



Woodrow Wilson
International
Center
for Scholars

Contact: Julia Moore
Phone: (202) 691-4025 (work)
(202) 277-1415 (mobile)
julia.moore@wilsoncenter.org

or

Sharon McCarter
Phone: (202) 691-4016
sharon.mccarter@wilsoncenter.org

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Europe Spends Nearly Twice as Much as U.S. on Nanotech Risk Research
Assessment of 2006 Funding Shows U.S. Lags in Highly Relevant Nano Risk Research

Washington, DC — A new analysis by the Project on Emerging Nanotechnologies (PEN) indicates that European nations are investing nearly twice as much as the U.S. in research primarily aimed at addressing the potential risks of nanotechnology. The analysis also highlights a substantial over-inflation of the federal government's nanotechnology risk-research investment figures for the U.S.

The new PEN assessment of nanotechnology risk-relevant projects identified by the federal government's National Nanotechnology Initiative (NNI) for fiscal year 2006 found that only \$13 million was invested in projects highly relevant to addressing possible risks.

Over the same time period, the PEN analysis found European countries invested nearly \$24 million in projects with the primary aim of addressing nanotechnology risks.

PEN evaluated research projects listed in the NNI research strategy—released in February 2008 but without specifics regarding the annual project budget or the applicability of each project to assessing potential hazards—by their relevance to addressing current and future nanotechnology risks. Research was classified according to whether it was **highly relevant** to addressing potential environment, health or safety hazards, **substantially relevant**, having **some relevance**, or was only **marginally relevant**.

By collecting individual project budget data from publicly available sources, an estimate was made of funding levels for 2006. The assessment found 62 federally-funded projects that were **highly relevant** to understanding nanotechnology risk, with an estimated annual budget of \$13 million.

In contrast, the federal government estimates \$37.7 million was invested in **highly relevant** research in fiscal year 2006. According to PEN Chief Science Advisor Andrew Maynard, “It appears the U.S. is guilty of wishful thinking in its assessment of research that will lead to

the development of safe nanotechnologies. It is trying to substitute research that might inform science's general understanding of possible nanotechnology risks for research that is focused on getting answers to direct questions being asked today—what makes a nanomaterial potentially harmful, how can it be used safely, and what happens when it is eventually disposed? Both the U.S. government figure and the results of the PEN assessment show that less than 3 percent of the \$1.4 billion federal nanotechnology research budget was spent on environment, health and safety research.”

Draft legislation proposed by U.S. House of Representatives Science Committee Chair Bart Gordon (D-TN) would amend the NNI act to include a minimum 10 percent mandate for the nanotechnology federal research and development budget devoted to EHS research in the future, amounting to approximately \$150 million annually.

The PEN assessment and data is available at: www.nanotechproject.org/inventories/ehs

About Nanotechnology

Nanotechnology is the ability to measure, see, manipulate and manufacture things usually between 1 and 100 nanometers. A nanometer is one billionth of a meter; a human hair is roughly 100,000 nanometers wide. By 2014, Lux Research projects that \$2.6 trillion in global manufactured goods will incorporate nanotechnology, or about 15 percent of total global output.

The **Project on Emerging Nanotechnologies** is an initiative launched by the **Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars** and **The Pew Charitable Trusts** in 2005. It is dedicated to helping business, government and the public anticipate and manage possible health and environmental implications of nanotechnology.

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