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## **BIOECONOMY FOR SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL**

The bioeconomy is a new economic paradigm and one of the tools and mechanisms for addressing global sustainability challenges [1].

Sustainable development is a general concept based on the need to strike a balance between meeting the current needs of humanity and protecting the interests of future generations, including ensuring a safe and healthy environment. Theorists and supporters of sustainable development consider it to be the most promising ideology of the 21st century, which, with deepening scientific evidence, will replace all existing ideologies as fragmentary and unable to ensure the balanced development of civilisation. At the current stage of development, humanity uses so many resources that it will need 2.6 planets like the Earth to continue to exist in the near future). Recent population forecasts indicate that the world's population will reach 10 billion people in 2057 and 10.4 billion in 2100 [1; 3].

The Global Sustainable Development Report 2023 (GSDR) noted that in 2023, the global situation is much more worrying due to the slow implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and a confluence of crises. For those goals where progress in 2019 was too slow, countries have not accelerated sufficiently, and for others, including food security, climate change and biodiversity protection, the world is still moving in the wrong direction. The report outlines that the war in Ukraine is causing immense suffering and loss of life as well as destruction to property, while also giving rise to huge movements of people. Besides the large number of military casualties, as of Jan 2023, there have been tens of thousands of civilian casualties, 6,952 killed and 11,144 injured. There are more than 8.1 million refugees, most of them women and children, as well as 5.3 million internally

displaced persons (IDPs) creating one of the largest refugee and internal displacement crises of modern times. The Ukraine war is wreaking havoc on the global economy, leading to food and energy price hikes, and a potent cost of living crisis. Conflict and unrest have surged in many countries creating tangible barriers to SDG progress [2].

The 2023 Global Sustainable Development Report is an urgent call to embrace the transformational changes needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and secure a better future for the planet, its people and ecosystems. The transformative changes for each entry point from the global scenarios include: human well-being and opportunity; sustainable and equitable economies; sustainable food systems and healthy diets; energy decarbonisation and universal access; urban and peri-urban development; global ecological community:

- human well-being and opportunity – increasing investment in primary health care and ensuring access to life-saving interventions; accelerating secondary education coverage and ensuring that all girls are enrolled; and increasing investment in water and sanitation infrastructure to ensure universal access to piped water and halving untreated wastewater;

- sustainable and equitable economy – promoting inclusive, pro-poor growth, including progressive redistributive measures, doubling social transfers in low-income countries, implementing good climate policy practices and global carbon pricing, promoting sufficiency lifestyles, investing in green innovations, and circular and sharing economy models;

- sustainable food systems and healthy diets – a combination of supply-side measures that increase affordability, sustainably increase yields while reducing costs and negative impacts, and more sustainable and efficient retail, processing and distribution measures, as well as demand-side measures, most importantly a shift to healthier and more diversified diets and a reduction in post-harvest losses and food waste;

- energy decarbonisation and universal access – large-scale deployment of renewable energy sources and best available technologies, appliances and equipment, rapid expansion of investment infrastructure and support for universal access to electricity and clean alternative cooking methods, gradual reduction of fossil fuel use

by 2030 in an equitable manner at national and global levels, significant changes in global consumer behaviour to reduce energy consumption and end-use;

- urban and suburban development – doubling the share of recycled and composted municipal waste by 2030 and increasing the circular waste cycle, increasing the use of electric vehicles, improving public transport with people- and pedestrian-oriented urban infrastructure, and good practice policies for transport, buildings and waste;

- global environmental community – expanding protected areas, abandoning intensive agricultural practices in protected areas, large-scale restoration of all degraded forests, shifting public preferences towards conservation land use, reducing water consumption and meeting environmental flow requirements, and adopting a 1.5°C roadmap for the land sector that combines ambitious measures for protection, conservation, restoration and lifestyle changes.

Achieving Sustainable Development Goals requires building a new economic model, including a circular economy based on the bioeconomy.

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