

# **Comparative Statistics for the UK, European and US Biotechnology Sectors – Analysis Years 2003 & 2004**

**Presented to the DTI by Critical I Limited  
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# Introduction

The objective of the following analysis is to provide the DTI with a comparison of the UK biotechnology sector's standing relative to the USA and three of its key European competitors, as at the end of 2004. We have included comparative figures for 2003, where appropriate, that have been calculated using the same methodology.

The countries covered by this study are: the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Switzerland and the USA. The study focuses on Human Healthcare, Service Provider and Technology Service Provider companies in those countries (collectively referred to in these analyses as "the UK sector"). Companies operating in the Agbio, Environmental or Industrial Diagnostics sectors fell outside the scope of the study.

As with our previous studies, we restricted our analysis to those companies whose primary commercial activity fell within the definition of biotechnology agreed with the DTI. The sector and sub-sectoral definitions used in this study and an outline of the methodology used are shown in Appendix A. This definition specifically excludes some companies that alternative definitions of biotechnology or life sciences often encompass (particularly clinical research organisations, suppliers of biological reagents for research purposes, medical device companies, and those drug companies which use little biology). Our objective since producing our 2001 report has been to provide the DTI with directly comparable metrics, year on year. Consistent adherence to a transparent definition of the sector has been key to this, whether comparing nations or different time periods for a single nation or region.

In the interests of accuracy and completeness we have included in our analyses additional data that has become available since our 2003 report was published in April 2004. As a result certain metrics for 2003 differ from those reported last year.

These are high-level analyses drawn from a rich underlying data-set. That data-set is capable of yielding significantly more detailed analysis across a wide range of individual performance metrics and combinations thereof.

In 2004 the UK sector (of Human Healthcare, Service Providers and Technology Service Providers):

- Comprised 350 companies (2003: 383)
- Employed approximately 18,900 people (2003: 20,750)
- Had 195 new drugs in clinical development or awaiting approval (2003: 202)
- Generated over €3.76 billion of revenue (2003: €4.5 billion)
- Reported €770 million of new equity investment (2003: €540 million)
- Reported 148 collaboration or fee for service contracts, excluding software licensing deals
- Was involved in 28 merger and acquisition deals with other companies, with UK companies being the acquiror in 19 of them.

## The analyses

The analyses below are supplemented by individual Country data-sets in the second part of this report.

### Comparative sector profiles

**Chart A: Number of companies by country 2004 vs 2003**

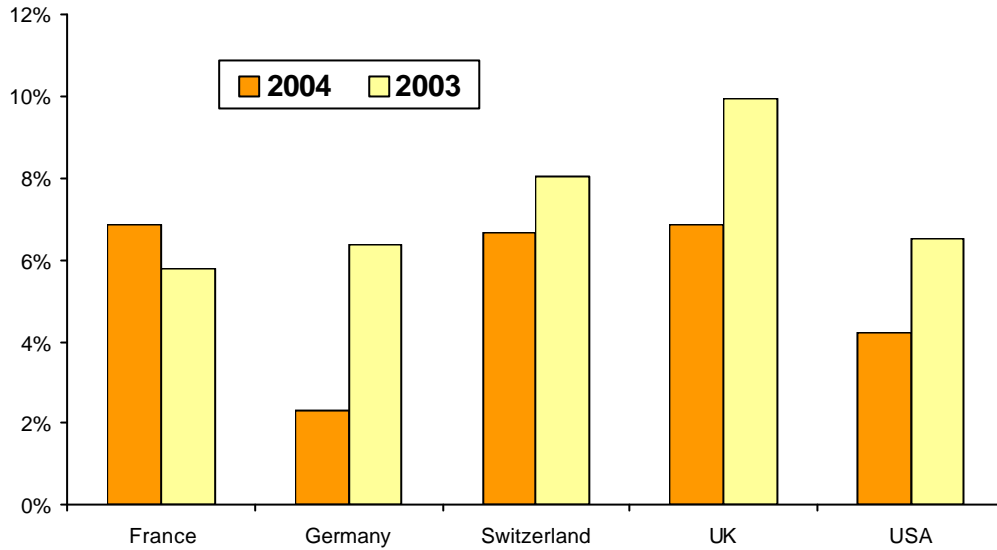
	2003	2004	% change
France	190	190	0%
Germany	456	432	-5%
Switzerland	87	90	3%
UK	382	350	-8%
USA	1793	1850	3%

**Chart B: Number of companies by Primary Activity Category 2004 vs 2003 - by country**

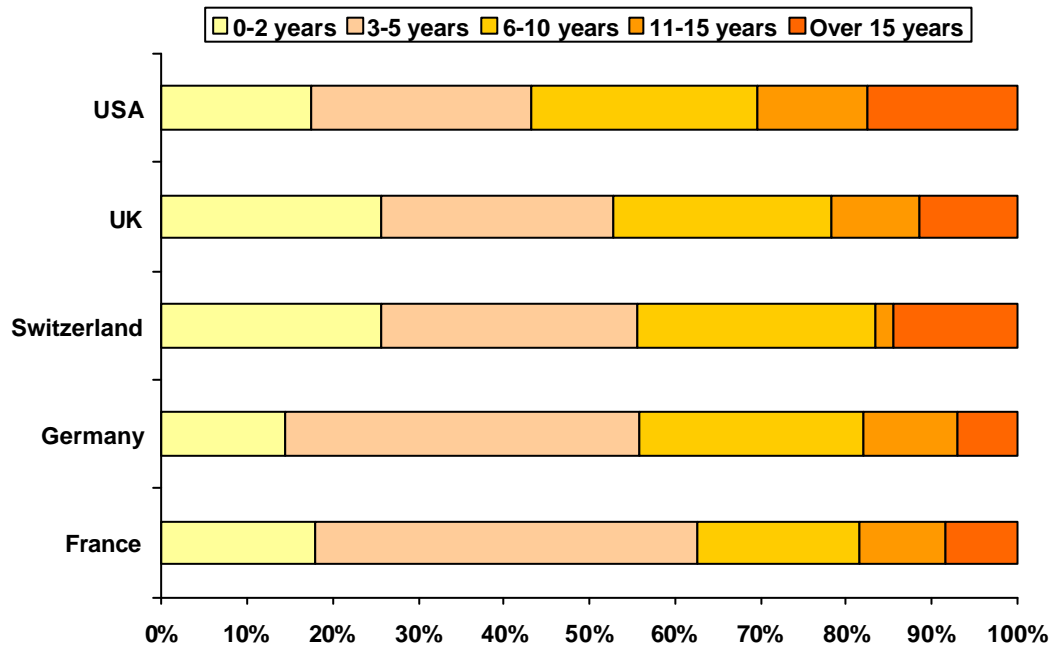
	Healthcare	Service Providers	Technology service providers	Total:
France - 2004	102	57	31	190
France - 2003	106	53	31	190
Germany - 2004	228	143	61	432
Germany - 2003	244	150	62	456
Switzerland - 2004	54	29	7	90
Switzerland - 2003	49	29	9	87
UK - 2004	234	84	32	350
UK - 2003	246	97	39	382
USA - 2004	1224	421	205	1850
USA - 2003	1170	422	201	1793
<b>Total 2004:</b>	<b>1842</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>2912</b>
<b>Total 2003:</b>	<b>1815</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>2908</b>

**Chart C: Rate of new company formation**

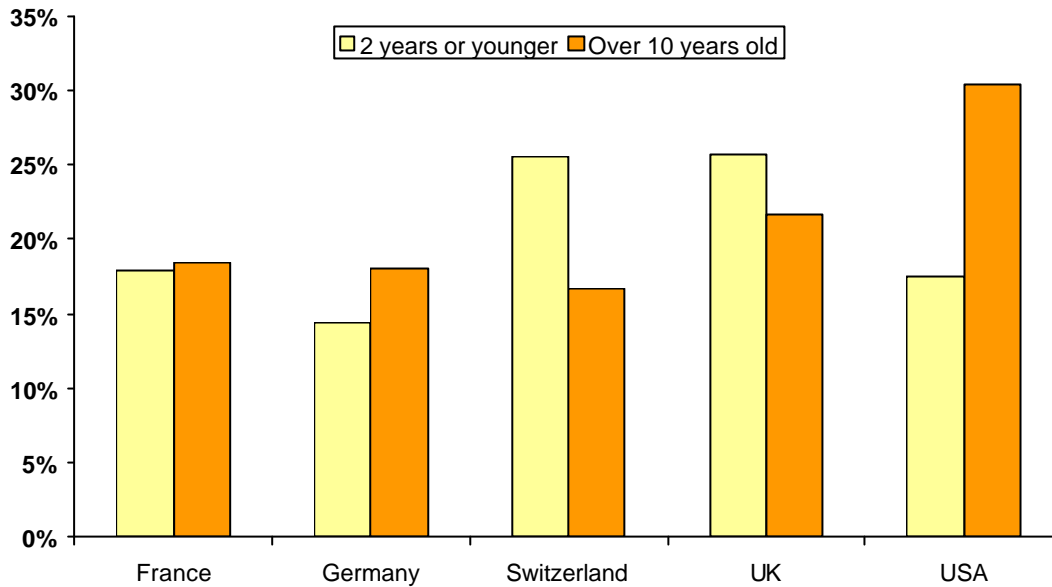
**Proportion of new companies formed in 2004 and 2003**



**Chart D: Age profile of companies by country – 2004**



**Chart E: National sector maturity - 2004**  
 (Number of companies as % of total number of companies)



**Table F: Estimated total number of Home employees (FTE) - 2003 vs 2004**

Country	Year	Number of Home employees (FTE)			
		Human healthcare	Service Providers	Technology Service Providers	Total
France	2003	6092	1721	583	8396
	2004	6087	1921	675	8683
	% change	0%	12%	16%	3%
Germany	2003	9870	3956	1618	15444
	2004	9023	3959	1298	14279
	% change	-9%	0%	-20%	-8%
Switzerland	2003	3872	1671	240	5783
	2004	4635	1720	192	6547
	% change	20%	3%	-20%	13%
UK	2003	13500	6397	855	20751
	2004	12078	6045	739	18862
	% change	-11%	-5%	-14%	-9%
USA -	2003	130255	27182	13221	170658
	2004	146374	24570	15934	186878
	% change	12%	-10%	21%	10%

## Commercial activity

Table G: Healthcare companies' estimated R&D spend 2004 (€m) - by sub-sector

	Bio-materials	Drug delivery	Drug discovery	Gene therapy	Genomics	Diagnostics	Vaccines	Total
France	14	86	276	21	2	144	15	558
Germany	37	226	769	53	4	81	25	1194
Switzerland	22	4	864	2	0	4	14	911
UK	41	84	997	30	0	42	76	1270
USA	264	1166	16302	430	83	1041	590	19876

Table H: Healthcare companies' estimated R&D spend 2003 vs 2004 (€m) - by country

	2003	2004	% change
France	466	558	20%
Germany	1133	1194	5%
Switzerland	651	911	40%
UK	1555	1270	-18%
USA	17390	19876	14%

Table I: Estimated revenues by sector 2003 vs 2004 (€m) - by country

Country	Year	Estimated revenues			
		Human healthcare	Service Providers	Technology Service Providers	Total
France	2003	1472	297	33	1802
	2004	1744	336	51	2131
	% change	18%	13%	55%	18%
Germany	2003	1989	646	124	2759
	2004	1998	533	133	2664
	% change	0%	-17%	8%	-3%
Switzerland	2003	1700	186	23	1909
	2004	2503	192	29	2724
	% change	47%	3%	24%	43%
UK	2003	3626	812	62	4500
	2004	3032	666	62	3760
	% change	-16%	-18%	1%	-16%
USA -	2003	30058	6718	1503	38279
	2004	34086	5101	2352	41539
	% change	13%	-24%	57%	9%

**Table J: Total reported equity raised by country - 2004 (€m)**

	Venture capital	Institutional (private placement)	Public equity	Other	Total Equity	% of 2004 total	% change 2004:2003
France	195	19	0	13	<b>227</b>	2%	36%
Germany	223	37	120	0	<b>380</b>	3%	64%
Switzerland	127	0	133	2	<b>262</b>	2%	496%
UK	290	249	146	84	<b>769</b>	7%	43%
USA	2437	1734	5224	178	<b>9575</b>	85%	29%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3272</b>	<b>2039</b>	<b>5623</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>11212</b>		34%

## UK sector – some further analyses

Table K: UK sector: Company cessations of activity – 2004

	Human healthcare	Service Providers	Technology Service Providers	Total
# ceased to trade as an independent entity post-merger or acquisition	4	3	2	9
# in receivership	1	1	0	2
# liquidations	10	2	0	12
# ceased to trade	21	1	2	24
# dormant	13	1	2	16
<b>Total companies who ceased to be active:</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>63</b>

Table L: UK companies - 2004 Acquisitions activity

Total number deals involving UK companies	In which:						Note	
	UK Bio acquires other UK entity	UK Bio acquires UK Bio	UK Bio acquires Overseas entity	UK Bio acquired by Overseas entity	Of which acquiror was:			
					US Co	European Co	RoW Co	
28	3	6	10	9				(1)
					4	3	2	(2)

1) Made up of UK Bios acquiring 5 US companies, 2 European and 2 RoW companies

2) Made up of foreign acquisitions of 6 UK Healthcare companies, 2 Service providers and 1 Technology Service Provider company.

**Table M: UK companies - 2004 collaborations activity**

Total number deals involving UK companies	Of which the following number involved:							Note
	Other UK Bio	Overseas Bio	UK non-Bio	Overseas non-Bio	Of which the following number involved:			
US Co					European Co	RoW Co		
120	15							(1)
		21			16	5	0	
			20					
				64	24	20	22	

1) Of which: 5 were Healthcare:Healthcare deals; 3 were Healthcare:Service provider; 2 were Healthcare:TSP; 2 were Service Provider:Service Provider; 2 were Service Provider:Technology Service Provider and 1 was Service Provider:Technology Service Provider.

**Table N: UK companies - 2004 fee for service contracts activity**

Total number deals involving UK companies	Of which the following number involved:						
	Other UK Bio	Overseas Bio	UK non-Bio	Overseas non-Bio	Of which the following number involved:		
US Co					European Co	RoW Co	
28	6						
		6			1	5	
			7				
				9	4	3	2

**Table O: UK Healthcare companies - 2004 Product pipeline**

<b>2004 - # of products by stage of development</b>	<b>Drug discovery</b>	<b>Gene therapy</b>	<b>Genomics</b>	<b>Vaccines</b>	<b>Total</b>
- Pre-clinical	61	9	0	11	<b>81</b>
- Phase I trial	73	0	0	16	<b>89</b>
- Phase II trial	54	10	0	13	<b>77</b>
- Phase III trial	23	1	0	0	<b>24</b>
- Awaiting approval	3	0	0	2	<b>5</b>
- Approved/On market	127	1	0	17	<b>145</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>421</b>

Drug delivery pipelines have been omitted from this analysis as the application of a proprietary drug formulation to a third party's product candidate does not constitute a proprietary product belonging to the drug delivery company. There are, of course, cases where compounds are co-developed by a drug discovery and a drug delivery company and it can be argued that the latter should be able to lay claim to that product as being proprietary. For the sake of clarity, however, we have focused this analysis solely on proprietary compounds developed by discovery companies.

**Table P: UK Healthcare companies - 2003 Product pipeline**

<b>2003 - # of products by stage of development</b>	<b>Drug discovery</b>	<b>Gene therapy</b>	<b>Genomics</b>	<b>Vaccines</b>	<b>Total</b>
- Pre-clinical	<b>67</b>	7		<b>20</b>	<b>94</b>
- Phase I trial	56	2		18	<b>76</b>
- Phase II trial	57	10		7	<b>74</b>
- Phase III trial	26	1		4	<b>31</b>
- Awaiting approval	12	0		9	<b>21</b>
- Approved/On market	110	1		1	<b>112</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>408</b>

**Table Q: UK Healthcare companies - Value Added calculation 2004 (€m)**

	<b>Total # employees*</b>	<b>Mean P1 €K</b>	<b>Mean P2</b>	<b>Sector total P1</b>
Biomaterials	588	1.89	4%	1109
Drug delivery	923	-0.02	0%	-22
Drug discovery	9682	38.18	68%	369615
Genomics	0	N/A		N/A
Gene therapy	181	-116.58	-176%	-21139
Healthcare diagnostics	2381	15.77	53%	37552
Vaccines	1294	-3.28	-6%	-4241
<b>Total:</b>	<b>15050</b>	<b>24.75</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>372552</b>

\* worldwide employees

The Value Added in certain sub-sectors, and thus the sector overall, is arguably lower than one might have expected. At least part of the explanation is the impact of external equity investment which has the effect of allowing companies to operate at a loss.

Another contribution may come from the impact of the R&D Tax Credit scheme on biotech companies' reported employee costs. It is noticeable that a sizable proportion of R&D intensive biotech companies report low total employee costs given the scale of their operations, yet high R&D expenditure. Maximising the latter clearly has a direct cash-flow benefit in an R&D tax credit scheme environment. The corollary of this, however, is that their reported employee costs are reduced, thus reducing companies' apparent Value Added.

A further contribution may arise in those companies which pursue a virtual business model, under which they maintain a small central team and variously outsource their R&D and manufacturing activity in whole or in part to academic or other commercial bodies. They may later, in effect, outsource marketing of products to collaborative partners. Such companies have low overheads and many have yet to reach the revenue-generation stage; consequently their VA is likely to be low.

The underlying data for the Value Added calculations are provided in a separate document.

## Country Summary Data Tables

## UK Summary Data Set

Key Performance Indicator	Healthcare		Service providers		Technology Service		Sector overall	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
# of companies	234	246	84	97	32	39	350	382
Age of company (% of sector total):								
0-2 yrs	26%	31%	26%	26%	22%	41%	26%	31%
3-5 yrs	26%	25%	24%	28%	47%	44%	27%	28%
6-10 yrs	27%	23%	21%	18%	22%	8%	25%	20%
11-15 yrs	8%	7%	18%	18%	9%	8%	10%	10%
Over 15 yrs	13%	14%	11%	11%	0%	0%	11%	12%
Total # of FTE Employees	12078	13500	6045	6397	739	855	18863	20751
# of new companies formed during calendar year 2001	23	0	8	11	2	4	33	38
<b>Sector outputs:</b>								
Overall R&D spend M€	1270.3	1555.4	90.0	111.9	37.6	47.3	1397.8	1714.6
Overall revenues M€	3031.4	3625.8	666.0	811.9	62.5	61.8	3759.9	4499.6
<b>Sector productivity:</b>								
Average R&D spend per employee €K	105.2	115.2	14.9	17.5	50.9	55.3	74.1	82.6
Average revenues per employee €K	251.0	268.6	110.2	126.9	84.6	72.4	199.3	216.8
Healthcare product development pipeline (# of prods by stage of development):								
- Phase I trial	89	76						
- Phase II trial	77	74						
- Phase III trial	24	31						
- Awaiting approval	5	21						
- Approved	145	112						
<b>Funds raised - Total (M€)</b>	<b>699.7</b>	<b>488.6</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>769.1</b>	<b>539.5</b>
0-2 yrs	150.9	44.2	6.9	22.6	20.3	4.7	178.2	71.4
3-5 yrs	140.1	212.9	13.5	5.4	0.4	5.2	154.0	223.6
6-10 yrs	314.1	104.1	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.0	330.4	104.1
11-15 yrs	46.0	76.5	12.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	58.0	89.6
Over 15 yrs	48.6	50.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.6	50.9

## French Summary Dataset

Key Performance Indicator	Healthcare		Service providers		Technology Service		Sector overall	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
# of companies	102	106	57	53	31	31	190	190
Age of company (% of sector total):								
0-2 yrs	16%	25%	21%	25%	19%	42%	18%	28%
3-5 yrs	45%	42%	35%	28%	61%	48%	45%	39%
6-10 yrs	21%	16%	16%	19%	19%	10%	19%	16%
11-15 yrs	11%	8%	14%	11%	0%	0%	10%	8%
Over 15 yrs	8%	8%	14%	17%	0%	0%	8%	9%
Total # of FTE Employees	6087	6092	1921	1721	675	583	8683	8396
# of new companies formed during calendar year 2001	4	0	4	4	2	2	10	11
<b>Sector outputs:</b>								
Overall R&D spend M€	558.1	465.7	39.3	34.3	43.3	38.4	640.7	538.4
Overall revenues M€	1744.0	1472.1	336.4	297.1	50.7	32.7	2131.0	1801.8
<b>Sector productivity:</b>								
Average R&D spend per employee €K	91.7	76.4	20.5	19.9	64.1	66.0	73.8	64.1
Average revenues per employee €K	286.5	241.6	175.1	172.6	75.1	56.1	245.4	214.6
Healthcare product development pipeline (# of prods by stage of development):								
- Phase I trial	ND	ND						
- Phase II trial	ND	ND						
- Phase III trial	ND	ND						
- Awaiting approval	ND	ND						
- Approved	ND	ND						
<b>Funds raised - Total (M€)</b>	209.5	132.7	2.5	17.1	15.0	17.6	227.0	167.3
0-2 yrs	71.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.7	0.1
3-5 yrs	103.5	45.0	2.5	5.0	15.0	13.1	121.0	63.1
6-10 yrs	29.5	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	29.5	30.0
11-15 yrs	4.8	52.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	52.8
Over 15 yrs	0.0	9.3	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4





## USA Summary Data Set

Key Performance Indicator	Healthcare		Service providers		Technology Service		Sector overall	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
# of companies	1224	1170	421	422	205	201	1850	1793
Age of company (% of sector total):								
0-2 yrs	20%	24%	12%	16%	14%	23%	18%	22%
3-5 yrs	25%	24%	18%	20%	47%	46%	26%	26%
6-10 yrs	26%	24%	26%	24%	30%	23%	26%	24%
11-15 yrs	13%	13%	18%	15%	3%	2%	13%	12%
Over 15 yrs	16%	15%	27%	25%	6%	6%	17%	16%
Total # of FTE Employees	146374	130255	24570	27182	15934	13221	186878	170658
# of new companies formed during calendar year 2001	87	0	18	18	11	11	116	117
<b>Sector outputs:</b>								
Overall R&D spend M€	19876.4	17389.9	484.6	1382.9	1080.2	1008.6	21441.2	19781.4
Overall revenues M€	34085.8	30058.3	5100.6	6718.1	2352.4	1502.8	41538.8	38279.2
<b>Sector productivity:</b>								
Average R&D spend per employee €K	135.8	133.5	19.7	50.9	67.8	76.3	114.7	115.9
Average revenues per employee €K	232.9	230.8	207.6	247.2	147.6	113.7	222.3	224.3
Healthcare product development pipeline (# of prods by stage of development):								
- Phase I trial	ND	ND						
- Phase II trial	ND	ND						
- Phase III trial	ND	ND						
- Awaiting approval	ND	ND						
- Approved	ND	ND						
<b>Funds raised - Total (M€)</b>	<b>9159.5</b>	<b>7015.6</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>212.7</b>	<b>260.4</b>	<b>9455.1</b>	<b>7371.8</b>
0-2 yrs	787.6	656.4	45.3	4.7	7.6	33.3	840.5	694.4
3-5 yrs	1666.1	1239.0	0.1	21.0	69.7	48.0	1735.9	1308.1
6-10 yrs	2355.3	1964.2	24.5	28.8	98.3	98.0	2478.1	2091.0
11-15 yrs	1456.4	1511.0	13.2	25.3	32.5	77.7	1502.1	1614.0
Over 15 yrs	2894.1	1645.0	0.0	15.9	4.6	3.5	2898.7	1664.4

## Appendix B - Methodology

The same extrapolation methodology was used for this study as was used in our 2002 and 2003. Prior to analysis all financial metrics were converted to Euros using the exchange rates below.

Currency to Euro	Exchange rate (31/12/2003)	Exchange rate (31/12/2004)
GBP	1.417	1.416
Swiss Fr	0.641	0.647
US Dollar	0.794	0.7388

As noted in previous reports, the bedrock of our methodology lies in the consistent application of a definition of biotechnology that was agreed with the DTI at the outset of its commercial performance tracking initiative. Only companies whose primary commercial activity depends on the application of biological organisms, systems or processes, or on the provision of specialist services to facilitate the understanding thereof are included in the remit of this study.

Big pharma companies, other major corporates, and companies for whom biotechnology is an important but, nonetheless, minor part of their business are not included in this study. Dedicated biotechnology subsidiaries of major corporates are included, however. As a result, the study does not, and was not designed to reflect, the full scope and extent of biotechnology activity in the countries surveyed. This is particularly relevant in the Agbio and Environmental sectors where the number of pure play biotechnology companies is extremely limited, albeit that biotechnology-based techniques are both a widespread and increasingly vital part of their technology mix.

A rigorous application of this definition, likewise, means that many companies who might, and indeed, often do feature in reviews of the biotechnology industry have been excluded from this study. By the same token, companies such as Novo Nordisk have been included, notwithstanding their scale, because they do satisfy the definition above.

Companies analysed in this study were categorised according to their overall sector (eg Healthcare, Technology Service Provider) and according to their primary area of activity (eg Vaccines, Functional Genomics). The three overall sectors and the associated primary activities used for the purposes of our classification and analyses are shown in the following pages.

To further enhance the flexibility of the data and increase the accuracy and range of analyses, companies were split into five age bands, namely:

- 0-2 years
- 3-5 years
- 6-10 years
- 11-15 years
- Over 15 years

These age-bands were selected for two reasons. First, to ensure that companies for whom datapoints were not available were analysed on the basis of real metrics drawn from companies at a similar stage in their development cycle. Secondly, to build a composite picture of the sector based on an assessment of the dynamics and profile of clearly-defined market sub-segments. This approach resulted in analyses being generated from a universe of 70 sub-segments for each country covered in this analysis.

The same approach to data-gathering was adopted as in our previous studies. The resulting original data set was then used to generate a set of extrapolation multipliers from which to calculate proxy values for those companies in each subsector age group for whom original data was not available. Totals for each given metric covered in the study were then calculated by aggregating the original and proxy values for that metric for each sub-sector age group. Country subsector age group totals were then aggregated to build up composite metrics at sectoral and national sector level.

We re-ran the 2003 numbers as part of the extrapolation process for this report in order to reflect data that has become available since our last analyses published in April 2004.

We shall be happy to provide further details of the extrapolation methodology if required.

Value Added calculation methodology

We followed the same methodology for calculating VA, P1 and P2 values for individual companies as described in the DTI's 2005 Value Added Scoreboard, as shown below:

Value Added = Operating Profit + Employee Cost + Depreciation + Amortization

P1= Labour Productivity (Value Added / # of Employees)

P2= Wealth creation efficiency (Value Added / (Employee costs + Depreciation))

In order to calculate the Value-Added of each sector we aggregated the Value Added by each of its component sub-sectors.

Sub-sector Value Added was arrived at by calculating the mean P1 in each sub-sectors and then multiplying that number by the estimated total number of employees (calculated by the extrapolation process described above) in that sub-sector. Where companies report on a consolidated, group-wide basis and provide no breakdown of either sales or employment on a regional basis we calculated VA by using the group-wide sales and employment metrics. The VA per employee for groups such as Acambis whose operations are primarily based overseas is, therefore, a VA per worldwide employee, rather than for those based in the UK.

The P1 value for each sub-sector is the sub-sector VA divided by the estimated total number of employees in that sub-sector.

## Sector and sub-sector definitions

As in previous years, the following definitions were used in this study:

<p><b>Human healthcare</b> - Application of molecular and cellular biology to the development of medical devices and biopharmaceuticals and to methods of improving their efficiency and effectiveness. Excludes diagnostics and clinical research organisations.</p>	<p><b>Biomaterials</b></p>	<p>Development of non-drug materials that can be used to treat, enhance, or replace a tissue, organ or function in the body. Technologies include tissue engineering, artificial organs, bioceramics, medical devices and implantable drug delivery systems</p>
	<p><b>Drug delivery</b></p>	<p>Application of biochemical engineering to most efficiently and safely deliver an active pharmaceutical agent to the target site where it can effectively exert the desired therapeutic action</p>
	<p><b>Drug discovery</b></p>	<p>Application of molecular and cellular biology to the development of biopharmaceuticals</p>
	<p><b>Genomics</b></p>	<p>Application of biological techniques to the study of genomes, including gene sequencing and gene function, with the aim of linking gene to disease and developing highly targeted and specific therapeutics</p>
	<p><b>Gene therapy</b></p>	<p>Research into treating, curing or ultimately preventing disease by changing the expression of individuals genes</p>
	<p><b>Healthcare diagnostics</b></p>	<p>Development of products for detecting and diagnosing medical conditions. Technologies include immunoassays, monoclonal/polyclonal antibodies, and DNA based diagnostics</p>
	<p><b>Vaccines</b></p>	<p>Use of biological techniques to develop a preparation of dead or weakened pathogens or derived antigenic determinants that is used</p>
<p><b>Service providers</b> - companies providing essential biologically-based services to companies both within and without the biotechnology sector.</p>	<p><b>Bioprocessing</b></p>	<p>Supply of fermentation, culture, separation, purification expertise and methods for manufacturing (including pharming)</p>
	<p><b>Chemicals</b></p>	<p>Development of biological products or processes for the fine, specialty and bulk chemical industry (includes the pharmaceutical industry)</p>

	<b>Contract manufacturing</b>	Fee-for-service manufacturing to cGMP standards
	<b>Contract research</b>	Fee-for-service R&D
<b>Technology service providers</b> - developers of toolsets to aid the R&D efforts of other companies.	<b>Bioinformatics</b>	Bioinformation generation, storage, and handling tools, molecular modelling
	<b>Functional genomics</b>	Study of, or discovery of, what traits/functions (generally via proteins expressed) are conferred to an organism by given (gene) sequences
	<b>High throughput screening</b>	Development of laboratory tools that allow study of hundreds or thousands of samples at once

