

ICT in the FoF Contractual PPP

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ICT in FoF and the EU "digitisation of industry strategy"

- Role of Contractual PPPs
- ICT in FoF: Objectives and approach
- What have we done so far?
- Looking ahead



Manufacturing in Europe

- How important is manufacturing?
- Manufacturing an essential part of the economy in Europe:
 - 20 % Direct jobs
 - 67 % Exports
 - 65 % Business R&D Expenditure
 - Manufacturing in Europe remains diverse
 - 15 % of GDP \rightarrow 20% (EU goal)



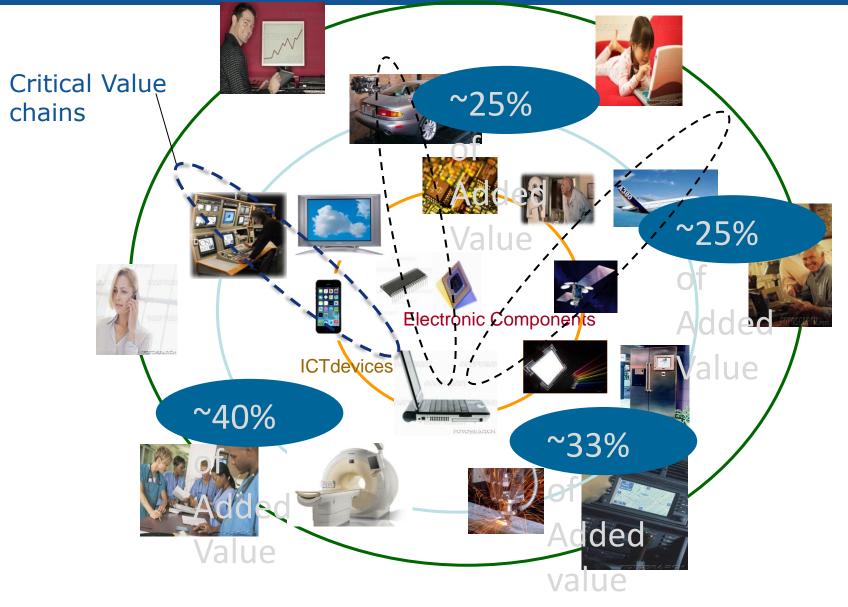
- Importance of manufacturing recognised now by MSS
-but also by Europe's competitors
- Need to acelerate the development of more competitive & sustainable industry



- "Digital inside": Innovations in all types of products
 - Smart connected objects (or IoT) powered by e.g.
 - Sensors, wearables, embedded software, Connectivity, Big data, Cloud ...
 - Large opportunities in all sectors (Non-tech, high-tech, SMEs, etc)
- Digital transformations of processes
 - From logistics and product design to shop floor automations and CRM
 - Increasing resource efficiency, productivity, ...
 - Built on IoT, digital design, robotics, laser technologies, big data,...
- Radical/disruptive changes in business models
 - Blurring the boundaries (products-services), reshuffling value chains
 - XaaS, 3D Printing & customisation, CRMs, maintenance, A Value services
 - Built on real time information, data analytics, etc..



The 'digital inside' value chain



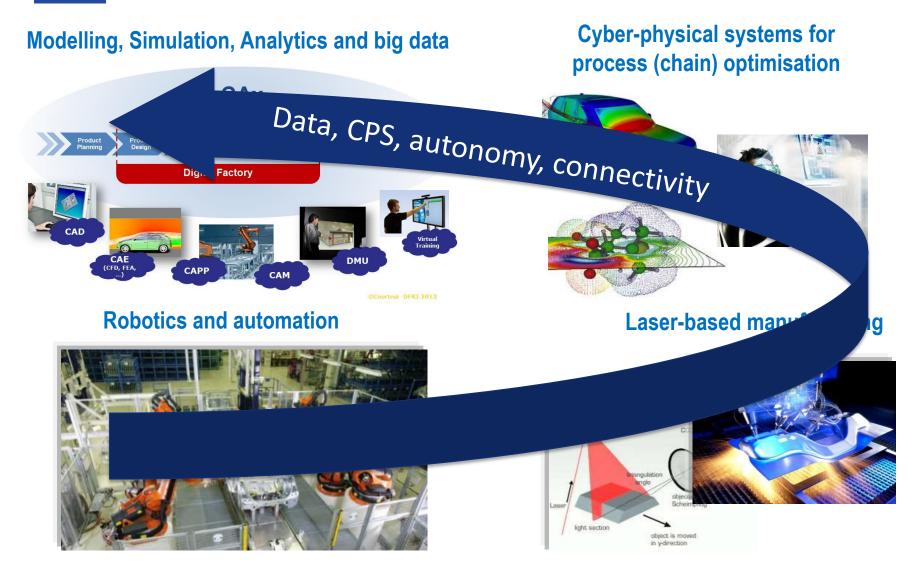


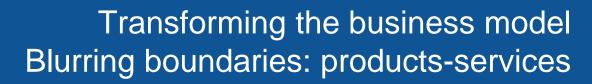
	R&D spending B€	% on ICT
Aerospace and defence	150	37
Automotive	700	38
Electrical equipment	160	75
Healthcare equipment/services	65	55
Industrial manufacturing	240	55



Digital process innovation in manufacturing

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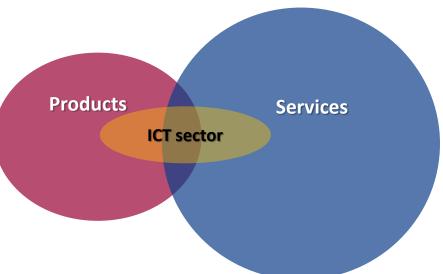




Trends in business models

- "Reintegration" across the value chain
- XaaS, Expansion to services
- Expansion to "systems of systems"
- "Sharing" economy
- Des-intermediation

Blurring of boundaries in value creation



<u>Technology</u>

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- Sensors, µcontrollers, low power µprocessors, µactuators, MEMS,..
- Embedded Operating systems, embedded applications software, control software
- Networking (local, Internet,..)
- Applications on the Cloud (Data analytics, CRM on Clouds, Maintenance software,..)



- European Commission
 - Main converging innovation tracks
 - Big Data and Cloud
 - Cyber Physical Systems, Smart connected objects and IoT
 - Hyper connectivity, BB and wireless
 - Robotics, Autonomous systems and automation
 - Laser based manufacturing, additive manuf. (3D printing)
 - Areas of business opportunities
 - High growth "Smart X" and IoT markets
 - smart homes, smart cities, wearables, health, energy, etc..
 - High growth of vertical markets!!
 - Automotive, energy, security, etc.
 - Next digital champions may come from "non-digital" industries
 - And vice versa!!



- Strengths
 - Professional and vertical markets (products and services)
 - Components, software, systems (robotics, engineering), networking
 - World class R&D hubs
 - Good infrastructure
 - Size of EU market (~27% of world ICT market)
- Weaknesses
 - Consumer markets, Internet and web products and services
 - From components to applications, Data platforms' ownership
 - Structural weaknesses
 - <u>No DSM yet (substantial impact on attractiveness to investment including VCs,</u> BAs, etc..)
 - Lagging in investment in R&D



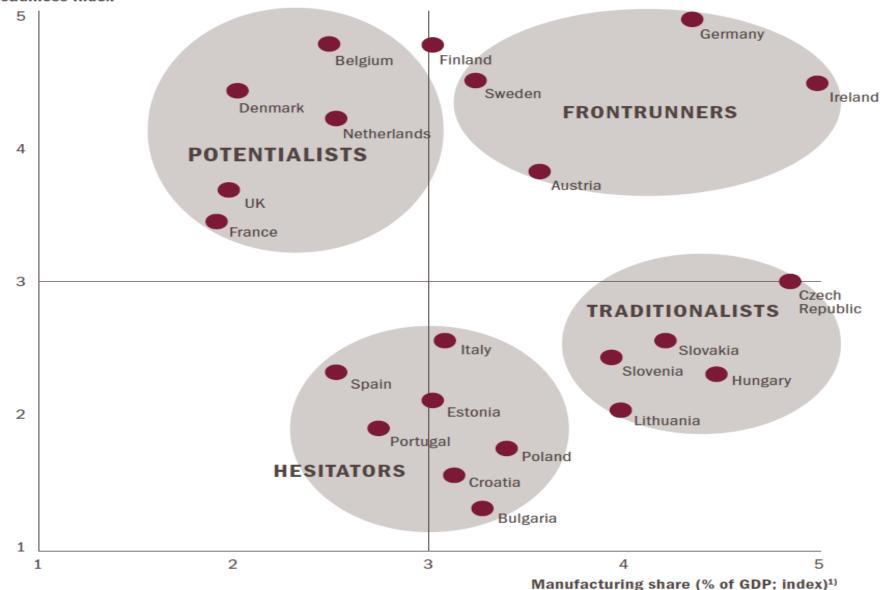
- Europe -- a world-leader in industrial robotics and industrial automation (30% world market share),
 - Undisputed leadership in machinery and automation equipment
- Europe a leading expertise in embedded digital systems, enterprise and design software (33% world market share)
 - CAD tools, safety critical software, low power computing, enterprise software
- Europe market leader in 3D- and laser-based manufacturing (25-40 % world market share).
- Industry landscape structured around a set of large enterprises
 - Wealth and growth driven by large number of SMEs hidden champions
 - regional concentration of actors along value chains



- Strong digitisation in high tech industries and in some MSs.
- But:
 - Slowness and disparities in adopting digital solutions across industries and regions
 - Mainly SMEs and non tech sectors lagging behind
 - Less than 2% of SMEs use advanced digital technologies
 - New competition from non-EU digital platform owners
 - E.g. OS, Web and Data platform owners
 - Lack of standards and interoperable solutions
 - Skills and re-skilling of work force
 - Legislative and regulatory gaps
 - Fragmentation of effort in Europe

Digitisation readiness: disparities in Europe

RB Industry 4.0 Readiness Index¹⁾²⁾





Speech of Commissioner Oettinger at Hannover Fair 14 April 2015

Objective: Making sure that any industry in Europe, wherever it is located, can make the best use of digital technologies while adapting our workforce to the change

- 1. Wide-spread adoption: access to technology and knowledge
- 2. Leadership in digital platforms for industry
- 3. Closing the digital skills gap
- 4. Smart regulation for smart industry

An EU wide strategy for digitisation can ensure "scale", mobilise actors with value chains spreading across Europe and support interoperability and standardisation.

http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_SPEECH-15-4772_en.htm



- European Commission
 - Wide-spread adoption and best use of digital technologies
 - In <u>all</u> industrial sectors
 - Focus on key digital technologies ("The musts")
 - Components, CPS and IoT, robotics, 3D printing, data analytics
- Leadership in digital platforms for industry
 - Platforms on which value is created
 - E.g. embedded OSs, Cloud platforms, data, security
 - Openness, Interoperability, security
- Filling the skills gap and preparing the workforce for change
 - Essential!
- Providing the best framework conditions
 - Regulation: DSM, Data protection, Liability, safety
 - Access to finance: EIB, EIF, etc..





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From the H2020 decision

- Horizon 2020 may be implemented through PPPs where all the partners concerned commit to support the development and implementation of R&I activities of strategic importance to the Union..
- Involvement of the Union may take one of the two forms:
 - Institutional e.g. using Art 187 of the treaty.... (JTIs)
 - Entering <u>a contractual arrangement between partners</u>
 - Objectives, Commitments of partners, KPIs, Outputs to be delivered, R&I activities that require support from H2020



- Basic principle of the cPPP
 - Private sector partners advise the Commission on R&I priorities of the Horizon 2020 work programmes
 - Implementation via 'normal' programme for R&I using H2020 Rules for Participation and with comitology
- Contractual arrangement includes:
 - Vision and Strategic Objectives,
 - commitments,
 - impacts,
 - Governance and opening
 - key performance indicators, monitoring of PPP performance
 - means for termination



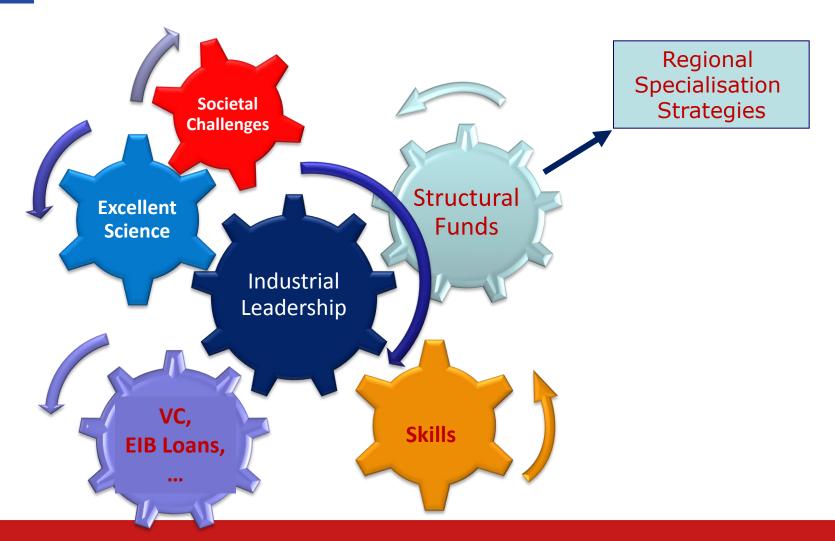
- WHAT DOES CHANGE?
 - Long-term commitment from Commission to support the field



- Long-term commitment by industry to invest, with a need to demonstrate its fulfilment (monitoring)
- Close interaction to reach agreement on content of calls. Greater focus on impact on growth and job creation
- Evidence based & monitoring of performance → KPIs & monitoring
- Large potential to leverage financing from other sources
 - such as structural funds, EIB



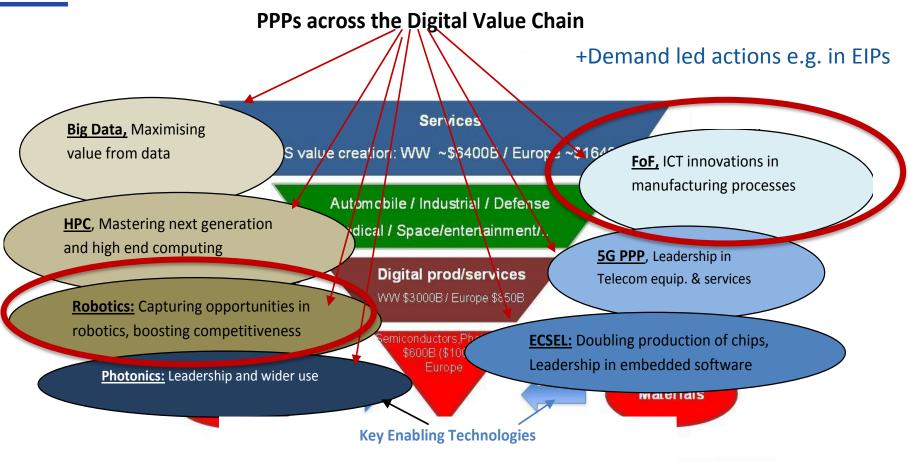
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to serve an industrial strategy for Europe

Partnerships covering the whole digital value chain

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Industry - academia- EC- Public sector

Co-engagement to support roadmaps to reinforce/build leadership

More than 23 B€ of investments: ~5 B€ from ICT in LEIT





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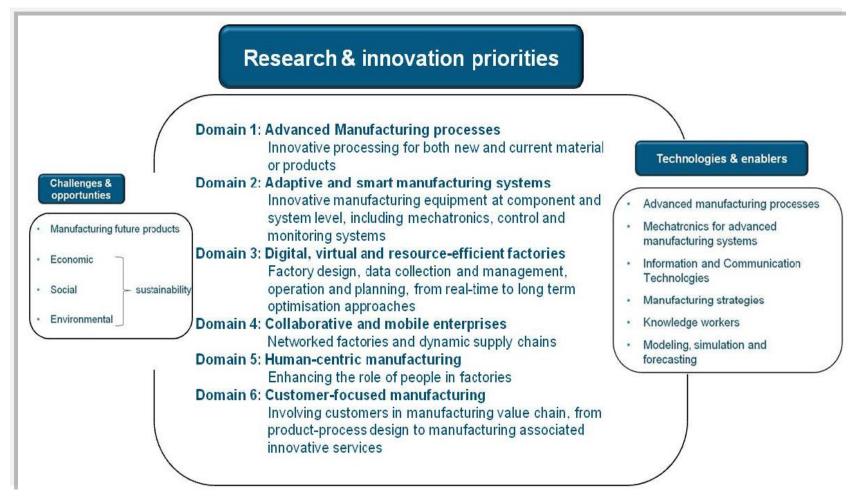
Factories of the Future PPP

- PPP supporting research & innovation in production technologies
 - Launched in 2009
 - 1,000+ organisations from across Europe
 - High involvement of SMEs: 200+ to date
 - Expanding increasing involvement from across all of Europe
- 180 Projects launched to address multiple challenges
 - Majority of projects feature demo activities
 - Success
 - New methods, technology break-through, spin-offs
- Continuation of partnership under Horizon 2020
- Formal agreement between EU & EFFRA =
 - €1.15 billion of EU funding
 - 450 M€ from ICT
 - > 3 B€ of industry commitment
- Strategic research roadmap: 'Factories of the Future 2020'





- Commission
 - ICT as an enabling technology
 - Expected main contributions to
 - Domains 1, 2,3,4,5,6





ICT in FoF: Objectives

- Bring the benefits of latest ICT to all industry in Europe Wider uptake of latest ICT
- Ensure a strong supply industry of ICT systems for manufacturing Essential to bring value across sectors
- Build a strong ICT industry for a strong economy in all sectors Essential strengths for innovative products development
- ICT in FoF: A key instrument supporting the EU digitisation of industry strategy





Contractual PPPs

□ FoF: Objectives and approach

What have we done so far?

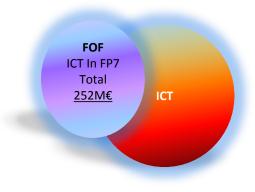
Looking ahead

ICT in the FoF PPP in FP7



□ 252 M€ funding ICT part of total FoF ~40%

- ~50 projects launched
- □ High industrial participation 33% large industries, 35% SMEs



- Focus: Smart, digital and virtual factory driving product and production innovation from design, development, production to end of life
- □ + Robotics + Photonics technologies in FP7 (> 400M€)



- Problem: Complex re-design and ramp-up cycles lead to delays in production
- Cause:



- CAD and production set up are not yet integrated
- Complex value chain and supplier network structure not fully integrated
- **Our contribution to a solution:** Strengthen the integration of the Airbus supplier network from ERP down to production and customization level

FoFdation

Integrate CAD and production

- Manufacturing "TO-GO"
- CNC machines understand CAD
- Win-Win
 - OEM can produce 'on the fly'
 - Supplier save time and resources
- Prototype successfully demonstrated

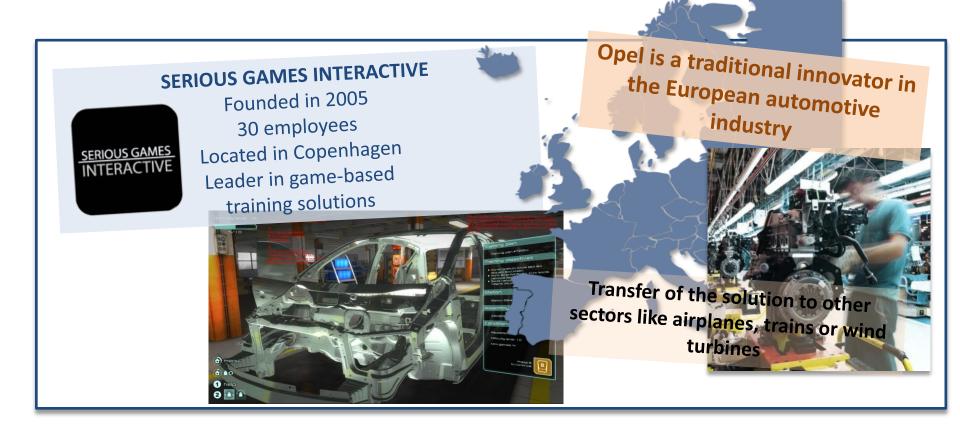
ARUM

Integrate supply chain actors

- A350 real use case:
 - First Full Digital PLM cycle
- Smart assembly station that triggers, monitors and schedules supply chain and assembly steps
- Concept phase



- **ICT Project VISTRA:**
- OEMs + HiTech SMEs = Back to business in Europe
- Gaming & training of production ramp-up in Automotive





Emphasis is on strengthening European SMEs adopting new concepts and business models based on servitisation.

Target areas :

- a) Highly flexible and near-autonomous robotics systems
- b) HPC Cloud-based modelling and simulation services
- c) Integration of Cyber-Physical-System modules in manufacturing processes and process chains
- d) Real time data analysis and data sharing via web and cloud infrastructures;

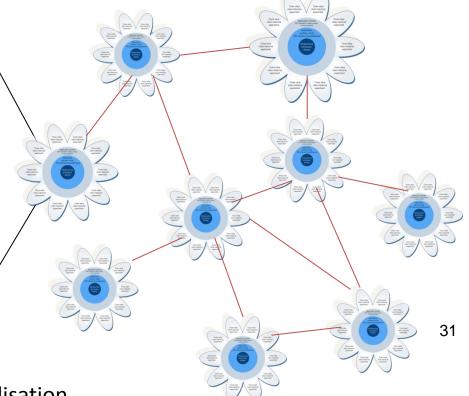
EU-wide networks of competence centres Acting as the heart of Digital Innovation Hubs

Regional Nodes/Projects

• Feasibility studies

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- Best practice experiments
- Local dissemination
- Skills development
- Infrastructure provisioning
- H2020 Funding augmented through
 - regional/structural funds, e.g. ESIF
- Focus on regional strengths/smart specialisation
- Flexibility/little synchronisation needs



+ access to finance for SMEs and Mid-Caps



4MS under the PPP Factories of the Future

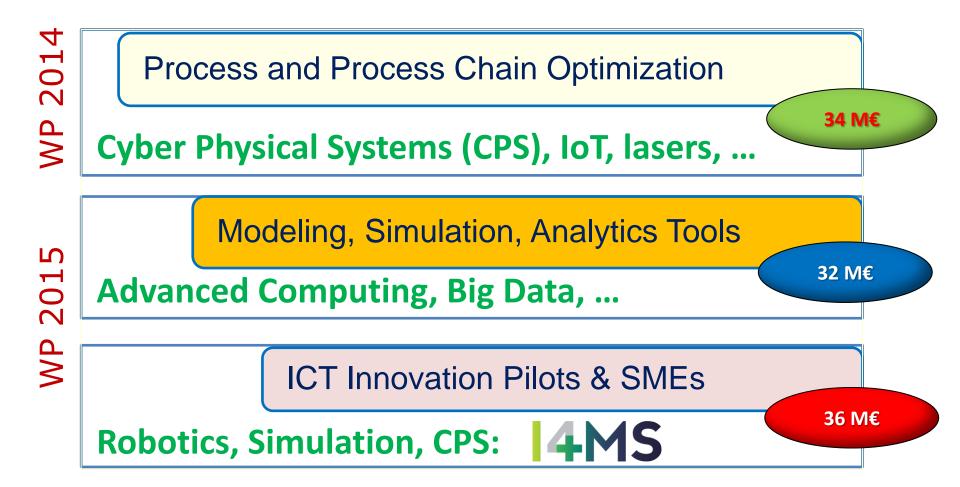
- ✓ About 111 M€ of EU funding
- ✓ 11 large projects
- ✓ 72 competence centres
- ✓ 220 experiments

Technology areas

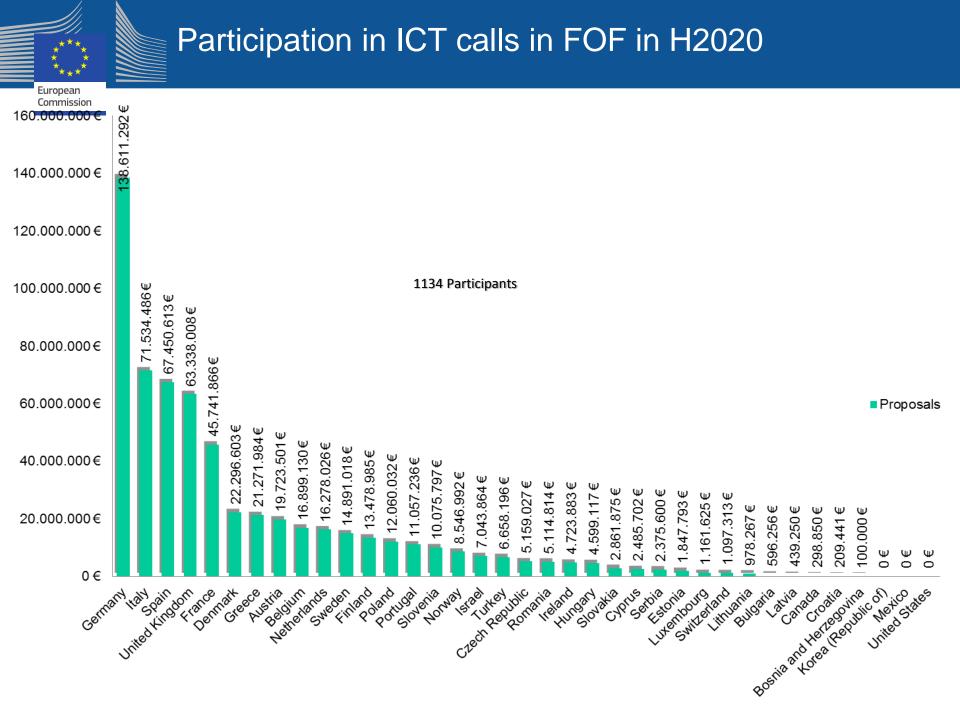
- HPC cloud-based modelling and simulation services
- Industrial robotics systems
- Laser-based manufacturing
- ✓ Smart sensors systems, CPS and IoT







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Contractual PPPs

FoF: Objectives and approach

□ What have we done so far?





Collaborative manufacturing and logistics

Real-time architectures, management of big data flows, connected objects & sensors, information sources within the factory & supply chain

Factory automation based on CPS and IoT

virtualisation of automation pyramid from sensors to enterprise-level, synchronization of digital & real world, self-adjustment of models, real-time co-simulation

I4MS: CPS, IoT, robotics, Simulation, Analytics, modelling tools

Networks of competence centres, uptake of technology, experiments and pilots

Laser based manufacturing

From "design to piece" – Excellence in laser-based additive industrial manufacturing 36/25

LEIT ICT Supporting Europe's Manufacturing industries



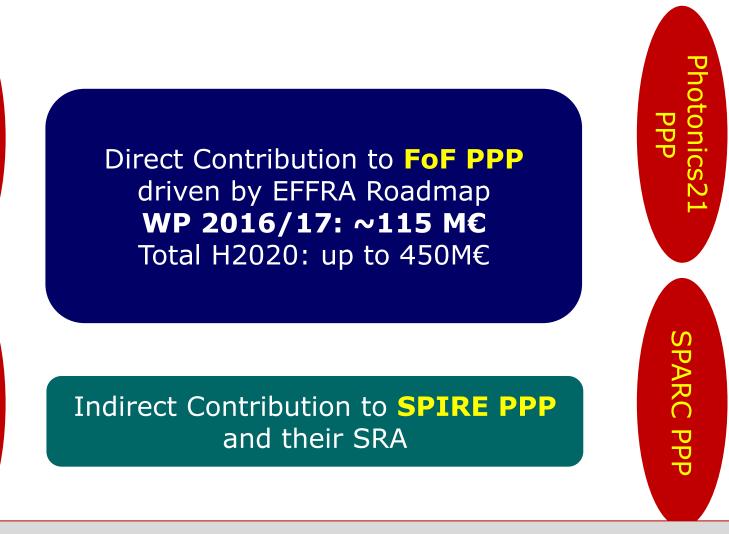
Jndertaku

rogramm

Work

ICT

ECSEL



All together more than 1 B€ of investment in H2020!

Concluding Remarks

Towards a digital industrial strategy for Europe

- Bold, agile, open and transparent
- Develop the strategy in partnership with PPPs: FoF, SPARC, ...

Cover full value and innovation chains

Special emphasis on innovative manufacturing SMEs – supply and demand side

Capitalize on the size of EU markets & diversity of strengths

Smart specialization, co-operation, ...

Align policies and resources

- EU, Member States, Regions
- Horizon 2020, ESIF, national and regional programmes







THANK YOU

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DG CONNECT (Communications Networks, Content and Technology): http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/connect/index_en.htm

Horizon 2020 on the web: http://ec.europa.eu/research/horizon2020/index_en.cfm

I4MS: i4ms.eu