Market analysis of Material Chemistry 2020

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Market Analysis on Materials Chemistry

Materials Chemistry 2019 has incited to the advent of various Nano Materials, Biomaterials, Energy Materials, Ceramic and Composite materials, Surface materials, Defence and Aerospace materials through the innovation in the advancement of material chemistry. This Conference provides a platform to present recent innovations and research results. All the products from renewable to non-renewable, medical devices to artificial tissues, computers to cell phones, and many more are made from materials. Chemistry of the materials played a crucial role in the research of new materials.

Market value On Materials:

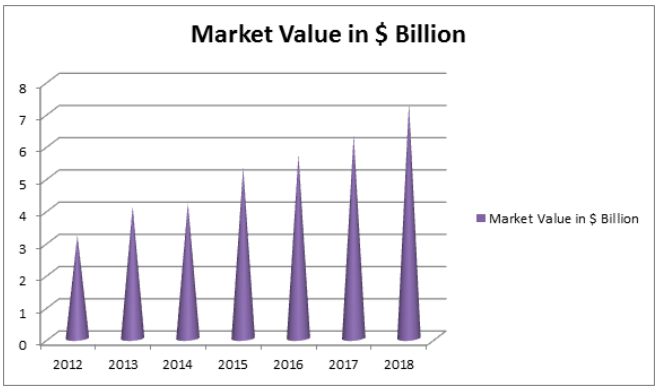
Lightweight material markets are light to grow from USD 88.5 billion in 2014 to USD 133.1 billion in 2019 at a CAGR of 8.5%. These light materials include the usage of Automotive, Marine and Wind energy.The electroactive polymers were estimated to increase from USD 3.26 billion in 2016 to USD 5.12 billion in 2022 at a CAGR of 7.9%.

Plastics are estimated to increase from USD 340.99 billion in 2016 estimated to accomplish USD 493.74 billion in 2022 at a CAGR of 6%. Nanomaterial markets estimated to grow from USD 14,741.6 million in 2015 to USD 55,016 million in 2022 at a CAGR of 20.7%. Biomaterials markets have increased from USD 70.90 billion in 2016 to USD 149.17 billion by 2021 at a CAGR of 16%.3D Printing material markets are expected to reach USD 1,871 million by 2022 at a CAGR of 18.3%. Polymers are mostly used for printing.

Asian and the Middle East chemical industries are likely to grow by 3% on an average in the next 20 years. Asia alone holds two-thirds of the market by 2030. Growth in Europe is expected to be moderate at just 1% which results in loss of 30% jobs in the European chemical industry by 2030. The current competitive environment suggests that European companies are well positioned in their home markets but not in the global markets.

Why Singapore?

This fast development and prosperity have also given Singapore a population density among the world's highest, with the allure of such a strident economy and the ease of doing business proving hard to resist for many immigrants. It is also known for its cleanliness – famously, you aren't allowed to chew gum in Singapore, to ensure none ends up on the pavements – as well as for its punctual public transport and clear roads filled with gleaming automobiles, for which time-limited certificates of entitlement must be purchased. Singapore also has very strict laws against drug use, leading to one of the lowest rates of drug use in the world. Singapore's science and technology transformation over 50 years mirrors her remarkable leap from survival to excellence. Fifty years ago, technology served a functional role, today it is the central engine powering an ambitious economy. Singapore's water technology, port management capability and petrochemical ecosystem are noteworthy. With the increasingly competitive global technology landscape, it is crucial that Singapore has developed in scientific research also. Environmental and Water Technologies sector and the Interactive and Digital Media sector were identified as rapid growth areas for development.



Thank you,
With regards,
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