

ECO-BIO-ECONOMIC PARADIGM IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE USE OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES

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Abstract. Public policies used in eco-bio-economy represent a network of interrelated decisions on economic, social, environmental level in order to implement some projects and measures with the purpose to continuously improve the life of current and next generations, by development of the central and local communities abilities to manage and effectively use natural resources, to stimulate innovation in social and environmental areas, by ensuring sustainable agriculture, food security, prosperity, environmental protection, biodiversity and economic and social cohesion.

The topic of this research deals with a new approach to the concept of sustainability analyzed in terms of eco-bio-economic vision, by setting out the main directions of public policies used to initiate global collective measures that can be defined and implemented through an appropriate international framework which is formed in time and is in a dynamic evolution.

Key words: bio-economy; eco-economy; sustainable development; "green growth"; environmental tax policies;

Introduction

Worldwide the concern to combat the negative effects of climate changes and damages of the ecosystems and biodiversity is imminent in the current financial and food crisis. In this regard, the international community has reached a consensus related to the fact that in order to achieve a sustainable green growth is necessary to integrate the environmental sustainability requirements in key sectors programs and policies of states.

Green growth is a relatively new concept. The basic idea of the decision factors in designing a "green growth" is that environmental potentialities are not currently effectively exploited. The public policies of advertising of "green growth" are intended to promote sustainable development by reconciling the need for environmental sustainability with that of the economic growth and living standards. OECD report (OECD, 2011) underlines five additional