



**HAL**  
open science

## Making marine biotechnology work for people and nature

Robert Blasiak, Jean-Baptiste Jouffray, Diva Amon, Joachim Claudet, Paul Dunshirn, Peter Søgaaard Jørgensen, Agnes Pranindita, Colette Wabnitz, Erik Zhivkopljas, Henrik Österblom

► **To cite this version:**

Robert Blasiak, Jean-Baptiste Jouffray, Diva Amon, Joachim Claudet, Paul Dunshirn, et al.. Making marine biotechnology work for people and nature. *Nature Ecology & Evolution*, In press, 10.1038/s41559-022-01976-9 . hal-03956421

**HAL Id: hal-03956421**

**<https://hal.science/hal-03956421>**

Submitted on 16 Feb 2023

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

# Making marine biotechnology work for people and nature

Robert Blasiak<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Jean-Baptiste Jouffray<sup>1</sup>, Diva J. Amon<sup>3,4</sup>, Joachim Claudet<sup>5</sup>, Paul Dunshirn<sup>6</sup>, Peter SØgaard Jørgensen<sup>1,7</sup>, Agnes Pranindita<sup>1,8</sup>, Colette C.C. Wabnitz<sup>9,10</sup>, Erik Zhivkoplías<sup>1</sup>, Henrik Österblom<sup>1,2,11</sup>

\* Corresponding author: [robert.blasiak@su.se](mailto:robert.blasiak@su.se)

<sup>1</sup> Stockholm Resilience Centre, Stockholm University, 106 91, Stockholm, Sweden

<sup>2</sup> Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, The University of Tokyo, 1-1-1 Yayoi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 113-8657, Japan

<sup>3</sup> SpeSeas, D'Abadie, Trinidad and Tobago

<sup>4</sup> Marine Science Institute, University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA, USA

<sup>5</sup> National Center for Scientific Research, PSL Université Paris, CRIOBE, CNRS-EPHE-UPVD, Maison de l'Océan, 195 rue Saint-Jacques, 75005 Paris, France

<sup>6</sup> Research Platform Governance of Digital Practices, University of Vienna, Universitätsstraße 7, Vienna, Austria

<sup>7</sup> The Global Economic Dynamics and the Biosphere Academy Program, Royal Swedish Academy of Science, 104 05, Stockholm, Sweden

<sup>8</sup> Bolin Centre for Climate Research, Stockholm University, SE-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden

<sup>9</sup> Stanford Centre for Ocean Solutions, Stanford University, 473 Via Ortega, Stanford, CA, 94305, USA

<sup>10</sup> Institute for the Oceans and Fisheries, The University of British Columbia, 2202 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC, V6T1Z4, Canada

<sup>11</sup> South American Institute for Resilience and Sustainability Studies, Maldonado, Uruguay

*Transforming the rapidly growing ocean economy into a “blue economy” based on principles of sustainability, equity and inclusivity is crucial. We contend that marine biotechnology is not currently on this trajectory, and that a more holistic approach for people and nature is needed to bring marine biotechnology into the blue economy.*

---

The ocean economy encompasses economic sectors as diverse as shipping, tourism and aquaculture, with a collective export value estimated at USD 2.5 trillion. Its global scale and rapid growth have triggered concerns due to the benefits remaining heavily concentrated within a handful of countries and companies, while degradation of ocean ecosystems affects all<sup>1</sup>. This reality has spurred growing calls to transform the ocean economy into a “blue economy”, one that ensures ocean sectors are aligned with principles of sustainability, equity and inclusivity<sup>2</sup>.

Marine biotechnology – the use of marine organisms to solve problems and make useful products – is one important sector of the ocean economy. It has generated a diverse and growing suite of innovations of central importance to multiple industries (Figure 1)<sup>3</sup> and has great potential to become part of the blue economy<sup>3</sup>. Indeed, an inclusive and equitable marine biotechnology sector could also result in significant benefits to low and middle-income countries, which contain within their jurisdictions some of the world’s most biodiverse marine ecosystems. Likewise, the deep sea is a frontier of marine biotechnology interest found predominantly in areas beyond national jurisdiction, a vast global commons covering two-thirds of the ocean<sup>4</sup>.

50 Despite this great potential, marine biotechnology has been almost exclusively driven by  
51 highly-industrialized countries and remains misaligned with blue economy principles of  
52 equity and inclusivity<sup>5</sup>. Efforts to eliminate such inequities have relied on protracted  
53 international negotiations that have yielded mixed outcomes, not least due to rapid  
54 advances in biotechnology that dramatically outpace the development of appropriate  
55 regulatory frameworks<sup>6</sup>. Here we argue that a singular focus on regulatory solutions could  
56 result in the marine biotechnology industry remaining misaligned with the aspirations of a  
57 blue economy, and that a more holistic approach for people and nature is crucial.

58

### 59 **Complexities and tradeoffs in marine biotechnology**

60

61 Marine biotechnology has frequently resulted in innovations that can contribute to  
62 achieving sustainability goals, for example improvements in aquaculture production.  
63 Genetically-engineered salmon grows twice as quickly and can thrive in near-freezing  
64 conditions due to insertion of genes from two other fish species<sup>3</sup>. While such advances are  
65 improving food yield, they can also encourage over-reliance on monocultures, and spatial  
66 expansion of salmon pens into more coastal areas, potentially harming local and Indigenous  
67 communities who rely on integrity of wild salmon populations<sup>3</sup>.

68

69 Another example of the complex trade-offs arising from marine biotechnology is the recent  
70 development of transgenic canola plants with genes from a variety of marine and  
71 freshwater algae<sup>9</sup>. Transgenic canola produces high levels of omega-3 fatty acids and could  
72 become a key agrofeed ingredient, potentially reducing the need for fishmeal production  
73 and relieving fishing pressure in low-income coastal regions, where fish is nutritionally vital  
74 for local communities. Yet a trade-off would remain if increased demand results in further  
75 conversion of land for monoculture canola production.

76

### 77 **A regulatory landscape struggling to keep up**

78

79 Substantial effort has been focused on regulatory instruments to address sustainability and  
80 equity issues. Perhaps the most significant milestone for the biotechnology community was  
81 the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol in 2014, intended to eliminate inequitable and  
82 unethical practices. These include biopiracy, which involves the appropriation of genetic  
83 resources (and often associated traditional knowledge) from Indigenous peoples and local  
84 communities and subsequent commercialization without sharing of benefits. The Nagoya  
85 Protocol established a framework for “source” and “user” countries to regulate access to  
86 genetic resources and subsequent benefit sharing according to mutually agreed terms.

87

88 The Nagoya Protocol, however, follows an overall pattern of policymaking being far  
89 outpaced by scientific and technological advances<sup>5</sup>. During the 12 years that it was being  
90 negotiated, for instance, the first synthetic life form was created, the CRISPR gene editing  
91 technique was introduced, and cultivation of genetically modified organisms had spread to  
92 over 10% of the world’s farmland<sup>5</sup>. As a tool most effective at regulating the movement of  
93 physical samples across national boundaries, the Nagoya Protocol came into effect at the  
94 same time that the industry was growing less reliant on physical samples and increasingly  
95 working directly with genetic sequence data. Today, the industry applies a growing suite of  
96 bioinformatics and omics technologies to analyze vast databases such as the GenBank

97 Sequence Read Archive. Since 1982, this database has been doubling in size roughly every  
98 18 months<sup>10</sup> as a result of the average cost of sequencing a base pair of DNA falling by six  
99 orders of magnitude within two decades from over USD 6,000 in 2001 to less than USD 0.01  
100 in 2020<sup>3</sup>.

101

102 Multiple negotiations are currently underway to better regulate access, use and  
103 transparency requirements associated with marine genetic resources and genetic sequence  
104 data, including in areas beyond national jurisdiction<sup>11</sup>. While progressive regulatory  
105 frameworks can help to clarify and level the playing field for all, sluggish regulatory  
106 responses can result in a widening gap between those with the capacity to engage in marine  
107 biotechnology and everyone else.

108

## 109 **Bringing marine biotechnology into the blue economy**

110

111 We contend that successfully transforming marine biotechnology into an element of the  
112 blue economy will depend on coordinated actions by diverse actors, including scientists,  
113 local communities, and companies. We suggest four interrelated pathways to accelerate this  
114 transformation.

115

### 116 *1. Strengthen capacity in lower income countries*

117

118 An aspiration of the blue economy is that it can drive greater equity and inclusivity in the  
119 ocean economy<sup>9</sup>. However, just ten countries account for 98% of filed patent sequences  
120 from marine life<sup>5</sup>. This relates to capacity limitations, which are a particular barrier in the  
121 case of the most lucrative biotechnology products. For example, it costs an estimated USD 1  
122 billion<sup>3</sup> to bring a new drug from development to market, and all marine drugs that have  
123 been brought to market were developed by companies in Europe, Japan and North America.  
124 For low and middle-income countries to fully benefit from marine biotechnology, efforts at  
125 multiple levels are needed to develop capacity and close resource gaps. First, research  
126 groups can contribute with efforts to strengthen human and technical capacity, and to  
127 provide research and product development infrastructure that builds lasting ability to  
128 develop solutions and foster change that aligns with national interests and priorities.  
129 Second, the handful of companies driving innovations in the marine biotechnology sector<sup>5</sup>,  
130 which are currently benefitting most from the ocean's genetic resources, should play a  
131 similarly disproportionate role in ensuring that global sustainability goals and ocean equity  
132 is achieved by advancing capacity building and transfer of marine technology. Third,  
133 providers of development finance and philanthropies should dedicate more resources to  
134 drive equitable outcomes, noting that SDG14 ("Life Below Water"), which includes Target  
135 14.8 on increasing scientific knowledge, research and technology, receives the least  
136 development funding of any of the Goals<sup>10</sup>. Finally, the international community should  
137 elevate capacity building and the transfer of marine technology within the UN Decade of  
138 Ocean Science for Sustainable Development 2021-2030 as well as the negotiations on a  
139 treaty for biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction to generate further institutional  
140 support.

141

### 142 *2. Equitable and inclusive research collaborations*

143

144 Although industry is seen as the main commercial driver of marine biotechnology, academic  
145 institutions are central players<sup>11</sup>. Not only are they driving the exponential growth of  
146 databases like GenBank by depositing sequence data from research expeditions, but many  
147 universities also own and operate their own commercialization centers – private companies  
148 established to monetize university research<sup>11</sup>. Nearly one-third of patent applications  
149 associated with marine genetic resources have been filed by universities or their  
150 commercialization centers<sup>11</sup>. The transboundary nature of many marine science topics has  
151 spurred international collaboration, but may be strengthening imbalances rather than  
152 challenging them<sup>12</sup> unless these collaborations ensure representative inclusion, rely on  
153 working openly and in a transparent manner with a broad range of stakeholders in  
154 developing solutions, and ensure that stakeholders from low and middle income countries  
155 have an active voice and role in study design<sup>13</sup>. More explicit requirements from research  
156 funders and scientific journals to disclose sample origin and acknowledge collaborators may  
157 help shift existing norms<sup>14</sup> toward more equitable collaborations.

158

### 159 *3. Commit to responsible data sharing*

160

161 While a broad landscape of environmental and genetic sequence databases already exists,  
162 interoperability and access issues limit the potential for diverse groups to fully utilize these  
163 resources. The UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development aims to address  
164 this issue, and acknowledges that data infrastructures need to be co-designed with  
165 stakeholders to achieve the desired social and political impact<sup>15</sup>. Local authorities as well as  
166 private companies can play crucial roles in supporting the flow of data through targeted  
167 partnerships and investment focused on ensuring data accessibility and development of  
168 technical capacity. Protracted and unresolved negotiations under the auspices of the World  
169 Trade Organization have focused on new regulatory obligations to disclose the origin of  
170 genetic samples being commercialized, which would add a layer of transparency and  
171 accountability to such activities. Scientists involved in filing marine biotechnology patents  
172 could advance best practices by disclosing origin of marine genetic resources throughout all  
173 academic and commercial activities<sup>11,16</sup>. While commitments to sharing marine genetic  
174 sequence and origin data are crucial for transparency and can facilitate access and  
175 engagement by as broad a set of constituents as possible, there is a tension between such  
176 commitments and the protection of Indigenous rights and data sovereignty. In such cases,  
177 attention should be paid to the International Indigenous Data Sovereignty Interest Group  
178 who developed the ‘CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance’<sup>17</sup> based around the  
179 principles of Collective Benefit, Authority to Control, Responsibility, and Ethics. These  
180 people- and purpose-oriented principles build on earlier data-centered work represented in  
181 the ‘FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship’ (Findable,  
182 Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable) and represent a cornerstone of responsible data  
183 sharing highly relevant in the context of genetic resources and marine biotechnology.

184

### 185 *4. Connect marine biotechnology to marine conservation*

186

187 Marine biotechnology can support local to global conservation efforts in multiple ways.  
188 Examples include bioremediation and ecosystem monitoring, where the collection and  
189 sequencing of samples from marine ecosystems can provide a baseline for taxonomic and  
190 conservation efforts<sup>3</sup>. Biotechnology and genomic research are increasingly being used to

191 design ecosystem adaptation strategies, most prominently perhaps in efforts to create  
192 bionic corals, including through CRISPR gene editing<sup>18</sup>. Better connecting biotechnology to  
193 local conservation planning and outcomes can broaden the range of beneficiaries from this  
194 industry and highlight the existential reliance of the marine biotechnology community on  
195 intact and functioning marine ecosystems.

196

197 While the environmental impacts of sample collection can be minimal<sup>19</sup> – marine natural  
198 products are increasingly sampled through analytical chemistry rather than collection of  
199 physical samples – an analysis of genetic sequences referenced in patents identified  
200 multiple endangered and critically endangered marine species (Figure 2). Importantly, the  
201 vast majority of species associated with marine biotechnology have not been assessed by  
202 the IUCN (1,191 of 1,488 species). Responsible practice within such contexts of uncertainty  
203 requires precautionary efforts, and provides further incentive to conserve entire  
204 ecosystems, which can result in living repositories of genetic information with potential  
205 future biotechnological potential.

206

## 207 **Conclusion**

208

209 While marine biotechnology has resulted in diverse benefits, more effort is needed to  
210 ensure this sector does not perpetuate systemic injustices through stark discrepancies in  
211 access, capacity and opportunities. The four interrelated pathways highlighted in this  
212 commentary present opportunities to build lasting capacity where it is needed, to leverage  
213 existing advances, and to accelerate progress towards ensuring the marine biotechnology  
214 sector espouses the principles at the core of the blue economy. Crucially, these pathways  
215 are viable irrespective of whether key international negotiations have stalled, or result in  
216 regulatory frameworks that are easily sidestepped by bad actors. A status quo approach  
217 may result in a marine biotechnology industry that remains profitable and continues to  
218 deliver impressive scientific advances that benefit human well-being, but at its core, it  
219 would be at odds with the larger aspirations of equity, sustainability and inclusivity inherent  
220 to a blue economy, to the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, and to  
221 the Sustainable Development Agenda.

222

223

224

## 225 **Acknowledgments:**

226 *RB, AP and EZ are funded by FORMAS, project number 2020-01048. AP is funded by*  
227 *FORMAS, project number 2019-01220.*

228

## 229 **Author contributions statement**

230 *All authors contributed to the writing and revision of the manuscript.*

231

## 232 **Competing interests statement**

233 *The authors declare no competing interests.*

234

235

236

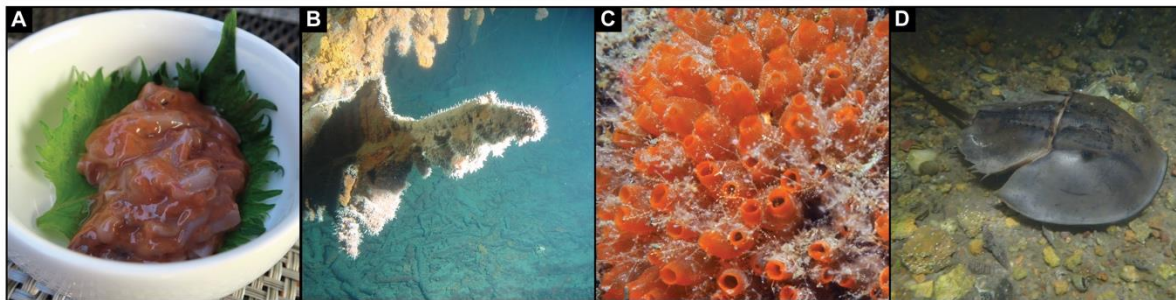
237 **REFERENCES**

- 238 1. Virdin, J. *et al.* The Ocean 100: Transnational corporations in the ocean economy. *Sci.*  
239 *Adv.* **7**, eabc8041 (2021).
- 240 2. Satizábal, P., Dressler, W. H., Fabinyi, M. & Pido, M. D. Blue economy discourses and  
241 practices: reconfiguring ocean spaces in the Philippines. *Marit. Stud.* **19**, 207–221  
242 (2020).
- 243 3. Blasiak, R. *et al.* The ocean genome and future prospects for conservation and equity.  
244 *Nat. Sustain.* **3**, 588–596 (2020).
- 245 4. Claudet, J., Amon, D. J. & Blasiak, R. Transformational opportunities for an equitable  
246 ocean commons. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* **118**, e2117033118 (2021).
- 247 5. Blasiak, R., Jouffray, J.-B., Wabnitz, C. C. C., Sundström, E. & Österblom, H. Corporate  
248 control and global governance of marine genetic resources. *Sci. Adv.* **4**, eaar5237 (2018).
- 249 6. Wynberg, R. & Laird, S. A. Fast Science and Sluggish Policy: The Herculean Task of  
250 Regulating Biodiscovery. *Trends Biotechnol.* **36**, 1–3 (2018).
- 251 7. Yang, D. Strain capable of efficiently removing inorganic phosphorus in water bodies and  
252 application of strain. (2020).
- 253 8. Strandwitz, P. & Lewis, K. Modulation of the Gut Microbiome to Treat Mental Disorders  
254 or Diseases of the Central Nervous System. (2022).
- 255 9. Stuchtey, M. *et al.* Ocean solutions that benefit people, nature and the economy. *High*  
256 *Level Panel Sustain. Ocean Econ.* (2020).
- 257 10. OECD. The SDG Financing Lab. <https://sdg-financing-lab.oecd.org/explore> (2022).
- 258 11. Blasiak, R., Jouffray, J.-B., Wabnitz, C. C. C. & Österblom, H. Scientists Should Disclose  
259 Origin in Marine Gene Patents. *Trends Ecol. Evol.* **34**, 392–395 (2019).

- 260 12. Tolochko, P. & Vadrot, A. B. M. Selective world-building: Collaboration and regional  
261 specificities in the marine biodiversity field. *Environ. Sci. Policy* **126**, 79–89 (2021).
- 262 13. Faure, M. C., Munung, N. S., Ntusi, N. A. B., Pratt, B. & de Vries, J. Mapping experiences  
263 and perspectives of equity in international health collaborations: a scoping review. *Int. J.*  
264 *Equity Health* **20**, 28 (2021).
- 265 14. Anon. Nature addresses helicopter research and ethics dumping. *Nature* **606**, 7–7  
266 (2022).
- 267 15. Muller-Karger, F. E. *et al.* Marine Life 2030: building global knowledge of marine life for  
268 local action in the Ocean Decade. *ICES J. Mar. Sci.* fsac084 (2022)  
269 doi:10.1093/icesjms/fsac084.
- 270 16. Blasiak, R. International regulatory changes poised to reshape access to marine genes.  
271 *Nat. Biotechnol.* **37**, 357–358 (2019).
- 272 17. Carroll, S. R. *et al.* The CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance. *Data Sci. J.* **19**,  
273 43 (2020).
- 274 18. van de Water, J. A., Tignat-Perrier, R., Allemand, D. & Ferrier-Pagès, C. Coral holobionts  
275 and biotechnology: from Blue Economy to coral reef conservation. *Curr. Opin.*  
276 *Biotechnol.* **74**, 110–121 (2022).
- 277 19. Sigwart, J., Blasiak, R., Jaspars, M., Jouffray, J.-B. & Tasdemir, D. Unlocking the potential  
278 of marine biodiscovery. *Nat. Prod. Rep.* **38**, 1235–1242 (2021).

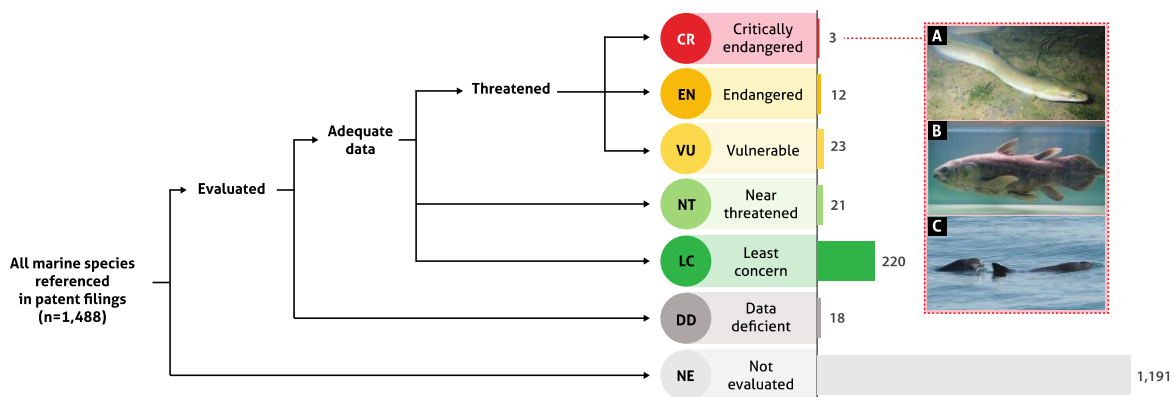
279  
280  
281  
282  
283  
284  
285  
286  
287





290  
291  
292  
293  
294  
295  
296  
297  
298  
299  
300  
301

**FIGURE 1: Commercialization of marine genetic resources** (A) *Bacillus jeotgali* was originally isolated from traditional Korean seafood jeotgal, and an associated strain has been identified as a potent bioremediating agent for polluted waterways<sup>7</sup>. (B) *Halomonas titanicae* was isolated from rusticles collected from the wreck of the Titanic and has been identified for its predicted functionality as a neurotransmitter to treat mental disorders<sup>8</sup>, (C) *Ecteinascidia turbinata*, a sea squirt found on mangrove roots in the Caribbean, is the source organism for the active ingredient Ecteinascidin-743 in the drug Yondelis, a treatment for advanced soft tissue sarcoma<sup>3</sup>. (D) *Tachypleus tridentatus*, a horse-shoe crab assessed as “Endangered” in the IUCN Red List, is a source of in vitro diagnostic reagent for invasive fungal infections prevalent in tropical regions. Photo credits: (A) [CCO Public Domain]; (B) Lori Johnston [NOAA-Public Domain], (C) Pauline Walsh Jacobson [CC BY 4.0]; (D) [CCO Public Domain].



302  
303  
304  
305  
306  
307  
308  
309

**Figure 2: Marine biotechnology and conservation.** Updating and expanding a previous analysis (see Supplementary Information), we identified sequences from 1,488 marine species referenced in patent filings. A total of 279 of the species have been assessed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), including species that are Near Threatened (21), Vulnerable (23), Endangered (12) and Critically Endangered (3). The latter category includes the (A) European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), (B) West Indian Ocean coelacanth (*Latimeria chalumnae*) and (C) vaquita (*Phocoena sinus*). Photo credits: (A) Lara Maleen Beckmann [CC BY 4.0]; (B) Bruce Henderson [CC BY 4.0]; (C) Paula Olson [NOAA-Public Domain]