

Implementation of environmental policy of Ukraine in the context of circular economy

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Abstract. European practice has proven that all EU member states are responsible for the implementation of adopted European environmental agreements. Since 1992, the countries of the European Union have identified environmental protection as a priority for their own development. The study of the process of implementing Ukraine's environmental policy in the context of the circular economy is gaining relevance. The purpose of the article is to study the processes of implementation of the environmental policy of Ukraine in the context of the circular economy. In the process of writing a scientific article, general scientific research methods were used: the method of theoretical generalization; categorical analysis; method of comparison; method of abstraction; grouping method; forecasting method. In the process of research, the key directions of implementation of environmental policy at the state level are given. The main aspects of the implementation of the circular economy at the regional level have been established. Three levels of formation and implementation of environmental policy in Ukraine are defined. Various tools for implementing environmental policy in the context of the circular economy are presented. It was established that in Ukraine today there is practically no development and implementation of effective mechanisms for the implementation of the state environmental policy, there are no tools for eliminating the causes of environmental problems and reducing the negative impact on the ecological sphere during the implementation of economic activities. It has been established that in the process of implementation of environmental policy, the state may have an appropriate role, either promoter, facilitator, or catalyst. Conclusions have been made regarding the importance of implementing the circular economy. The study of the implementation of the environmental policy of Ukraine in the context of the circular economy gained further development in terms of taking into account the components of the environmental policy, aspects of the circular economy and the comprehensive implementation of the environmental policy at the international, state, regional and local levels. The practical value of scientific research lies in the theoretical justification of the process of implementing environmental policy in the context of the circular economy, taking into account international experience and tools for implementing environmental policy at all levels

Keywords: strategy, tasks, economic conditions, implementation tools, international practice

INTRODUCTION

World trends in the economic development of both the territory and the country as a whole dictate new rules of responsibility for environmental protection. To achieve these rules, the UN Summit on Sustainable Development was held in New York in September 2015 as part of the 70th session of the UN General Assembly, the result of which was the adoption of the document:

“Transforming our world: an agenda in the field of sustainable development until 2030” which consisted of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter SDGs) and 169 tasks [1].

As a founding country and member of the UN, Ukraine also joined the global process of environmental protection. In order to realize full-fledged

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sustainable development and taking into account the Ukrainian context, the National System of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [1] was developed, which consists of 17 UN SDGs and 86 national development tasks. Along with this, the Law of Ukraine "On the Basic Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine for the Period Until 2030" [2] (hereinafter the Strategy), adopted in February 2019, confirmed the priority of achieving the global Sustainable Development Goals and their implementation taking into account the specifics of Ukraine's development.

The main goals of the Ecostrategy-2030 provide for the application of measures and tools for the formation of ecological values, sustainable energy saving and improvement of state management of environmental protection activities [2]. To achieve these goals, the Strategy was based on tasks related to raising the environmental awareness of citizens, popularizing environmental education, introducing the principles of ecological governance, ecological production and consumption, measures to reduce the level of pollution of the ecosystem, etc. [2].

Having considered the main tasks and goals of the Strategy, we can state that it was developed taking into account European practice and is aimed not only at overcoming environmental problems, but also at providing opportunities to adapt to modern environmental challenges.

We note that among the main environmental problems in Ukraine in 2021, water pollution, clogging with household waste and excessive consumption of chemical fertilizers were recognized. So, as the indicators of anthropogenic and man-made load showed, deterioration of the ecological system is noted in Ukraine.

It is worth noting that in Ukraine today there is practically no development and implementation of mechanisms for the implementation of state environmental policy, there are no tools for eliminating the causes of environmental problems and reducing the negative impact on the ecological sphere during the implementation of economic activities, etc.

European practice has shown that all EU member states (27 countries) are responsible for implementing the adopted European environmental agreements. Since 1992, the countries of the European Union have identified environmental protection as a priority for their own development. The process of environmental protection in the EU began in 1992 with the signing of the Maastricht Treaty, which gave environmental protection the status of policy and became one of the first documents of the European Union [3]. In particular, three environmental declarations were adopted in its annexes: directives on harmful substances, on animal protection, and on the impact of European Union measures on environmental protection.

In the USA, the issue of environmental policy implementation in the 21st century. Became a tool of

political games in the fight for the electorate. Thus, during the election campaign, former US President Donald Trump told voters that he would decide on the country's withdrawal from the Paris Climate Agreement (2015), the main purpose of which is to combat global warming, which is caused by the increase in greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere. According to Donald Trump, there is no global warming, and the terms of the Agreement are not very favorable for the American oil and coal industry.

Joe Biden, on the contrary, promised that the USA will rejoin the Paris Climate Agreement and thereby become a world leader in efforts to mitigate the factors that provoke climate change and negative consequences for the ecology of the planet and humanity. In his opinion, the fight against global warming (or the so-called climate crisis) should become a matter of national security and one of the priorities of the country's foreign policy development.

To study the process of implementing the environmental policy of Ukraine, it is necessary to reveal the essence of the circular and environmental policy, to investigate the peculiarities of the implementation of the environmental policy at all levels of its management, and to determine the tools for the implementation of the environmental policy at the regional level in the context of the circular economy.

The purpose of the article is to study the processes of implementation of the environmental policy of Ukraine in the context of the circular economy. The goal of the article provided for the need to formulate and solve the following tasks: to investigate the essence of the concepts "state environmental policy" and "circular economy"; determine the main aspects of the implementation of the circular economy at the regional level; outline the main tasks of the circular economy; determine the components of environmental policy in the context of the circular economy; to single out the tools for implementing the environmental policy of the state; to analyze the foreign experience of environmental policy implementation in the context of the circular economy; justification of the need to transition to a circular economy in solving environmental problems.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of various aspects of sustainable development and the implementation of environmental policy have become the object of research by various foreign and Ukrainian scientists, in particular: the theoretical and practical principles of public administration and the mechanism of its implementation were studied by O. Amosov & N. Havkalova [4], V.D. Bakumenko & S.A. Popov [5], O. Mashkov & N. Nyzhnyk [6], and others. Scholars consider the influence of the international context on domestic environmental policy and explore some of the powerful instruments and institutional

forces that contribute to the emergence of environmental problems in countries. Along with this, they indicate the main obstacles to both a well-developed environmental policy and its effective implementation.

Contributed to the study of environmental policy as a tool for ensuring the sustainable development of the state M.V. Andrienko & V.S. Shako [7], D.O. Vetytskyi [8], O.Ya. Lazor [9], N.A. Malys [10] and others. In their works, the authors note that the implementation of environmental policy is a component of national policy, which will be aimed at protecting the vital interests of people, society, and the state and preserving natural resources.

N. Avramenko & A. Tovstenko [11], I. Zvorych [12], V. Loyko [13] studied the issue of revealing the meaning of the concept of "sustainable development", the need to implement a circular economy, and a review of existing tools for ensuring a circular economy. D. Pierce & R. Turner [14], etc. In economic literature, the concept of "circular economy" was first mentioned in 1990 by American scientists D. Pierce & R. Turner, because they meant that the Earth is a closed economic system in which there are circular relationships between the economy and the environment. In their opinion, the introduction of a closed-loop economy will help achieve efficiency for both the economy and the environment in such relationships [13].

In other words, the circular economy is a process characterized by a restorative and closed nature. In the circular economy, waste is an incentive for the reuse of products, and the circular economy itself has become the basis of Revolution 4.0 (Industry 4.0).

It should be noted that certain issues related to the implementation of the state environmental policy, in particular, the formation of a safe natural environment and the stimulation of the implementation of the circular economy, are considered in the scientific works of V. Andreytsev [15], O. Zarzhytskyi [16], O. Kalashnyk [17], I. Kononenko [18], V. Sakhaev & V. Shevchuk [19] and others. For the circular economy implementation process to be effective, the authors concluded that central authorities should offer incentives to ensure increased attention to environmental protection tasks in the process of sustainable development.

According to T. Knyazeva [20], M. Khvesyk *et al.* [21], ensuring rational nature management and international environmental policy occurs through the implementation of environmental policy at the national, regional and local levels. The authors also note that environmental crises are mostly of a transboundary nature, the tool for overcoming them can be international cooperation in the field of environmental protection and the implementation of the mechanism of state management within the framework of international agreements, etc.

The analysis of international experience [22-24] on the implementation of the state environmental

policy shows the lack of a unified opinion regarding the directions of environmental reforms, their content and measures for the implementation of the state environmental policy at all levels of management, effective tools that would in practice stimulate the implementation of the circular economy. Directly, many authors point out that state bodies often fail to implement environmental policy, mainly due to lack of political support, insufficient resources, insufficiently developed institutional capacity and a tendency to neglect the importance of cooperation at the local level.

However, the issue of the implementation of Ukraine's environmental policy in the context of the circular economy remains insufficiently researched, both scientifically and practically.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This scientific article is a theoretical study in the process of writing of which general scientific methods of research were used: the method of theoretical generalization was used to consider theoretical provisions regarding the essence of environmental policy, circular economy; categorical analysis – to substantiate the theoretical aspects of the implementation of the circular economy at the regional level, etc.; comparison method – for research and comparison of goals, directions and tools for the implementation of Ukraine's environmental policy in the context of the circular economy, when considering the work of the UN Summit on Sustainable Development; the method of abstraction – to determine the components of environmental policy in the context of the circular economy and outline the main tasks of the circular economy; the grouping method – for the study of the implementation of environmental problems at the level of international organizations and during the study of the "State Environmental Policy Strategy for the period until 2030"; forecasting method – to justify the need to transition to a circular economy in solving environmental problems.

The source of information for conducting the research was: the legislative and regulatory framework of Ukraine regarding the implementation of environmental policy in the context of the circular economy; scientific monographic literature on the implementation of environmental policy and circular economy and means of its implementation; scientific articles by Ukrainian and foreign authors in periodicals on environmental policy and implementation of the circular economy; materials of scientific conferences dedicated to solving environmental problems and international organizations whose activities are aimed at solving environmental problems. The source of the data for this study is the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine, materials of the author's own research, and information from the international INTERNET network.

The main stages of work on a scientific article were: the preparatory stage, at which the topic of the article was chosen, its understanding and justification of relevance. The choice of the topic of the article was carried out taking into account personal previous work, interest in the problem and the possibility of selecting practical material on the implementation of environmental policy at the local level; the stage of work on the content involved drawing up the plan and structure of the scientific article, conducting research and summarizing its results. On the basis of the review of information sources and literature, tasks characterizing the state of the investigated problem were determined. During the work on the material, notes were made of what interested us the most and can be a tool for a deeper disclosure of the purpose of the article; at the final stage, there is processing and analysis of the results of the research, which was carried out according to the tasks, as well as the formulation of conclusions and the design of the literature list. The correctness of the design of the article and the list of used sources is checked according to the requirements of the publishing house.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The concept of circular economy, which ensures optimal use of resources, reduces the burden on the environment, and forms balanced consumer behavior, became a tool for anti-crisis development of the world's leading countries.

Given the set of components that determine the process of the emergence and implementation of the closed-loop economy as a whole, the circular economy is defined as "a concept aimed at eliminating the material loop and extending the service life of materials through longer use and increased use of secondary raw materials" [25, p. 4].

The circular economy is based on the application of a set of cyclical principles, in particular 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), 9R (3R+ Refuse, Rethink, Repair, Refurbish, Remanufacture, Repurpose), 10R (9R + Recover). Based on the concept and principles of the circular economy, we note that the benefits of its implementation are a reduction in the use of non-renewable resources, the introduction of a zero-waste production model, a reduction in carbon emissions and the creation of new business opportunities for profit.

In the process of researching scientific literature [8; 13; 21] it was established that the main aspects of the implementation of the circular economy at the regional level include:

1) level restructuring of the circular economy, which involves the implementation of the principles of circularity at the level of the enterprise, community, region, and ending at the state level. According to the author, the environmental awareness of entrepreneurs does not arise as a result of legal acts, but in the process

of determining the business goals of the enterprise or developing a strategy for its development. At the same time, the development and implementation by the state of effective regulatory and legal acts regarding the application of the principles of the circular economy will become a solid foundation for promising productive changes in the state environmental policy. It can also be noted that the more efforts entrepreneurs spend on environmental awareness, the greater the chances that in the long run they will receive positive results in terms of environmental protection.

2) the informational and educational component, which is an integral tool in the process of implementing the circular economy. This component involves familiarizing the population with changes in environmental legislation and carrying out educational and informational work to increase their environmental awareness. As a result, the population will begin to recycle less and use used things more, and will increase their own responsibility for environmental protection.

3) negative consequences for resource-extracting countries. Note that, along with the positive consequences, the worldwide implementation of the principles of circularity will affect the reduction of incomes in countries where the main item of export is resources, the demand for which will gradually decrease. But if you weigh all the positive effects of the circular economy, they are much greater than the negative ones (from saving resources and energy to generating income for the economy).

4) the transition to a circular economy is a step-by-step process with a clearly defined subject, content of goals and means of achieving them. Each stage will require the introduction of legislative and non-legislative tools for the implementation of cyclical innovations and raising the environmental awareness of the population of communities and the country as a whole. In the author's opinion, even at the stage of development of new products, it is worth considering how it will contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, how it will encourage sustainable consumption in order to avoid the generation of waste from its use.

The importance of implementing a circular economy was also discussed at the UN Summit on Sustainable Development, as a result of which the Global Sustainable Development Goals were approved [1]. First of all, the emphasis was placed on rational consumption and production, which was mentioned in the twelve goals of "Responsible production and consumption", which clarify the main tasks of the circular economy, in particular [1]:

- ensure effective development and use of natural resources;
- within the next ten years, achieve a reduction in the amount of food waste and a reduction in the level of food costs throughout the chain of production and

consumption of products, which will be of crucial importance for tracking the progress of the implementation of the circular economy;

- within the next five years, to significantly reduce the anthropogenic pressure on the environment, which will ultimately affect the reduction of emissions of chemical waste into the air, soil and water, etc.;

- pay special attention to waste processing, as this process is the foundation of the circular economy concept;

- attraction of international financial assistance for the implementation of modern scientific and technical developments in production, which is especially important for Ukraine.

At the national level, environmental policy cannot be formed in isolation from other issues of the state, it is a component of the internal and external policy of the state, which is based on state regulation regarding the stability of the environmental sphere. At the same time, various types of public policies can contribute to the improvement of the environment, even if this is not their main goal. It is worth noting that in order for the implementation of the environmental policy of Ukraine to be effective, it is necessary to introduce innovative state and non-state regulation, which will be focused on production processes, waste management and on the orientation of the value of products, materials and resources, etc.

At the legislative level, it is also stated that the state environmental policy is a component of the state policy, which is aimed at solving urgent environmental problems through the joint work of communities, government and industry. In addition, the activities of state bodies are focused on ensuring the integration of environmental policy into other sectors and other areas of policy. In addition, it has a defined purpose, goals and objectives, principles and tools for its implementation, etc. For example, the purpose of the state's environmental policy is disclosed in the Law of Ukraine "On the Basic Principles (Strategies) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine for the Period Until 2030", this document states that through the implementation of the ecosystem approach in all directions of the socio-economic development of Ukraine, it will be possible to ensure a satisfactory state of the environment of Ukraine [2]. This Law also defines the basic principles, tools and stages of implementation of state policy.

Thus, in order for Ukraine to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, tasks from twelve goals were included in the basic principles of Ukraine's environmental policy. It is also worth noting that the Ukrainian legislation on the implementation of environmental policy is based on a number of political, legal, economic and other specific measures for the management and protection of the natural environment, the preservation of biodiversity and the introduction of an ecological lifestyle.

In the process of researching the scientific literature, it was established that the joint activity of authorities and society is considered under environmental policy, which consists in: ensuring the protection of the natural environment; formation and development of environmental awareness among the population; guaranteeing the environmental safety of citizens; introduction of ecological innovations related to production and consumption, etc. The activity of state authorities consists in regulating the activities of individuals, enterprises and state institutions that can affect the "quality" of the environment.

In this process, the state plays a key role in ensuring the constitutional right of every member of society to live in an ecologically clean environment. The main goal of the state is that all branches of government worked as a coordinated mechanism in the implementation of environmental policy.

Environmental policy in the context of the circular economy should focus on at least four components, namely [27]:

- 1) international global ecopolitics, which provides for a system of international environmental governance and various diplomatic initiatives for environmental protection (for example, the functioning of economic zones in the World Ocean, the establishment of quotas for the extraction of natural resources, the activities of international environmental organizations);

- 2) regional ecopolitics, which is based on taking into account the environmental interests of groups of countries united by a common natural and geographical environment, or integration groups that have a common environmental policy (for example, the Environmental Policy of the EU, or the creation of protected areas by neighboring countries, or joint activities partner countries regarding control of biosphere pollution and solving common environmental problems);

- 3) national (state) eco-policy, which should provide for measures and means for the introduction of circular economy at all levels of management (for example, development, adoption and implementation of the environmental legal framework, signing of international treaties and membership in international environmental organizations);

- 4) local ecopolitics (for example, district, city or community policy). The main subjects of ecopolitics implementation at this level include: state authorities, entrepreneurs and citizens. The main forms of implementation of environmental policy at the local level are the introduction of strategic environmental policy planning tools by local authorities taking into account the specifics of the territory, the creation and development of environmental public organizations and cooperation with higher educational institutions in the environmental field [27].

Therefore, it can be concluded that the implementation of environmental policy in the context of

the implementation of the circular economy, taking into account the specified components, should be carried out at the international, state, regional and local levels. That is, starting from the environmental policy of the enterprise, and ending with the implementation of developed state programs regarding the country's transition from a linear economy to a circular (closed) economy model.

The instruments for the implementation of the environmental policy of the state are:

- integrated permit – comprehensive pollution prevention and control;
- legal regulation – up-to-date, adapted to European legislation, which creates appropriate conditions for the functioning of the sphere;
- state regulation of the use of natural resources – ensuring balanced and sustainable development, establishing justified and accessible limits;
- environmental communications – education, raising the level of environmental awareness, strengthening the role of the environmental component in intersectoral partnership;
- environmental impact monitoring and strategic environmental assessment – reducing the risks of planned activities and preventing negative impact on the environment;
- environmental certification and labeling, environmental management, environmental audit - greening of consumption and production;
- environmental accounting and electronic environmental governance – collection, analysis, use and distribution of data on the state of the environment;
- financial and economic instruments (fiscal, stimulating) – development of a “green”, resource-efficient and low-carbon economy, modernization of production;
- monitoring and environmental protection control – prevention, termination of offenses and monitoring of the state of the environment [7].

The second chapter of the Strategy [2] provides a system of interrelated tools that ensure the implementation of Ukraine's environmental policy. Since Ukraine intends to become a member of the EU, these are primarily instruments, the basis of which is ensuring the compliance of Ukrainian environmental legislation with EU legislation and European environmental standards, etc. The following tools will contribute to faster greening of production: environmental certification and labeling of products, introduction of environmental management and audit. In addition, the Strategy for implementation and development defines the use of financial and economic mechanisms.

As the authors of the article noted, in 2017, a national system of Central and Eastern Europe was developed, which was presented in the National Report “Goals of Sustainable Development: Ukraine” and which consists of 17 goals and 86 national tasks, which were reflected in

145 normative and legal acts of the Government, which provide a solid basis for the implementation of environmental policy in the context of the circular economy. It was in the National Report that the task of introducing the principles of the circular economy was first set.

At the same time, the approved “State Environmental Policy Strategy for the period until 2030” [2] sets four national goals, the implementation of which will consistently introduce the concept of circular economy in Ukraine, since they are aimed at reducing the level of resource intensity of the economy, introducing waste-free production/consumption and activating innovative – environmental activities. The expected result of the implementation of the Strategy in 2030 should be Ukraine's achievement of such a level of circularity, during which there will be a constant improvement of ecological efficiency to ecologically acceptable levels [2; 28].

International practice has shown that an important place in the implementation of environmental policy in the context of the circular economy is occupied by the public movement, which turns environmental policy into an object of state and public management [30; 33]. Under the influence of the social movement, the ecological consciousness of the society is formed. It is he who draws society's attention to environmental problems in a certain area and in the world as a whole, defends the rights of citizens to live in an ecologically safe environment. More than five hundred public environmental organizations operate in Ukraine, among which the most influential are: National Ecological Center, All-Ukrainian Environmental League, “Green Wave” Environmental Club, “Ecology – Pravo-Lyudyna” BF, “Ekodiya” Center for Environmental Initiatives, Save Dnipro etc. [28]. Most of them have an extensive system of their representative offices in regions, cities, communities.

One of the conditions for the effective implementation of environmental policy in the context of the circular economy is the optimal combination of various management methods aimed at ensuring partnership relations between environmental policy developers, implementers, environmental policy analysts and stakeholders, the purpose of which is to review and discuss information, problems, analysis and options, related to each stage of implementation of the state environmental policy. The establishment of such partnerships should occur throughout each stage of environmental policy implementation, helping decision-makers concerned to move from one stage to the next.

Studies of international organizations, such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [25; 35] testify that states can perform one of the following roles in the implementation of environmental policy in the context of the circular economy:

1. Promoters (Netherlands, Japan). States develop development strategies, adopt framework documents, conduct information policy among stakeholders.

2. Facilitators (USA). States are already playing a more active role, involving stakeholders in the development of circular economy development projects, implementing a multi-level system of circular economy regulation.

3. Catalysts (Norway, China). States determine specific mechanisms for the transition to a circular economy, use financial and economic methods to support business and innovation, develop tools for evaluating the effectiveness of the implementation of the circular economy model.

Awareness of the depth and spread of environmental problems that exist in Ukraine today is increasingly pushing the country to introduce the principles of a circular economy. For the implementation of environmental policy in the context of circular economy, environmental protection bodies function in the organizational structure of the state administration, and the corresponding regulatory and legal framework has been created, taking into account the principles of the EU environmental policy [29]. Note that on the basis of the adopted Strategy, such strategic documents are being developed as: the National Program for the Development of the Mineral and Raw Material Base for the Period Until 2030, the National Waste Management Plan, draft laws "On Waste", "On Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment", "On Batteries", batteries and accumulators", "On packaging and packaging waste", Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 722/2019 "On the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine for the period until 2030", etc. In addition, it is worth remembering that the development of new regulatory and legal documents should be carried out including taking into account the main principles of the circular economy, because when the economy becomes closed, then people will become wealthy, and the environment will be clean.

More than 30 years have passed since the first mention of the circular economy [14], however, only after its official introduction in the EU [25] did its popularity grow rapidly, and countries gradually began to realize its priority for achieving sustainable own development, where the value of products, materials and resources [33] is kept in the economy as long as possible [22].

At the same time, the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) became the UN's plan for a more sustainable future for all, which forced the organization's members to take a different look at the problems of the environment, climate change and water security. Attention is directly focused on the joint efforts of all subjects of nature management in overcoming environmental challenges, along with this, the main role still belongs to the state. At the same time, the environmental policy of the state was considered as a coordinating priority, which forms and sets in motion the resources of the enterprise (organization), in order to achieve goals in the field of rational nature management, environmental protection and ensuring

environmental safety with the help of political, economic, legal, educational and other measures [10]. In the opinion of the authors, it is important to focus on the territorial approach when implementing environmental policy, which will allow to more fully take into account the peculiarities of each region when implementing the circular economy at all levels.

The effectiveness of the mechanisms for implementing Ukraine's environmental policy in the context of the circular economy can be improved by providing for their adaptation to EU legislation [7] and the experience of EU member states taking into account the peculiarities of Ukraine's natural resource potential. Moreover, taking into account international practice, the implementation of the country's environmental policy [8] was considered as a set of means and measures directed by society and the state to the protection and improvement of the environment, an effective combination of nature use and nature protection and ensuring the normal life of citizens, which has two dimensions, in particular, normative and regulatory

The analysis of the theoretical foundations of the implementation of environmental policy in the context of the circular economy gave us the opportunity to note that the best way to solve environmental problems is to reduce waste. And as we know, the circular model of the value added chain is based on a similar concept. Therefore, the introduction of the concept of extended responsibility [12] will ensure the fulfillment of the national goals approved in the "State Environmental Policy Strategy for the period until 2030" and the achievement of the 12th goal "Responsible production and consumption" [1], which clarify the main tasks of the circular economy

Based on research [13], it is also important to gain public support and change established consumer behavior, which will ensure the implementation of Ukraine's environmental policy in the context of the circular economy. Scientific research is designed to activate the social movement, which is aimed at changing the role of the consumer (quite often disposable) to the role of the user (for the long term). As part of ties with non-governmental organizations that systematically draw the attention of a wide audience to environmental issues, the principles of the circular economy are promoted in the process of implementing the country's environmental policy and the idea that the main task of the circular economy is the intention to act in the interests of the public the public. Their main tool is a call to the public for the rational use of natural resources, informing society about the benefits of a circular economy and the possibility of ensuring economic growth and increasing well-being without excessive consumption of natural resources.

Particular attention is focused on the tools [21] of environmental policy implementation, which are

constantly changing [25] and spreading. We believe that each country uses an individual approach to regulating the circular economy, has specific organizational and economic tools, all of which emphasize the importance, perspective and effectiveness of this concept.

What is common in the studies [25] is that states in the implementation of environmental policy in the context of the circular economy can perform one of the defined roles and determine specific methods of implementing environmental policy, develop tools for implementing the circular economy model. Having chosen a clear role (whether promoter, or facilitator, or catalyst) in the implementation of environmental policy in the context of the circular economy, the country will achieve its goals in the field of environment and climate in a cost-effective way, while ensuring this process with adequate funding.

Unlike Ukraine, where the circular economy is not declared a priority area of economic growth at the legislative level, in most developed countries there is a clear awareness of environmental disasters in the future and they take an active part in implementing the principles of the circular economy in the process of implementing the state environmental policy. At the moment, Ukraine still remains on the sidelines of the circular economy implementation process, which necessitates the development of a system of regulatory and legal acts and measures to stimulate the circular economy at the state level.

As a result, the introduction of the circular economy in the world has become a rapidly developing topic as an opportunity to combine environmental protection and economic growth. These statements indicate to us the need for further development of the study of the implementation of the environmental policy of Ukraine in the context of the circular economy in terms of taking into account the components of the environmental policy, aspects of the circular economy and the comprehensive implementation of the environmental policy at the international, state, regional and local levels.

Therefore, the importance of the implementation of the circular economy for the world is that it will be recyclable, which will help to save and produce a large amount of energy. The study of the Law of Ukraine "On the basic principles (strategies) of the state environmental policy of Ukraine for the period until 2030" showed that it introduced environmental norms and standards in the state administration, and also provided for a number of measures to reduce atmospheric air and water pollution. In the process of implementing the environmental policy of the state, specific directions of action are first determined, and then, on their basis, environmental policy tools are developed and applied.

CONCLUSIONS

The implementation of environmental policy in the context of the circular economy should become one of the main strategic tasks in Ukraine for the next 30 years. During the research, it was established that the process of implementing environmental policy in the context of the circular economy takes place with the determination of policy levels and the relationships between them. It has been proven that ensuring the implementation of environmental policy in the context of the circular economy is a step-by-step process that is based on both legislative and non-legislative measures to eliminate the root causes of environmental problems and is aimed at improving the quality of the environment, and therefore improving the quality of life of every Ukrainian. As a result, it has been established that the transition to a circular economy is a valuable factor in the fight against environmental challenges, such as overexploitation of natural resources, inadequate air quality, and climate change.

The considered aspects of the implementation of the circular economy at the regional level stated that it is a step-by-step process that involves the implementation of the principles of circularity at all levels of management, which is based on an informational and educational component and which has negative consequences for resource-extracting countries. The level system of environmental policy implementation in the context of the circular economy clearly outlines to us that the main role in the implementation of environmental policy belongs to the state, which, along with this, is not the only subject of environmental policy.

The study of international practice proved that developed countries strongly support the circular economy model within the framework of their own economic development. The implementation of the circular economy takes place with the direct participation of the state through means of promotion and support tools. Thus, at present, most countries have an investment policy that provides financial support for circular innovations and that is focused on the issues of preserving the natural environment and on effective waste management. Along with this, the analysis of international practice demonstrated that, given the variety of organizational and economic tools in countries, each of them applies an individual approach to the implementation of the circular economy, which is based on the perspective and importance of this concept.

The above makes it necessary to further search for effective tools for the implementation of Ukraine's environmental policy in the context of the circular economy, taking into account international legislation in the field of environmental protection.

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Реалізація екологічної політики України в контексті циркулярної економіки

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Анотація. Європейська практика засвідчила, що всі країни члени ЄС є відповідальними за реалізацію прийнятих європейських природоохоронних угод. Починаючи з 1992 року, країни Європейського Союзу визначили в пріоритеті власного розвитку захист навколишнього середовища. Дослідження процесу реалізації екологічної політики України в контексті циркулярної економіки набуває актуальності. Метою статті є дослідження процесів реалізації екологічної політики України в контексті циркулярної економіки. В процесі написання наукової статті були використанні загальнонаукові методи дослідження: метод теоретичного узагальнення; категоріальний аналіз; метод порівняння; метод абстрагування; метод групування; метод прогнозування. В процесі дослідження наведено ключові напрями реалізації екологічної політики на державному рівні. Встановлено основні аспекти впровадження циркулярної економіки на регіональному рівні. Визначено три рівні формування та реалізації екологічної політики в Україні. Представлено різноманітні інструменти впровадження екологічної політики в контексті циркулярної економіки. Встановлено, що в Україні на сьогодні практично не здійснюється розробка та впровадження дієвих механізмів реалізації державної екологічної політики, відсутні інструменти усунення причин виникнення екологічних проблем та зниження негативного впливу на екологічну сферу при здійсненні господарської діяльності. Встановлено, що в процесі реалізації екологічної політики державі може належати відповідна роль, чи промотора, чи фасилітатора, чи каталізатора. Зроблено висновки, щодо важливості впровадження циркулярної економіки. Подальшого розвитку набуло дослідження реалізації екологічної політики України в контексті циркулярної економіки в частині урахування складових екологічної політики, аспектів циркулярної економіки та комплексної реалізації екологічної політики на міжнародному, державному, регіональному та місцевому рівнях. Практична цінність наукового дослідження полягає в теоретичному обґрунтуванні процесу реалізації екологічної політики в контексті циркулярної економіки з урахуванням міжнародного досвіду та інструментів реалізації екологічної політики на всіх рівнях

Ключові слова: стратегія, завдання, економічні умови, інструменти реалізації, міжнародна практика