

Commercial nanotechnology in Europe

Nanotechnology Industries Association (NIA)

Claire Skentelbery



Aim of today

- Picture of commercial development for nanotechnologies in UK and Europe
- Understanding commercial sector headwinds
- Public efforts to build a commercial environment
- Looking to the future the Brexit in the room



NIA: the voice of nanotechnology industries

NIA supports the development of nanotech innovations that improve the lives of consumers, preserve our environment and advance our world

- Support for development of a robust regulatory framework
- Business and scientific networking and promotion for Members
- Working with the EC to build the nanotechnology ecosystem

Brussels Head Office Team in Belgium, UK, France, Netherlands, Sweden/Portugal Skills in regulatory development, project delivery, advocacy and communications





The NIA community – a few examples

Large companies







Small/mid-size PNERGENICS companies







Research institutes





Specialist service providers







Associations & other

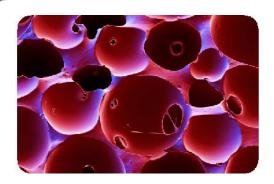


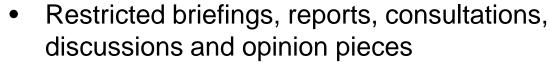






Regulatory support and advocacy





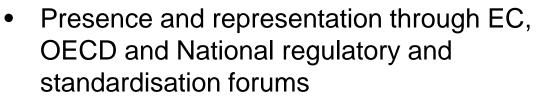
- National, European and global monitoring
- Member support for regulatory preparedness



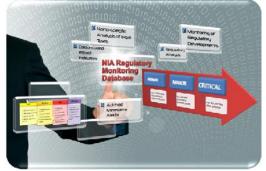
- Regulatory Monitoring Database tracks updates to nanotechnology regulations and policy worldwide
- Monthly Regulatory Digest













Funding, networking and promotion

Funding

Funding tracker Project development opportunities

Inclusion of Members in NIA projects



Collaboration

Cross sector -Automotive (EUCAR)

Global Regulatory Working Group

Nanotechnology Innovation Council

Promotion

Expert speakers

Case studies

Publications

Webinars

Conferences

LinkedIn

Public webinars



Building a nanotechnology ecosystem and community

- **Key EU projects** for critical mass and alignment in:
 - Ecotoxicology testing
 - Regulatory support
 - Industry-developed SOPs
 - Data generation and sharing
 - Fully validated reference materials
- Interactive relationship with European Commission
- Strong project community of industry, research and regulators
- Interface between research and industry



NanoReg²







Example NIA – FP7 and Horizon 2020 projects





Nanotechnology as an economic driver

- Key Enabling Technology
- Recognised as critical economic tool
- EIB survey demonstrated KETs companies grew
 12% compared with EU 28 at 0.3%
- Revenue per employee in SMEs same as large actors
- 2013 demand for 3.25 million technical professionals, 43% increase by 2025
- Germany and Italy lead KETs commercial activity, followed by Spain and France
- UK mid-level performance ahead of Belgium and Austria



Nanotechnology in business

- Cross sectoral enabling technology
- Common definition and regulations create the link
- Impossible task to quantify commercial development across all sectors
- Commercial development push and pull:
 - 'Pull' from demands for increased performance or reduced resource use
 - 'Push' from increased understanding and manipulation of novel materials
- Hugely diverse composition, from biological materials to high volume carbon black
- Incidental and intentional increase of commercial nanomaterials
- Secondary business levels



Commercial operation

- Many SMEs producing innovative particles or materials
- Primarily feeding into value chain of larger product producers e.g. quantum dots into screens, fuel additives into fuel
- Scale of production can suit SMEs as allows small production of specialist products that stretch a long way in a final product
- However this creates dependance on large partner clients and also investment in ISO and regulations to secure sale



Sectoral impact

In Industry – reduced resources, functionalised, higher performance

- Inks and coatings Lifespan, functionalised
- Agriculture Reduced inputs and sources
- Cosmetics Reduced resources, different behaviour
- Textiles Increased lifespan, functionalised
- Food Functional, reduced cost, extended lifespan
- Medicines/devices see Endomagnetics
- ICT/electronics Reduced size, increased performance
- Industrial processes efficiency, performance
- Energy Photovoltaics, energy management
- Chemicals everything!



With the opportunity comes the challenge

- Largest production is in the first generation nanomaterials
- New materials more complex & present greater challenges for assessment for safety and regulatory compliance
- Not just materials as product but as coatings
- Being introduced to more complex environments e.g. food
- Development of regulatory testing runs behind the materials innovation
- Development of definitions & regulations runs behind testing...
- Shift in resource allocation from R&D to regulatory compliance
- Reduces certainty = reduces investment
- Differing regulatory requirements across countries



Where is Europe innovating?

- Tricky question across all sectors and often not the USP, hard to track
- Focus on early stage industry where is the SME focus?
- SME Instrument has a dedicated nanotechnology funding call – funded stage 1 and 2 projects for 18 months over multiple deadlines
- Eurostars funding also an indicator of SME focus
- 30 SME instrument projects and 12 Eurostars projects in nano area



SME focus

- Diverse industry focus across Europe
- Countries active via projects: Germany, Spain, Italy, Finland, UK, Denmark, Poland, Israel
- Medical: Separation, sensors, anti-bacterial, carriers
- Measurement of nanoparticles: Across sectors
- Industrial processing: Production, materials, coatings
- Food: sensors, tracking, packaging no food content
- Environment: Monitoring, energy, clean up, nanomaterials from natural sources
- Nanoinks, lighting, batteries



Investment

- Different to sectors such as pharma
- More smaller companies generating sales and revenue rather than significant exit
- Privately owned, publicly quoted less M&A
- Company profile need beyond start up:
 - Post start up: Beyond R&D, with revenues but high risk
 - Quantum leap: Needs scale up investment for facilities
 - Well-established market actors with stable revenues
- Recognition that greater access to finance beyond public for scale up and expansion particularly for younger actors
- Guarantees from public funds supports private investment



Investment (2)

- Security from banking investments on buildings, land and order pipeline
- EIB's InnoFin offers increasing sources of finance beyond grants, including SME guarantee, investment into VC funds, midcap guarantee, growth finance, large projects
- European Investment Plan aims to support private investment
- European Fund for Strategic Investment to mobilise
 €315 bn of public/private investment
- Aim for EIB to fund all co.s from post-start up



For the UK....

- Don't get me started.....
- Advantages of traditionally industry-friendly ecosystem
- Brexit:
 - Reduced success to H2020 already being demonstrated
 - UK's low spend in G7 more exposed without H2020
 - Will not continue as non-EU member without FoM
 - Significant questions over REACH post-Brexit
 - Potential WTO tarifs and customs paperwork
 - Global access under which current agreements?
 - Reduced access to skills
- Footprint within EU is safest option to scale up as needed and retain access to financial tools/skills
- NIA sits within Brexit committees and will support members as much as possible, in UK and EU



Looking ahead for commercial development

- Definition and regulatory requirements are major factor in sector growth
- Nanotechnology young compared with sectors such as pharma – indicates supporting ecosystem still to come:
 - Regulatory landscape needs to settle
 - Commercial services for regulatory compliance CRO style and scale
 - Investment linked to certainty
- Significant potential for European-added value in niche lower volume production
- Consumer opinion no signs of GM crop repeat as hard to grasp as single issue or product caution always needed





Thank you

Claire Skentelbery

Director General claire.skentelbery@nanotechia.org

