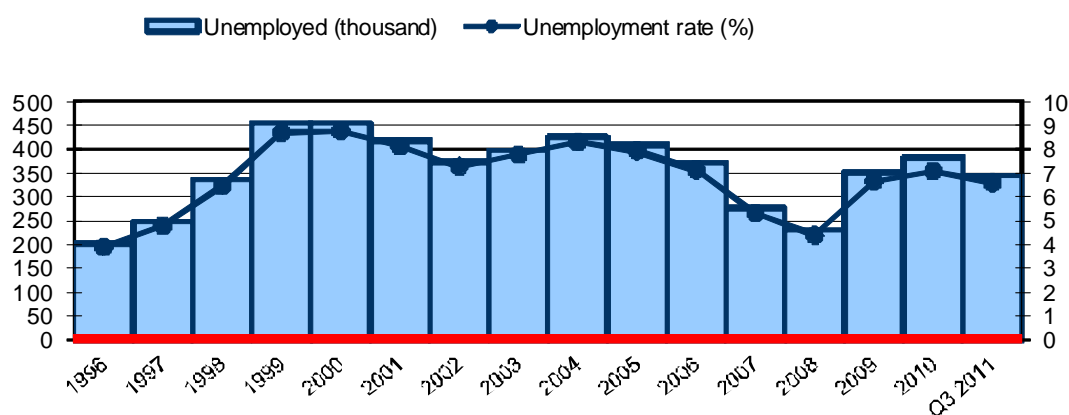


7. Labour Availability

LABOUR MARKET

The labour market in the Czech Republic is showing signs of a slowdown in the global crisis. Industry is still strongly export-oriented and this also affects the economic situation and development. On the other hand, the differences of the regions support a wide spectrum of industrial and economic sectors and the inhabitants are well informed thanks to support programmes for unoccupied professions. A global problem most apparent directly in the human resources sector is talent shortage. However, a recent research carried out by the Manpower Employment Agency shows that the situation in the Czech Republic is relatively favourable for employers – in comparison with other countries, with only 19% of employers finding it difficult to fill a vacancy. (Source: Manpower, Doing business 2011/2012)

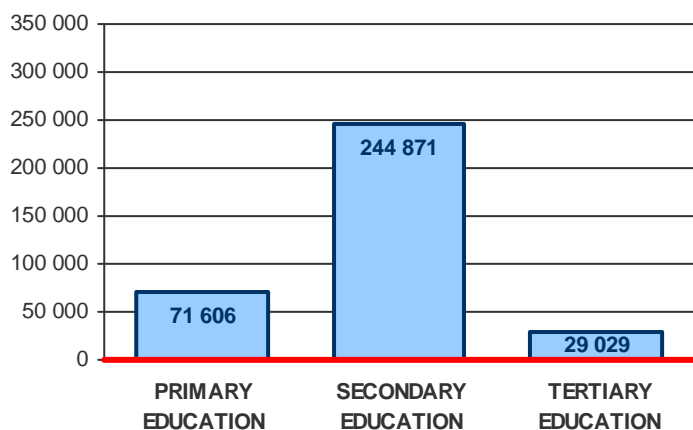
Number of unemployed and unemployment rate in the Czech Republic



Source: Czech Statistical Office, 2011

The Labour market in the Czech Republic, as well as the economy and industry, have a very regional character. The lowest unemployment rate, the highest number of job opportunities, and the highest average salaries are traditionally found in the capital of Prague and in the Central Bohemia Region. On the other hand, these rates are the worst in the Ústí nad Labem and Moravia-Silesia Regions. As regards industrial sectors, the Czech Republic has mainly traditional heavy industry and the car industry, but also rubber and power industries. Traditional fields are, for example, also glass-making and viticulture. Export is mainly to Germany, whose current situation due to the economic crisis and recession is also influencing the Czech industry and economy. (Source: Manpower, Doing business 2011/2012)

Number of unemployed in the Czech Republic (divided according to attained education – Q3 2011)



Source: Czech Statistical Office, 2012

Unemployment rate in regions of the Czech Republic (Q3 2011)

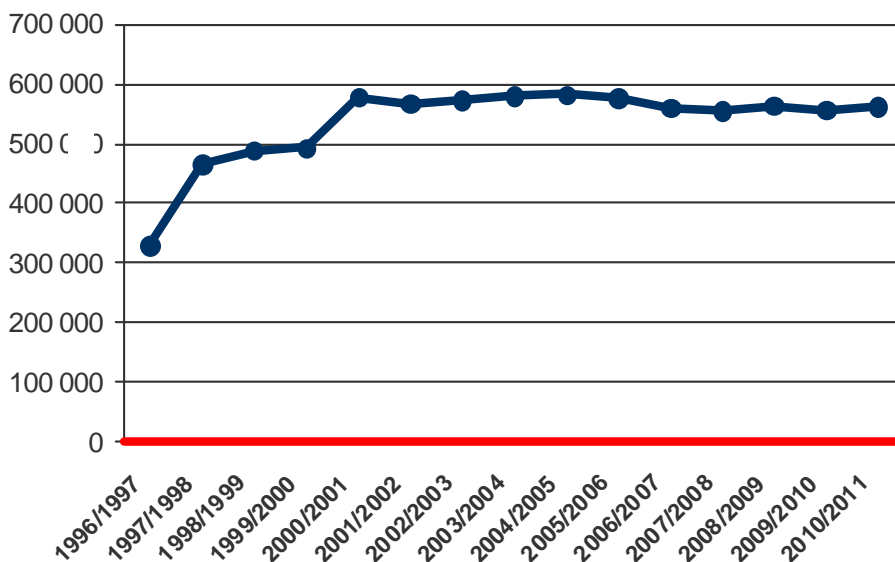
REGION	%
Prague	3.4
Central Bohemia	4.6
South Bohemia	5.0
Plzen	5.3
Karlovy Vary	8.9
Usti	9.4
Liberec	7.5
Hradec Kralove	8.2
Pardubice	5.0
Vysocina	6.2
South Moravia	7.8
Olomouc	7.2
Moravia-Silesia	6.7
Zlin	9.0

Source: Czech Statistical Office, 2012

HIGHLY SKILLED LABOUR FORCE

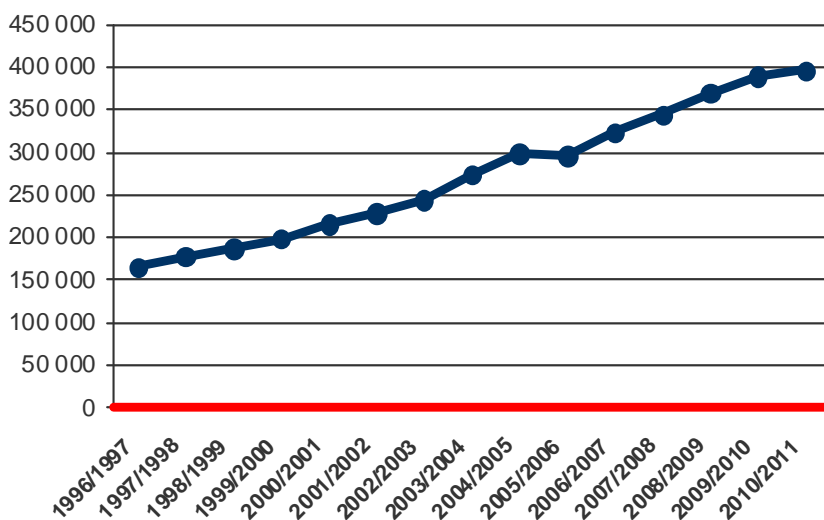
One of the main attractions of the Czech economy is its skilled and well-educated workers available at a fraction of the cost of those in western economies. According to the OECD, the Czech Republic is among the countries with the highest percentage of science and engineering students (for more details, see the Fact Sheet on Technical Education). The number of university students increased from 118 000 in 1990/91 to 396 307 in 2010/2011, due not only to changes in the education system but also to a demographic bulge of 18-26-year-olds that represent a promising group of potential employees for foreign investors.

Secondary-school students



Source: Institute for Information in Education, 2012

University students



Source: Institute for Information in Education, 2012

FOREIGNERS

According to new figures released by the National Security Council of the Czech Republic, more than 406 211 foreigners legally came to live and work in the Czech Republic (as of November 2011). And the figures indicate that most foreigners coming to the Czech Republic are Slovaks, Ukrainians, Vietnamese, Poles and Russians. See the Fact Sheet on Relocating to the Czech Republic for details on visa and work permit regulations.