



The Blue Circular Bioeconomy in the Mediterranean

ITEM

"TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION FOR THE PROTECTION AND VALORIZATION OF MARINE ECOSYSTEMS"

(CTN02_00059_9948371)



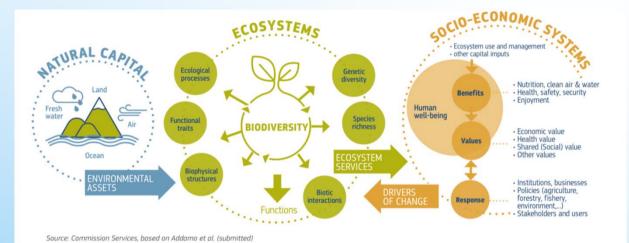
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The EU Blue Economy



A sustainable Blue Economy allows society to obtain value from the oceans and coastal regions, whilst respecting the long-term capacity of the oceans to regenerate and endure such activities through the implementation of sustainable practices.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 14

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development





CONTRIBUTING





















ITEM aimed to planning necessary actions for the development of new technologies to fill the technological gaps and to validate available technologies for the protection and remediation of marine ecosystems. Commitment to feed and support the consolidation of the National Cluster BIG



WP2

Test and demonstration of new Technologies to monitor impacts from O&G infrastructures

New technologies for observatory systems

WP3

WP4

Gap Analysis

New technologies for production systems

WP5

New Marine Biotechnologies

WP6 - Cross-cutting activities to improve the sustainable uses of the sea

WP7 - Coordination



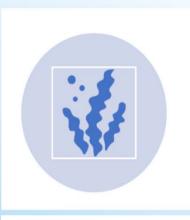
ITEM

- ✓ 5 Public Research Institutions (CNR, Conisma, OGS, INGV, SZN)
- √ 3 Private companies (ENI, eGeos, Italbiotec)
- √ 60 Researchers
- Funded by the Italian Ministry for Research
- ✓ 36 monts (11 June 2019 10 June 2022)

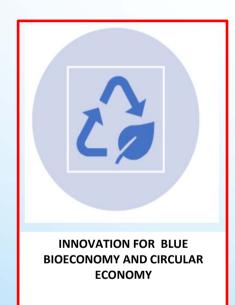
OUTCOMES

- ☐ Provide knowledge for the transition towards new development models and for new policies on the sea and for the sea.
- Connecting activities and results and identifying the potentials of the different sectors, formulating proposals.
- ☐ Foster the aggregation of the public and private marine/maritime research community around common visions and objectives.

Gap analysis and proposals to foster the Italian Blue Growth



RESTORATION AND
PROTECTION OF MARINE
HABITATS:
INTEGRATED APPROACH FROM
OBSERVATION TO SOLUTIONS





DIGITAL & DATA TECHNOLOGIES: KEY ENABLERS

The Digital Tween of the Ocean



TRANSFORMATION AND
TRANSITION TOWARDS AWARENESS
OF COASTAL COMMUNITIES ON
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND
CHALLENGES





T6 - Blue Biotechnologies



For human health and wellbeing

Production of molecules of industrial interest



New biotechnologies for pharmaceutical industry



Development of new neutraceuticals



New biotechnologies for Food Industry



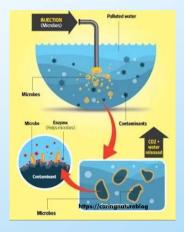
Development of new biomaterials



For environment protection and bioremediation

Decontamination of polluted areas





Restoration and Preservation of the Ocean



Companies operating in the Biotechnology sector in Italy.





HEALTH

Research and development, diagnostics, prevention, treatment (drugs, vaccines, new therapies)



AGRICULTURE AND ZOOTECHNY

Animal and vegetable production, organic products for the defense of animals and plants, and veterinary



INDUSTRY AND ENVIRONMENT

Use of renewable biomass for bioproducts and bioenergy, environmental remediation, food applications, nutraceutical, cosmeceutical fields



GENOMICS, PROTEOMICS AND ENABLING TECHNOLOGIES

Bioinformatics technologies, systems biology, biosensors and basic research through the use of - omics disciplines



in the microalgae sector





INNOVATION FOR BLUE BIOECONOMY AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY



- Health, including companies operating in the pharma sector;
- Industry & Environment, including companies operating in the food sector





INNOVATION FOR BLUE BIOECONOMY AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY



By-catch from fisheries By-products from food and aquaculture processes

Algae biomass (macro and micro)



The still marginal interest in these raw materials and the lack of companies responsible for their treatment prevents the transformation into final products limiting their marketing

Limits in the regulatory and legislative aspects that regulate the management of waste from the fish supply chain and the production and use of marine biomass

Possible solutions

Development of integrated biorefineries and bio-based supply chains from the sea.

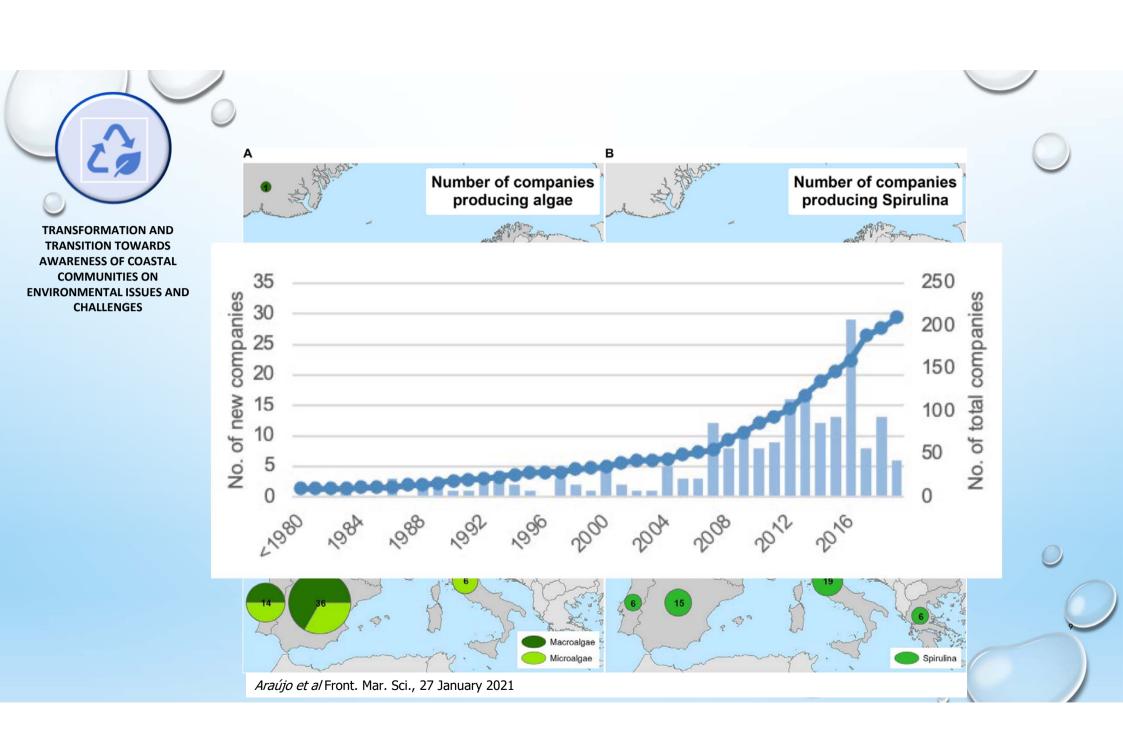
Impact

Maximize the exploitation of marine resources, contributing in addition to the sustainability of the fish supply chain

Development of pilot projects on a regional scale to favour the evolution of the rules and legislative aspects

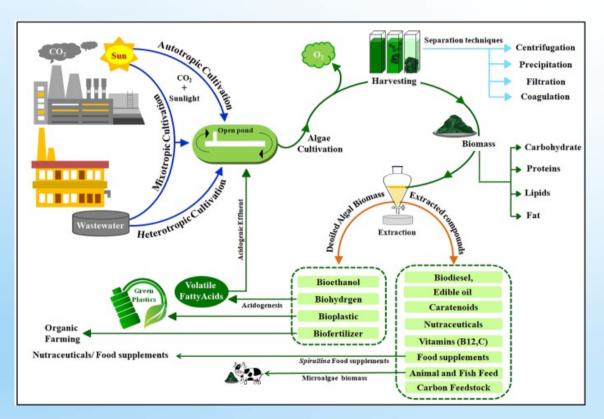
Recommendations

- Analyse the feasibility of the supply chains, the available biomasses and the techniques capable of supporting the scalability of the processes, which are environmentally sustainable and economically convenient
- □ Foster the creation of networks between research and industry for the development and application of new technologies for the exploitation of marine resources
- ☐ Favour the co-creation of di win-win solutions.





Microalgae advantages

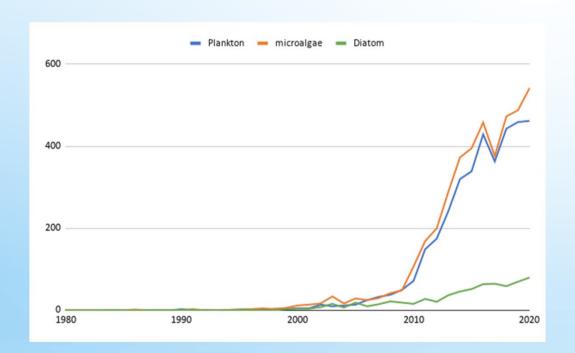


- ✓ No competition for land and space
- ✓ High yields
- ✓ Less water required
- ✓ Directly related with CO₂ fixation (1 kg of algal biomass = 1,8 Kg of CO₂ adsorption)
- √ Flue gas can be used (no CO₂ addition; NOx and SOx adsorption) (lowering of carbon release in the atmosfere)
- √ Wastewater can be used (Water recycle)
- √ No herbicides /pesticides required

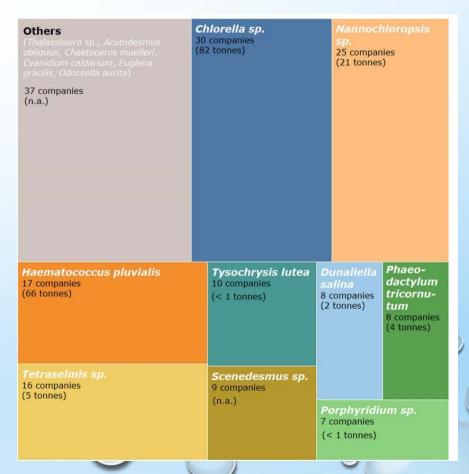
The biotechnological potential of microalgae

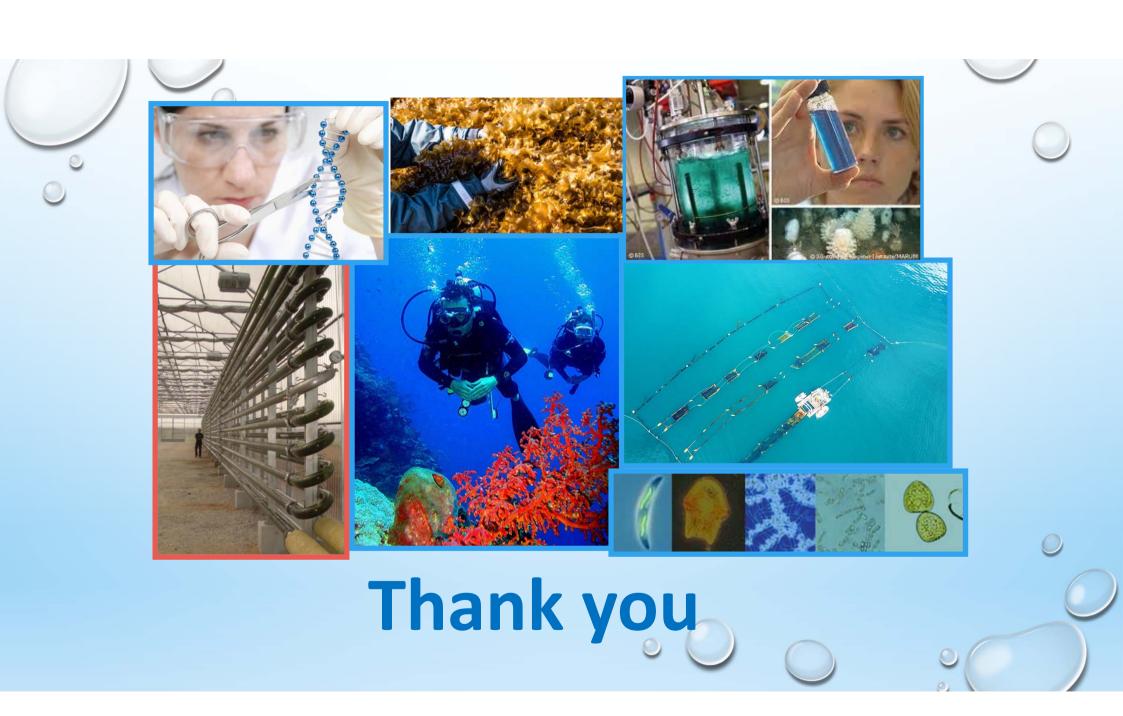
Number of publication per year (PubMed)

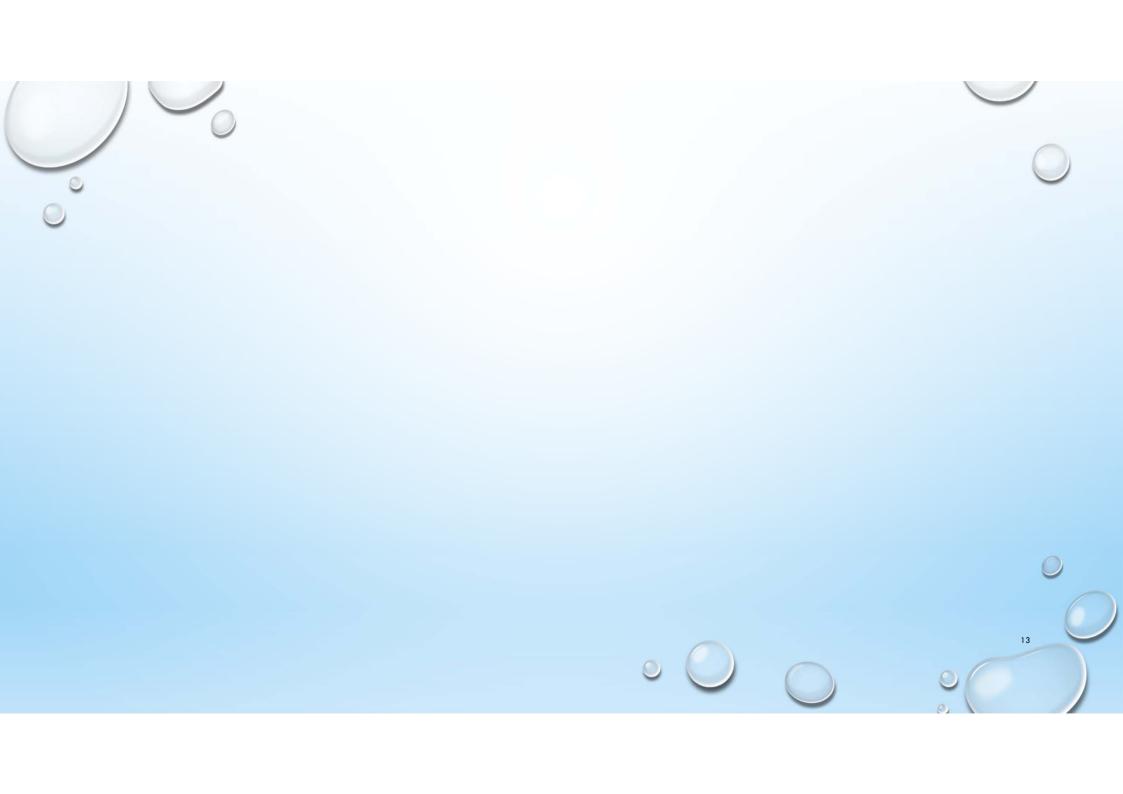
Query: biotechnology + plankton/ microalgae/diatom



Microalgae species in the production system

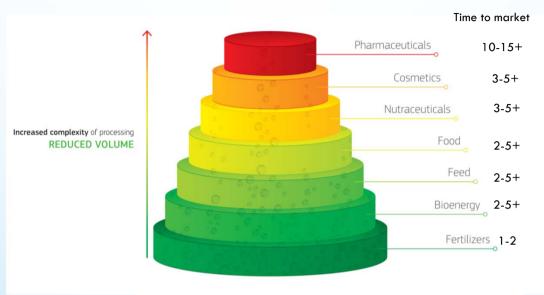




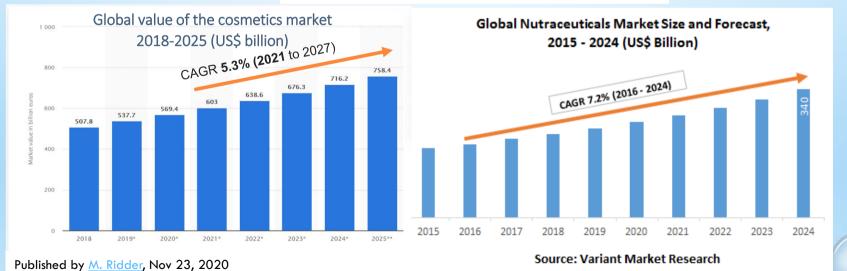




Industrial sectors and Volume-value pyramid.



Source: Blue Bioeconomy Forum: Roadmap for the blue bioeconomy



Key points for the development of Marine Biotechnology in Italy

sustaining the policy of reusing marine waste will favour eco-sustainable industrial development
 Create new business opportunities fostering the biorefinery approach, through the introduction of new methodologies for the simultaneous production of various active ingredients (eg extraction of oils for biodiesel, carbohydrates for the production of bioethanol, pigments and other antioxidants, proteins for flour to be used in the production of feed)
 Create networks of laboratories on a national level, valorising and enhancing existing skills fostering interactions between different research disciplines
 Collaboration between academia and industry
 Involvement of big industries, to help completing the technology transfer process.
 Ensure specific education and training both in academy and industry
 Address issues related to regulatory barriers
 Creation of databases for data storage and sharing (digitalization)

