

Financing environment of biopharmaceutical SMEs in Europe









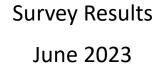
















Survey background

Survey focusing on the financing environment of biopharmaceutical SMEs in Europe

Survey period: November 2021 to July 2022

Objectives: Small European biopharmaceutical companies operating in Europe were surveyed in order to **map the financial environment** they are evolving in. The outcomes of the survey will help raise awareness among European decision makers about numerous obstacles that small companies are facing in Europe and that are hampering innovation. It will also help **propose solutions to enhance the European biopharmaceutical funding ecosystem for SMEs and small mid-caps** (public and private).

Method: Polled online, available on LinkedIn and Twitter, sent to EMA registered SMEs and national trade associations

Feedback received from 43 SMEs









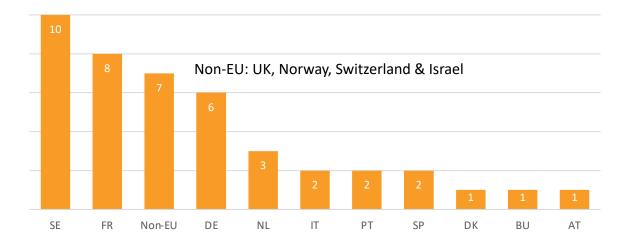
Presentation of profiles which responded: Demographics



>90% of responses are SMEs of <50 employees.



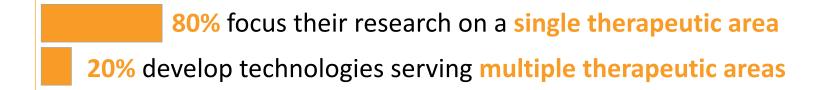
>53% of responses are from CEOs



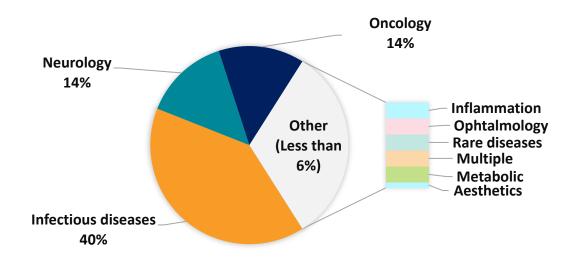
Most of responses represent Nordic and Western European biotech SMEs



Presentation of profiles which responded: Therapeutic Areas

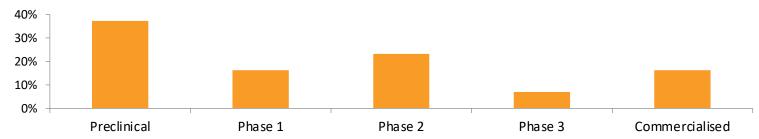


40% of responses are focusing their research on infectious diseases, in addition to oncology, neurology or other established disease areas





Presentation of profiles which responded: Commercialisation readiness



The majority (~40%) of responses are progressing their lead asset towards pre-clinical proof of concept. Approximatively 20% are progressing their lead asset towards phase II

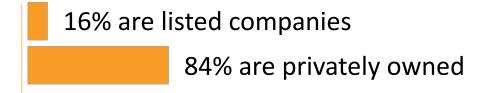
57% anticipate commercialisation in > 5 years
43% anticipate commercialisation within 3 years or less

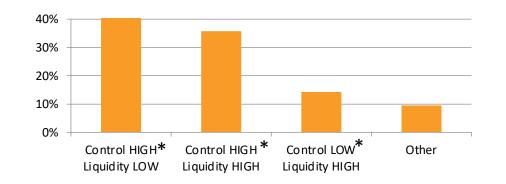
>2/3 would licence their rights and not commercialise on their own





Presentation of profiles which responded: Capital structures





* Ownership type : wording used in the survey

High level of control / Low liquidity $\,$, e.g: small group holding >50%

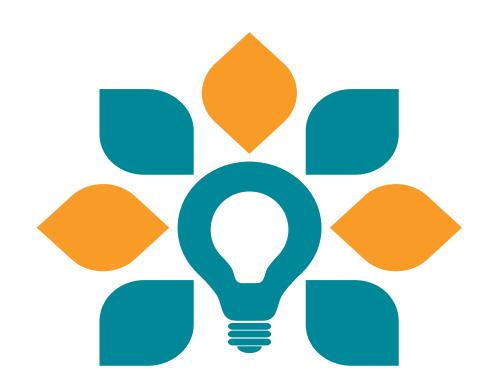
High level of control / High liquidity , e.g: single owner holding >20%

Low level of control / High liquidity , e.g. fragmented ownership with no holding >5%

Ownership is concentrated among a single (1/3) or a small group (>1/3) of owners, retaining high control of the company



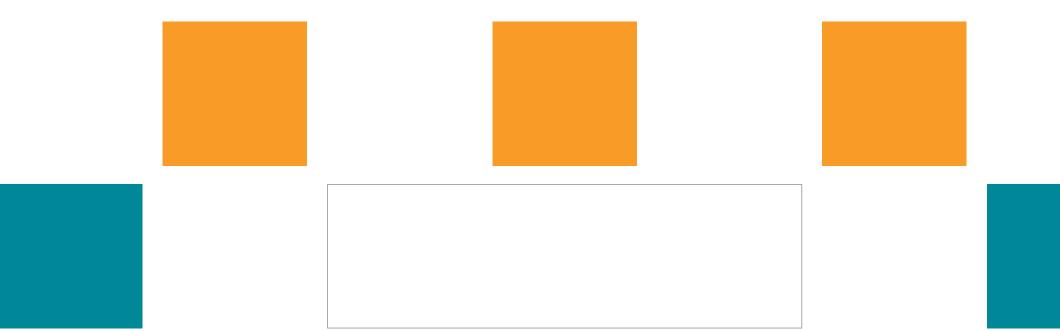
Main findings







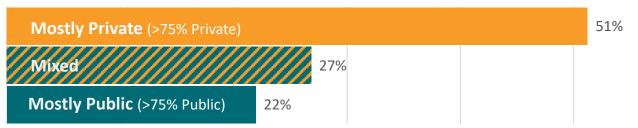




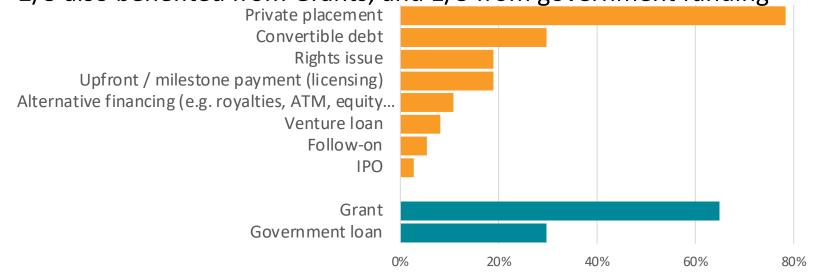
SMEs turn to a variety of private funding instruments to finance their development, complemented with public grants and loans. 25% of SMEs rely solely on public funding

3 out of 4 SMEs list private funding as their main funding source

Approximate part of funding (private vs. Public) in volume

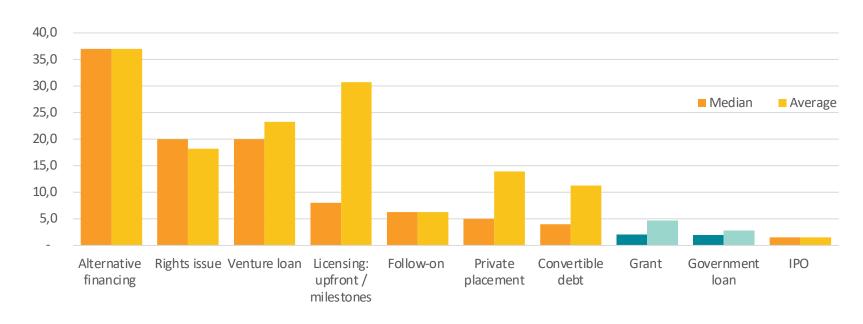


In the details, almost 80% of SMEs were funded by private placements 2/3 also benefited from Grants, and 1/3 from government funding





In actual volumes of € raised, the most commonly available instruments often provide the less impact, and vice versa



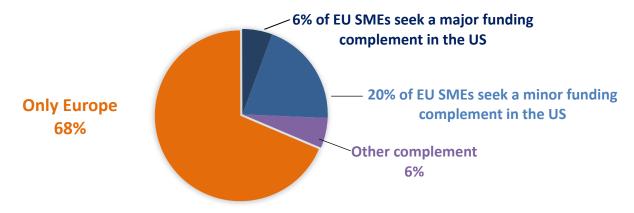
In volumes, private placements provide relatively reduced amounts of funding. Although not an instrument commonly used by SMEs, alternative financing yields the highest funding volumes, € 35mo on average

Grants and loans, although used by the majority of SMEs, yield less funding volumes than any other private instrument (excl. IPO), € 2,5mo for a median SME

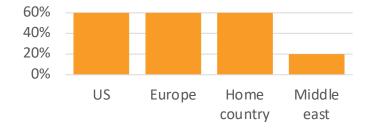


EU-based SMEs select EU-based financing. Non-EU SMEs also capture this opportunity while diversifying their funding sources

EU SMEs are turning to EU-based financing, which may be completed with US-based financing for 1 in 4 SMEs. Rarely, EU SMEs will seek funding in other regions than the US

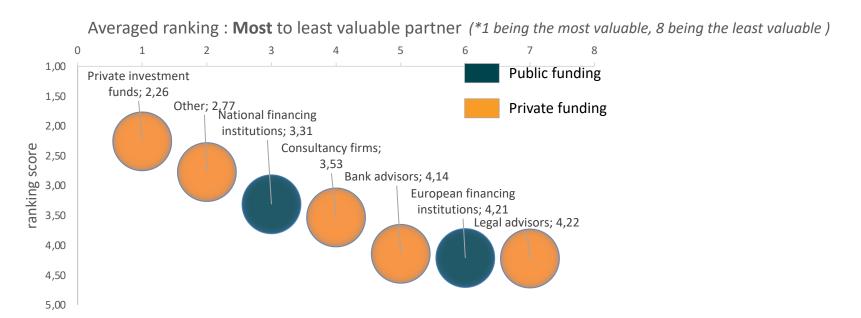


Non-EU SMEs (UK, CH) are turning to varied regions for financing, including EU-based financing or local financing, often completed by US-based financing





When it comes to getting advice, SMEs favour direct contact with investors SMEs also turn to national rather than EU institutions for public financing advice



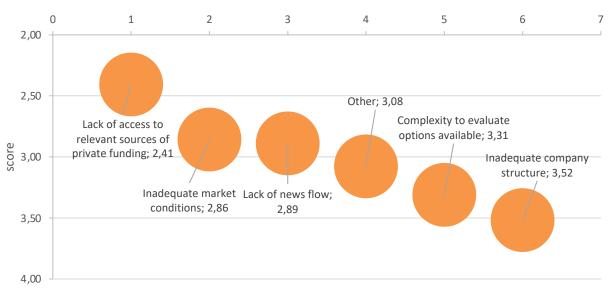
- Half of the responders contact 'Other' trusted partners, which are:

 45% of these other partners are individual investors
 35% are the funders' own networks
- Consultancy firms, while not the most valuable partner, complement the preferred partner's advice
- 10% of responders did not secure advice from external partners



SMEs highlight the need for private funding in order to secure public financing

Average ranking*: highest to lowest barrier to public funding (*1 being the highest barrier, 8 being the lowest)

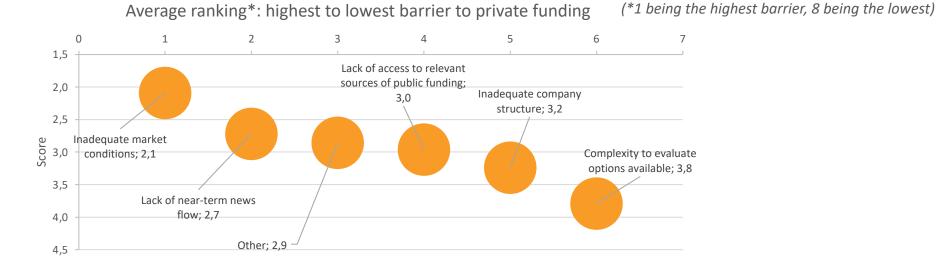


Half of the responders face Other obstacles:

50% of these barriers are funding not matching research area 25% are the lack of public funding in the region



SMEs highlight the need for adequate market and product conditions in order to secure private financing



- Other obstacles include, for 22% responders: Not enough private funding available

 This is particularly expressed in the anti-infectious therapeutic areas of research
- Lack of risk financing, and lack of risk financing
 among private vs. public actors, as well as in the UE vs US explain this statement

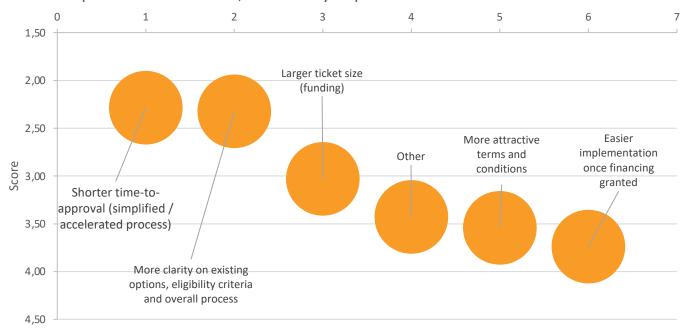
'Lack of risk willing capital'

Too little private money in the European risk financing market



SMEs share their experience with EU institutions and mention key priorities to better finance the growth of EU biopharmaceutical SMEs



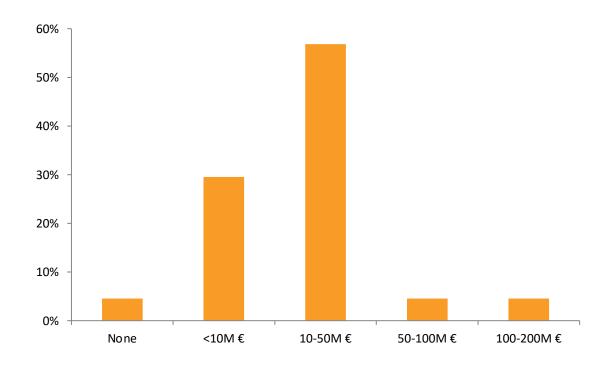


Other suggestions include, in order of occurrence:

- Provide more incentives to apply for funding via collaborative projects
- Larger funding rounds
- Simplify the processes
- More risk funding instruments

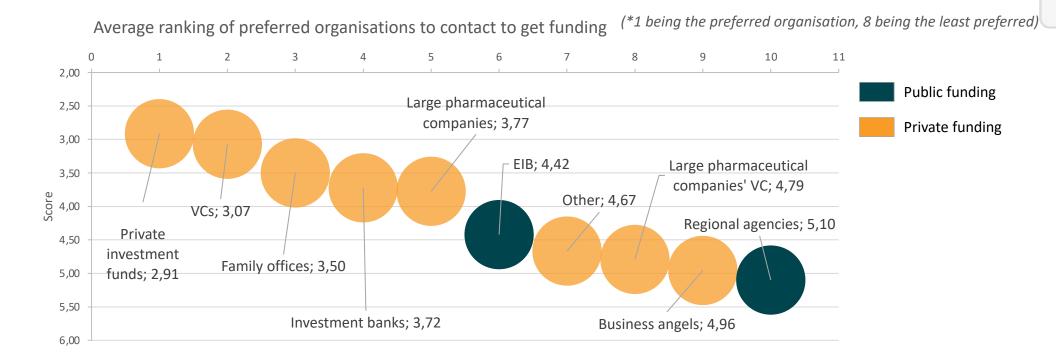


For almost 90% of SMEs, funding needs in the next 2 years are below €50M





Private investment funds, VC and family offices are the top 3 preferred organisations to get funding from in Europe







Thank you

