

FACT SHEETS OSTRAVA 2021

City of Ostrava: facts and figures

October 2022

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PREFACE

Welcome to Ostrava's Fact Sheets – a collection of factual data that presents an analysis of key aspects in Ostrava's life: its economy, society, education system, and geography. These fact sheets will help you to compare Ostrava with other cities, and they contain plenty of information that will be useful when creating presentations about the city. They will also help you to follow current trends and to evaluate Ostrava's strengths and areas with potential for development.

This publication is targeted at citizens, investors, educational institutions, public authorities – in short, everybody with an interest in Ostrava. Readers will gain a complete picture of the city and the opportunities it offers.

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.

1. Geography and climatic conditions

1.1. Geography

Types of land in Ostrava

Total area of the city (km²)	214.23
of which:	
Farmland:	81.9
<i>arable land</i>	49.5
<i>hop fields</i>	0
<i>vineyards</i>	0
<i>gardens</i>	18.1
<i>orchards</i>	0.5
<i>grassland</i>	13.7
non-farmland	132.3
<i>forest land</i>	24.7
<i>water surfaces</i>	9.4
<i>built-up areas and courtyards</i>	18.6
<i>other area</i>	79.5

Source: CSO (as at 31 December 2021)

1.2. Climatic conditions

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

Annual rainfall	733.5 mm
Average annual temperature	9.2°C
Average temperature, January	-0.4°C
Average temperature, July	21°C

Source: CHMI (Ostrava, 2021)

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

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

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

Source: CHMI

2. Historical Milestones of the city: 2020–2021

2020

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

2021

- Construction work was launched on the new parking garage at Ostrava City Hospital, the Nové Lauby residential complex, the Organica office building, and the renovation of the Grossmann villa.
- The Italian company IRCE has arrived at the Mošnov Strategic Industrial Zone. The company will build a new plant producing copper and aluminium conductors for windings used in electrical machinery.
- In April 2021 Ostrava's public transport system phased out the last of its diesel buses, meaning that the city's fleet now has a very low environmental impact.
- Construction work began on ABB's new production and R&D centre for robotics systems at Ostrava Airport Multimodal Park, which is part of the Mošnov Strategic Industrial Zone. The new centre will create 120 highly qualified new jobs.
- The ratings agency Moody's has renewed Ostrava's highest-ever rating (Aa3/stable).
- The Poklad Cultural Centre in Ostrava-Poruba has re-opened to the public after a full reconstruction and renovation project lasting several years.
- In Ostrava-Hrušov, the developer GLP has launched construction of an industrial park on a brownfield site (the former site of a chemical plant).
- In October 2021 Ostrava opened its first Sociopoint – a place where social workers provide a range of services to help citizens who are dealing with difficult life situations. Sociopoint is a point of first contact offering immediate and effective support to both the general public and experts.
- The new “La Pampa” aviary has been opened at Ostrava Zoo. It won the public vote in the prestigious Building of the Year awards for 2021.
- Ostrava welcomed the world-renowned American architect Steven Holl, who gave a public presentation of his design for the city's new concert hall.
- A development study was elaborated for the Pod Žofinkou area, which links Lower Vítkovice with Ostrava's historic city centre. The study outlines the potential development trajectory of the area over the next three decades, including the removal of numerous barriers and obstacles to development. It sets out a vision that will help the city evolve into a 21st-century urban centre.
- Work continued on the City's project to convert the historic slaughterhouse complex into a contemporary art gallery and to revitalize the entire adjacent area. Land next to the slaughterhouse will become the site of a new residential development (Rezidence Stodolní); the City has offered this land for sale to private investors. The public space around the new

gallery is also set to undergo revitalization; the natural, organic character of the space will be preserved, and new greenery will be added.

- The tallest building in Ostrava city centre, on Ostrčilova Street, is set to undergo a complete renovation based on a design by the architect Eva Jiříčná. The City will offer the building for sale to a private developer.
- The City has produced a study outlining future developments at several sites in Ostrava to create new residential units. The sites are in three municipal districts: Ostrava-Jih (Středoškolská St.), Svinov, and Poruba (Polská St. – Mongolská St.).

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	279,791
Czech Republic Citizens	267,680
- of which men	136,137
- of which women	143,654
Foreigners	12,111
Population of Municipalities within the administrative district of Ostrava*	32,551
Czech Republic Citizens	32,280
- of which men	16,025
- of which women	16,526
Foreigners	271
Population density per km²	1,500

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

Source: OCA (as at 1st January 2022)

Number of births	2,885
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Source: CSO (as at 31 December 2021)

Population of the Moravian-Silesian Region	1,177,989
- of which men	578,721
- of which women	599,268
Population density per km²	217

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

Foreigners in the Moravian-Silesian Region	29,147
Index 2018/2017	1.06%
Foreigners in the Czech Republic	660,849

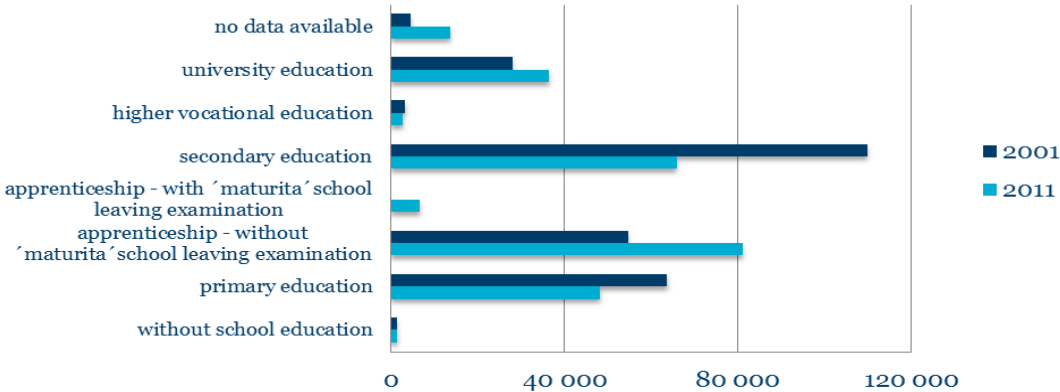
Source: CSO (as at 31 December 2020)

3.2. Overview of inhabitants by age

Age	Number of inhabitants	% of population
Total	279 791	100,0
Pre-working age (0 – 14 years)	41 369	15
Working age (15 – 64 years)	179 239	64
Retired (65 +)	59 183	21
0 - 9	27 245	10
10 - 19	27 422	10
20 - 29	28 564	10
30 - 39	37 723	13
40 - 49	43 628	16
50 - 59	39 157	14
60 - 69	34 424	12
70 - 79	28 738	10
80 +	12 890	5

Source: CSO (as at 31 December 2021)

3.3. Overview of inhabitants by education



Source: National Census (2001, 2011)

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

Number of inhabitants officially registered as resident in the city of Ostrava as at 1 January 2021					
Municipal District	Czech citizens up to age 15	Czech citizens age 15 +	Czech citizens total	Foreign citizens	Resident total
Hošťálkovice	257	1 511	1 768	27	1 795
Hrabová	542	3 308	3 850	83	3 933
Krásné Pole	411	2 353	2 764	25	2 789
Lhotka	224	1 164	1 388	13	1 401
Mariánské Hory a Hulváky	1 560	9 760	11 320	734	12 054
Martinov	141	1 023	1 164	46	1 210
Michálkovice	544	2 889	3 433	74	3 507
Moravská Ostrava a Přívoz	5 499	30 747	36 246	2 586	38 832
Nová Bělá	400	1 875	2 275	55	2 330
Nová Ves	98	600	698	18	716
Ostrava-Jih	12 616	84 610	97 226	3 615	100 841
Petřkovice	497	2 748	3 245	44	3 289
Plesná	232	1 305	1 537	26	1 563
Polanka nad Odrou	736	4 303	5 039	85	5 124
Poruba	7 551	53 069	60 620	1 776	62 396
Proskovice	161	1 065	1 226	35	1 261
Pustkovec	178	1 178	1 356	18	1 374
Radvanice a Bartovice	893	5 428	6 321	219	6 540
Slezská Ostrava	3 397	17 167	20 564	1 129	21 693
Stará Bělá	648	3 491	4 139	55	4 194
Svinov	569	3 731	4 300	145	4 445
Třebovice	258	1 643	1 901	31	1 932
Vítkovice	1 475	6 224	7 699	901	8 600
Total	38 887	241 192	280 079	11 740	291 819

Source: OCA (as at 1 January 2022)

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 typically provided for children aged three to six.

Primary education is mandatory for all children, it entitles them to advance into secondary education.

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 is intended for graduates of all types of secondary schools with the *maturita* examination; it is completed by passing a graduation exam.

Higher education is divided into three programmes – Bachelor's, Master's and PhD. They focus on vocational training. The study is completed by passing the final state examination, which usually includes the defence of a Bachelor's / Master's / PhD. thesis. After passing the examination, graduates earn an academic degree.

4.1. Schools in Ostrava – academic year 2020/2021

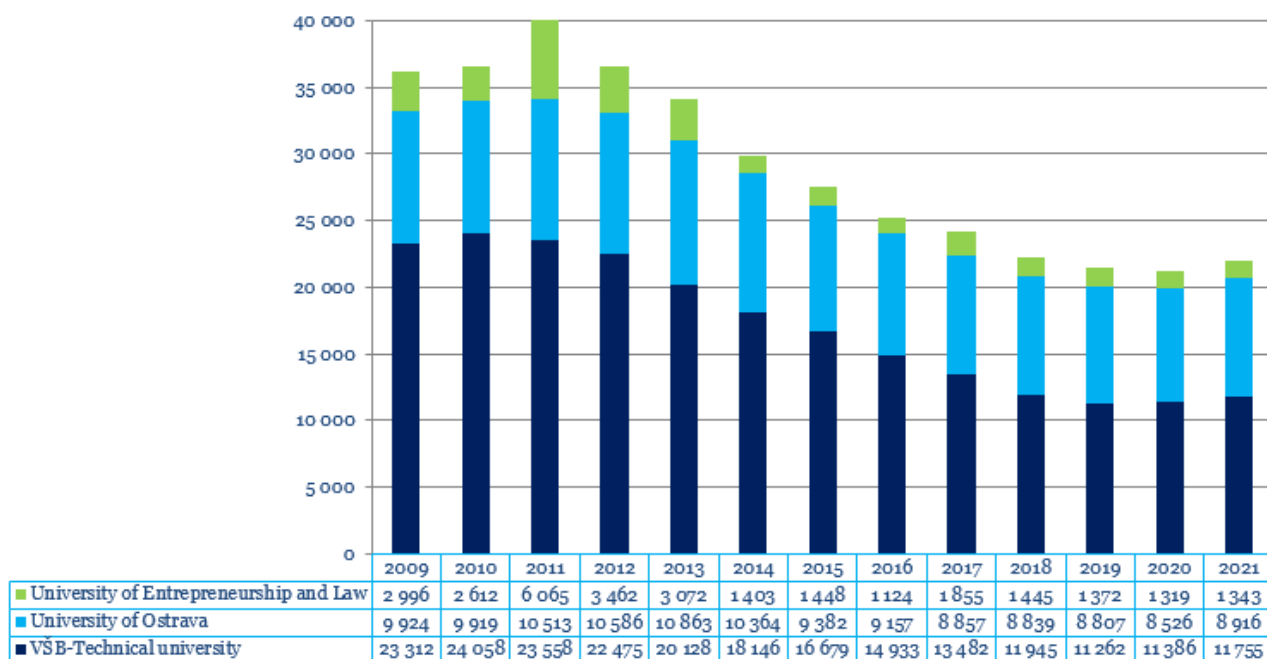
Type of school	Number of	
	Schools in category	Children/pupils/students as of 30 September 2021
Nursery schools / kindergartens	99	9 726
- of which private	16	395
Primary schools	87	26 630
- of which private	11	829
Primary art schools	14	6 720
- of which private	1	35
Secondary schools	45	18 094
- of which private	19	4 595
secondary education	2	55
- of which private	0	0
secondary education with vocational qualification	13	2 995
<i>of which secondary schools providing*</i>	4	657
secondary education with "maturita"	46	15 044
- of which private	19	3 938
- grammar school education	15	5 656
- of which private	6	1 118
Conservatories	1	359
- of which private	0	0
Higher vocational schools	8	2 639
- of which private	6	1 879
Universities	3	21 000
- of which private	1	329

* selected schools can simultaneously provide more types of secondary education

Source: MSR (as at 30 September 2021), universities (as at 31 October 2021),

4.2. Universities in Ostrava

4.2.1. University student numbers



Source: individual universities (as at 31 October 2021)

4.2.2. VŠB – Technical University of Ostrava

Faculty	Number of students in academic year 2021/2022	Number of graduates in 2021
Economics	2,802	623
Mining and Geology	1,422	259
Electrical Engineering and Computer Science	2,464	426
Mechanical Engineering	1 768	346
Civil Engineering	1 197	247
Metallurgy and Materials Engineering	910	191
Safety Engineering	1,177	196
University degree programmes	15	6
Total	11,755	2,297

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

4.2.3. University of Ostrava

Faculty	number of students in academic year 2020/2021	Number of graduates in 2020
Arts	1 677	394
Education	2,647	600
Science	1,419	301
Medicine	1,937	410
Social Studies	746	195
Fine Arts and Music	490	122
Total	8,526	2,092

Source: University of Ostrava (as at 31 December 2021)

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

Field	number of students in academic year 2020/2021	Number of graduates in 2020
applied informatics	31	i
economics for managers	12	i
law in business	113	i
law in public administration	134	i
entrepreneurship	30	i
business and management in business and services	14	i
marketing communication	160	i
private-law studies	5	i
business and marketing management	9	i
safety/security studies	34	i
business and management	87	i
accounting, taxation, controlling	32	i
business and management (N-PAM)	87	i
commercial law studies (N-OPS)	80	i
entrepreneurship	9	i
marketing communication (Mgr.)	39	i
Total	329	i

Source: University of Entrepreneurship and Law (as at 31 October 2021), i: data not available

4.3. Foreign-language schools and foreigner-friendly schools

school	website
1st International School of Ostrava (1st ISO)	www.is-ostrava.cz
The Ostrava International School (TOIS)	www.tois.world
Primary School and Nursery School Ostrava, Ostrčilova 10	www.zsostrecilova.cz
Hello s.r.o – Primary school and nursery school	www.helloskola.cz
Monty School, Ostrava-Poruba, Primary and Nursery School	www.montyskola.cz
Hladnov Gymnasium and Language School	www.hladnov.info
Pavel Tigríd Language Gymnasium in Ostrava-Poruba	www.jazgym.cz
PORG kindergarten, primary school and gymnasium	www.porg.cz

5. Economy

The structure of industrial production in Ostrava was historically based on mining and processing of black coal and related industries - iron and steelmaking, coke, chemical, heavy engineering, power generation and construction. In 1994 coal mining in Ostrava ended. However, metallurgy and heavy engineering continue to dominate the industry, which was later accompanied by the manufacture of motor vehicle and other means of transport and equipment. Nowadays, with the advent of modern technology, the face of the region and the city is sharply changing, with the emergence of new attractive business segments creating highly skilled jobs.

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

In 2021, the economy continued to recover after a slump caused by the pandemic, as restrictions on shops and services were lifted. However, there were still issues with a shortage of various components, and these problems slowed down industrial production (especially in the second half of the year). Prices began to rise at a higher rate during the second half of the year.

The overall economic situation in the Czech Republic in 2021 can be characterized by the following factors:

- The Czech Ministry of Finance estimates that the Czech Republic's economy grew by 2.9% during 2021. However, this relatively good result was partly due to the low benchmark set by the 2020 figures. Growth in 2021 was mainly driven by household consumption, while international trade still showed a negative trend. Supply chain problems had a negative impact on exports of goods and services.
- High inflation is becoming a major macroeconomic and social problem. According to the Czech Ministry of Finance, in 2021 the average inflation rate was 3.8%. Inflation grew at a faster pace towards the end of the year, taking the rate well above the normally tolerated level and forcing the Czech National Bank to raise interest rates substantially.
- Although employers are doing all they can to avoid redundancies among core employees, during last year some companies were nevertheless forced to resort to mass redundancies (Section 62, Labour Code). This affected 12 employers and 471 employees in total.

The statistical data for the Moravian-Silesian Region in 2021 were also impacted by the COVID situation. While unemployment in the Region fell (−1.4 %), the average wage showed a nominal year-on-year increase of 6.7% to 34 223 CZK. However, factoring in price increases on the national level, wages in the Region only increased by 2.8% in real terms. The average wage in the Moravian-Silesian Region in Q4/2020 was 36 463 CZK; this is a year-on-year increase of 4.3% (1 519 CZK), taking the Region's average wage to approx. 3 700 CZK below the national average. Consumer prices in the Czech Republic rose by 6.1% in Q4/2020, meaning that the average wage in the Moravian-Silesian Region decreased of 4.6% in real terms.

The total number of employees was 1.0% lower than in the same period of 2020 (a decrease of 4 100 employees). There were also decreases in employee numbers in the Hradec Králové Region (-0.3%) and the Ústí Region (-0.2%). By contrast, there were substantial increases in employee numbers in Prague (+2.4%), the Central Bohemian Region (+1.2%), and the Liberec Region (+1.2%). In the other regions, employee numbers rose by less than 1%.

Source: CSO: ANALYSIS of the situation and development of the labour market in the Ostrava district in 2021 and forecast for developments in 2021; Czech Statistical Office – Wages in the M-S Region in 2021 - <https://www.czso.cz/csu/xt/prumerna-mzda-v-moravskoslezskem-kraji-v-1-az-4-ctvrtleti-2021>

Czech Republic Ministry of Finance: Proposed 2021 national final accounts for the Czech Republic; Appendix B: Economic development and financial management in the sector of governmental institutions, <https://www.mfcr.cz/cs/verejny-sektor/statni-rozpocet/plneni-statniho-rozpocetu/2021/statni-zaverecny-ucet-za-rok-2021-41689>

5.1. Business entities by main economic activity (CZ- NACE Classification) in 2021

Sector	MS Region	Ostrava
Total	258,300	79,948
<i>of which:</i>		
A Agriculture, forestry, fishing	11,665	1,185
B – E Industry (total)	33,867	8,598
F Construction	29,818	7,311
G Wholesale and retail, vehicle repair and maintenance	49,693	14,355
H Transport and warehousing	6,698	2,144
I Catering and hospitality	13,240	3,392
J Information and communication services	3,544	1,371
K Banking and insurance	1,564	507
L Real-estate services	14,644	6,699
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	33,537	10,529
N Administrative and support activities	5,830	2,319
O Public administration and defence, mandatory social insurance	823	41
P Education	4,867	1,423
Q Health and social care	3,524	1,032
R Culture, entertainment and recreation	7,034	2,000
S Other	23,088	6,416
T Activities of households functioning as employers, activities of households producing products and services for own use	1	0
U Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	14,863	5,096
Uncategorized	258,300	79,948

Source: CSO (as at 31 December 2021)

5.2. Business entities by legal status in Ostrava, 2021

	Registered businesses	Active businesses
<i>Individuals (natural persons)</i>	48,435	24,210
Individuals in self-employment operating under the Act on Business Registration and Self-Employment	45,437	24,210
Individuals in self-employment operating under different legislation	1,980	1,539
Agricultural businesses	194	138
<i>Legal entities</i>	25,545	16,039
Privately owned companies	18,377	13,514
Joint-stock companies	1,085	840
Cooperatives	1,028	956
Total	73,980	40,249

Source: CSO as at 31 December 2021)

5.3. Largest employers in Ostrava (number of employees)

number of employees as of 31st December								
Name of employer	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	sector	website
LIBERTY Ostrava, a. s.	4,096	3,961	4,093	5,013	4,816	5,657	Metallurgy	www.libertyostrava.cz
Fakultní nemocnic Ostrava	3,288	3,348	3,423	3,559	3,761	4,461	Health care	www.fno.cz
VŠB-TU Ostrava	2,571	2,604	2,675	2,700	2,548	3,399	vzdělávání	www.vsb.cz
Tieto Czech s. r. o.	2,198	2,065	2,325	2,435	2,231	2,361	Trade	www.tieto.cz
Městská nemocnice Ostrava	2,006	2,004	2,061	2,065	2,067	2,576	Health care	www.mnof.cz
Dopravní podnik Ostrava, a. s.	1,899	1,961	1,956	1,995	2,014	2,286	Transport and communication	www.dpo.cz
KES - kabelové a elektronické systémy, s. r. o.	1,384	1,621	1,621	1,268	1,159	2,009	Automotive	www.kes.cz
SUNGWOO HITECH, s. r. o.	1,490	1,586	1,557	1,611	1,564	1,209	Automotive	www.swhitech.cz
Česká pošta, s. p., Severní Morava	1,400	1,400	1,374	1,400	1,300	1,473	Transport and communication	www.ceskaposta.cz
Ostravská univerzita v Ostravě	1,184	1,232	1,232	1,428	1,457	1,229	Education	www.osu.cz
H R U Š K A, spol. s r. o.	1,176	1,197	1,190	1,191	1,195	1,444	Trade	http://hruska.info
VÍTKOVICE HEAVY MACHINERY, a. s.	1,198	1,030	882	897	241	*	Engineering	
BREMBO Czech, s. r. o.	882	980	989	961	1,014	1,037	Automotive	www.brembo.com
VÍTKOVICE STEEL, a. s.	926	939	938	920	904	883	Metallurgy	www.vitkovicesteel.com

Vítkovická nemocnice, a. s.	814	822	838	862	874	1,041	Health care	http://nemocnicevitkovice.agel.cz
Maxion Wheels Czech s.r.o.	762	801	851	867	694	716	Automotive	www.hayes-lemmerz.com
ITT Holdings Czech Republic, s.r.o.	586	608	726	636	769	718	Automotive	www.itt.cz
Třinecké železářny, a. s., provoz VT	676	671	661	682	650	643	Metallurgy	www.trz.cz
LIBERTY Engineering Products Ostrava, a. s.	691	680	642	633	633	198	Metallurgy	https://corporate.arcelormittal.com
PKP CARGO INTERNATIONAL a.s.	540	558	546	523	546	455	Transport and communication	www.pkpcargointernational.com
OKK Koksovny, a. s.	578	563	531	516	489	491	Processing of solid and gaseous fuels	www.koksovny.cz
PEGATRON Czech, s. r. o.	541	522	461	474	292	390	Electrical engineering	www.asus.cz
City of Ostrava including municipal districts	2,308	2,380	2,330	2,409	2,378	2,379	Public administration	www.ostrava.cz

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

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

Source: Labour Office Ostrava

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

Name of employer	number of employees as of 31st December						sector	home country / foreign participation
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
LIBERTY Ostrava, a. s.	4 096	3 961	4 093	5 013	4 816	5657	Metallurgy	United Kingdom
Tieto Czech s. r. o.	2 198	2 065	2 325	2 435	2 231	2576	Trade	Finland
KES - kabelové a elektronické systémy, s. r. o.	1 384	1 621	1 436	1 268	1 159	1209	Automotive	Austria
SUNGWOO HITECH, s. r. o.	1 490	1 586	1 557	1 611	1 564	1473	Automotive	South Korea
BREMBO Czech, s. r. o.	882	980	989	961	1 014	1037	Metallurgy	Italy
VÍTKOVICE STEEL, a. s.	926	939	938	920	904	883	Automotive	Cyprus
Maxion Wheels Czech s.r.o.	762	801	851	867	694	716	Banking	Brazil
ITT Holdings Czech Republic, s. r. o.	608	726	636	769	635	718	Automotive	USA
Veolia Energie ČR, a.s.	686	679	688	674	664	1364	Energy	Czech/France
MONETA Money Bank, a. s.	815	621	704	627	634	634	Automotive	USA
Albert Česká republika, s.r.o.	540	533	502	511	485	482	Trade	The Netherlands
Telefónica O2 Czech Republic, a. s.	528	510	501	476	485	458	Transport and communication	Spain
PEGATRON Czech, s. r. o.	522	461	474	292	355	390	Electrical engineering	Taiwan
Tesco Stores ČR, a. s.	378	387	393	344	304	304	Trade	United Kingdom
Ostravské vodárny a kanalizace, a. s.	382	386	383	383	385	391	Services	Czech/France
BorsodChem MCHZ, s. r. o.	360	375	379	384	384	394	Trade	China
GLOBUS ČR, k. s.	375	365	342	339	342	347	Trade	Germany
Kaufland ČR, v. o. s.	395	340	324	313	304	343	Chemistry	Germany

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

Source: Labour Office Ostrava

6. Labour force

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

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

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

The number of registered jobseekers in the Ostrava district in November 2019 (11 434) was the lowest since August 1997. This positive economic situation was disrupted in the following year by the global pandemic, and unemployment slowly began to rise (to a total 15 000 jobseekers). However, government support programmes launched during last year helped to reduce the unemployment rate again.

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

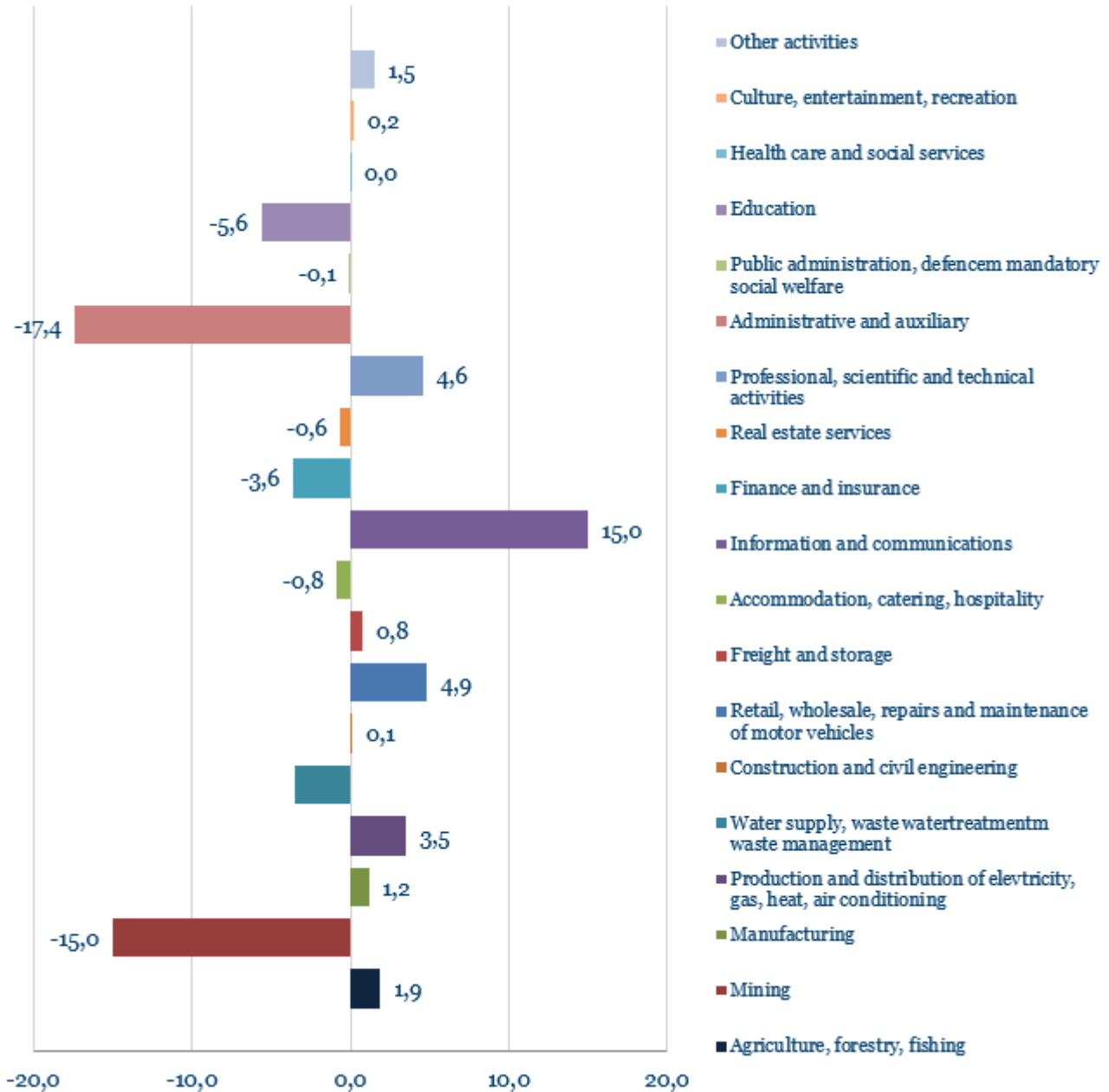
Source: Analysis of the state and development of the labour market in the Ostrava district in 2021 and the expected development in 2022

6.1. Labour force in Ostrava by sector in 2017–2021: number of employees, (in companies with 26 or more employees)

Sector	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	237	203	201	210	214
Mining	278	248	217	200	170
Manufacturing	29,723	29,334	28,909	27,774	28,042
Production and distribution of electricity, gas, heat, air conditioning	1,712	1,736	1,705	1,779	1,842
Water supply, waste water treatment, waste management	2,076	2,134	2,152	2,229	2,152
Construction and civil engineering	2,809	2,881	2,820	2,832	2,836
Retail, wholesale, repairs and maintenance of motor vehicles	6,463	6,478	6,400	6,978	7,317
Freight and storage	7,280	7,317	7,360	7,318	7,375
Accommodation, catering, hospitality	742	656	598	594	589
Information and communications	4,884	4,992	5,336	5,203	5,983
Finance and insurance	2,432	2,528	2,512	2,596	2,502
Real estate services	772	804	802	648	643
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,830	1,857	1,861	1,895	1,982
Administrative and auxiliary	4,505	4,486	3,971	3,843	3,175
Public administration, defence, mandatory social welfare	8,627	8,541	8,686	8,627	8,621
Education	11,136	11,292	11,652	11,854	11,860
Health care and social services	10,054	10,098	10,372	11,001	11,004
Culture, entertainment, recreation	1,756	1,772	1,783	1,744	1,748
Other activities	1,079	1,045	1,023	1,182	1,200
Total	98,395	98,402	98,360	98,507	99,255

Source: Labour Office Ostrava (as at 31 December)

Year-on-year changes in unemployment in individual sectors (comparing 2020 and 2021)



Source: Labour Office Ostrava (2020, 2021); own processing

6.2. Development of the labour market in the district of Ostrava in 2017 – 2021

total number	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
companies with 26 or more employees	98,395	98,402	98,164	98,507	99,255
self-employed	24,259	24,741	25,228	25,638	26,426
registered job-seekers	15,944	12,341	11,787	14,683	12,588
vacancies	5,355	6,503	6,529	5,403	4,644
job-seekers per vacancy	3.0	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.7

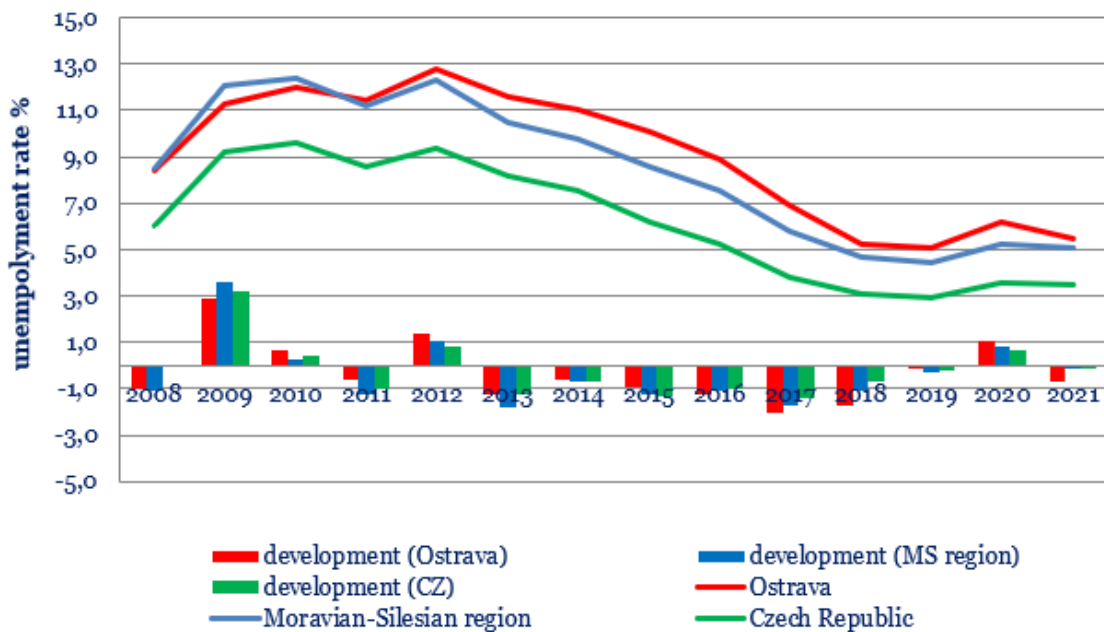
Source: Labour Office Ostrava

6.3. Unemployment rate in 2007 – 2021 and year-on-year development of the unemployment rate

as at 31 December, in %

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ostrava	9,4	8,4	11,3	12,0	11,4	12,8	11,6	11,0	10,1	8,9	6,9	5,2	5,1	6,2	5,5
MS Region	9,6	8,5	12,1	12,4	11,2	12,3	10,5	9,8	8,6	7,5	5,8	4,7	4,4	5,2	5,1
Czech Republic	6,0	6,0	9,2	9,6	8,6	9,4	8,2	7,5	6,2	5,2	3,8	3,1	2,9	3,6	3,5

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



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

The overall drop in the number of registered jobseekers was seen in almost all age groups, with the exception of a slight rise in the 65+ group (+24 people) and single-figure rises in two age groups (60-64, under 19). The largest drop was recorded in the 25-29 age group (-372 people), the 40-44 group (-307 people), the 45-49 group (-296 people), the 50-54 group (-272 people), the 30-34 group (-264 people) and the 20-24 group (-241 people). The largest percentage rise was in the 60-64 group (1.7%), in the under-19 group and in the 55-59 group (both 0.7%). The largest percentage decrease was in the 25-29 group (-1.4%) and the 20-24 group (-0.8%). The total number of job seekers above the age of 50 fell by 455, and their percentage share of the total number of jobseekers rose by 2.7% to 40.0%. The average age of jobseekers rose by 0.7 years compared with 2020; at the end of 2021 it was 44.1 years.

age	31.12.2020	
	total	%
up to 19	615	4.20
20 - 24	1,013	6.90
25 - 29	1,371	9.30
30 - 34	1,452	9.90
35 - 39	1,416	9.70
40 - 44	1,673	11.40
45 - 49	1,657	11.30
50 - 54	1,721	11.70
55 - 59	2,116	14.40
60 - 64	1,415	9.60
65 +	234	1.60
total	14,683	100

age	31.12.2021	
	total	%
up to 19	620	4.9
20 - 24	772	6.1
25 - 29	999	7.9
30 - 34	1,188	9.5
35 - 39	1,251	9.9
40 - 44	1,366	10.9
45 - 49	1,361	10.8
50 - 54	1,449	11.5
55 - 59	1,901	15.1
60 - 64	1,423	11.3
65 +	258	2.1
total	14 683	100

Source: Labour Office Ostrava

6.5. Job applicants in Ostrava by education in 2021

During 2021 there was a decrease in the number of jobseekers at all levels of the education system. The largest decrease was reported at secondary vocational level (-692, i.e. 13.4%), primary level (-637, i.e. -12.5%) and secondary vocational level (schools with the maturita graduation exam) (-423, i.e. -17.4%). The largest percentage decrease was in jobseekers having completed secondary vocational education (schools with the maturita graduation exam) and higher education (both -0.6%). The largest percentage increase was among applicants with uncompleted formal education or with primary education (both +0.6%).

	31.12.2021	
	total	%
No education		
Basic education	577	4.6
Secondary vocational	4,439	35.2
Secondary vocational with "maturita" school leaving examination	4,479	35.6
Secondary general	2,013	16
Tertiary	315	2.5
Total	765	6.1
No education	12,588	100

Source: Labour Office Ostrava

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

On 31 December 2021, a total 8,556 citizens of the EEA/Switzerland were registered as residents in the Ostrava district (5 624 of them were citizens of Slovakia).

In terms of professional classification, the largest numbers of international workers are active in production and assembly, construction, tool-making, welding, systems administration and IT network management, the medical profession, the teaching profession (higher and further education), administration, bricklaying, metalworking, machining (equipment operation), goods handling, sales, catering, cleaning, customer service centres, goods vehicle driving, computer programming, accounting, financial management, HR management, and nursing. The Ostrava Expat Centre provides integration support services to expats living in Ostrava, helping them to enjoy their lives here. The Expat Centre works closely alongside both local and international companies. It plays a key role in communication, helping expats to find work and promoting a range of leisure activities. The Centre is a public service organization whose mission focuses on talent attraction – encouraging qualified expats to come to the region and remain here.

The Expat Centre focuses on international experts in creative, managerial, research and academic professions, as well as their families. It helps not only those who already live and work in Ostrava or the surrounding area, but also those who are planning to move to the region or are in the process of moving. For more information see www.ostravaexpat.eu.

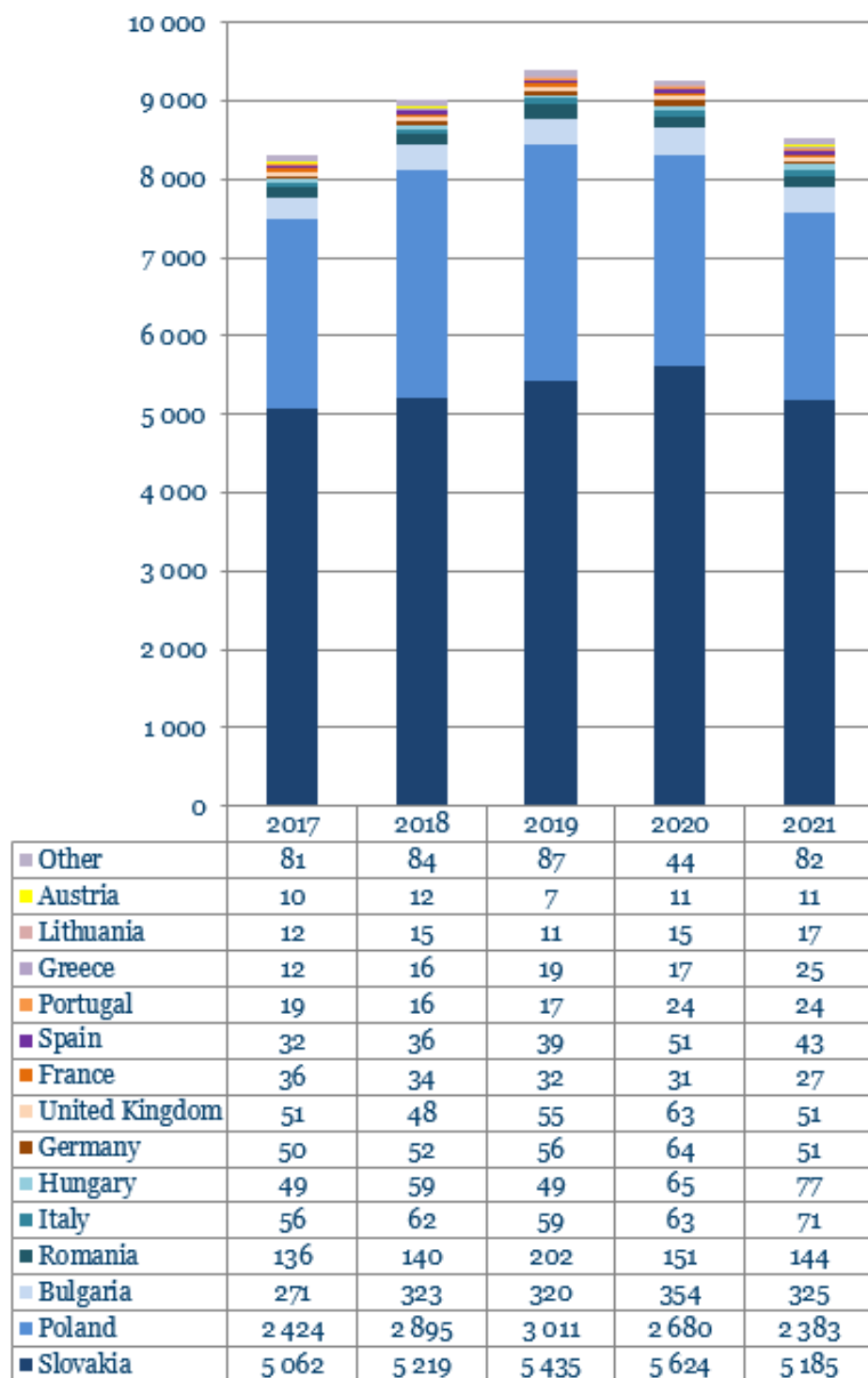
Job centres are authorized to issue work permits to foreign citizens only if they meet the conditions stipulated in Section 89, Subsections 2 and 4 of the Employment Act and Sections 92, 95, 96 and 97 of the Act.

6.6.1. Foreign employees from EU/EEA member states and Switzerland, 2017 - 2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Valid work permit	166	633	401	116	274
Registered employed citizens from EU/EEA member states and Switzerland	8 305	9 026	9 462	9 341	8 556
Foreign citizens registered in accordance with Section 98 a) - e), j) - r). Labour Code	914	1 074	1 231	1 308	1 422
"Green and Blue card" system	16	20	16	16	8
Employee cards	279	502	734	858	1 139
Total	9 680	11 255	11 844	11 639	11 399

Source: Labour Office Ostrava

6.6.2. Number of registered employees from EU/EEA and Switzerland, by nationality, 2017 – 2021

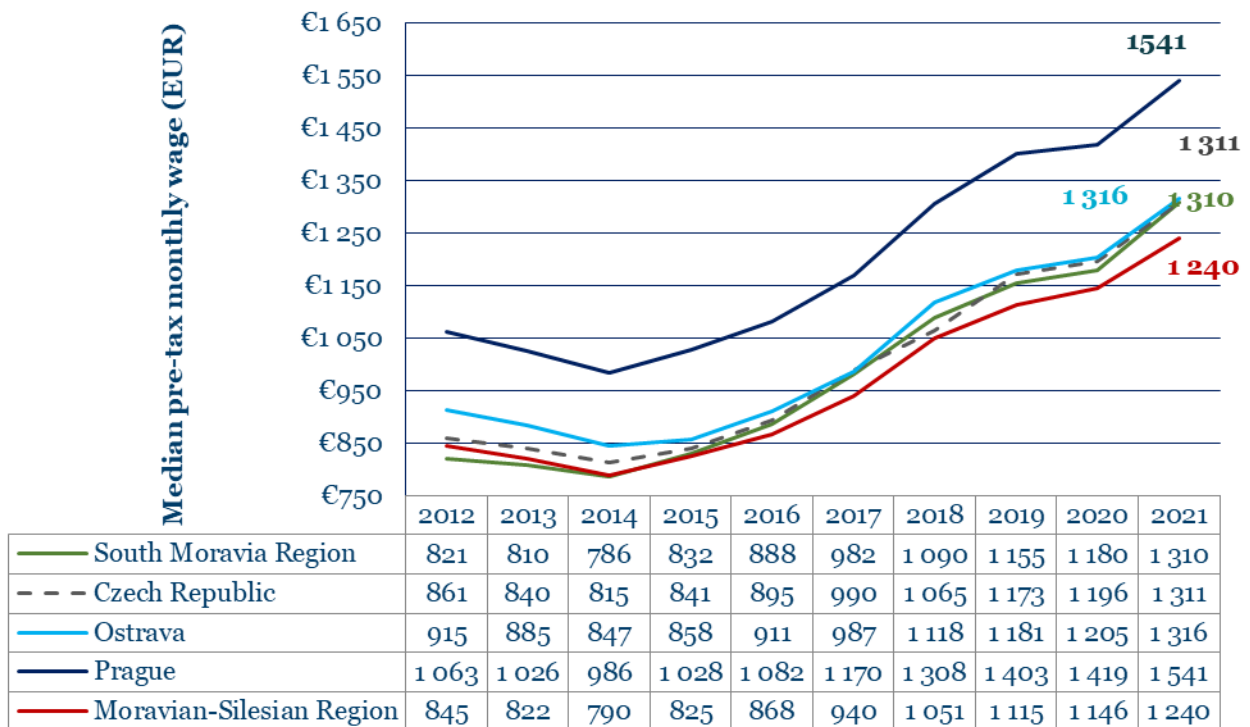


Source: Labour Office Ostrava

7. Average wages

For comparison with previous years we give the median pre-tax monthly wage, as this is an objective indicator.

7.1. Median gross monthly wage in 2012–2021



Sources: ISAE, TREXIMA, s.r.o. (as at 23rd June 2022), EUR/CZK in 2022: 24.19

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

7.1.1. Gross monthly wage in the Moravian-Silesian Region by the main classes and employment classes (CZ-ISCO) in 2021

	Private sector	State sector
	median gross monthly wage	
Executive and management employees	62,248	69,287
Executives	89,035	72,672
Managers of business administration, commerce, marketing	69,658	57,842
Managers of production, IT, education and related fields	62,369	71,648
Management in wholesale and retail, in services	37,391	48,115
Specialists	46,128	47,329
Science and Technology Specialists	47,282	42,474
Health Specialists	55,300	70,532
Education Specialists	37,448	46,796
The business community and public sector specialists	47,951	41,313
ICT Specialists	48,671	44,927
Specialists in legal, social, cultural and related fields	34,010	40,056
Technicians and professionals	37,215	41,891
Science and Technology technicians and professionals	39,527	37,606
Health professionals	35,531	54,280
Business and public administration professionals	35,668	39,574
Professionals in legal, social, cultural and related fields	30,049	37,927
ICT technicians	37,269	37,657
Officials	27,060	32,793
General administrative staff, secretaries	24,206	31,218
Information services staff, counters and related fields	26,326	29,883
Logistics officials	30,702	35,937
Other qualified administrative employees	25,959	33,990
Employees in services and sales	23,832	35,195
Employees in the personal services sector	25,507	25,659
Sales employees	23,832	29,164
Personal care employees in education, health	30,527	36,668
The protection and surveillance employees	18,777	45,191

Skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fishery	*	26,615
Skilled workers in agriculture	*	26,345
Skilled workers in forestry, fishing and gamekeeping	32,867	*
Craftsmen and repairmen	32,575	28,740
Craftsmen, skilled workers at construction sites	*	28,596
Metal, machinery workers	33,640	28,345
Employees in the field of traditional arts and crafts, printing	*	29,654
Electronics and electrical engineering employees	36,840	33,149
Food processors, wood, textiles workers	27,664	26,594
Operators of lathes, Production line workers	31,213	31,620
Operators of lathes, Production line workers	33,610	25,263
Production line workers	30,236	*
Drivers and mobile plant operators	29,771	33,439
Auxiliary and non-qualified staff	21,110	21,739
Auxiliary and cleaning staff	18,129	21,583
Auxiliary workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing	*	*
Auxiliary and non-qualified construction site workers	24,121	24,697
Auxiliary while preparing food	*	22,643
Waste Management and other auxiliary	*	21,759
Manual workers	28,768	28,517
Non-manual workers	37,064	44,231
Total	31,744	41,168

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

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

8. Information for investors

The CzechInvest agency plays a key role in supporting business and investment via a wide range of activities. With a unique combination of regional, central and international operations, CzechInvest offers a fully integrated range of services and is able to act as a bridge between global trends and regional specifics in the Czech Republic.

Among the key activities of CzechInvest are:

- developing the potential of Czech technology companies
- motivating foreign investors operating in the Czech Republic to implement sophisticated complementary investments
- developing and cultivating the national startup and spinoff ecosystem
- assisting Czech companies entering foreign markets
- promoting the Czech economy, technologies and R&D on the international stage
- cultivating the business and investment environment in all Czech regions (Online Academy for Mayors, Business Environment Inventory, examples of good practice)
- brokering contacts between partners from industry and the R&D sphere
- harnessing trends in progressive sectors of the global economy

8.1. Investment incentives

Investors who place or expand their investment in the Czech Republic can receive support in the form of investment incentives. Foreign companies may apply for incentives, but the beneficiary must be a legal person established in the Czech Republic. Investment incentives are governed by Act No 72/2000, on investment incentives, as amended by Act No 210/2019.

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

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

Types of investment projects potentially eligible for incentives

- 1) Technology centres:** for the purpose of setting up such a centre, increasing its capacity or expanding its output; the technology centre must focus on applied research, development and innovation in the field of technologically sophisticated products, technologies and production processes, including the creation and upgrading/modernization of process software
- 2) Strategic Services Centre:** launch of the centre's activities, expansion of the capacity or range of services; the strategic services centre may take the form of a repair centre for technically advanced equipment
- 3) Manufacturing industry:** for the purpose of launching production, expanding production capacity, expanding the range to include new products, or implementing substantial changes to the overall production process
- 4) Production of specialist medical devices:** production of strategic devices to protect life and health (selected personal protection devices/equipment, medical devices, medicinal products)

The value of the coefficient for calculating real estate taxes for Ostrava is set out in Regulation no. 7/2012, which can be found on the City's website. The tax is subject to the same conditions everywhere in the Czech Republic.

For more information:

- www.czechinvest.org
- pobidky@czechinvest.org nebo +420 296 342 705, +420 296 342 975

8.2. Operational Programmes (OP) 2015–2021

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

8.2.1. Selected operational programmes 2014–2020

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

8.2.2. Cross-border cooperation programmes

- [PROGRAMME INTERREG SLOVAK REPUBLIC – CZECH REPUBLIC](#) coordinated in the Czech territory by the Ministry for Regional Development;
- [PROGRAMME INTERREG CZECH REPUBLIC – POLAND](#) managed by the Ministry of Regional Development;

8.2.3. Programmes of transnational and interregional cooperation

- [Programme of transnational cooperation Interreg Central Europe 2021-2027](#), coordinated within the territory of the Czech Republic by the Ministry of Regional Development;
- [Programme of transnational cooperation Interreg DANUBE](#), coordinated in the Czech Republic by the Ministry of Regional Development;
- [Programme of transnational cooperation INTERREG EUROPE](#), coordinated by the Ministry of Regional Development in the Czech Republic.
- [Programme of transnational cooperation ESPON](#)
- [Programme of transnational cooperation INTERACT](#)

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

- OP Technology and Application for Competitiveness, total planned allocation 81.8 bn CZK
- Integrated Regional Operational Programme, total planned allocation 125.2 bn CZK
- OP Jan Amos Comenius, total planned allocation 66.3 bn CZK
- OP Employment+, total planned allocation 38 bn CZK
- OP Environment, total planned allocation 62.4 bn CZK
- OP Transport, total planned allocation 126.8 bn CZK
- OP Fishing, total planned allocation 0.78 bn CZK
- OP Just Transformation, total planned allocation 42.9 bn CZK
- OP Technical Assistance, total planned allocation 6.3 bn CZK

8.3. Rating, macroeconomic indicators

8.3.1. The City of Ostrava's rating

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

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

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

The City of Ostrava has been rated by Moody's since 1997. From 1997–2001 the agency rated Ostrava's debt securities, and in 2002 it began rating the City as an issuer. **The City's rating has improved over the years from an initial rating of Baa1 to the current rating Aa3.**

Development of the City of Ostrava's rating:

	2006- 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
rating	A2	A2	A1	A1	Aa3	Aa3	A3
outlook	stable	positive	stable	positive	stable	stabilní	stable

8.3.2. Macroeconomic Indicators

Gross domestic product (GDP) is monitored for the Czech Republic's local government regions and cohesion regions. In 2020 the Moravian-Silesian Region's GDP was **496 794 million CZK**.

As a NUTS 2 region, Moravia-Silesia's GDP was 496 794 million CZK, representing 415 009 CZK per capita.

8.4. Building permitting process

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

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

8.5. Land pricing

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

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

8.6. Utilities pricing

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

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

Information on contractual prices for the supply of heat can be found on the website of the supplier [Veolia](#). Prices of natural gas and LV/HV electricity differ depending on the supplier.

8. 7. Industrial zones

8.7.1. Ostrava-Hrabová

The Ostrava-Hrabová Industrial Zone is one of the city's most important business properties. The projects situated in the zone are of fundamental importance for increasing the economic attractiveness of the City and creating jobs in Ostrava. The total area of the industrial zone equipped with underground utilities is more than **115 ha**.

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

As to 31 December 2020 the total amount of investment invested in the zone was 24.1 billion CZK and 9,411 new jobs were created. The Ostrava-Hrabová industrial zone has become one of the most successful industrial properties throughout the Czech Republic for which it has won a number of awards. The zone is situated on the southern outskirts of the city, close to the Ostrava – Frýdek-Místek motorway with connections to Prague and Brno, Poland, Slovakia and Austria.

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

Investors at the Ostrava-Hrabová Industrial Zone

Investors	Amount of the investment as at 31 December 2021 (millions of CZK)	Number of jobs as at 31 December 2020*	Number of jobs as at 31 December 2021	Expected number of jobs as at 31 December 2022*
PEGATRON Czech, s. r. o.	1,265	967	784/435	900/500
SUNGWOO HITECH, s. r. o.	15,501	1,944	1,894/382	1,980/430
CTP Invest, s. r. o.	8,350	6,500	7,000	7,300
Total	25,116	9,411	9,678	10,180

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

Source: data supplied by investors

8.7.2. Ostrava-Mošnov

Areas in the zone:

- **Ostrava - Mošnov Strategic Industrial Zone (SIZ):** **200 ha**
- **Multimodal Logistics Centre:** **86 ha**
 - *Ostrava Airport Multimodal Park (part of SIZ):* *56 ha*
 - *PST Logistics Centre:* *30 ha*
- **Panattoni Park Ostrava Airport (former Small Development zone):** **39 ha**
- **Small and Medium sized Enterprises:** **10 ha**
- **Administrative Centre:** **26 ha**

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

It is especially thanks to its strategic location with easy access to the road network, along with the effective railway connection, which is unique to the Czech Republic and, above all, with the connection to the international airport that **the industrial zone is a unique logistics hub not only throughout central Europe**. Part of the zone (SIZ) is accredited by CzechInvest, a foreign investment agency, and is supported by the State.

Up to 31 December 2021, **investors at the zone invested a total 1.023 billion CZK and created 90 new jobs**.

Investors at the Ostrava-Mošnov Strategic Industrial Zone

Investors	Amount of the investment as at 31 December 2021 (millions of CZK)	Number of jobs as at 31 December 2020	Number of jobs as at 31 December 2021	Expected number of jobs as at 31 December 2022
MAHLE Behr Ostrava, s. r. o.	3,707	1,137	867	940
PLAKOR CZECH, s. r. o.	3,569	1,010	1,038	1,099
CROMODORA WHEELS, s. r. o.	3,212	456	463	437
Ostrava Airport Multimodal Park	2,115	109	144	300
Mobis Automotive Systém Czech, s.r.o.	4,090	1,131	949	999
XZB (Europe) s.r.o.	338	14	34	42
IRCE s.r.o.	2	0	0	0
Total	14,778	3,857	3,495	3,817

Source: data supplied by investors

8.7.3. Hrušov /Contera Park Ostrava D1

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

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

8.8. Real Estate

Office premises in Ostrava

In the second half of 2021, the total area of modern office space in Ostrava was 219 100 m². Class A buildings made up 74% of this total, and the remaining 26% consisted of Class B offices. No new office buildings were completed during the second half of the year. Projects to build a total 20,600 m² of office space are currently ready for construction.

Gross take-up

Gross take-up in the second half of 2021 was 1 600 m², representing a decrease of 91% compared with the first half of the year; the year-on-year comparison reveals a stable trend.

Vacant office space in Ostrava

At the end of 2021, a total 13 000 m² of office space in Ostrava was listed as unoccupied. The vacancy rate declined in comparison to the first half of 2020, reaching 5.9%.

Rent

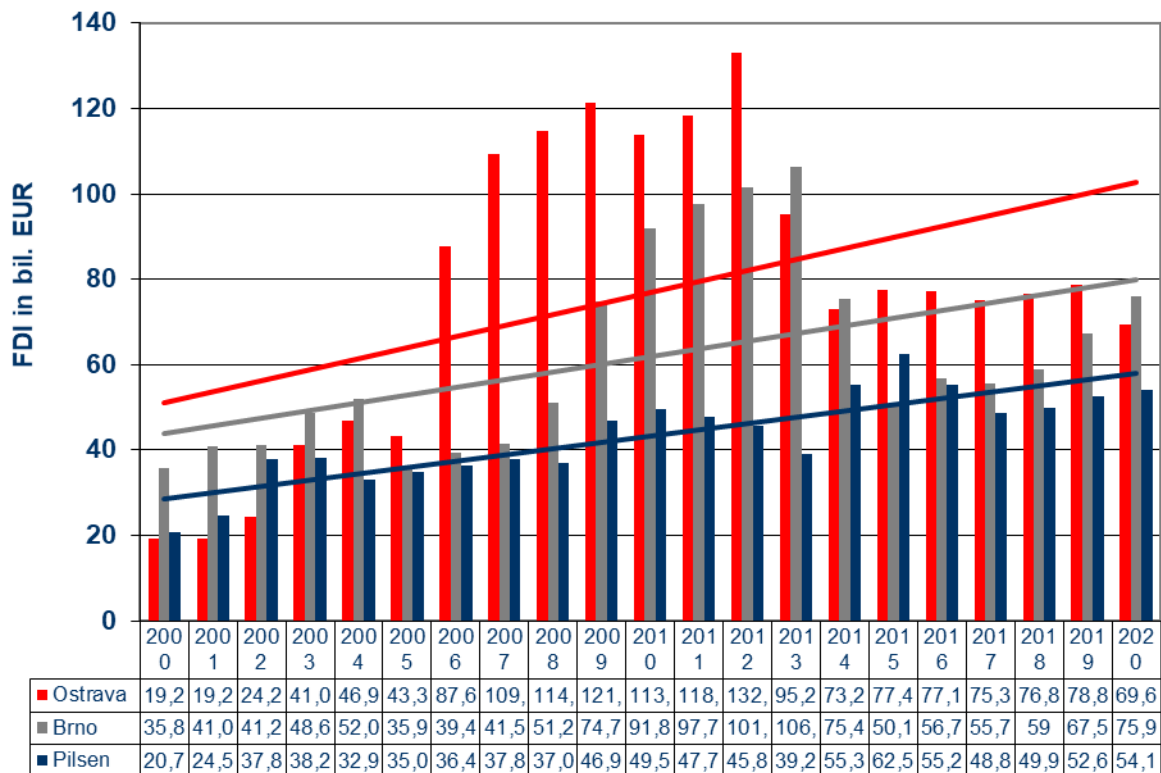
Prime headline rents in Ostrava rose slightly to 12.5–13 EUR per m² per month in the second half of 2021. The average rental cost of office space in Ostrava ranges between 12.00–12.5 EUR per m² per month.

	modern office space in m ² in 2021		vacancy rate in %	rent m ² /month in EUR
	total	of which class A in %		
Ostrava	219,100	74	5.9	12-12.5 12.5-13 (prime rent)
Brno	637,900	73	11.8	15-16 (prime rent)
Praha	292,700	73	7.8	13.5-15 (outer city) 16-18 (inner city) 23.5 -24 (city centre)

Source: Regional Research Forum (Ostrava, Brno: 2020); Prague Research Forum (Prague: 4.Q. 2021)

8.9. Level of foreign direct investment (FDI)

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



Source: Czech National Bank, own processing; EUR/CZK in 2020: 26.44

9. Transport

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

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

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



9.1. Basic indicators in transport

Statistical information on traffic since 2010 are available on [the City's website - in the City Authority Section](#).

Total length of motorways (within the City)	20.5 km
Total length of roads	198.9 km
Total length of local roads for motor transport	828.6 km
Total length of marked bicycle paths and routes	273 km
Operational length of the tram network (on the territory of Ostrava)	62.7 km
Operational length of the trolleybus network (on the territory of Ostrava)	44.9 km
Operational length of the bus network (on the territory of Ostrava)	365.2 km
Number of passenger cars*	155,398

* Data for the City of Ostrava including administratively connected municipalities

Source: Ostrava City Authority, Transport Department (as at 31 December 2021)

9.2. Public transport

Public transport in Ostrava is part of the integrated transport system, (the ODIS), which guarantees a coordinated transport of 14 carriers in Ostrava and its surroundings. Currently, over of 300 cities and municipalities of the Moravian-Silesian Region are directly or indirectly involved in the ODIS. Several carriers also offer long-distance and international connections.

In 2021, work continued on projects to improve the speed of services in Ostrava's public transport system. The number of request stops was increased on bus services, and several new sections of tram lines were built, enabling trams to travel at speeds of up to 80 km/h. New tramline switching systems were installed, enabling trams to pass through junctions at higher speeds. The public transport corporation continues to work with its partner institutions to optimize the signalling schedules at junctions, giving priority passage to public transport vehicles. In 2021 these projects made it possible to achieve shorter travel times on 14 routes.

Within the ODIS, Ostrava has defined the following tariff areas:

- "OSTRAVA": includes tariff zone 1 (the City of Ostrava)
- "OSTRAVA XXL": includes tariff zone 2 (the City of Ostrava and the neighbouring municipalities).

A key milestone on the route towards a fully eco-friendly public transport fleet was the acquisition of a further 24 twelve-metre buses powered by CNG (compressed natural gas). The new buses have wi-fi, air conditioning and USB sockets for phone charging.

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

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

Fare can be paid by credit card

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

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

The application MojeDPO and free Wi-Fi in vehicles

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

Transport assistants and safe travel

Transport assistants, who ensure compliance with transport conditions in DPO vehicles, were introduced almost five years ago. The public transport corporation also encourages passengers themselves to suggest possible locations where transport assistants could usefully focus their efforts. DPO also continues to invest in CCTV systems in public transport vehicles. More than 2,400 cameras are now in 311 vehicles.

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

9.3. Road transport

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

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

Major roads connecting Ostrava with neighbouring towns, cities and regions

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

Distances by road from Ostrava to major Czech and European cities

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

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

9.4. Rail transport

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

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

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

9.5. Air transport

The Leoš Janáček International Airport, situated 25 km from Ostrava city centre, is the largest regional airport in the Czech Republic with regular domestic and international air traffic. With its 3,500m long and 63m wide runway and no noise restrictions, the airport is suitable for both scheduled and charter flights as well as cargo transport. It is able to handle all types of aircraft without size limitations. The airport is equipped to handle air freight (including warehousing equipment).

A modern departure terminal was built in 2006. A business and commercial zone can also be found in the close vicinity to the airport. The airport is easily accessible by car or by bus and train. There are several bus lines running between Ostrava and the airport, and the bus stop is situated right in

front of the railway station next to the airport terminal. The train connection is operated by Czech Railways; the rail terminal is linked to the airport by a covered walkway.

During 2021, the aviation sector recorded a gradual increase in the number of passengers. The increased number of air services, and increased passenger demand, was also reflected in passenger numbers at Ostrava Airport. The airport's biggest success was in cargo transport; volumes once again surpassed the previous record and grew by 28%, with over 18,000 tonnes of goods handled by the airport.

Despite the complications caused by the pandemic and the associated restrictions imposed by various countries, Ostrava Airport succeeded in offering (in conjunction with travel agencies and carriers) flights to 13 destinations in 5 countries (Greece, Egypt, Bulgaria, Turkey and Spain). Two new destinations were added – Thessaloniki (with Aegean Airlines) and Lefkada (with SmartWings).

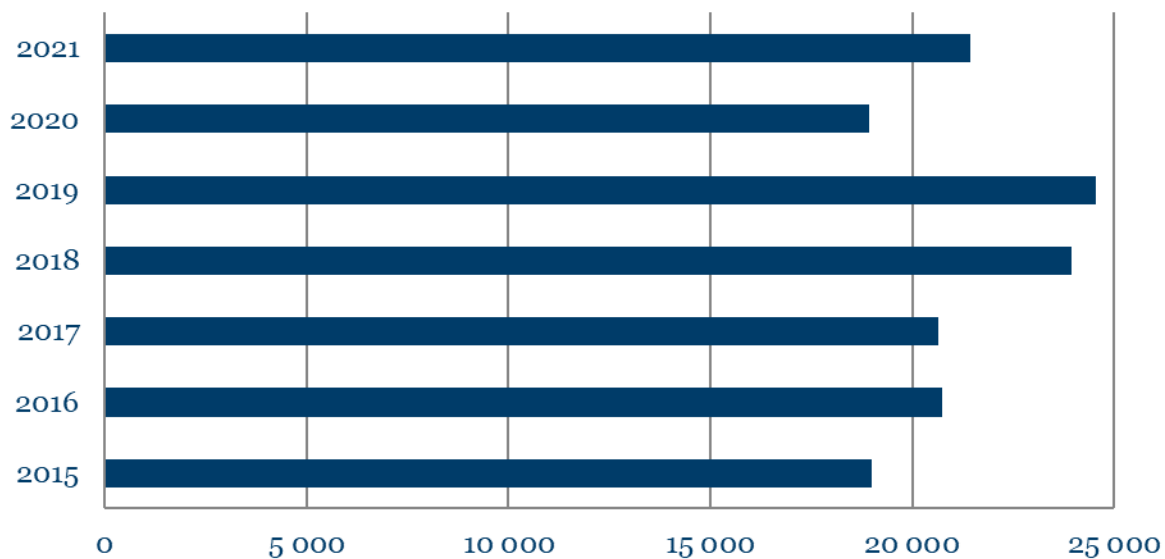
The situation caused by the pandemic hit scheduled passenger flights very hard. At the end of March LOT Polish Airlines suspended its regular services to and from Warsaw, and the service to Prague was also stopped. In June, Ryanair resumed its services to London.

Cargo transport is a key element in Ostrava Airport's development. In 2021, three cargo carriers operated regular services from the airport: DHL (Leipzig), UPC (Cologne), and EGT Express (Asian destinations).

Number of passengers

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
total	308,933	258,223	324,116	377,936	323,320	37,709	137,609

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



Volume of air traffic

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
total	19,002	20,746	20,639	23,942	24,560	18,927	21,442

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

Freight/Cargo (tonnes)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
total cargo	6,469	4,152	5,363	5,448	8,392	14,228	18,225

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

9.6. Bicycle transport

Bicycle transport in Ostrava started to develop after 1989 in connection with the development of trade and services in the region and with the global boom in cycling as a recreational activity. Previously, bicycle was used as a means of transport to get to work, get around or go on a trip, but cyclists lacked appropriate conditions (paths, marked or recommended routes).

At the beginning of the 1990s, the first isolated paths for pedestrians and cyclists were created in Hrabová, Vítkovice and Kunčice and a project of a complete route Vyškovice – Kunčice is being prepared. Every year, since the mid-1990s, the City allocates funds for the construction of stretches of cycling paths from both the city budget and the budget of city districts.

At present, there are about **273 km** of cycling routes or lanes in the city, of which more than 97 km are separated from vehicular traffic.

Under the current strategy of cycling transport development, more than **416 km** of cycling paths, lanes and routes are yet to be built in the city.

Bikesharing

Ostrava's bike-sharing scheme is now in its fourth year of operation. For the fourth year in a row, it is being operated by Nextbike, which won the tender for the current year.

From the company's perspective, operations during the past year were challenging primarily due to an increase in vandalism and theft of the bikes. In 2021 there were a total 515 224 journeys by 40 033 users. The bikes covered a total distance of more than 700 000 km. The highest traffic was at the Nová Karolina bikesharing point, which was the start or end point of 24 301 journeys.

The growing popularity of the bikesharing system was substantially impacted by the COVID pandemic.

In 2021, a new electric scooter sharing system was launched. Unlike the bikesharing scheme, this system is not subsidized in any way by the City. The system uses the same sharing points as the bikesharing scheme. In 2021 there were around 350 scooters in Ostrava, and they covered around 350 000 km during the year. Approximately 20 000 users made over 50 000 journeys.

The most popular sharing points were at the Nová Karolina shopping centre, the Futurum shopping centre and Ostrava's Technical University.

Strategic document

In January 2018 Ostrava's Cycle Transport Development Concept was updated. The concept, originally approved in 2010, is a strategic document that is used for planning, funding and constructing cycle infrastructure throughout the city. A new Cycle Transport Development Concept is currently being prepared for approval in 2023; it will address cycle transport in the context of current urban mobility trends. <https://www.mappaostrava.cz/ostravou-kolmo>.

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

10. Technical Infrastructure

10.1. Water

Approximately 62% of the supply of drinking water in the city is provided by the Ostrava regional water supply system, which uses surface water from water reservoirs built on rivers in the Ostrava hinterland, while the remaining 38% of water comes from underground sources.

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

The public water supply network in Ostrava is run by the network administrator, Ostravské vodárny a kanalizace, a.s. (OVAK), which is co-owned by the City (the Mayor of Ostrava is the Chairman of the Board of Directors). The length of the water supply system with connections is 1,520 kilometers.

In the operation of the water supply network, emphasis is placed on reducing water losses and maintaining and gradually reducing the cost of operating the water supply system. Thanks to the general modernization of the water supply system, water losses from the network have been reduced to their lowest level in history (around 11%; the national average is around 15%).

www.ovak.cz

10.2. Sewer system

A sewerage network of 918 km with sewer connections discharges waste water from both the population and industrial companies. The bulk of the public sewer is a single system. The construction of separate sewerage systems occurred in some newly built housing estates.

In addition to 7 waste water treatment plants, there are 39 waste water pumping stations and two retention tanks in the territory of the city. 98.7% of waste water from Ostrava is treated at the mechanical and biological central waste water treatment plant in Ostrava-Přívoz, which is the destination of waste water from the majority of the city.

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

10.3. Heat, Electricity, Gas

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

10.4. Waste

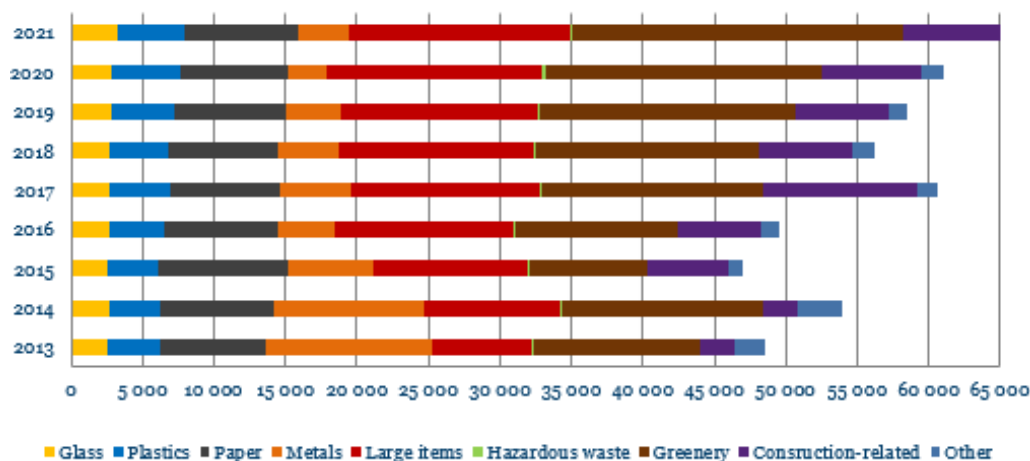
Solid residential waste is processed by OZO Ostrava, s. r. o. for the city within the integrated system for an area of 400,000 residents.

Waste production in Ostrava in 2014–2021

Type of waste	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Mixed waste	52,847	52,138	53,286	51,977	52,356	50,748	50,951	51,980
Glass	2,521	2,655	2,715	2,712	2,803	2,890	3,230	3,230
Plastics	3,569	3,614	3,840	4,174	4,133	4,455	4,753	4,756
Paper	7,996	9,082	7,957	7,674	7,667	7,798	7,520	7,953
Metals	10,489	5,934	4,037	4,974	4,166	3,798	2,734	3,439
Large items	9,408	10,785	12,498	13,194	13,695	13,740	15,085	15,543
Hazardous waste	150	164	203	190	168	178	190	234
Greenery	14,122	8,163	11,316	15,441	15,543	17,868	19,372	23,096
Construction-related	2,387	5,706	5,760	10,833	6,527	6,612	6,984	7,551
Other	3,159	1,017	1,349	1,401	1,543	1,215	1,552	1,385
Total	106,648	99,258	102,961	112,570	108,601	109,200	112,371	119,167

Source: Ostrava City Authority, Environmental Protection Department, 2022

Waste production in Ostrava in 2014–2021, excluding mixed municipal waste



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

In 2021, each citizen of Ostrava produced an average **425 kg of household waste**, representing an increase of 35 kg compared with the previous year. The main reason for this increase was the situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Compared with 2020, there were several major changes in the volumes of individual categories of household waste produced. A substantial increase in biodegradable waste volumes was recorded (though this waste is all processed into compost and substrate at the City’s composting facility). There was also an increase in large-scale waste and construction-related waste; this is connected with the epidemiological situation in 2020, as citizens spent more time at home and many people used this time to carry out home improvements and modernization projects. The pandemic was also reflected in the increased production of hazardous waste, especially disinfectants and PPE (personal protective equipment).

In addition to the separation of waste, its further use is essential. OZO owns waste sorting and processing technologies that allow sorting of plastics and glass, processing of greenery, and producing solid alternative fuel from residual plastic and other sorted combustible waste. The share of recoverable municipal waste grows every year and in 2021 41.4% of all waste produced by the citizens of the city was recovered.

In 2018, the Radvanice and Bartovice municipal district launched a pilot project locating recycling bins in low-density neighbourhoods. The initial expectation has been confirmed: residents of these areas have indeed embraced the opportunity to recycle waste in close proximity to their homes. The system has demonstrated that this could be an effective way of increasing recycling take-up especially in less densely populated urban areas, where distances to recycling bins have previously tended to be quite long. However, current legislation represents an obstacle to this form of waste

collection, so at present the City has no immediate plans to expand the system to other municipal districts.

Waste production in Ostrava (2013–2020) per capita

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
number of inhabitants	302,969	301,485	300,569	299,483	298,335	297,430	287,968	280,079
waste production per capita (kg)	352	329	343	376	364	367	390	425

Source: Ostrava City Authority, Environmental Protection Department, 2022

11. Research, development and innovation

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

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

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

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

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

11.1. Research and Development

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

Moravian-Silesian Region in 2019:

- there were 4,890 people (FTEs) employed in R&D, of which 2,821 were researchers;
- a total of CZK 5.973 billion CZK, of which almost two-thirds are in the business sector;
- 69 patent applications were filed by national applicants (10.3% of the national total).

Source: CSO (December 2021)

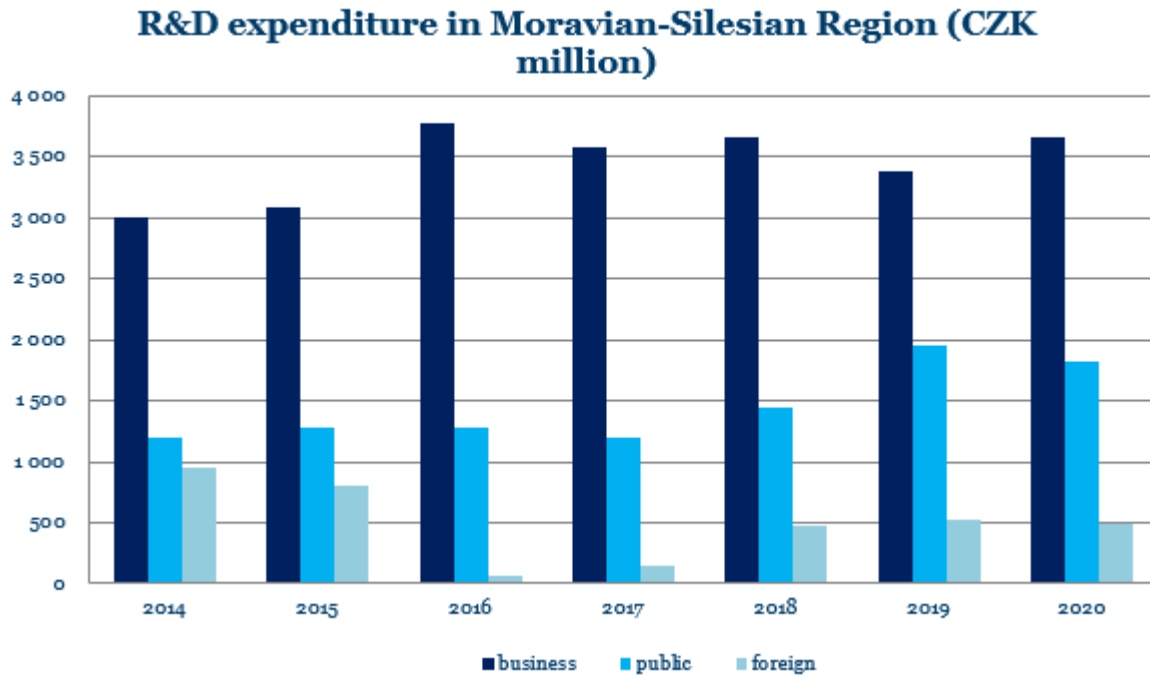
Selected data for the Moravian–Silesian Region, 2014–2020

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of research and development sites	264	268	253	285	284	303	309
Number of R&D employees (individuals)	7,273	7,335	7,321	8,208	8,212	7,832	7,770
Number of R&D employees (equivalent)	4,261	4,267	4,254	4,594	4,968	4,786	4,890
Researchers (equivalent)	2,135	2,444	2,556	2,701	2,877	2,711	2,821
<i>of which by R&D sectors:</i>							
business	1,096	1,335	1,470	1,597	3,263	1,466	1,467
government	66	71	76	73	122	80	78
university	957	1,031	1,007	1,017	1,566	1,158	1,270
R&D expenditures (CZK million)	5,154.9	5,194.4	5,149.4	4,927.4	5,598	5,546	5,973
<i>of which by R&D funding source:</i>							
business	3,000.4	3,088.7	3,778.7	3,574.1	3,661.6	3,379	3,660
public	1,189.1	1,284.1	1,286.7	1,189.6	1,445.7	1,952	1,824
foreign	951.2	800.5	62.1	138.7	479.6	523	489
Non-investment R&D expenditures (CZK million)	4,200.3	3,970.9	4,738.3	4,610.2	5,118.2	4,947	5,508
Patents granted in the CZ to applicants from the CZ	52	54	80	63	51	60	698

Source: CSO (December 2021)

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

R&D expenditure in the Moravian-Silesian Region (CZK million), 2014–2020



Source: CSO (December 2021), own processing

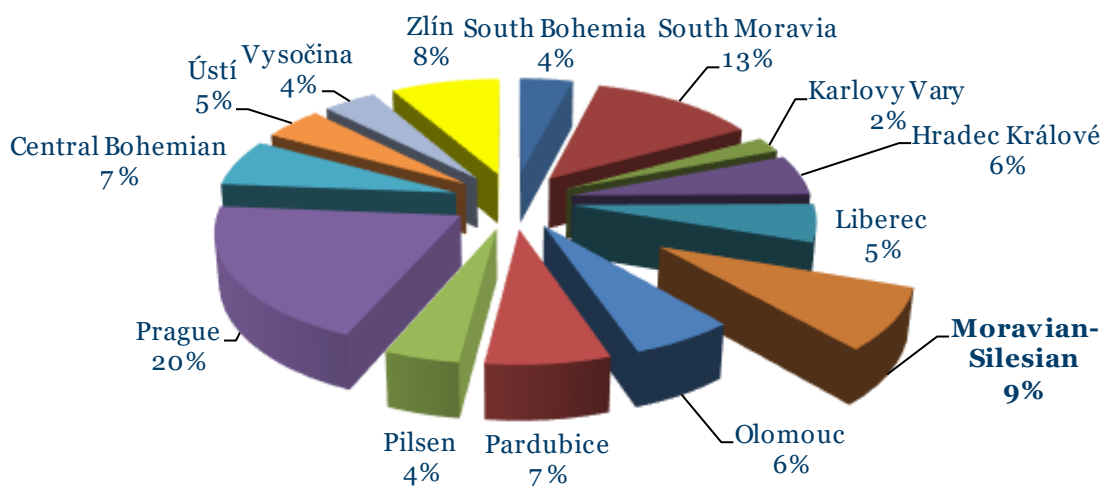
11.2. Innovation

Innovation companies in the Czech Republic by region

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

Source: Techprofil (May 2021)

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



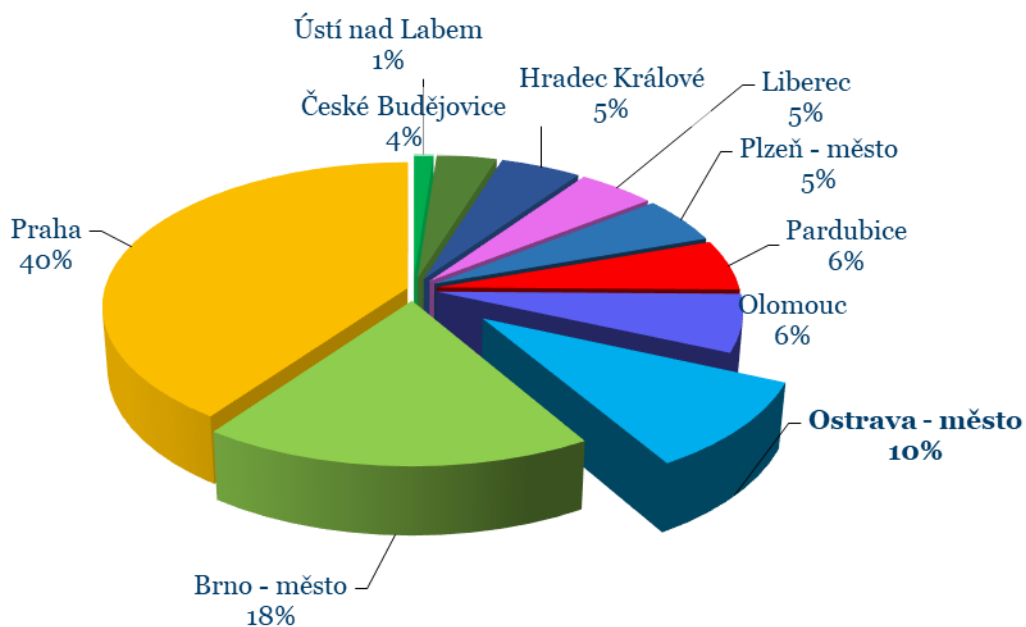
Source: Techprofil (April 2021), own processing

Innovation companies in the Czech Republic by district

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

Source: Techprofil (April 2020)

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



Source: Techprofil (April 2021), own processing

Innovation centers

name	specialisation	websites
Moravian-Silesian Innovation Centre (MSIC)	Managing and coordinating the Regional Innovation Strategy	www.ms-ic.cz
IT4Innovations	large-scale data processing and analysis, machine learning, the development of parallel scalable algorithms	www.it4i.cz
BIC Ostrava, s. r. o.	comprehensive service for technology transfer, innovation, investment projects, project management	www.bicova.cz
Innovation Support Centre VŠB-TU Ostrava	promoting innovative entrepreneurship, commercialization of science and research results	
Nanotechnology Centre (CNT)	nanomaterials research, preparation and analysis	www.cnt.vsb.cz
ENET centre	new renewable source and energy storage technologies research and development	https://cenet.vsb.cz/cs
4Medical Innovations	use of basic research results in clinical practice	www.4medi.cz

11.3. Clusters

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

Overview of clusters in Ostrava

name	specialisation	website
AIM.klastr, cooperative	production commerce	
Security and Technology Cluster	security technologies	www.btklastr.cz
Czech Technology Platform of Industrial Security	technology in industry	
Czech Telecommunications Cluster	mobile networks	www.projekt-mvno.cz
Czech Beekeeping Cluster	beekeeping	
E-commerce & Tech cluster, z.s	e-commerce and technology	https://www.ectcluster.cz/
IT Cluster	information technology	http://itcluster.cz
Art and Design Cluster	Science, research and education	
Social Innovations and Enterprises Cluster (SINEC)	social entrepreneurship	www.klastr-socialnich-podniku.cz
Moravian Gastronomy Cluster, z.s.	gastronomy	
Moravian-Silesian Automobile Cluster	automotive	http://autoklastr.cz
Moravian-Silesian Dynamic Drive and Construction Cluster	power engineering, industry	http://kdpk.cz/
Moravian-Silesian Forest Cluster	forestry and logging	www.lesnickyklastr.cz/cs
National Wood Cluster	woodworking industry	http://www.wood-cluster.cz/
National Energy Cluster	power engineering	http://www.energy-cluster.cz/
National Construction Cluster	construction, architecture, urbanism	http://www.nsklastr.com/
National Mechanical Engineering Cluster	mechanical engineering	www.nskova.cz

12. Quality of life

12.1. Environment

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

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

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

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

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

For current information on the environment in Ostrava, including the City’s environmental activities and other news, see the website <https://egc.ostrava.cz/>.

12.2. Health care and social services

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

12.2.1. Health care

2020	MS Region	Ostrava
Hospitals	21	4
Specialized medical centres	14	3
Other independent healthcare facilities	686	230
Pharmaceutical care facilities	288	86
Doctors, total	5,356	2,147
Doctors per 1,000	4.5	6.7

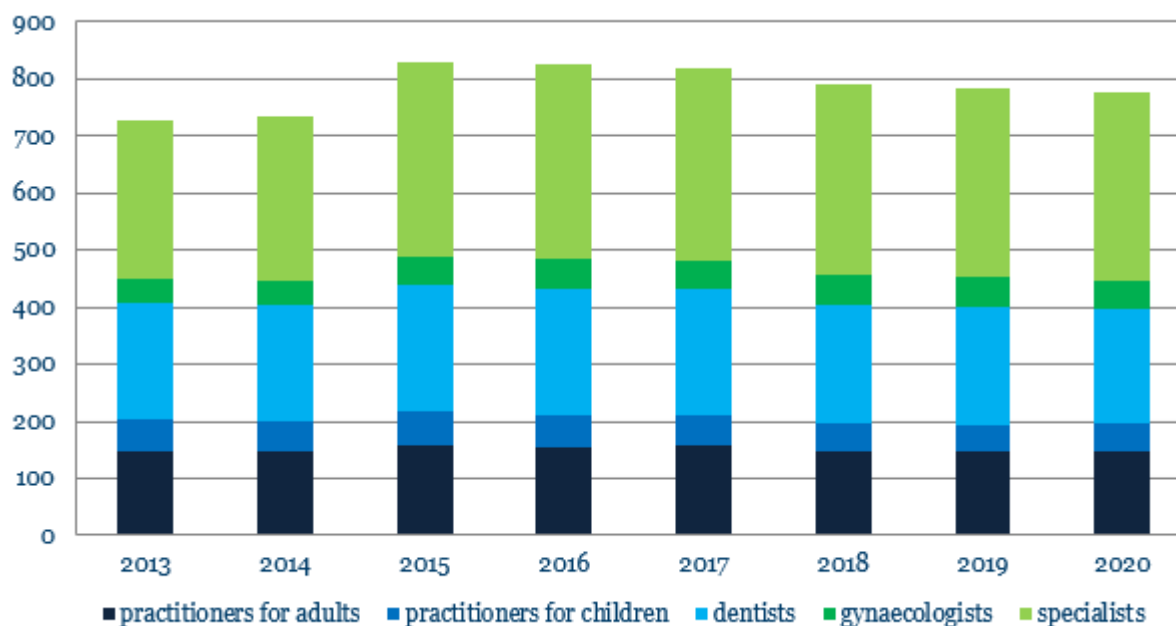
Source: CZSO – Statistical Yearbook of the Moravian-Silesian Region 2021

Selected data for the district Ostrava, 2014–2020

Ostrava	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2000
Hospitals	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
doctor, total, of which:	1,913	1,978	1,958	2,026	2,060	2,072	2,147
<i>practitioners for adults</i>	147	159	154	157	148	146	147
<i>practitioners for children</i>	54	58	56	54	49	47	48
<i>dentists</i>	203	221	223	220	208	208	201
<i>gynaecologists</i>	41	51	51	49	51	52	50
<i>specialists</i>	289	340	341	338	334	329	331

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

Doctors in the district Ostrava, 2014–2020



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

12.2.2. Social services

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

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

In 2021, the City of Ostrava funded 119 providers of social services and related activities, encompassing 186 registered services and 175 supplementary social services-related activities.

Social services were used by almost 24 500 clients, and were provided by more than 4 800 full-time employees and over 1 000 temporary contractors.

The City has created an easy-to-use overview of all the social services that are provided within Ostrava: the Catalogue of Social Services and Related Activities, which is available online at www.ostrava.cz and www.kpostrava.cz. The web portal <http://socialnisluzby.ostrava.cz> gives an up-to-date list of social services and related activities provided by organizations that are funded from the City of Ostrava's budget.

In 2021 the City of Ostrava continued to implement its core social housing project – “Social Housing in the City of Ostrava”. During the year, the Sociopoint was opened – a point of first contact where citizens can receive basic social counselling and advice on how and where they can address challenging life situations.

12.3. Housing and non-residential premises

The housing stock of the City of Ostrava was entrusted into administration of the individual City Districts. As of 31 December 2020 the City Districts administered a housing stock of 12,619 apartments in 988 residential buildings.

As of 31 December 2021, the City Authority and the individual municipal districts managed 12 635 apartments in 992 blocks – some municipally owned, others in private ownership (communities of owners), and others owned or part-owned by legal entities.

The largest housing stocks are administered by the City Districts of Ostrava-Jih (5,187 apartments), Mariánské Hory a Hulváky (1,936 apartments), Moravská Ostrava a Přívoz (1,566 apartments), Slezská Ostrava (1,171 apartments), Ostrava-Poruba (989 apartments) and Ostrava-Vítkovice (713 apartments).

Types of municipal apartments

Municipal apartments as at 31 December 2020	Number	%
	12,635	100%
<i>of which:</i>		
standard apartments	12,446	98.63%
reduced-quality apartments	189	1.50%
apartments in nursing home	950	7.53%
wheelchair-friendly apartments	111	0.88%

Source: OCA, Property Department (2022)

Housing development in Ostrava

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

In 2021 the City of Ostrava invested over 362 million CZK in the reconstruction of existing apartments and residential blocks as well as the construction of new residential developments.

City of Ostrava – new construction, reconstruction, other costs 2020	total implementation costs (CZK)	funding source (CZK)	
		City	Municipal districts
administration	89,861,506	2,050,000	87,811,506
costs of owners' associations	26,108,846	39,000	26,069,846
repairs	223,485,675	690,000	222,795,675
reconstruction, modernization, investment	361,816,124	77,968,195	283,847,929
total	701,272,152	80,747,195	620,524,957

Source: OCA, Property Department (2022)

Social housing

The City of Ostrava has been implementing social housing projects since 2016 as part of its housing policy (the Housing Concept) and its pilot implementation projects as well as the Social Housing in the City of Ostrava programme, funded via the Operational Programme (OP) Employment. The main focus of these projects is to create new social housing units, to support households in social housing via a network of social workers (a debt counsellor and a psychologist are also available), and to create conceptual and methodological documents via a system of expert platforms (working groups, round tables).

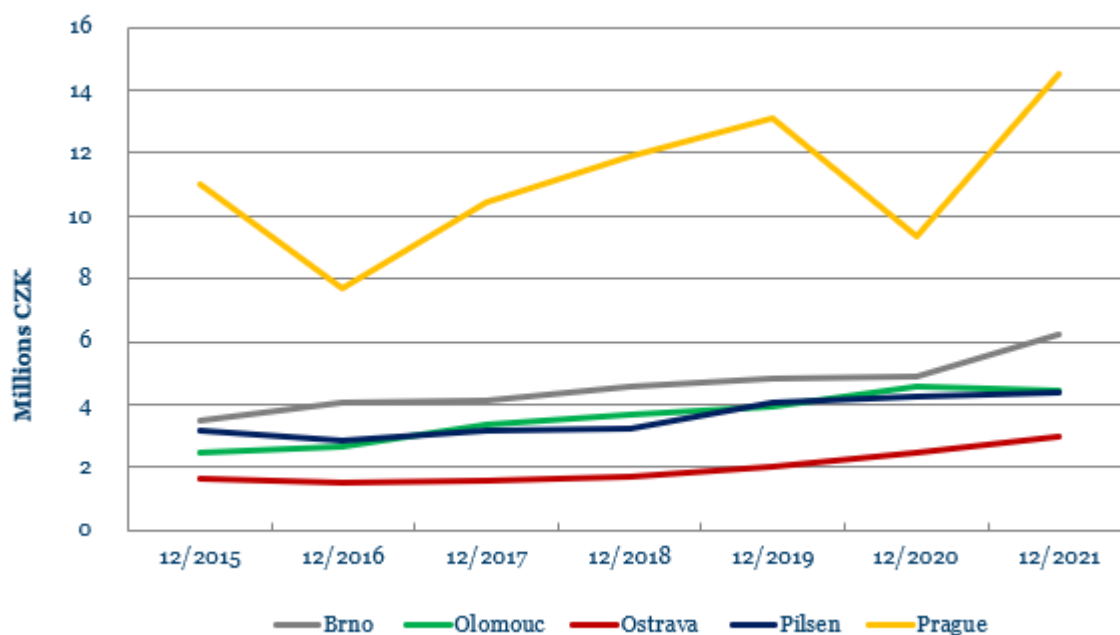
In 2021, the City (in conjunction with the municipal districts and the rental property company Heimstaden) provided an additional 35 social housing apartments (taking the total number to 168 social housing apartments and 4 crisis apartments). A social worker is in direct contact with each household living in these apartments, tailoring the provision of social counselling to the clients' individual needs. Thanks to this support, over 80% of these households are able to retain their apartments over the long term; this is a very high success rate. As part of a process of impact mapping, we have evaluated the effectiveness of our activities and found that households in social housing apartments had a stronger feeling of safety, security and stability due to their satisfaction with their new housing situation, as well as reporting improvements in their financial situation, health, family relationships and their children's performance at school. Social housing is viewed as a new start in life, and it can play an important role for jobseekers.

In 2021, the Social Housing Working Group drew up an Action Plan for 2022–2024, which was approved by the City Council. The plan specifies measures and activities in four priority areas: Preventing loss of housing, Social housing, Accessible housing, Working with data and communication. The plan also lays out a framework for the continuation of existing activities and the development of new projects for 2022 funding applications within the Operational Programme (OP) Employment.

Market-rate housing prices: comparison of Ostrava with selected large cities

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

city	12/2015	12/2016	12/2017	12/2018	12/2019	12/2020	12/2021
Brno	3,469,483	4,059,607	4,114,494	4,599,868	4,827,862	4,885,284	6,204,336
Olomouc	2,441,262	2,682,704	3,338,709	3,686,841	3,915,290	4,561,192	4,458,321
Ostrava	1,627,334	1,488,107	1,560,664	1,725,863	2,017,812	2,440,036	2,994,249
Pilsen	3,192,507	2,824,162	3,151,949	3,245,440	4,049,004	4,222,292	4,350,480
Prague	11,031,642	7,707,267	10,450,667	11,873,529	13,092,667	9,345,123	14,504,545



Source: www.realtycechy.cz, own processing

Rents in Ostrava

- the rent for a standard apartment ranges from CZK 80 to 250 per m²
- standard rent for a municipal apartment ranges from CZK 30 to 200 CZK per m²
- rent in reduced quality municipal apartments ranges from CZK 20 to 50 per m²
- the average rent of a municipal apartment was CZK 61.76/m² as of 31 December 2021;
- as of 31 December 2021, 1,942 of municipal apartments had the rent of up to CZK 50/m².

12.4. Culture

Ostrava attracts visitors for a variety of reasons, including a number of cultural events taking place throughout the year. Ostrava is also home to many cultural institutions, most of which have extra-regional reach. Among them are **the Moravian-Silesian National Theatre** with four artistic ensembles – opera, drama, ballet and operetta/musical, which perform in three permanent theatres – the Antonín Dvořák Theatre, the Jiří Myron Theatre, which includes Theatre 12. NDM Studio is the centre for theatre education and creative meetings for children and theatre supporters. A café called Municipal House and Bar was created in the Jiří Myron Theatre. The **Puppet Theatre** brings a varied repertoire of productions, satisfying the demands of a wide range of theatregoers – from the smallest children to their parents. The Puppet Theatre also holds Spectaculo Interesse, an international puppet festival held every odd year. The dramaturgy of the **Petr Bezruč Theatre** focuses especially on younger audiences and those who seek non-traditional adaptations and contemporary themes. **The Arena Chamber Theatre** is one of the smallest theatre scenes. In addition to its own productions, the theatre offers music programmes and discussion evenings. Since 2017, three more theatres opened – **the Odvaz Theatre** focusing on improvisation shows, **the Mír Theatre**, which does not have its own acting ensemble, and cooperates with various theatres, both from Ostrava and from abroad, and the **Studio G**, chambre theater engaging students and fresh graduates from theater schools with professional theater makers. The **White Theatre** is an independent artistic group composed solely of amateurs which specialises in paratheatrical experiments. In July and August, the Silesian Ostrava Castle hosts **Shakespeare Festival**, featuring the plays of the famous English playwright. Major theatre festivals include **OST-RA-VAR** (which showcases the work of Ostrava theatres to theatre critics, theatre professionals and drama students) and **Dream Factory Ostrava** (the largest theatre festival in North Moravia targeted at the general public).

Movie lovers can visit several cinemas, such as the Cinestar multiplex in the Futurum shopping centre, CINEMA CITY multiplex in the New Karolina shopping centre; more artistic audiences will enjoy the Minikino Cafe in the historical centre of the city or Etáž cinema-bar at Hlubina in Vítkovice. Other cinemas include: Luna, Vesmír, Art in the Ostrava Culture Centre, Hvězda in Vratimov, Panorama in Klimkovice or Kino Polanka in Polanka nad Odrou. Every year Ostrava also hosts film festivals such as the nationally renowned **One World** (which presents documentary films on human rights) and the **Ostrava Camera Eye** international festival of cinematography.

During the year, Ostrava hosts a number of musical events of various genres. **The Leoš Janáček International Music Festival**, which was created by joining Janáček's May with the Janáček Hukvaldy Festivals, offers a program for classical music lovers and events associated with it from the end of May to July. Another attraction for classical music lovers is **the St. Wenceslas Music Festival**, annual international classical music festival, and **the Ostrava Days**, a bi-annual festival focused on contemporary classical music. In the summer, there are several well-attended festivals such as the **Festival in the Streets**, **Beats for Love**, an electronic music festival, and the **Colours of Ostrava**, a multi-genre festival. The musical scene in Ostrava is complemented by the **Janáček Philharmonic Orchestra**, a leading Czech symphonic ensemble named after Leoš Janáček, a composer born in Hukvaldy. Ostrava can also boast a renowned music scene, with the **Parník club** (run by the City's Centre for Culture and Education), **Hudební Bazar Dock**, **BARRÁK Music Club** and others.

Numerous cultural events are also held by independent cultural centres such as Pant, Provoz, A Different Circus, MOVE Ostrava, Klub Fiducia and more. Many festivals are also organized by independent organizations; these include Folklore Without Borders, the Třebovice Park Festival, and FestLes. A wide range of cultural activities is complemented by many local galleries and museums with exhibitions of diverse areas of human life. The most prominent ones are the Ostrava Art Gallery, the Ostrava Museum, the Plato Gallery and the World of Technology in the Lower Vítkovice.

The importance of **Lower Vítkovice, a national cultural monument**, far exceeds the city, region and the Czech Republic. By reconstructing the original gas holder, the "Gong", a multifunctional congress centre with a capacity of 1,509 seats and its own gallery space was created (currently home to Milan Dobeš Museum). The reconstruction of the original historical energy distribution station (U6) gave rise to the Small World of Technology, an industrial museum with educative elements. In September 2014, the "Big World of Technology" was opened in a completely new building. On an area of 14,000 square meters, visitors can discover four worlds – Children's World, the World of Science and Discovery, the World of Civilization and the World of Nature. Since May 2015, Lower Vítkovice has had a new landmark – the Bolt Tower. Standing almost seventy-eight meters high, the glazed superstructure of the Blast Furnace No 1 serves as a lookout tower with multifunctional areas and a café. Other venues include studios for artists, a climbing wall, yoga studio, food studio or the crafts incubator Fajna dilna, etc. In September 2020, **a branch of the National Museum of Agriculture should also be opened here**. For more information see www.ostravainfo.cz.

12.5. Sport and recreation

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

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

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

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

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

attended by over 58,000 spectators. **The Continental Cup** was the sporting event of 2018, the largest athletic competition in the history of the Czech Republic. Major events in 2019 included the **World Para Ice Hockey Championships**, which went down in history for the highest ever attendance at one match. Other popular sporting events include the FIVB 4-star World Series J&T Banka **Ostrava Beach Open**, which takes place at the unique venue of Lower Vítkovice.

Ostrava generously supports the development of sports infrastructure. In 2018, the second part of the U Cementárny in-line complex was completed. Both areas now offer skaters 3 000 metres of tracks, including a special banked track. There are also new tennis courts, a skate park, a parkour park and a pumptrack. The most important sports investment in last years was the completion of the renovation of **the Bazaly area for the football academy**, which is used for talented players from all over the region. In 2020, **the multi-purpose sports hall in Krasné Pole** was completed. The sports hall has a wide range of uses for indoor sports.

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

12.6. Tourist attractions

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

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

Other tourist destinations include the **Ostrava Zoo** with more than 400 species of animals, the **Silesian Ostrava Castle**, which regularly attracts various cultural events, and the **Ostrava Museum** with the unique interior astronomic clock made by Jan Mašek in 1930s. Other sights

worth mentioning include the **Museum of Fire-Fighting**, the newly renovated **Cathedral of the Divine Saviour** (the second largest cathedral in Moravia and Silesia after the Velehrad basilica) and the **Ostrava Planetarium**.

For more tourist information, download mobile guides (from the Android Market and App Store) and see Ostrava's website or see the website www.ostrava.cz or www.ostravainfo.cz. When getting around the city, tourists can also use the network of branches of the Ostrava Information Service and a series of information leaflets which the city regularly publishes and updates.

13. Accommodation

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

Ostrava tourist region, 2020	Mass accommodation facilities	Rooms	Beds	Guests	Overnight stays	Average overnight stays (nights)
total	89	3,024	6,147	126,762	263,987	2.1
<i>of which:</i>						
Hotel, motel, hotel ****	10	859	1,648	49,300	96,673	2
Hotel, motel, hotel ***	26	754	1,493	45,069	79,686	1.8
Hotel, motel, hotel **	2	i.d.	c.i.	c.i.	c.i.	c.i.
Hotel, motel, hotel *	3	369	582	2,421	6,140	2.5
Guesthouse	26	223	496	8,810	19,649	2.2
Camp	1	c.i.	c.i.	c.i.	c.i.	c.i.
Tourist hostel	7	362	937	4,571	14,592	3.2
Other MAFs	13	357	820	6,416	21,680	3.4

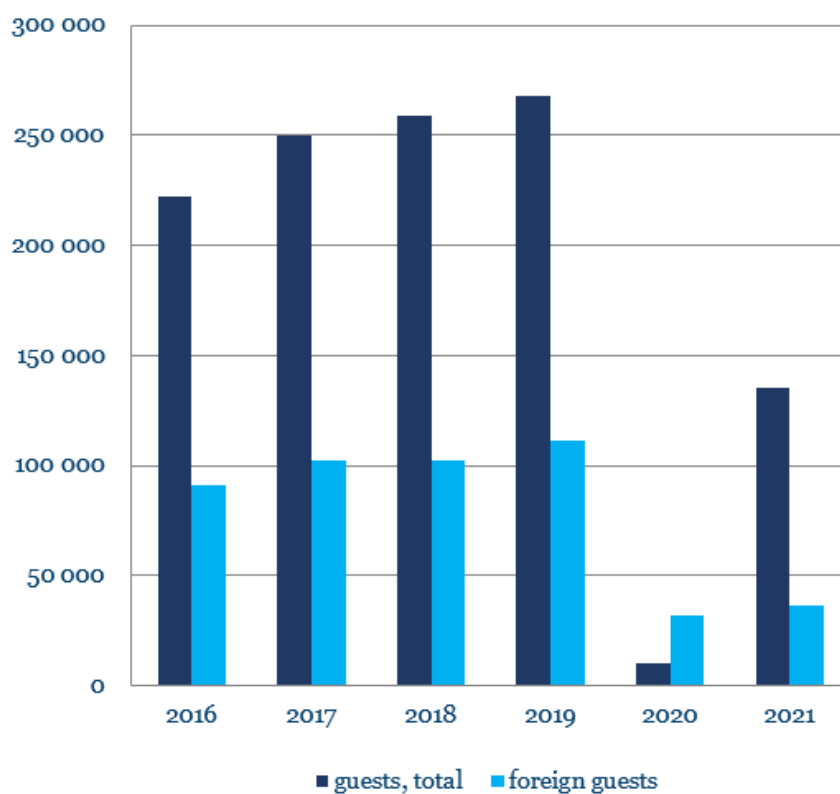
Note: Ostrava tourist region = Ostrava, Klimkovice, Vřesina, Dolní Lhota, Horní Lhota, Čavisov, Velká Polom
c.i.: confidential information

Source: CSO (2022)

Number of guests in collective accommodation establishments in Ostrava tourist region, 2016–2021

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
guests, total	222,507	250,137	258,809	267,734	105,570	135,239
<i>of which:</i>						
residents	131,060	147,593	156,573	156,060	73,668	99,067
foreign guests	91,447	102,544	102,236	111,674	31,902	36,172

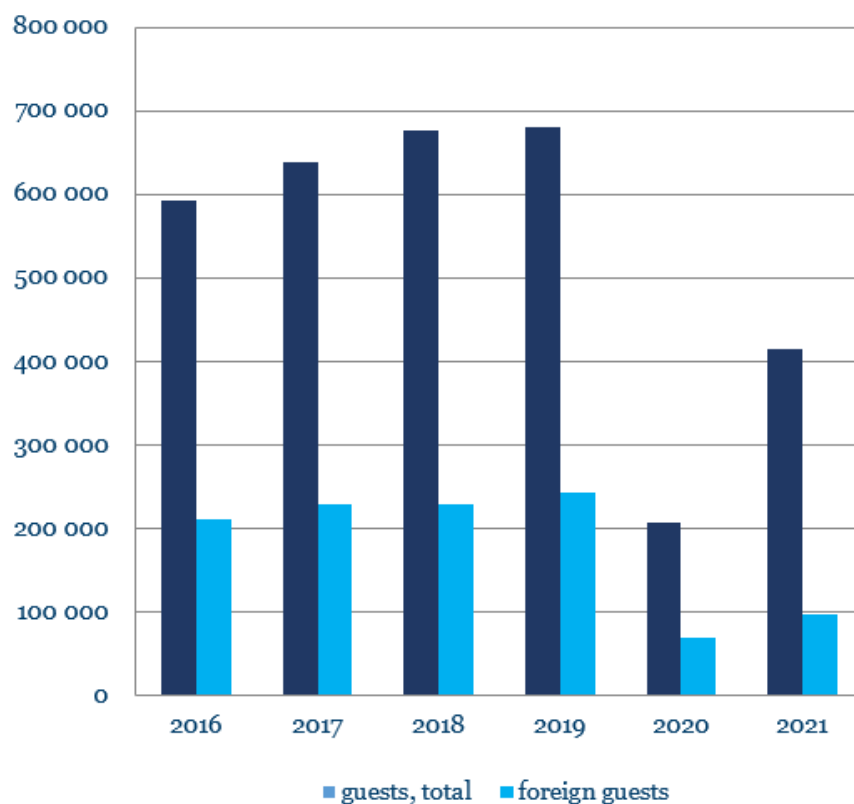
Source: CSO (2021)



Number of overnight stays in collective accommodation establishments in Ostrava tourist region, 2016–2021

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
overnight stays, total	592,177	639,272	675,392	679,957	207,523	414,744
<i>of which:</i>						
residents	380,482	410,482	445,516	436,588	137,298	316,677
foreign guests	211,695	228,790	229,876	243,369	70,225	98,067
average overnight stays (nights)	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.0	3.1
<i>of which:</i>						
residents	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.9	i
foreign guests	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	i

Source: CSO (2021)



Student residences and accommodation facilities of universities

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

13.1. Conference and exhibition spaces

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

Conference in accommodation facilities in MS Region

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
number of events	614	620	620	701	217	299
number of participants	78,601	79,509	68,980	73,850	19,845	24,744

Source: CSO (June 2021)

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
number of events	424	408	371	426	147	299
Share of Ostrava tourist region in MS Region, in %	69	66	60	61	68	56
number of participants	61,723	59,341	47,501	50,996	14,687	24,744
Share of Ostrava tourist region in MS Region, in %	79	75	69	69	74	61

Source: CSO (June 2021)

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

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

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

In accordance with the Act No. 128/2000 Sb. on Municipalities (on municipal constitution), as amended, Ostrava is a "statutory city" (*in Czech: statutární město, i.e. one with special self-governing privileges*). The territory of the City is divided into **23 city districts**. At the same time, the City is a municipality with extended competence. In terms of its size, the largest city district is Silesian Ostrava (4,174 ha) and the smallest city district is Pustkovec (108 ha). In terms of population as of 1 January 2020, the largest city district is Ostrava-Jih (population of 102,358), followed by Ostrava-Poruba (population of 63,614), Moravská Ostrava a Přívoz (population of 39,046). The internal administrative arrangement of the City is laid down in a generally binding decree No 14/2013, the Statute of the City of Ostrava, as amended.

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

14.1. City administration

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

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

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

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

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

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

City Police Force

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

14.2. Municipal District administration

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

14.3. City organizations

- Contributory organizations
- Commercial companies
- Public service organizations

List of Abbreviations

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

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