ostrava

| Rok/Year | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| TZL | 11 351 | 8 594 | 6 421 | 3 919 | 2 428 | 2 636 | 2 586 | 2 564 | 2 998 | 2 660 | 2 141 | 2 168 | 2 542 | 2 035 | 1 478 | 1 629 | 1 062 | 929 | 1 040 | 1 147 | 843 |
| SO ₂ | 31 831 | 26 366 | 22 612 | 18 119 | 15 146 | 14 754 | 15 287 | 15 531 | 17 641 | 16 528 | 16 533 | 16 030 | 15 648 | 11 938 | 10 393 | 10 193 | 10 476 | 10 130 | 9 031 | 9 674 | 8 265 |
| NO _X | 15 334 | 14 239 | 12 786 | 11 091 | 11 500 | 13 448 | 12 643 | 12 054 | 13 792 | 13 454 | 13 939 | 12 283 | 12 133 | 11 561 | 9 594 | 10 434 | 9 294 | 9 124 | 9 253 | 8 879 | 8 595 |
| CO | 160 771 | 146 550 | 155 650 | 116 148 | 86 263 | 73 729 | 72 066 | 68 321 | 75 241 | 76 933 | 76 006 | 66 876 | 78 713 | 63 397 | 39 863 | 48 839 | 54 362 | 49 099 | 56 715 | 46 908 | 64 920 |



TZL SO2 NOX CO

Source: CHMI (2017)

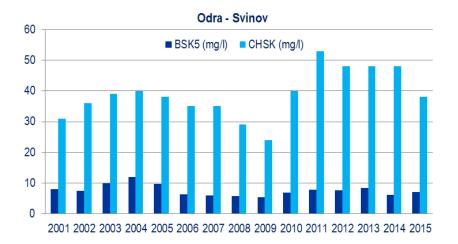


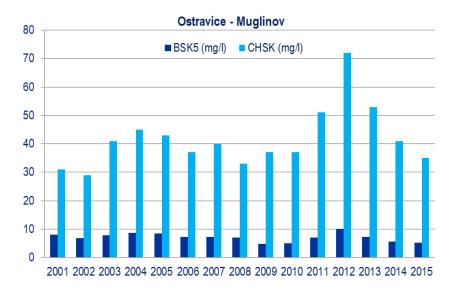
| Watercourse | 20 | 01 | 20 | 02 | 20 | 103 | 20 |)04 | 20 | 05 | 2006 | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--|
| Watercourse | BOD (mg/l) | COD (mg/l) | |
| Odra - Svinov | 8 | 31 | 7,4 | 36 | 10 | 39 | 12 | 40 | 9,7 | 38 | 6,4 | 35 | |
| Ostravice - Muglinov | 8,1 | 31 | 6,9 | 29 | 7,9 | 41 | 8,6 | 45 | 8,4 | 43 | 7,3 | 37 | |
| Watercourse | 20 | 07 | 20 | 08 | 20 | 109 | 20 |)10 | 20 | 11 | 2012 | | |
| Watercourse | BOD (mg/l) | COD (mg/l) | |
| Odra - Svinov | 6 | 35 | 5,8 | 29 | 5,4 | 24 | 6,9 | 40 | 7,9 | 53 | 7,7 | 48 | |
| Ostravice - Muglinov | 7,3 | 40 | 7 | 33 | 4,8 | 37 | 5 | 37 | 7 | 51 | 10 | 72 | |
| Watercourse | 20 | 13 | 20 | 14 | 20 | 15 | | | | | | | |
| Watercourse | BOD (mg/l) | COD (mg/l) | BOD (mg/l) | COD (mg/l) | BOD (mg/l) | COD (mg/l) | | | | | | | |
| Odra - Svinov | 8,5 | 48 | 6,1 | 48 | 7,1 | 38 | | | | | | | |
| Ostravice - Muglinov | 7,3 | 53 | 5,5 | 41 | 5,2 | 35 | | | | | | | |

Selected pollution indicators in watercourses

Source: Environmental Protection Division, Ostrava City Authority **BOD**: biochemical oxygen demand **COD**: chemical oxygen demand

Water pollution in given flow profiles - selected indicators





Source: Environmental Protection Division, Ostrava City Authority, 2017



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

| | MS Region | Ostrava |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Hospitals | 18 | 3 |
| Specialized medical centres | 25 | 5 |
| Other independent healthcare facilities | 514 | 161 |
| Pharmaceutical care facilities | 311 | 99 |
| Doctors, total | 5189 | 1978 |
| Doctors per 1,000 | 4,3 | 6,1 |

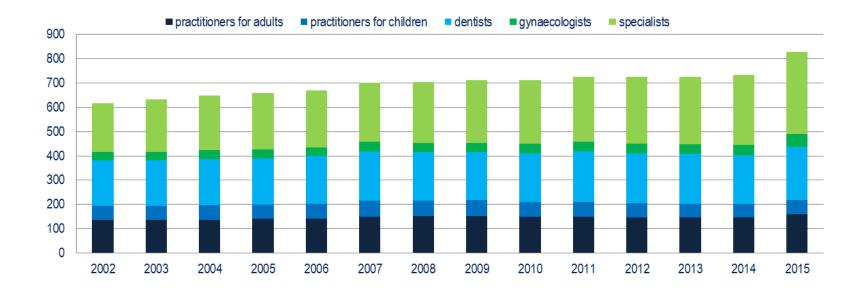
Source: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic, July 2017

As shown in the table above, Ostrava has three hospitals, namely: University Hospital Ostrava, Ostrava City Hospital and Vítkovice Hospital, a. s.



| Ostrava | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| Hospitals | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| doctor, total | 1 539 | 1 563 | 1 610 | 1 604 | 1 624 | 1 746 | 1 786 | 1 779 | 1 856 | 1 872 | 1 897 | 1899 | 1913 | 1978 |
| of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| practitioners for adults | 135 | 135 | 136 | 140 | 142 | 150 | 153 | 152 | 148 | 149 | 146 | 147 | 147 | 159 |
| practitioners for children | 59 | 59 | 60 | 59 | 60 | 64 | 63 | 65 | 63 | 62 | 59 | 56 | 54 | 58 |
| dentists | 187 | 188 | 191 | 191 | 197 | 205 | 201 | 200 | 201 | 208 | 205 | 205 | 203 | 221 |
| gynaecologists | 34 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 39 | 37 | 37 | 39 | 39 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 51 |
| specialists | 202 | 216 | 226 | 233 | 236 | 243 | 251 | 257 | 260 | 268 | 273 | 277 | 289 | 340 |

Selected data on health care in Ostrava (2002 – 2015)



Source: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic, 2017



12.2.2 Social services

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

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

There are 72 organizations in the city that provide 176 different social services. In parallel with the social services, 198 related activities are provided.

These services were used by almost 28,000 citizens in 2016. Social service providers employ more than 3,800 employees, making them one of the major employers in the city.

Social services provided in accordance with Act. No. 108/2006

Services provided

Social counselling (22)

• Social services: personal assistance (4) nursing services (10) emergency care (1) guide and reader services (1) independent housing support (5) relief services (7) day centres (5) day centres for handicapped people (4) week centres for handicapped people (1) homes for disabled citizens (4) homes for senior citizens (13) special regime homes (11) sheltered housing (6) social services provided at health care facilities (1)

• Social prevention services: telephone crisis assistance (1) early care (4) interpreting services (2) refuges (12) halfway houses (1) contact centres (1) crisis support (2) intervention centres (1) low-threshold centres for children and young people (8) low-threshold day centres (2) night shelters (3) follow-up care services (4) social activation services for families with children (12) social activation services for senior citizens and disabled citizens (7) social therapeutic workshops (4) therapeutic communities (1) on-site services (8) social rehabilitation (8)

The number in brackets indicates the number of individual social services provided in Ostrava.

The most common types of social service facilities in Ostrava are social counselling centres (12.5 %), followed by retirement homes (7.4 %), shelters and social activation services for families with children (6.8 %), and assisted living homes (6.8 %) and nursing services (5.7 %).

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Residential social services

The City of Ostrava established 9 contributory organizations providing social services and 1 medical facility providing residential social services in the Municipal Hospital Ostrava, a contributory organization. The structure of social and health facilities operated by contributory organizations is as follows:

| •Centre for Persons with Disabilities: | 1 (consisting of 10 facilities), capacity: 277 |
|---|--|
| Retirement homes: | 7, capacity: 1,267 |
| Assisted living homes: | 6, capacity: 346 |
| Nursing homes: | 37, number of housing units: 977 |
| Respite care within nursing homes | |
| (emergency beds): | 3, capacity: 38 |
| Social services home within | |
| the City Hospital Ostrava: | 1, capacity: 66 |
| | |

On-site social services

The aim of on-site services is to provide services to clients in their own social environment. This enables clients to integrate as fully as possible into the normal life of society; in cases where the clients' condition makes this impossible, on-site services enable clients to live with dignity.

An example of this type is nursing services provided to citizens in their own homes, including apartments in nursing homes or other facilities. In 2016, nursing care services were provided to 2,314 people.

For citizens on old age pensions or invalidity benefits and requiring nursing care services, the municipal districts offer nursing care homes. There are currently 977 apartments in nursing homes in the City of Ostrava.

Non-government non-profit organizations (NGOs) and the future development of social services

Over 100 NGOs are active on the city's territory. In terms of residential services for senior citizens, NGOs play a supplementary role to core services provided by contributory organizations. However, NGOs are the sole providers of many other services – especially home-based services and day services. NGO activities in social services are supported from the City of Ostrava's





budget. In 2009 NGOs received a total of CZK 62.2 million; in 2010, CZK 60.9 million; in 2011, CZK 65 million. 70,1 million CZK in 2012 and 71, 6 million CZK in 2013; in 2014 73.9 million CZK; in 2015 78.9 million CZK, in 2016 77.6 million CZK. The Catalogue of Social Services and Related Activities is a user-friendly guide to social services in Ostrava. It is regularly updated and the electronic version is available at <u>www.ostrava.cz</u> and <u>www.kpostrava.cz</u>.

12.3 Housing and non-residential premises

12.3.1 Housing

The housing stock of the City of Ostrava was entrusted into administration of the individual City Districts. As of 31 December 2016 the City Districts administered a housing stock of 12,871 apartments in 1,037 residential buildings. The trend of the sale of municipal apartments, which started in 1991 when the city of Ostrava owned almost 46,000 apartments, was halted, and in 2016 the total number of apartments owned by the city was reduced by only 26.

The largest housing stocks are administered by the City Districts of Ostrava-Jih (5,259 apartments), Mariánské Hory (1,970 apartments), Moravská Ostrava a Přívoz (1,580 apartments), Slezská Ostrava (1,275 apartments) and Ostrava-Poruba (838 apartments).

Types of municipal apartments

| Municipal apartments as of 31. 12. 2015 | Number | % |
|---|--------|--------|
| Municipal apartments as 0131. 12. 2013 | 12 897 | 100% |
| of which: | | |
| standard apartments | 12 451 | 96,54% |
| reduced-quality apartments | 446 | 3,46% |
| apartments in nursing home | 1 124 | 8,71% |
| wheelchair-friendly apartments | 105 | 0,81% |

Source: OCA (2017)

Social housing

There is no universal legal definition of this term. Ostrava maintains certain apartments and apartment blocks which are rented out to citizens on low incomes. These were mostly small apartments and low-quality apartments outside the centres of city districts. In addition to social housing in municipal apartments provided by municipal districts, different types of social housing



are provided primarily by non-profit organizations supported by the city of Ostrava or the company RESIDOMO.

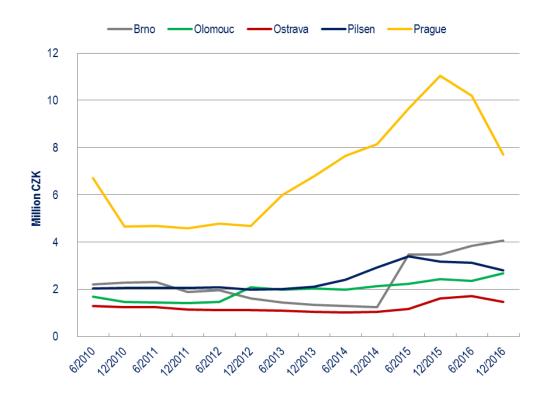
These are not standard apartments; they are facilities providing accommodation specially targeted at citizens who are in serious difficulties due to age, poor health, social situation or personal crisis. Social housing and rehabilitation programs are provided by non-profit organizations mostly with the support of the city.

These facilities include:

- Nursing homes and senior citizens' homes
- > The Halfway House, shelters, homes for mothers and children
- Community centres
- The 'Village of Coexistence'

House prices

The prices of houses and apartments depend on a wide variety of factors. In comparison with other locations in the Moravian-Silesian Region and the Czech Republic as a whole, house prices in Ostrava are relatively low.



Source: www.realitycechy.cz (2017)

| Type of property | Rent (CZK/month) | Sale (CZK millions) | |
|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|
| House: | | | |
| - 5 and more rooms | 8 000 - 30 000 | 2 - 5 | |
| - 4 and more rooms | 7 000 - 18 000 | 1,2 -3,5 | |
| Apartment: | | | |
| - 80 - 120 m ² | 4 500 - 16 000 | 1 - 3 | |
| - 60 - 80 m ² | 3 000 - 12 000 | 0,8 - 2,2 | |

Prices – rent/ sale of family houses and apartments:

Source: OCA (2017)

- the rent for a standard apartment ranges from CZK 70 to 160 per m²
- > standard rent for a municipal apartment ranges from CZK 430 to 120 CZK per m²
- > rent in reduced quality municipal apartments ranges from CZK 25 to 50 per m²

Housing construction of the City of Ostrava after 1995

From 1995 to 2016, funds from the City, city districts, State budget and now also EU grants were contributed to build a total of 3,257 apartments with a total cost of CZK 2.8 billion. In 2016, Ostrava invested CZK 82.4 million in new construction of residential buildings and renovations of residential units, renovating a total of 275 apartments.

Cost of construction of new and renovated apartments (1995 - 2016)

| Ostrava new and reconstructed | | total budget costs | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------|---------|--------------|
| apartments | number of apartments | (CZK thousands) | | minicipal | | |
| apartments | | | City | district | other | state and EU |
| reconstructed apartments | 2 219 | 1 407 192 | 547 810 | 566 912 | 20 320 | 272 150 |
| new apartments | 805 | 920 578 | 404 678 | 74 938 | 177 922 | 263 040 |
| new apartments in senior citizens homes | 233 | 476 120 | 290 124 | 69 537 | 0 | 116 459 |
| total 1995-2016 | 3 257 | 2 803 890 | 124 612 | 711 387 | 198 242 | 651 649 |

Source: OCA (2017)



| Ostrava new and reconstructed | | total budget costs | funding source (CZK thousands) | | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------|-------|--------------|
| apartments | number of apartments | (CZK thousands) | minicipal | | | |
| apariments | | (OZIX IIIOUSalius) | City | district | other | state and EU |
| reconstructed apartments | 275 | 823 290 | 28 406 | 53 984 | 0 | 0 |
| new apartments | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| new apartments in senior citizens homes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| total 2016 | 275 | 82 390 | 29 406 | 53 984 | 0 | 0 |

Construction costs for new and renovated housing in 2016

Source: OCA (2017)

Under the grant programme "Housing Estates Regeneration" (according to the Government Decree No. 494/2000 Sb.) regeneration of outdoor spaces around concrete panel buildings, which enhance the quality of housing and address the long-standing problems of these localities has been underway. These problems have lately included especially lack of parking space, poor condition of roads and lack of greenery or recreational areas.

In 2016, the municipal district of Moravská Ostrava a Přívoz continued the renovation of the Šalamoun housing estate (Stage 5A), with the investment costs of CZK 10.8 million and the renovation of the Fifejdy II housing estate (Stage 6) with the investment costs of CZK 11.6 million. . Both renovations were supported by a grant of CZK 8 million provided by the Ministry of Regional Development. . The city district of Mariánské Hory a Hulváky continued the renovation of the Vršovců housing estate (Stage 3), with the investment costs of CZK 5.8 million, without support from the Ministry of Regional Development.

12.4 Culture

Ostrava attracts visitors for a variety of reasons, including a number of cultural events taking place throughout the year. Ostrava is also home to many cultural institutions, most of which have extra-regional reach. Among them are the **Moravian-Silesian National Theatre** with four artistic ensembles – opera, drama, ballet and operetta/musical, which perform on two permanent scenes – Antonín Dvořák Theatre and Jiří Myron Theatre. The **Puppet Theatre** brings a varied repertoire of productions, satisfying the demands of a wide range of theatregoers – from the smallest children to their parents. The Puppet Theatre also holds Spectaculo Interesse, an international puppet festival held every odd year, and Theatre Days without Barriers, a festival held every even year. The dramaturgy of the **Petr Bezruč Theatre** focuses especially on younger audiences and those who seek non-traditional adaptations and contemporary themes. The Arena Chamber Theatre is one of the smallest theatre scenes. In addition to its own productions, the



theatre offers music programmes, discussion evenings and educational programmes for children and youth. In early 2017, two more theatres opened – **the Odvaz Theatre** focusing on improvisation shows and **the Mír Theatre**, which does not have its own acting ensemble, and cooperates with various theatres, both from Ostrava and from abroad. The **White Theatre** is an independent artistic group composed solely of amateurs which specialises in paratheatrical experiments. In July and August, the Silesian Ostrava Castle hosts **Shakespeare Festival**, featuring the plays of the famous English playwright.

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

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

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

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

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



12.5 Sport and recreation

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

Ostrava has a wide range of sports facilities – athletics stadiums, ice rinks, multi-purpose sports halls, tennis courts, squash clubs, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, and many more. The most significant facilities are operated by Sportovní a rekreační zařízení města Ostravy, s. r. o. Its outdoor swimming pool Ostrava-Poruba is the largest natural swimming pool in Central Europe.

Keen cyclists will enjoy the dense network of cycle routes crossing the entire city. This network is constantly being expanded and passes through many places of natural beauty or historical interest – an ideal choice for a day trip.

The area around the city also provides plenty of opportunities for leisure and recreation. **The Beskydy and Jeseníky mountains** (30 km and 60 km away from Ostrava respectively) offer excellent skiing and winter sports facilities. From spring through to autumn, the mountain ranges are a paradise for hikers, cyclists and anglers. Between May and September a 'CycleBus' service is in operation, carrying cyclists (and their bikes), hikers and other passengers between Ostrava and the Beskydy mountains. In the winter sports season, the SkiBus performs the same service.

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

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



12.6 Tourist attractions

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

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

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

CzechTourism, a publicly co-funded organization founded by the Ministry of Regional Development, publishes an annual ranking of the most visited tourist destinations in the Czech Republic. In 2016, three sites represented Ostrava in the top 20 tourist destinations: Lower Vítkovice – Landek park with the attendance of 1,302 thousand visitors (4th place), the Ostrava Zoo with 509 thousand visitors (14th place), as well as the Silesian Ostrava Castle, the World of Miniatures, the Cellar of Ghosts with 457,000 visitors (16th place).

More tourist information is available in mobile guides (for download at: <u>www.ostrava.cz/cs/turista/mobilni-aplikace</u>) and the website <u>www.ostrava.cz</u> or <u>www.ostravainfo.cz</u>. When getting around the city, tourists can also use the network of branches of the Ostrava Information Service and a series of information leaflets which the city regularly publishes and updates. Another way to get to know the city from a different perspective is through the **Salomon Code**, a tourist game for smart phones. The game is based on the story of the Rothschild family, taking the players around interesting places of Ostrava, while the players have to perform various tasks, look for on-site clues and information and solve logic puzzles that lead to decoding the cipher of the mysterious talisman.

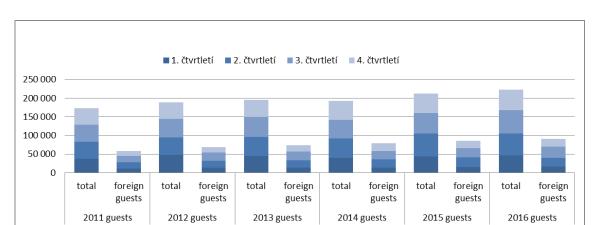


13 Accommodation

| Ostrava tourist region | Mass accommodation facilities | Rooms | Beds | Guests | Overnight stays | Average overnight stays (nights) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|--------------------|---|
| Total | 65 | 2,566 | 5,228 | 222,507 | 592,177 | 2.7 |
| of which: | | | | | | |
| Hotel, motel, botel **** | 9 | 839 | 1,609 | 106,725 | 196,613 | 1.8 |
| Hotel, motel, botel *** | 22 | 609 | 1,141 | 67,011 | 113,497 | 1.7 |
| Hotel, motel, botel * | 4 | 204 | 418 | 11,119 | 32,253 | 2.9 |
| Guesthouse | 17 | 170 | 371 | 10,981 | 21,886 | 2.0 |
| Tourist hostel | 6 | 138 | 455 | 9,901 | 25,240 | 2.5 |
| Other MAFs | 7 | 606 | 1,234 | 16,770 | 202,688 | 12.1 |

Capacity and visitors of MAFs in the Ostrava tourist region, 2016

Source: SCO (2017)

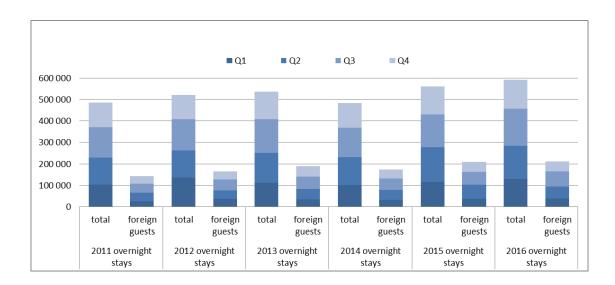


Number of guests in collective accommodation establishments (2011–2016)

Source: SCO (2016)

Number of overnight stays in collective accommodation establishments (2011–2015)





Source: SCO (2016)

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

13.1 Student halls of residence

Koleje VŠB-TU Ostrava Studentská 1770 708 32 Ostrava-Poruba tel.: +420 596 996 155 (114) fax: +420 596 996 164 (499) www.vsb.cz

Studentská Residence Slezská Československé Armády 1612/25 710 00 Ostrava - Slezská Ostrava tel.: +420 555 558 231 www.koleje-slezska.cz

Studentské koleje Vista Kpt. Vajdy 3046/2 700 30 Ostrava www.ubytovani-studentske-koleje-vista-ostrava.az-ubytovani.info/

Kampus Palace Smetanovo náměstí 3116/10 702 00 Ostrava Tel.: +420 777 101 615 www.kampuspalace.cz 85



13.2 Conference and exhibition facilities

Trojhalí Karolina

K Trojhalí 3361/5 702 00, Ostrava Tel.: +420 725 360 218 http://trojhali.cz/

Divadlo Antonína Dvořáka Smetanovo náměstí 3104/8A 720 00, Ostrava Tel.: +420 596 276 114 www.ndm.cz

Důl Hlubina Vítkovická 1708/17 702 00 Ostrava www.dolnivitkovice.cz

OSTRAVAR ARENA Ruská 3077/135 702 00, Ostrava Tel.: +420 596 707 301 http://www.arena-vitkovice.cz

Cinema City Jantarová 3344/4 702 00, Ostrava Tel.: +420 255 742 021 www.cinemacity.cz

Cinestar Ostrava Novinářská 6c 702 00, Ostrava Tel.: +420 737 227 761 http://firmy.cinestar.cz/

Divadlo Jiřího Myrona Čs. Legií 148/14 702 00, Ostrava Tel.: +420 596 276 114 <u>www.ndm.cz</u>

Kino Luna Výškovická 113, 700 30, Ostrava – Hrabůvka Tel.: +420 596 751 712 www.kzoj.cz

Klub Alfa Veleslavínova 3183 702 00, Ostrava www.tanecni-ostrava.cz Komorní klub

Velfíkova 8, 700 30, Ostrava – Hrabůvka Tel.: +420 596 739 107 www.kzoj.cz

Kulturní dům K-TRIO Dr. Martínka 1439/4 700 30, Ostrava - Hrabůvka Tel.: +420 596 739 107 www.kzoj.cz

Landek Park Pod Landekem 64 725 29, Ostrava Tel.: +420 602 532 414 www.landekpark.cz

Dolní oblast Vítkovice Ruská 2887/101 706 02 Ostrava Tel.: +420 724 267 678 www.dolnioblastvitkovice.cz

Dolní oblast Vítkovice GONG Ruská 2887/101 706 02 Ostrava Tel.: +420 724 267 678 www.dolnioblastvitkovice.cz

Výstaviště Černá louka Výstaviště černá louka 726 28, Ostrava Tel.: +420 596 167 112 www.cerna-louka.cz

Slezskoostravský hrad Hradní 1 710 00, Ostrava Tel.: +420 721 262 690 http://hrad.cerna-louka.cz/

Důl Michal Československé armády 413/95 715 00 Ostrava Tel.: +420 596 231 160 www.dul-michal.cz





VŠB – TUO

17. listopadu 15/2172 708 33, Ostrava Tel.: +420 596 995 335 www.vsb.cz

Clarion Congress Hotel Ostrava****

Zkrácená 2703 700 30, Ostrava - Zábřeh Tel.: +420 596 702 111 www.clarioncongresshotelostrava.com

Hotel Park Inn Ostrava****

Hornopolní 3313/42 702 00, Ostrava Tel.: +420 595 195 000 www.parkinn.cz/hotel-ostrava

Seminární centrum Akademie

Hrušovská 16 702 00, Ostrava Tel.: +420 733 672 678 www.centrumakademie.cz

Dům kultury města Ostravy 28. října 124/2556 709 24, Ostrava Tel.: +420 597 489 111 www.dkmoas.cz

Dům kultury Akord

Náměstí SNP 1 700 30, Ostrava – Zábřeh Tel.: +420 596 762 521 www.dk-akord.cz

Imperial Hotel Ostrava**** Tyršova 6 701 38, Ostrava 1

Tel.: +420 599 099 779 www.imperialhotelostrava.com

Hotel Mercure Ostrava Center****

Českobratrská 18/ 1742 702 00, Ostrava Tel.: +420 595 606 600 http://www.mercureostrava.cz/

MA'MA café restaurant – GONG Business

Center Ostrava Poděbradova 2738/16 702 00, Ostrava www.mamacz.cz

Best Western Hotel Vista

Kpt. Vajdy 3046/2 700 30 Ostrava - Zábřeh Tel.: +420 733 665 220 www.hotelvista.cz

Harmony Club Hotel Ostrava 28. října 170

709 00 Ostrava - Mariánské Hory Tel.: +420 596 652 111 www.harmonyclub.cz

Kulturní centrum Cooltour

Černá louka 3188 70200 Ostrava - Moravská Ostrava Tel.: +420 552 303 020 <u>http://cooltourova.cz/</u>

Impact Hub Ostrava

Sokolská tř. 1263/24 70200 Ostrava Tel.: +420 774 142 014 www.hubostrava.cz



| Year | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| Number of events | 170 | 264 | 369 | 772 | 710 | 1 008 | 1 078 | 613 | 744 | 620 | 614 |
| Number of participants | 31 694 | 45 640 | 71 501 | 100 699 | 98 337 | 135 478 | 189 059 | 85 675 | 105 047 | 72 895 | 78 601 |

Conference in accommodation establishments in MS Region

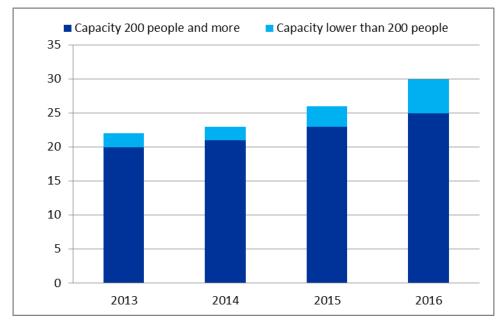
Source: CSO (2017)

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

Interest in organizing congresses in Ostrava is growing, especially after the opening of Gong and the Lower Vítkovice compound.

Congress capacity in Ostrava

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Capacity 200 people and more | 20 | 21 | 23 | 25 |
| Capacity lower than 200 people | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 |



Source: OCA (2016)



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 2016, the largest city district is Ostrava-Jih (population of 107,055), followed by Ostrava-Poruba (population of 66,879), Moravská Ostrava a Přívoz (population of 39,245). The internal administrative arrangement of the City is laid down in a generally binding ordinance – the "Statute" of the City of Ostrava.

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** is the executive body of the City. It has 11 members: the Mayor, the Deputy Mayors and a further four members of the Assembly who act as Councillors. The Council and the Mayor are Assembly members elected to these positions by the Assembly. Sessions of the Council are closed to the public. The City Council appoints commissions as its advisory and initiatory bodies. The **Mayor of the City** is elected by the Assembly and represents the City in public.

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 Secretary coordinates and monitors the activities of all City Authority employees. The Secretary is appointed and dismissed by the Mayor after approval by the Director of the Regional Authority. The City Authority is divided into departments set up by the City Council.

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. The Mayor is the commander-in-chief of the Municipal Police of Ostrava.

http://www.ostrava.cz/en/urad/mesto-a-jeho-organy?set_language=en

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 Important institutions

Agentura pro regionální rozvoj, a. s. www.arr.cz

BIC Ostrava, s.r.o. www.bicova.cz

Czechlnvest - Regionální kancelář pro MSK www.czechinvest.org

Česko-polská obchodní komora www.opolsku.cz

Úřad Regionální rady www.rr-moravskoslezsko.cz

Krajská hospodářská komora MSK www.khkmsk.cz

Krajský úřad - Moravskoslezský kraj www.kr-moravskoslezsky.cz Podnikatelský inkubátor VŠB – TU Ostrava http://cpi.vsb.cz Institut Rozvoje Podnikání, s.r.o. www.irp.cz

Ostravský informační servis, s.r.o. www.ostravainfo.cz

RPIC-ViP s.r.o. www.rpic-vip.cz

Úřad práce v Ostravě portal.mpsv.cz/sz/local/ot_info

Sdružení pro rozvoj Moravskoslezského kraje, z. s. www.msunion.cz

Statutární město Ostrava - Magistrát www.ostrava.cz

15.2 Important public administration bodies and courts

Finanční úřad Ostrava I cds.mfcr.cz

Finanční úřad Ostrava II cds.mfcr.cz

Finanční úřad Ostrava III cds.mfcr.cz

Hasičský záchranný sbor Moravskoslezského kraje www.hzsmsk.cz

Katastrální úřad pro Moravskoslezský kraj, katastrální pracoviště Ostrava www.cuzk.cz

Krajský soud v Ostravě

portal.justice.cz/ Oblastní inspektorát práce pro Moravskoslezský kraj a Olomoucký kraj se sídlem v Ostravě www.suip.cz

Okresní státní zastupitelství Ostrava portal.justice.cz

Krajská hygienická stanice Moravskoslezského kraje www.khsova.cz

Krajské státní zastupitelství v Ostravě portal.justice.cz/justice2/soud/soud.aspx?o=1 2&j=22&k=274



Národní památkový ústav, územní odborné pracoviště v Ostravě uop-os.npu.cz/

Oblastní inspektorát práce www.suip.cz/oip10

Obvodní báňský úřad v Ostravě www.cbusbs.cz/obu-ostrava.aspx

Okresní soud v Ostravě portal.justice.cz/

Okresní správa sociálního zabezpečení Ostrava www.cssz.cz

Policie ČR – Správa Severomoravského kraje, Městské ředitelství www.mvcr.cz Policie ČR – Oblastní ředitelství služby cizinecké a pohraniční policie Ostrava www.mvcr.cz

Pozemkový fond ČR www.pfcr.cz

Úřad práce v Ostravě portal.mpsv.cz/sz/local/ot_info

Úřad pro zastupování státu ve věcech majetkových, Územní pracoviště Ostrava www.uzsvm.cz

Zdravotní ústav se sídlem v Ostravě www.zuova.cz

15.3 Important institutions in research, development and innovation

Moravskoslezské inovační centrum (MSIC, dříve VTPO) www.vtpo.cz

Firmy v rámci MSIC http://vtpo.cz/firmy

Centrum městského a regionálního managementu - Ostravská Univerzita www.mestskymarketing.cz

Fakultní nemocnice Ostrava www.fno.cz

Fyzikálně technický zkušební ústav, s. p. www.ftzu.cz

MATERIÁLOVÝ A METALURGICKÝ VÝZKUM s.r.o. www.mmvyzkum.cz

Mittal Steel Ostrava, a.s. Oddělení technického rozvoje a ekologie www.mittalsteelostrava.com

Ostravská univerzita www.osu.cz Technický a zkušební ústav stavební Praha www.tzus.cz

Ústav geoniky Akademie věd ČR Ostrava www.ugn.cas.cz

Výzkumný ústav vodohospodářský T.G.Masaryka – veřejná výzkumná instituce www.vuv.cz

VÍTKOVICE TESTING CENTER s.r.o. www.labatest.cz

VVUÚ, a.s. www.vvuu.cz

Vysoká škola báňská – TU Ostrava <u>www.vsb.cz</u>

Firmy v podnikatelském inkubátoru VŠB – TU Ostrava <u>cpi.vsb.cz</u>

Vysoká škola podnikání a práva, a.s. www.vspp.cz



15.4 Selected IT companies

ALFA Computer CZ, s.r.o. www.alfacomp.cz AUTOCONT CZ, a.s. www.autocont.cz

Crux information technology s.r.o. www.cruxit.com

D3Soft s.r.o. www.d3soft.cz

ha-vel family s.r.o. www.ha-velfamily.cz

OVANET, a.s. www.ovanet.cz

PEGATRON Czech, s.r.o. pegatron.jobs.cz

Pit Software, s.r.o. www.pitsoftware.cz

VIAVIS a.s. www.viavis.cz FLAME System, s.r.o. www.flame.cz

IBM ČR, s.r.o. - pobočka Ostrava www.ibm.com/cz

Ingeteam a.s. www.ingeteam.cz

K2 atmitec s.r.o. www.k2atmitec.cz

KVADOS Mobile Solutions, s.r.o. www.kvados.cz

VÍTKOVICE IT SOLUTIONS a.s. itsolutions.vitkovice.cz

Arrow ECS, a.s. www.arrowecs.cz

Siemens, s.r.o. www.siemens.cz

Tieto Czech s.r.o. www.tieto.cz

15.5 Banks

AXA ČR – Regional headquarters Ostrava www.axa.cz

Citibank, a.s., branch office Ostrava www.citibank.cz

Commerzbank AG, branch office Ostrava www.commerzbank.cz

Česká národní banka, branch office Ostrava <u>www.cnb.cz</u>

Česká spořitelna, a.s., branch office Ostrava (Erste Bank) <u>www.csas.cz</u> Českomoravská záruční a rozvojová banka, a.s., branch office Ostrava <u>www.cmzrb.cz</u>

Československá obchodní banka, a.s., branch office Ostrava (KBC Group N.V.) <u>www.csob.cz</u>

mBank, branch office Ostrava www.mbank.cz

Oberbank AG Ostrava www.oberbank.cz

Poštovní spořitelna – regional finantial centre



www.postovnisporitelna.cz

MONETA Money Bank, branch office Ostrava www.moneta.cz

Hypoteční banka, a.s., branch office Ostrava, (ČSOB, a.s.) www.hypotecnibanka.cz

ING Bank (ING Group) www.ing.cz Expobank CZ a.s., branch office Ostrava www.expobank.cz

Komerční banka, a.s., branch office Ostrava, (Société Générale Group) www.kb.cz Korea Exchange Bank Deutschland Aktiengesellschaft Tel.: +420 595 700 901

Raiffeisen Bank, branch office Ostrava

UniCredit Bank ČR, a.s., branch office Ostrava, (UniCredit Group) www.unicreditbank.cz

Sberkbank CZ, branch office Ostrava www.sberbank.cz

Wüstenrot www.wuestenrot.cz

Air Bank a.s. www.airbank.cz

15.6 Selected stores & shopping centres

FORUM Nová Karolina www.nova-karolina.cz

AVION Shopping Park Ostrava www.ostrava.avionshoppingpark.cz

Baumax ČR a.s. www.baumax.cz

Futurum Ostrava www.futurumostrava.cz

Platforma Ostrava Tel.: +420 595 705 040

IKEA ČR, s.r.o. www.ikea.cz

LASO Ostrava Spectrum stores, a.s. www.laso-ostrava.cz Globus ČR, k.s. www.globus.cz

OBI Market Ostrava (Kutil, k. s.) www.obi.cz

Kaufland ČR, v.o.s. www.kaufland-online.cz

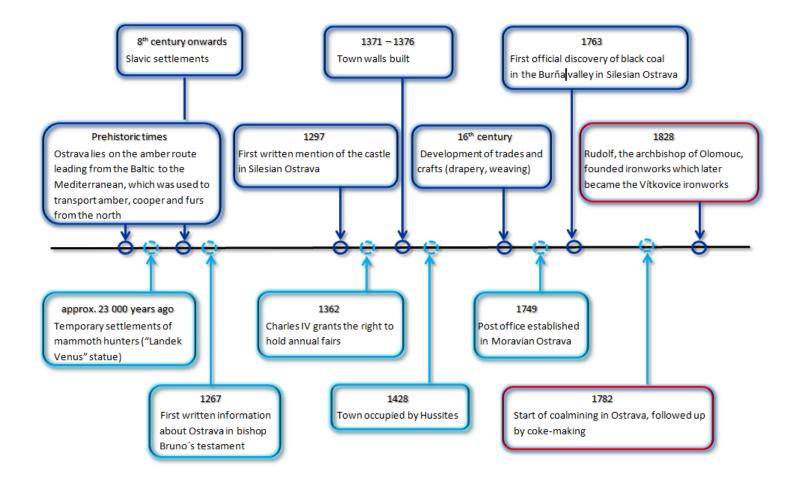
MAKRO ČR, s.r.o. www.makro.cz

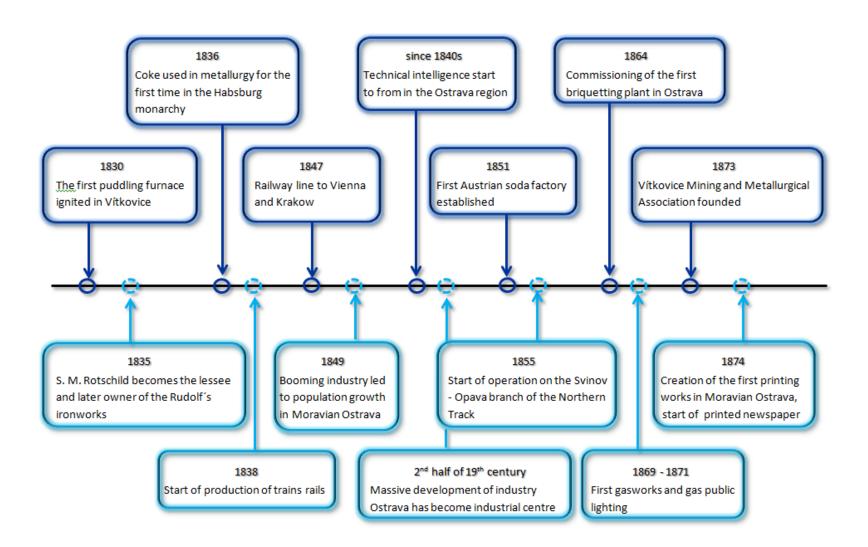
SCONTO nábytek, s.r.o. www.sconto.cz

Hornbach, Baumarkt CS, s.r.o. www.hornbach.cz

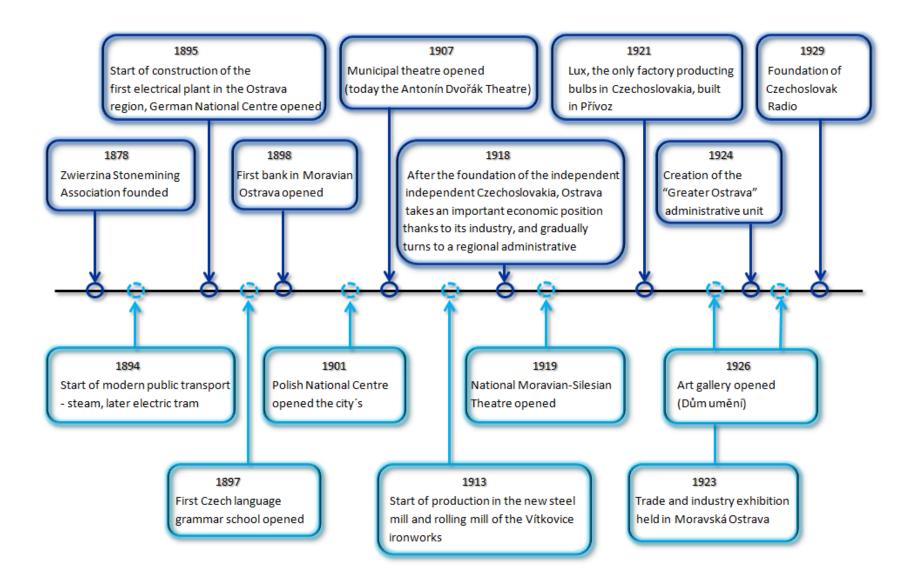


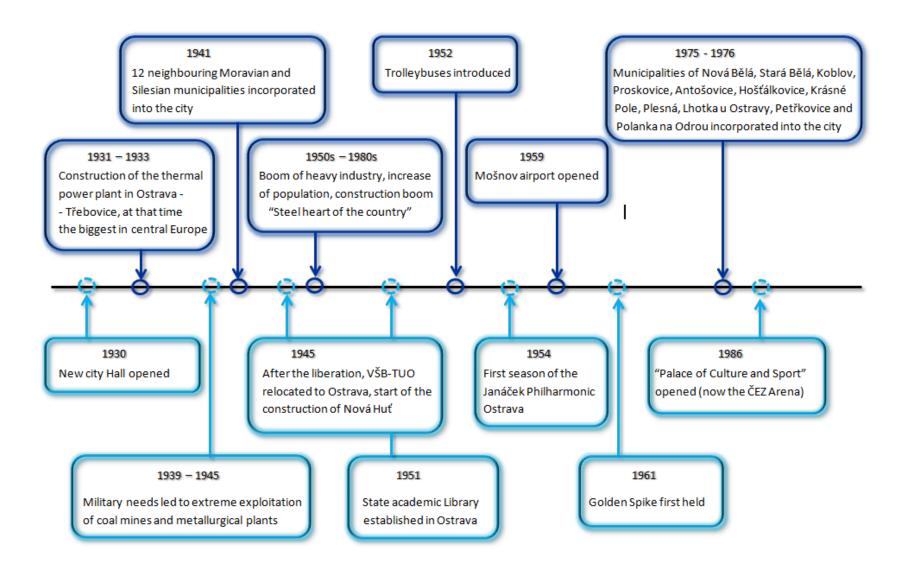
16 Milestones in Ostrava's history



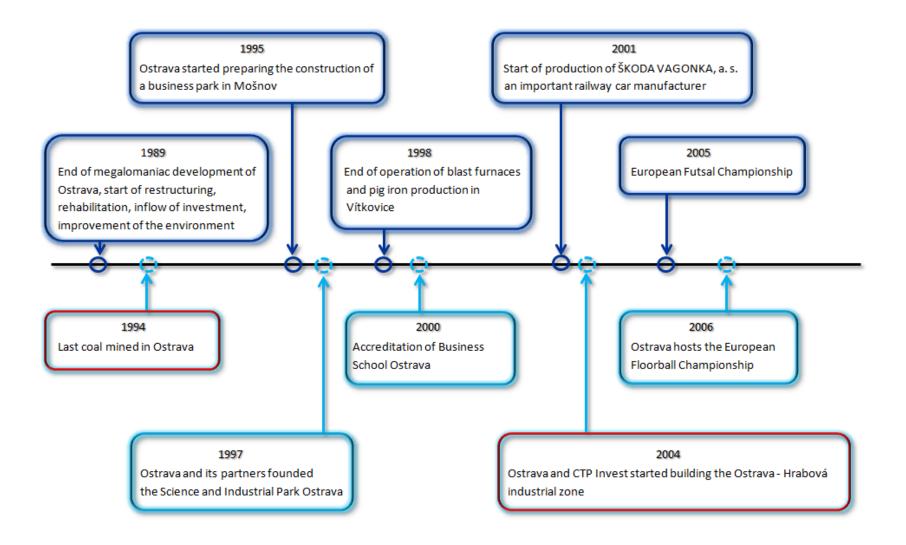




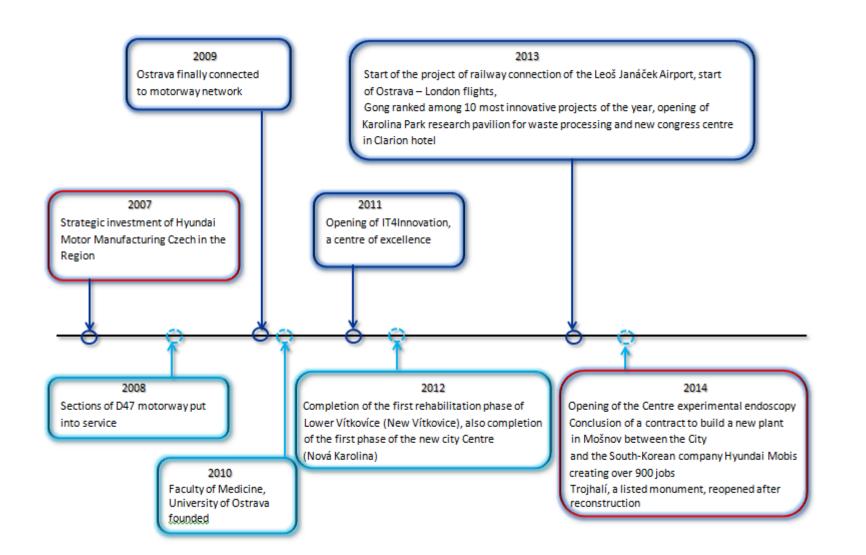


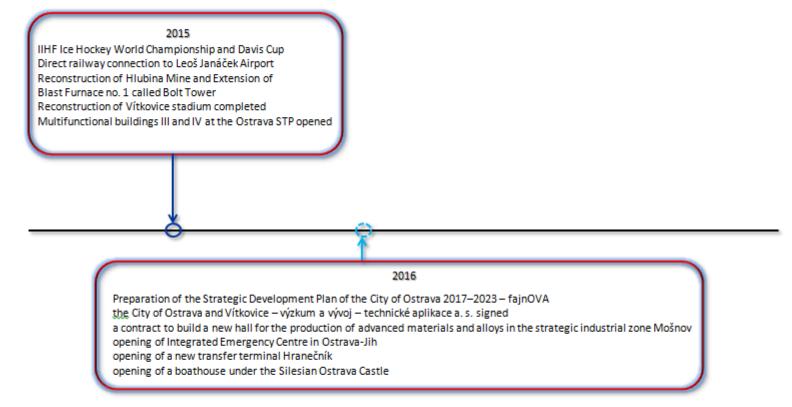














List of Abbreviations

| 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 |
| MSR | Moravian-Silesian Region |
| PHC | Population and Housing Census |
| LO | Labour Office |
| VŠB-TU | VŠB - Technical University |

Fact Sheets Ostrava 2017

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