

# ECOS4IN SWOT ANALYSIS

## ÚSTÍ REGION, CZECH REPUBLIC

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Deliverable D.T2.2.1

Version 1  
04/2020

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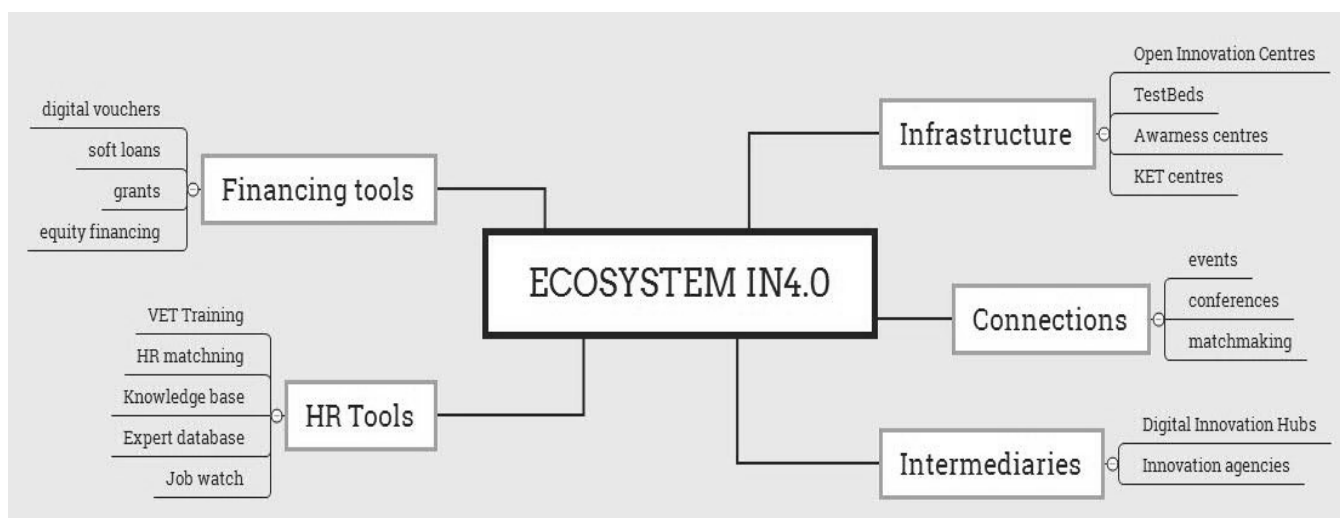
## 1. Reason

Each partner region will perform SWOT analysis, Deliverable T 2.2.1., delivery date 04/2020.

Analysis will provide more detailed information how the partner regions currently handle Industry 4.0 transformation.

## 2. SWOT Structure

There is first simple ecosystem model. Deeper description will be available soon.



Please prepare SWOT analysis for each mind map branches, see templates below.



## 3. Templates

### 3.1. Infrastructure

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Strong capacities and network to neighbouring regions / CIIRC Prague, Saxony/</p> <p>Several municipalities are active in preparation 5G networks for IoT infrastructure</p> <p>Active Innovation centre (ICUK)</p> <p>New equipment in “Youth technical clubs” network</p>	<p>No testbed direct in region</p> <p>Missing “awareness centres”</p> <p>Relatively weak research capacity in ICT (infrastructure)</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Founding new 3D Lab on Usti University</p> <p>KET centre in nanotechnology in preparation</p> <p>Infrastructure in chemistry sector with potential for test bed (Unipetrol and Chemical University)</p>	<p>Competition with other regions about national and European financial resources for investment.</p>

### 3.2. Connections - networks

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>System of events organized by ICUK</p> <p>Regional Innovation prize</p> <p>Active ecosystem stakeholders</p>	<p>Engaging of small companies from low tech industries in digitalization</p> <p>Visible “flag „conference or event</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Cooperation with Saxony and other interregional cooperation</p> <p>Demand from mid tech SME</p> <p>Cooperation with National Center Industry 4.0</p>	<p>Low cooperation culture in medium and low tech SME</p>

### 3.3. Intermediaries

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Regional Innovation centre is active in preparation DIH</p> <p>Cooperation with national SME agency Czechinvest</p> <p>Involvement of “Industry association”</p>	<p>Stronger coordination</p> <p>Stronger involvement of regional politicians and decision makers</p> <p>Visualisation of available Information.</p> <p>Nonexistence of clusters</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Better distribution of information to target groups</p> <p>Quadruple helix approach (consumers, trade unions)</p>	<p>Other priorities for regional politicians</p> <p>Distrust between companies (clustering)</p>



### 3.4. HR tools

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Flexible workforce</p> <p>School 4.0 system</p> <p>Network of “youth technical clubs”</p>	<p>Low activity in elementary schools</p> <p>Differentiation of Universities and Applied science Universities targets.</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Increasing of technical education on regional University (UJEP)</p> <p>Quality, not quantity approach</p> <p>Industrial tradition</p>	<p>Missing qualified people in region</p> <p>Image of VET</p>

### 3.5. Financial tools

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Regional innovation/digital vouchers</p> <p>Regional information system for national funding</p>	<p>Missing financial schemes for soft equity financing</p> <p>Bureaucratic and non-effective system for requalification and financing and social innovations</p> <p>Proof of concept financing scheme</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>National and European system of funding</p> <p>Business angels networks and equity capital attracting</p> <p>Region is transitive region (coalmine region), opportunity for funding in next EU period.</p>	<p>Too much bureaucracy in national funding</p> <p>Competition with other regions</p> <p>Competition with other topics (transport infrastructure, health system etc.)</p>