Scope





Scope – medicines modalities

- All modalities are in scope, including
 - Small molecule
 - Biologics
 - Advanced Therapy Medicinal Products
- Manufacturing innovations across the medicines' lifecycle are in scope
 - Innovative therapies
 - Generics, biosimilars
- Consider the whole supply chain
- Must be related to the manufacturing of human medicines



Scope – The Core Pillars

Projects must deliver innovation related to at least one of the core pillars









Productivity & Resource Efficiency

New Technologies
e.g., Biocatalysis, new
Chemocatalysis & Flow
Chemistry.

Solvent free systems. New more sustainable solvents.

Biomanufacturing for API, plastics and biopolymers.

Technology switches away from solid phase synthesis.

Recycle & reuse of materials like Solvents, Water & Plastics.

Engagement with biomanufacturing sector to produce alterative solvents and biopolymers.

Identify materials with potential for Circularity.

Standardised packs and establish take back schemes

Support ongoing activities, particularly: Digitalisation, Continuous processing Automation / Robotics.

Utilise shared data to enable use of Al &ML

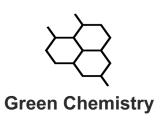
Analyse waste in the supply chain (upstream and downstream).

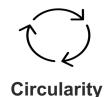
Streamline development processes.



Scope – The Critical Enablers

Projects must also demonstrate how they will address both Critical Enablers







Regulation – an integral part of enabling the adoption of innovation in pharmaceuticals manufacturing and is sometimes considered a barrier to delivering change following technical innovation. What regulatory issues are raised by the innovation and how will the project address these?

Measurements, Standards & Data – with a focus on the development of common techniques to enable comparable measurement and reporting of resource efficiency metrics across the sector and supply chain, without which there are barriers to effectively measuring the impact of innovation and enabling adoption.

