

World Report

Australia

27 JANUARY 2007

**A World Leader in
Biotechnology**





COVER ILLUSTRATION:
Luci Gutiérrez/www.zegma.com

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AUSTRALIA PROJECT TEAM:

Project Director:
Taylor Russell

Editorial Director:
Mathieu Brisset

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FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

World Report International Ltd,
2 Old Brompton Road, South
Kensington, London SW7 3DQ
Tel: +44 20 76296213

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2 **World Report**

A new 'gold rush' Down Under

Biotechnology

is one of Australia's fastest growing industries and winning the country an international reputation for research and development

Biotechnology is "the 21st century equivalent of the gold rush" and Australia's modern day prospectors are "the scientists searching our rainforests and the reef for cures to diseases and afflictions."

It's easy to see what Peter Beattie, the premier of Queensland State, means – biotech is booming Down Under. Australia is the fifth largest centre for biotechnology after the US, Canada, Germany and the UK. It has established a global reputation for research and development (R&D) and its capabilities in human therapeutics, agribiotech, diagnostics, medical devices and biodiscovery.

With biotechnology and life sciences predicted to overtake information and communications technology as the world's largest industry by 2030, both the federal and state governments have



identified scientific innovation as the engine of future economic growth and made it a priority area for investment.

The number of core biotechnology firms in Australia has mushroomed from less than 200 in 2001 to well over 400; most are based in Victoria, New South



In focus: biotechnology is an investment priority for both federal and state governments

Wales and Queensland. Almost 100 firms are listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX) and their total revenue exceeds A\$3 billion (£1.2 billion).

Industry experts predict that 2006 will prove to have been Australia's second biggest year for biotech investment, which is expected to total around US\$26 billion (£10.4 billion).

Biomedicine is the dominant point of focus. Forty-seven per cent of Australia's biotech companies deal with human therapeutics, 16 per cent with agricultural biotechnology and 14 per cent are diagnostics firms. There are also more than 600 medical devices companies.

Australia is at the forefront of health and medical research, accounting for 3 per cent of world activity in this field. Landmark breakthroughs have been chalked up in stem cell research, anti-viral vaccines and cancer treatment.

The country has always had strong research entities like the Commonwealth Science and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) and the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research. Today, it boasts a critical mass of international biotechnology organisations that, according to Ernst & Young, generate 67 per cent of total public biotechnology revenues for the Asia Pacific region.

Collaboration is the watchword both at home and internationally. In 2005, Australian biotech companies announced 339 partnerships, 72 per cent of which were with organisations overseas. The federal government and all six Australian states have linked up with the government of New Zealand in the Australia-New Zealand Biotech Alliance.

"From a trade promotion point of view, we try to get both the government and industry acting together," says Peter O'Byrne, managing director of Austrade. "If we present the excellence in Australia in total, we have more impact."

Significant progress has been made in commercialising research discoveries. Dr Peter Riddles, one of Australia's most experienced biotechnology experts, says: "The biggest shift in the last ten years has been that we have become much better at starting new ventures, much better at raising money and capital to drive the commercialisation process and product development through the necessary trials."

Dr Anna Lavelle, CEO of the national biotech industry body AusBiotech, points out the potential for investors to participate in biopartnering and collaborative arrangements to develop technologies. She says: "We offer an exceptional range of opportunities for firms wanting to invest, partner and/or license our biotech IP (intellectual property)." ●



Melbourne
biotechnology,
moving forward
in leaps and
bounds.



Melbourne, Victoria is fast becoming a leader in the biotechnological research field. One project getting worldwide attention is the Kangaroo Genome Project. In partnership with the US based National Institutes of Health, Melbourne biotechnology experts hope to gain valuable insights into human and livestock fertility, treatment and survival of premature babies, and through wallaby milk new mechanisms for tackling antibiotic resistant bacteria. And that is only one project. There are a number of other world leading projects emerging from Victoria's vibrant science and technology industries. Melbourne, Victoria, pushing the bounds of world class biotechnology.

To find out more visit www.business.vic.gov.au

MELBOURNE
VICTORIA AUSTRALIA

Committed to becoming a leader

The State of Victoria is at the forefront of R&D in Australia, spending three times more than any other state

Returning from the Bio2006 conference in Chicago, Steve Bracks, Victoria State's premier, observed: "This is the sixth occasion I have been to a biotechnology conference and we don't have to sell Victoria as hard as we did six years ago. The international recognition is greater – we are being noticed. We are seen as a leader in the Asia Pacific region."

This bodes well for the state's aim to establish itself as one of the world's top five locations for biotechnology by 2010, a goal that Mr Bracks believes it is "well on the way to achieving."

More than any other part of Australia, Victoria has committed itself to becoming a leader in the new global knowledge economy through fostering the development and commercialisation of biotechnology research. Progress has been rapid. Indeed, the targets set in the state's 2001 Biotechnology Strategic Development Plan were

achieved so quickly that new ones had to be set for 2004-2007.

Some of the world's most innovative biotechnology applications have been developed using research conducted in Victoria. And with future developments fostering growth in the industry, the state is set to capture a greater share of the multi-billion dollar international biotechnology market.

The number of biotech companies located in the state has grown rapidly over the last five years. There are now close to 150 biotech firms based in the state – which, by number, ranks Victoria about tenth in the world.

Melbourne, the state capital, is home to almost 50 per cent by value of Australian firms involved in biotechnology, including major companies such as Biota and Zenith Therapeutics, formerly known as Amrad

and now part of CSL Group – one of the world's largest makers of blood plasma products and headquartered in the capital.

One out of every two people who work in biotechnology in Australia work in Victoria, which employs more people in biotech firms than all the other states put together.

The state is home to leading institutions in the field of medical research, including: the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute, one of the world's foremost medical

research centres; the Centre for Neuroscience and Mental Health Research, the largest in its field in the country; and the Macfarlane Burnet and Austin, the largest for vaccine development and infectious diseases; and the Australian Stem Cell Centre.

New clusters of institutions are emerging, including the A\$400 million (£160 million) Bio21 ini-

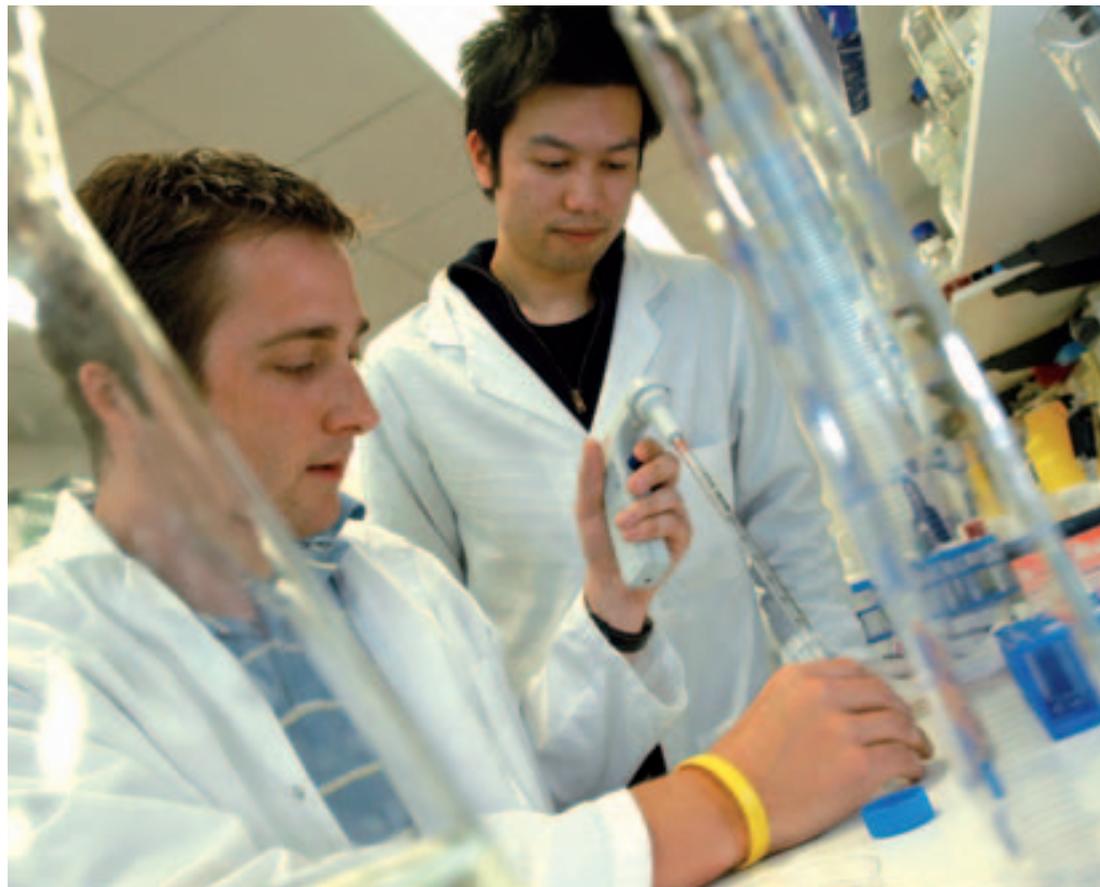
tiative at Parkville, Melbourne, whose flagship is the Bio21 Institute, a multidisciplinary research centre focusing on medical, agricultural and environmental biotechnology that opened in 2005.

The strategic plan calls for the development of products to the pre-market stage through international partnering and, as Victoria's reputation as a centre for biotechnology spreads, alliances are being formed with leading public and private sector R&D bodies around the world.

"The way we can deal with competition internationally is to look to key partners, such as the University of California, potential partnerships with Singapore and other key projects that we are exploring," says Mr Bracks.

An example is a recently announced agreement to cooperate with Scotland on areas such as stem cell research, where the state premier sees Australia as possessing a distinct advantage over the United States.

"Our liberal laws on the use of embryos give us an opportunity to partner with the UK and to steal a march on the rest of the world," he says. "The best and brightest scientists will want to come where the research is made easier for them with better access to embryos with complete DNA that allows for bigger breakthroughs. This is an area in which we have leadership." ●



Getting noticed: labs in Victoria have produced some of the world's most notable discoveries in biotechnology



STEVE BRACKS
Premier of the State of Victoria

INTERVIEW

'We see innovation as the key driver of growth'



Minister for Innovation John Brumby oversees the Biotechnology Strategic Plan that is moving Victoria towards becoming a top five global biotech hub by 2010

How important a contribution will innovation make to Victoria's plans for economic growth?

We see innovation as the key driver of growth in Victoria, Australia and the world in the foreseeable future. We are particularly focused on the life sciences, with our investment of A\$230 million (£92 million) building to almost a third of a billion when third party investments are taken into account. Our commitment of A\$1.6 billion (£640 million) on science, technology and innovation projects since 1999 compares very well with countries

around the world, and is certainly the largest amount committed by any government in Australia.

What advantages does Victoria have as a centre for biotechnology?

Firstly, our university system is extensive and of extraordinary high quality; Melbourne and Monash universities are ranked regularly as among the best universities in the world. Secondly, our medical research institutes are also among the best in the world. They have excellent facilities and equipment and, most importantly, great people. Thirdly, we have a more dynamic financial services sector, with more funds moving into venture capital. We are seeing a link between the research in our universities and medical research institutes and commercialisation activities.

Can you give some examples of the progress being made?

As regards our commitment to being in the top five in the world, we can already claim that in many areas. One is influenza, where Melbourne is the only World Health Organisation flu-monitoring centre in the southern hemisphere. CSL is developing the pandemic flu product and GSK, also in Melbourne, is producing Relenza, which was first discovered by Biota.

We are a leader in cervical cancer research, with CSL and Merck coming together to produce the new cervical cancer vaccine, Gardasil. Stapharma has recently won a US\$20 million (£10.3 million) grant to commercialise its HIV anti-infective programme, and the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute is a world leader in malaria, which is still the biggest killer in the undeveloped world. Victorian researchers are leading the way in that area.

We are also in the top five in the world in stem cells, an area in which Forbes Magazine has identified Australia as a world leader.

Investing in world-class infrastructure

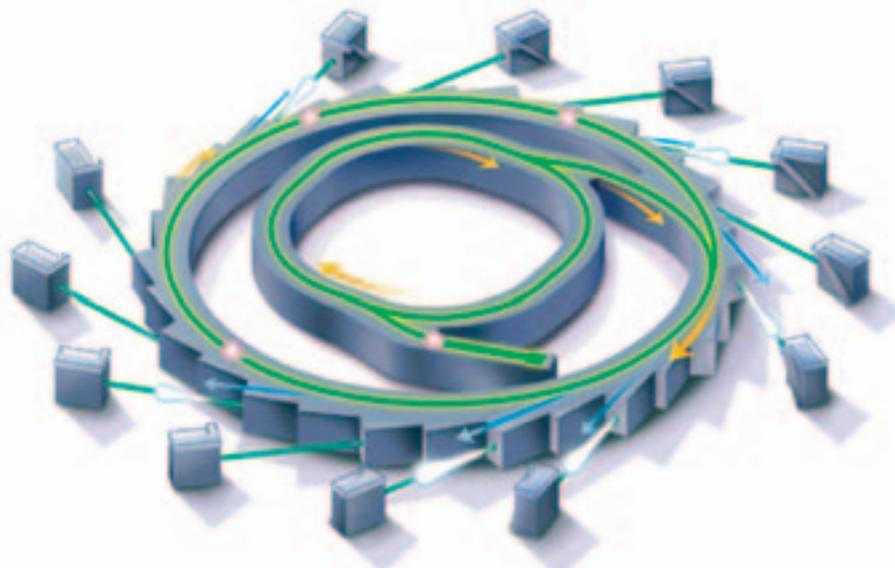
Australia's willingness to provide state-of-the-art facilities is putting its scientists at the leading edge

Australian scientists saw the light last summer when the country's latest and most expensive piece of scientific equipment was boosted to its full capacity for the first time.

The newly constructed synchrotron, a huge machine approximately the size of a football field, is a particle accelerator that functions like a giant X-ray machine and will serve as a powerful new tool for research. In July, it achieved "first light" when a sustained beam of electrons circled the storage ring at the full design energy of three billion electron volts.

The synchrotron, located at Monash University in Victoria State, is the largest single R&D infrastructure project in Australia for decades and demonstrates the country's willingness to back its commitment to R&D with world-class facilities.

Construction of the A\$206 million (£82.4 million) machine was funded by the State of



Let there be light: Australia's synchrotron will be a powerful R&D tool for critical areas, such as cancer research, neuroscience, environmental research and nanotechnology

Victoria, and commitments for the initial nine beamlines by state governments, universities and research organisations have reached A\$50 million (£20 million), exceeding the original A\$45 million (£18 million) target.

Commencing operations this year, the synchrotron will be used to create advances in fields ranging from biosciences, medical research, high resolution imaging and cancer radiation therapy to environmental sciences, agriculture and minerals exploration. The result will be the generation of new products and the growth of innovative

businesses based on cutting edge science.

"The usefulness of synchrotron light is limited only by our imagination," comments Sir Gustav Nossal, the distinguished Australian research biologist.

Another crucial investment of recent years, also located at Monash University, is the Australian Stem Cell Centre (ASCC), headed by Dr Hugh Niall, which started operating in 2003. Funded by the federal and state governments, at a cost of A\$60 million (£24 million), the ASCC has nodes in Adelaide, Brisbane and Sydney.

In April last year, it signed a groundbreaking deal to share expertise and resources with the University of California San Diego. Mirror image laboratories are being built at the two sites to allow Australian and US scientists to work together.

According to Professor Alan Trounson, one of the ASCC's founders and a world-renowned pioneer in embryonic and stem cell research, the arrangement has "fantastic potential" and will hasten the development of new drugs to treat a range of serious injuries and debilitating diseases, including Parkinson's and Alzheimer's, as well as spinal cord injuries, diabetes and arthritis. Just recently, parliament lifted the ban on cloning human embryos for stem cell research, further increasing the country's ability to attract outstanding researchers from within Australia and overseas.

Australia's position at the forefront of international research into regenerative medicine was strengthened further in 2005 with the launch of the world's largest facility dedicated to stem cell sciences. Based at Monash University, it comprises two major laboratories operating side by side – the Major National Research Facility (MNRF) and the Monash Immunology and Stem Cell Laboratories (MISCL).

The same year also saw the opening of the Bio21 Molecular Science and Biotechnology Institute at the University of Melbourne, specialising in medical, agricultural and environmental biotechnology. ●

MONASH UNIVERSITY

Here, there and almost everywhere

Host to both the new synchrotron and the Australian Stem Cell Research Centre, Victoria's Monash University is one of Australia's premier research institutions.

Monash is unique in having multiple campuses, both nationally and internationally. From a single campus, it has expanded into a network of sites, centres and partnerships around the world, with more than 50,000 students from over 100 countries. The university has 75 research centres and is involved with 17 cooperative research centres.

Monash is particularly strong in its research in biomedicine – in areas such as structural biology, pharmacology, physiology, biochemistry, microbiology and biomedical research. Monash Institute of Medical Research conducts pioneering research into stem cells, inflammation and cancer and the improvement of women's, men's and children's health. The university's Parkville precinct is a major cluster of medical and biotechnology research, education and healthcare delivery.

"We have the ingredients to take basic discoveries through to drug design, drug candidate optimisation, and on to potential biotechnology products," says vice chancellor Professor Richard Larkins.

He stresses the importance of collaboration



Discovery centre: Monash University is particularly strong in the field of biomedical research

both in basic discovery at one end of the spectrum, through to commercialisation, with many external providers important in the chain, including the private sector. "It is a potential win-win situation – one we haven't had, by and large, until the last few years. We are constructing a pipeline from basic discovery to commercialisation."

The Monash Science Technology Research and Innovation Precinct (STRIP) is a gateway for in-

dustry, business and the community to access the university's research skills, and for researchers to find investors and partners with business, technology and marketing know-how. The university's subsidiary, Monash Commercial, is responsible for the commercial development of the university's intellectual property and resources.

Together, they facilitate business development, investment and networking.

IN BRIEF

WEBSITE WILL SPEED COMPLIANCE

► The federal government has set up a single point information source on the internet to facilitate regulatory approvals for biotech products and services. The address of the site is www.bioregs.gov.au.

NUMBER 1 FOR CLINICAL TRIALS

► Australia has been ranked as the number one location to conduct pharmaceutical clinical trials in an international benchmarking study undertaken by the Economist Intelligence Unit.

GREEN LIGHT FOR MESOBLAST

► The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has given biotech company Mesoblast the go-ahead for a Phase 2 clinical trial of its adult stem cell therapy for spinal disc disease. It will be the first ever test of allogeneic, or "off-the-shelf", adult stem cells for the treatment of the disease.

From the laboratory to the market



Turning the research into a saleable product requires the right partnership

Doing the science is one thing, but putting it on the market is another. A growing number of Australian biotech companies are seeking to commercialise leading edge technology that has a basis or application in the life sciences, but the process from discovery to sales can be long and costly and require partnership with a big hitter in the relevant market.

Commercialisation of biotech research from Australian R&D institutions usually takes the form of licensing of patented technologies or creation of spin-off companies.

When Melbourne-based Biota Holdings came up with zanamivir, a drug for treating influenza, for example, it was subsequently launched by the giant pharma GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) as Relenza. Last year, the drug won approval from the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and from 15 EU states for prevention of influenza in adults and children from the age of five; previously, it was only licensed for the treatment of patients aged seven and above in

the US and 12 and above in the EU.

Biota's CEO and managing director, Peter Cook, says the decisions open up further opportunities in key markets. Commenting on Biota's partnership with GSK, he says: "What we have learned from the GSK process is that it is important to select companies that have got a commitment in the market sector where, ultimately, your product will be used. What we are after is somebody who understands the sector very well."

Plantic Technologies, also based in Melbourne, has entered into agreements with a global supplier to the food and beverage packaging industry based in the United States and with Visy Industries, Australia's leading packaging and recycling firm, to market its revolutionary biodegradable plastic made from plants. The product, an innovation in packaging technology, is based on research conducted by CSIRO, the University of Queensland and the Swinburne University of Technology in Melbourne.

With the recent opening of a new manufacturing plant to meet growing demand at home and abroad, Plantic Technologies now boasts one of the largest full-scale biomaterial production facilities in the world. "We have an efficient manufacturing process, and we are producing something with huge potential," says Plantic's CEO and managing director, Grant Dow.

Investor confidence is crucial to the development of biotech firms relying on investment capital to finance their growth. However, investors need to be able to assess the risks of putting their money into the sector and that can be difficult if they lack understanding of the core science or the key factors involved in making accurate assessments of the value of biotech companies.

The Australian Stock Exchange (ASX) and the biotechnology industry body, AusBiotech, have launched the world's first Code of Best Practice for Reporting by Life Sciences Companies to provide investors with the information they need to make informed investment decisions.

Dr Anna Lavelle, CEO of AusBiotech, says it will "bridge the gap" between the investors and the industry, and boost investor confidence. Although voluntary, the code has already been adopted by a number of companies. ●

Melbourne. One of the world's finest cellar doors.

Melbourne is the door to Australia's cellar, and has 100 wineries within 100 kilometres of the city. Taste at the cellar doors some of the great Australian names of winemaking, or sample wines matched with local produce served at vineyard restaurants in stunning settings. Visit the famous Yarra Valley or the smaller boutique wineries of the Macedon Ranges, Mornington Peninsula and the Bellarine Peninsula. Melbourne's premier wine regions are accessible and compact enough to be enjoyed in a day, but you can guarantee that you won't want to leave so soon.

To find out more visit www.visitmelbourne.com

MELBOURNE
VICTORIA AUSTRALIA

The sunshine state is getting smarter

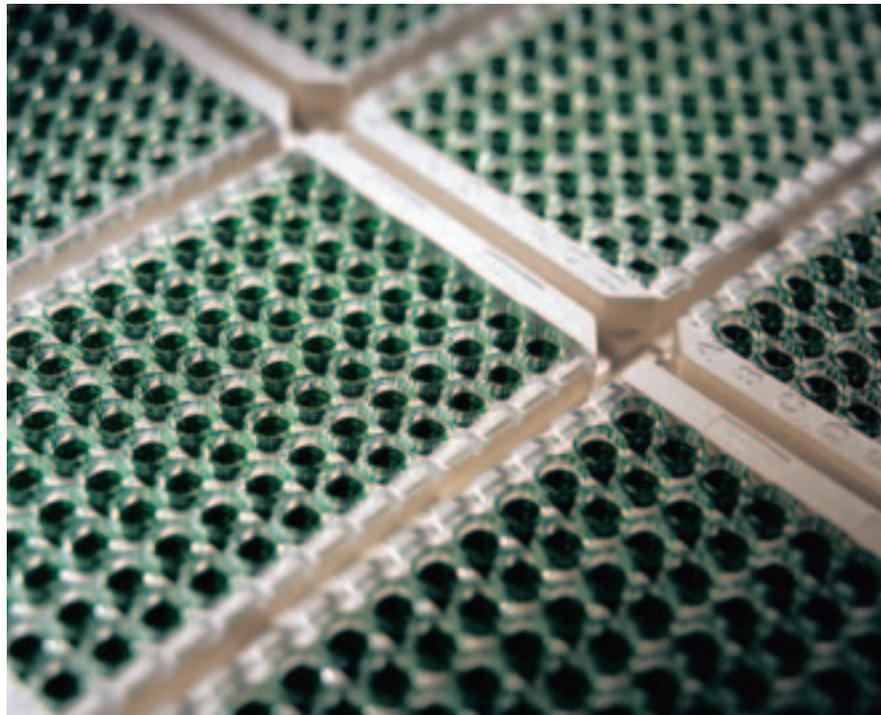
The State of Queensland

is aiming to establish a global reputation for excellence in the development of bioproducts

Blessed with the highest level of biodiversity in Australia, including the Great Barrier Reef and four other World Heritage sites, Queensland has an ideal environment for the development of biotechnology.

Known as the Sunshine State and boasting a flourishing tourism industry, thanks to its semi-tropical weather, thousands of miles of beaches and an easy going lifestyle, Queensland is establishing a growing reputation as the Smart State by focusing investment on science, research, education and innovation.

The goal of the state government, led by premier Peter Beattie, is to make Queensland a regional leader in hi-tech industries, and biotechnology is at the heart of the government's strategy. Since 1998, the state



Going for growth: the goal is to create an industry with revenues of A\$4 billion by 2025

government has invested more than A\$1.5 billion (£600 million) in life sciences, helping to build some of the largest and most significant research facilities in the southern hemisphere and establishing Queensland internationally as a centre for biotechnology R&D and commercialisation.

"We have positioned biotechnology and research and development at the centre of our government's economic agenda," says Anna Bligh, Deputy Premier and Minister for Development, Trade and Innovation. "For us, investment in research and development, and education and skills, represent

the pathway taking us from a 20th century economy to a 21st century economy."

The Queensland Biotechnology Strategic Plan 2005-2015 is directed towards helping the state become the global hub for tropical health and medical biotechnology, and for tropical and sub-tropical agricultural biotechnology. It also details how Queensland will establish a worldwide reputation for excellence in bioproduct development in environmental and industrial biotechnologies.

In addition to providing funds to build infrastructure, attract researchers and to support national and international collaborations, state initiatives include a A\$1.8 million (£720,000) "pipeline" to help biotech companies attract venture capital and sell their products on the international market. It will also aid the establishment of ecosciences and health and food sciences precincts in Brisbane. The goal is to create an industry by 2025 with annual revenues of A\$4 billion (£1.6 billion), market capitalisation of \$20 billion (£8 billion) and 16,000 employees.

Queensland's biotechnology industry currently comprises 88 core biotechnology companies and 68 biotechnology-related research institutes, employing more than 5,200 people and generating estimated revenues of A\$690 million. It is particularly strong in agricultural biotechnology, which is the focus of around a quarter of the companies.

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MEDICAL RESEARCH

Rapid approval for vaccine to prevent cervical cancer



IAN FRAZER: Australian of the Year

One of Australia's most prominent medical researchers says it is vital for the development of medical research in Australia that the country extends its capacity for carrying out clinical trials.

Professor Ian Frazer has achieved a distinction won by few in the field of scientific research – that of becoming a household name. He was named Australian of the Year 2006. His high profile is the result of his work, together with his late colleague Dr Jian Zhou, in the creation of a vaccine preventing infection by the sexually transmitted human papilloma virus, or HPV, a common cause of cervical cancer.

Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer in women after breast cancer, and is estimated to cause 233,000

deaths worldwide each year.

The two men filed a provisional patent covering their research in June 1991. Development of the vaccine, Gardasil, has been handled by Australia's CSL and the giant US pharmaceutical company Merck.

"It is critically important for a country like Australia to develop its capacity to do Phase 2 trials," says Professor Frazer.

"With the papilloma virus vaccination, we couldn't have done the translational research component here. We got as far as the animal studies. We couldn't take it out into the clinic, we couldn't manufacture it and if we had manufactured it we couldn't have tested it. That is still true today."

Clinical trials of Gardasil have produced remarkable results, showing the vaccine to be 90-100 per cent effective in protecting against the two main strains of the virus.

The vaccine, designed for females aged between nine and 26, won accelerated approval by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in June last year and was licensed for use within the European Union in September. It is expected to become a multi-billion seller worldwide.

Professor Frazer currently heads the University of Queensland Centre for Immunology and Cancer Research at the Princess Alexandra Hospital in Brisbane, where he is working on the early stages of

developing a vaccine to treat already established HPV infections.

Helping biotechnology firms to fast-track their research to clinical trials is the recently launched Brisbane-based Queensland Clinical Trials Network (QCTN), an independent association of Queensland based, clinical research related entities funded by its members and a grant from the Queensland government.

The network exists to promote and market

Queensland's clinical trials service providers nationally and internationally.

Mario Pennisi, CEO of QCTN, says there is increasing awareness of Australia as a destination for clinical trials. "Queensland is extremely competitive in conducting clinical trials when compared to the US, Canada and Europe," he says. "Additionally, the counter-seasonality with these regions means trial sites can be initiated up to six months earlier."



In a medical discovery of global significance, a research team from Monash University has bitten deep into solving the mystery of malaria - the deadliest disease in human history. A way has now been found to remove the SBP 1 (skeleton binding protein-1) gene from the malaria parasite that causes 3 million people to die each year - many of them children under five. For further enquiries, call +61 3 9903 4181 or email information@adm.monash.edu.au

 **MONASH** University

Small city makes a big impact

A small, elegant city surrounded by parklands, Adelaide has one of the fastest-growing biotechnology industry clusters in the country. The suburb of Thebarton is home to more than 90 biotech companies and the location of Australia's first, soon-to-be-opened, biotech incubator.

South Australia, of which Adelaide is the capital, boasts a dynamic bioscience industry based on a strong tradition of medical and agricultural research. As in other Australian states, the state government has identified innovation as the economic growth driver of the future, and biotechnology as a crucial component. "We see innovation

South Australia has a strong tradition of medical and agricultural research and its capital, Adelaide, has ambitions unlimited by its size

as the key to economic success in targeted areas," says Karlene Maywald, Minister for Science and Information Economy.

BioInnovation SA, a bioscience industry development organisation funded by the state government, has been set the task of creating 50 new companies and 2,500 bio-

science jobs by 2010. Last year it launched a A\$35 million (£14 million) venture capital fund in a unique agreement with the Motor Trades Association of Australia (MTAA) Superannuation Fund.

The state government is contributing A\$11.5 million towards the new biotech incubator, a 32,000 square feet, purpose-built facility to fast track the growth of the bioscience sector. Construction is nearing completion at the Thebarton Bioscience Precinct, part of a bioscience and advanced technology hub adjacent to the University of Adelaide Research Park, Thebarton Campus.

On another University of Adelaide campus is the Waite Precinct, a world-class research and education centre for plant biosciences, viticulture and land and water management that hosts leading research and development organisations, including the Australian Centre for Plant Functional Genomics, the Australian Genome Re-



Aiming high: South Australia is targeting 50 new companies and 2,500 jobs by 2010

search Facility and the Australian Wine Research Institute, headed by Professor Sakkie Pretorius.

Other biotech clusters in Adelaide include the Florey Precinct, recognised for its life and medical sciences research, and the Flinders Precinct, a centre for biotechnology, marine and related research.

Dr Jurgen Michaelis, BioInnovation's CEO, says there is no reason why Adelaide should not become another Oxford or Cambridge. No large biotechnology cluster has been built in a big city, he points out, citing Silicon Valley and Copenhagen. "What they have done is to take small cities and turn them into big biotech clusters."

Cancer vaccine's quick approval

continued from page 7

It is a young industry with a high proportion of the firms having been established only within the last few years. Many – around 60 per cent – are spin-offs from the state universities.

An example is Farmacule BioIndustries, formed to use groundbreaking genetic technology developed by the Queensland University of Technology (QUT) to mass-produce high value proteins and bioplastics in

plants for various therapeutic, industrial and diagnostic uses. Among other uses, the technology, known as INPACT, will enable economically viable production of ethanol from sugarcane as an alternative fuel source.

Professor James Dale, who heads Farmacule, says: "We believe we could make a lot of money out of INPACT in the developed world and then move into the developing world to make a difference there." ●

It's in our genes

Queensland—Australia's Smart State—is a leader in health and medical biotechnology, novel drug discovery, adult stem cell research, and in tropical and sub-tropical agricultural biotechnology.

Our first-class R&D infrastructure includes an extensive system of universities and specialist centres that collaborate with industry—from discovery through scale-up manufacturing to clinical trials.

We also have Australia's fastest-growing population. Our drawcards include perfect weather, beaches and natural wonders like the Great Barrier Reef and Daintree Rainforest, plus a lifestyle that is relaxed, high-standard and affordable.

Queensland, Australia—the climate's great for biotechnology and growth.

Contact
Office of Biotechnology
Queensland Government
Telephone +61 7 3224 6022
qldbitech@qld.gov.au
www.biotech.qld.gov.au

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