

Evaluation of FoF 2014-20 and MiE 2021-24

Partial results – data below are complete; further analysis covers only about half of FoF and MiE portfolios

	FoF 2014-20	MiE 2021-22
EU Funding	1,075 M€ (639 NMBP + 436 ICT)	340 M€ (indicative in WP 287 M€)
Topics	43 (33 NMBP + 10 ICT)	12
Projects	178 (106 NMBP + 72 ICT)	51
Participants	1585	590
Participations	2884	851
Participations / Project	16.20	16.75
EU Funding / Project	6.04	6.67
Industry / SME participation	50% / 30%	54% / 33%
Proposal success rate	13.1%	13.6% (higher in 2022)

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Some positive examples from FoF

- [OPTIMAI](#), topic FoF-11-2011 on zero-defect manufacturing
- [DIY4U](#), topic FoF-05-2019 on Open Innovation for Collaborative Production Engineering
- [SOFTMANBOT](#), topic DT-FOF-12-2019 on Handling systems for Flexible Materials
- [SHERLOCK](#), topic DT-FOF-02-2018 on Effective Industrial Human-Robot Collaboration
- [Fit4FoF](#), “Making our Workforce Fit for the Factory of the Future”
- [ConnectedFactories2](#), “Global leading smart manufacturing through digital platforms, cross cutting features and skilled workforce”

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Opportunities – General findings from evaluation of LEIT under H2020 (including FoF)

- LEIT programmes supported innovation in companies and de-risked R&I / up-scaling in enabling technologies
 - But mid-level TRL research for longer-term needs also needed
- Stakeholders have plans to capitalise on technologies developed
- SME participants in LEIT attracted EUR 9.36 billion of private funding from 2014 to 2022 – mostly from venture capital and private equity -> Leverage factor ~4
- Stakeholders appreciated creation of knowledge-sharing ecosystems and research-industry collaboration – enhanced by inclusion of stakeholders in the programming process
 - But stakeholder's perspective needs to be integrated within overall policy agendas
 - More coordination needed with other programmes, especially cohesion policy

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Some factors hindering success in FoF

- Exploitation activities started at too late a stage in the project
- Even with a functional prototype, the demonstration phase was neglected
- Some consortia were over-dependent on one partner
- No mechanism whereby projects can continue only after the successful completion of a milestone (especially for higher TRLs), as used by EIT Manufacturing
- Not enough emphasis on business case and exploitation strategy
- Some projects on business models did not include appropriate industrial partners

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MiE Specific Objectives	MiE topics 2021-24
1: Efficient, responsive, and smart factories and supply chains	2021-TT-01-02, -01, -03, -07, -08 2022-TT-01-01, -02, -03, -04, -06, -07 2023-TT-01-02 2024-TT-01-01
2: Circular products and Climate-neutral manufacturing	2021-TT-01-05, -03, -07, -08 2022-TT-01-07 2023-TT-01-04 2024-TT-01-05
3: New integrated business, product-service and production approaches new use models	2023-TT-01-07, -08 2024-TT-01-03
4: Human-centred and human-driven manufacturing innovation	2022-TT-01-01, -06 2023-HUMAN-01-53

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Some portfolios arising from 2021-22 topics of MiE

- Zero-defect Manufacturing (ZDM) (2021-TT-01-02, 6 projects)
- Manufacturing with Bio-based materials (2021-TT-01-05, 6 projects)
- Reconfigurable production (2022-TT-01-01, 3 projects)
- Complex functional surfaces (2022-TT-01-02, 5 projects)
- Distributed control and modular manufacturing (2022-TT-01-03, 4 projects)
- Intelligent work piece handling (robotics) (2022-TT-01-04, 4 projects)
 - covers human-centricity, circularity; international cooperation with JP, KR, TW