

of net income from sales, total income, the level of profitability of operating and all activities in the studied period. Also, large enterprises demonstrated the best results of sustainable development by the criterion of social responsibility, which was assessed based on indicators of labor costs, labor costs per employee and the dynamics of number of employed workers. Such analysis is important both for identifying trends in the modern structurally heterogeneous agrarian sector of the Ukrainian economy and for developing management decisions at the micro-, meso- and macro-levels. In further studies, comparative analysis should be conducted considering a larger set of criteria and indicators of sustainable development.

**Keywords:** sustainable development, efficiency, social responsibility, profit, profitability, productivity, income, costs, wage, employment, agrarian enterprises.

Стаття надійшла до редакції / Received 04.01.2026 Прийнята до друку / Accepted 10.01.2026 Оpubліковано / Published 19.01.2026

#### Бібліографічний опис статті:

Онегіна В.М. Сталій розвиток аграрних підприємств різних розмірів: порівняльний аналіз за критеріями ефективності та соціальної відповідальності. Актуальні проблеми інноваційної економіки та права. 2026. № 1. С. 122-127.

Onegina V. Sustainable development of agricultural enterprises of different sizes: a comparative analysis based on efficiency and social responsibility criteria. Actual problems of innovative economy and law. 2026. No. 1, pp. 122-127.



УДК: 330.34:347.77; JEL classification: Q01, Q53, Q57, K32, O13

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36887/2524-0455-2026-1-27>

STEPANENKO Nataliia, PhD in Economics, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Public Administration and Economic Policy, Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4643-1677>

## ECONOMIC AND LEGAL MECHANISMS FOR SUPPORTING THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN THE EU AND THEIR ADAPTATION IN UKRAINE

*Stepanenko N. Economic and legal mechanisms for supporting the circular economy in the EU and their adaptation in Ukraine.*

This article explores contemporary European Union approaches to developing and implementing economic and legal mechanisms supporting the circular economy and identifies opportunities for their adaptation in Ukraine in the context of post-war recovery and advancing European integration. The aim of the study is to systematise regulatory, financial, and organisational instruments employed in the EU to facilitate the transition to circular production and consumption models, and to substantiate pathways for their implementation in the Ukrainian economy. The methodological framework includes analysis and synthesis, comparative analysis, structural-logical methods, and case studies of best practices from leading countries in the field of circularity. The study systematises key EU instruments, including improved eco-design, extended producer responsibility, secondary raw material mechanisms, digital product passports, development of circular hubs, and local resource reuse ecosystems. It is established that institutional maturity, technological advancement, and the presence of digital platforms in EU countries ensure a high level of implementation of the circular model. The scientific novelty of the study lies in proposing a comprehensive model for implementing European circular-economy instruments in Ukraine, considering the challenges posed by the war and the need for infrastructure reconstruction. The practical significance is reflected in concrete recommendations, such as establishing a national circularity platform, a digital EPR monitoring system, harmonizing technical standards, providing institutional support for innovation hubs, and integrating circularity criteria into public procurement processes. Future research prospects involve assessing the effectiveness of the proposed mechanisms and modeling scenarios for circular economy development in Ukraine based on European practices.

**Keywords:** circular economy; economic and legal mechanisms; EU policy; resource management; sustainable development; environmental instruments; institutional hubs.



This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons CC-BY 4.0

© Stepanenko Nataliia, 2026

**Statement of the problem in general.** The circular economy has emerged as one of the key models of sustainable development, actively implemented across all European Union (EU) countries in response to the growing resource deficit, climate change risks, and the need to enhance economic competitiveness. The European Union has established a comprehensive system of economic and legal mechanisms that includes innovative programs, financial incentives, regulatory acts, extended producer responsibility (EPR), policies to improve resource efficiency, and waste management systems. The effectiveness of these mechanisms has been demonstrated by the positive outcomes achieved by EU countries, including reductions in waste generation, development of secondary resource markets, and the adoption of innovative circular business models.

For Ukraine, which is in the process of European integration and aligning with the EU's economic and legal space, the adaptation of European approaches is particularly relevant. At the same time, the domestic system of economic and legal regulation remains fragmented, complicating the creation of a comprehensive model to support the circular economy. Common challenges include inconsistencies in legislation, limited access for enterprises to sustainable finance instruments, underdeveloped recycling infrastructure, and insufficient incentives for businesses to adopt circular practices. While the European Union actively expands its economic and legal mechanisms for circular transformation, Ukraine must conduct a thorough analysis of how these tools can be adapted to its own economic, social, and environmental conditions. This necessitates a comprehensive study of European experience and the identification of pathways for its effective implementation in Ukrainian public administration and regulatory practices.

**Analysis of the latest research and publications.** In recent years, the circular economy in the EU context and its adaptation in Ukraine have become prominent topics of

scholarly research. European countries are actively exploring circular models, particularly focusing on the economic, legal, and institutional aspects of their implementation, including addressing environmental impacts and improving resource efficiency.

For instance, the renowned researcher A.M. Hlushchenko, in his work "Development of the Circular Economy in the EU: Trends, Challenges, and Prospects", examines the main trends shaping Europe's circular policy. He emphasizes the importance of integrating circular processes into EU countries' sustainable development strategies and highlights key economic instruments that facilitate this, such as financial support mechanisms for businesses utilizing innovations in waste processing and the use of secondary materials. Hlushchenko shows that the primary driver of this transformation is the combination of government management and economic incentives, which can foster long-term investments in recycling infrastructure and reduce dependence on primary natural resources [1].

K.S. Nesterova and I.A. Kurovska, in their study "Problems and Instruments of State Organisational and Economic Support for the Development of the Circular Economy", prove that an important aspect of circular economy support is the creation of institutional mechanisms at the state level. They propose a model that combines economic mechanisms (e.g., financing environmentally friendly technologies, tax incentives, subsidies for recycling enterprises) with legal regulatory tools, such as Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and strict waste management requirements. By analysing the experience of EU countries, the authors conclude that Ukraine can adapt some of these instruments to its economic context, while considering the country's socio-economic and environmental realities [2].

Researchers J. Smith and B. Clark, in their work "Business Models and Circular Economy Practices in SMEs

in Europe”, examine circular economy practices in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) across European countries. Using examples of circular-oriented business models, they demonstrate how companies can not only reduce raw material and energy costs but also create conditions for innovation. This approach enhances enterprise competitiveness in the international market by improving resource efficiency and reducing environmental impact. For Ukraine, this experience is significant, as the development of SMEs is a priority in national economic policy. Implementing circular business models can become a key driver of sustainable development and innovation within the country’s economy [3].

In a recent report by the European Environment Agency (EEA), “Accelerating the Circular Economy in Europe”, the main policies and instruments supporting the circular economy in EU countries are consistently described. The report demonstrates the importance of state regulation, technological innovation, and collaboration with companies for a successful transition to a circular economy. European initiatives, such as the Green Deal and the Circular Economy Action Plan, have formed the foundation for integrating circular models into national strategies across Europe. These processes serve as an important reference point for adapting European practices in Ukraine. The European Commission has also identified a set of tools, including funding for scientific research and projects that support circular economy development, as well as infrastructure requirements to facilitate the transition to circular business practices at all stages of the product and service lifecycle [4].

Thus, the analysis of recent studies and publications shows that the European Union actively promotes circular economy principles using a range of economic, legal, and institutional instruments. Transferring the European experience to Ukrainian realities underscores the need to adapt these approaches to the national context. Ukraine can implement financial support mechanisms, legislative regulatory instruments, and circular business practices for SMEs, considering the specific features of the national economy and infrastructure.

**The purpose of the article.** This article aims to conduct a comprehensive study of the economic and legal mechanisms supporting the circular economy in the European Union and to assess their potential for adaptation in Ukraine. Attention is given to analyzing the core elements of the European model, economic incentives, institutional instruments, and innovative programs aimed at supporting SMEs. The article examines the impact of these instruments on the development of circular business models and resource efficiency in EU countries and substantiates potential pathways for adapting European experience to Ukrainian economic and legal realities. The study identifies barriers in the national regulatory system and explores possible mechanisms to overcome them, considering the needs of public administration, the business environment, and environmental safety.

**Presentation of the main material of the research.** The circular economy conceptualizes economic activity not as a linear process of resource consumption, but as a multi-stage mechanism capable of redirecting material flows within one or several production cycles. The circular economy focuses on maintaining the value of products at the highest possible level, distinguishing it from traditional environmental regulation, which primarily emphasizes minimizing negative impacts.

It is important to note that, within the circular model, the logic of value creation changes. While previously value was generated primarily during production, a significant portion of value added now arises from services such as upgrading, reuse, repair, and reverse logistics. This shift leads to the creation of new labour markets, the emergence of specialized professions, and the scaling of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

In academic literature, the circular economy is characterized as a strategy to improve the efficiency of resource use, as a tool to reduce dependence on imported raw materials, and as a form of economic security for countries lacking significant natural resources [5, 6]. To reduce the EU’s reliance on global resource markets (metals, fuels, minerals, and plastics), substantial investments are directed toward upgrading the recycling industry and innovative technologies.

Over the past decades, the circular economy has assumed a central position in the EU’s strategic priorities, as it combines technological sector development, economic growth, and environmental preservation. The primary objective of this system is to decouple natural resource use from production growth, minimize industrial waste, and reduce overall pressure on ecosystems. The EU has not only established an extensive legal and regulatory framework but also created economic incentives that motivate companies and citizens to adopt circular models.

Overall, the development of the circular economy in the EU is considered as a long-term investment that ensures economic resilience, innovation, and resource independence. This model is a key component of the European Green Deal, guiding economic growth strategies toward 2050. As a result, circularity is no longer merely an environmental issue but has become a strategic direction in European market development, technological policy, and even foreign economic relations [7, 8].

Regarding EU legal mechanisms, it is important to note that the European regulatory framework is not merely a list of documents; it is structured on principles of transparency, mandatory compliance, and accountability, forming a comprehensive system. EU directives establish minimum standards that all member states must meet, while allowing adaptation to national conditions. Within the EU, clear legal norms define producers’ obligations regarding eco-design, material safety, and product disposal. Examples include:

- Packaging must be made from materials compliant with environmentally safe standards and be recyclable;
- Producers of electronic devices must ensure the availability of spare parts for 5–10 years;
- Textile manufacturers must provide reliable information on fabric composition and its potential for secondary use [9].

These norms result from coordination among government, business, and civil society, creating a unique model of stakeholder interaction characteristic of the EU.

The EU also has an institutional system for monitoring compliance with directives, including mandatory reporting by EPR system operators, environmental audits of enterprises, and verification of product conformity with eco-design requirements. Monitoring is a critical element largely absent in Ukraine, contributing to deficiencies in waste management due to a lack of oversight and the inability to track actual compliance by enterprises.

One of the most effective mechanisms supporting the circular economy is investment programs. These programs not only focus on waste processing but also aim to create circular innovation clusters, advance green engineering, improve material reuse, and advance the bioeconomy.

A significant portion of EU investment targets SMEs, which are flexible and can quickly adapt to changes. Consequently, a large share of EU financial instruments is directed at supporting SMEs, which play a dominant role in developing circular production models.

At the member state level, the EU has established an extensive network of business incubators and innovation hubs specializing in circular economy entrepreneurship. For example, the Berlin Circular Economy Lab (Germany) integrates consultancy, education, and innovation support. The center assists startups in upcycling, reparability, and sustainable product design, providing access to laboratory equipment, material recycling workshops, mentorship programs, and eco-design consultations. The primary objective of the Berlin Circular Economy Lab is to create business models that

minimize waste, extend product lifecycles, and promote the use of secondary resources [10].

The Horizon Europe program has the widest global participation among research and innovation programs, extending beyond the EU. It includes dedicated funding streams for SMEs involved in waste recycling, electronics repair, innovative materials, and production using secondary raw materials [11].

In Northern Europe, a notable example is the Swedish Retuna Återbruksgalleria, which unites enterprises engaged in product repair, resource reuse, and manufacturing from recycled materials. Retuna is the world's first shopping center to operate entirely on resource-reuse principles. It hosts over ten enterprises specializing in appliance repair, furniture restoration, creative recycling, and production of goods from recycled materials. Retuna accepts used items from the public, which are sorted, refurbished, or recycled for reintroduction into the market as high-quality products. Retuna also fulfils an educational function, hosting an ecological design college and providing training for entrepreneurs. This model stimulates SME growth, creates jobs, and serves as a benchmark for circular economy transition across the EU [12].

These examples demonstrate that circular economy development in the EU relies heavily on the innovation potential and flexibility of SMEs.

In the EU, economic and legal mechanisms supporting the circular economy form a comprehensive system encompassing regulatory instruments, economic incentives, institutional support formats, and Europe-wide investment programs. In EU countries, these mechanisms operate in coordination, creating conditions for modernizing the

production process, stimulating innovation, and developing circular business models [9].

For Ukraine, currently integrating into the European economic and legal space, adapting these tools to national economic capacities, institutional readiness, and existing infrastructure is a key task. A comparative analysis of European experience and Ukrainian realities allows identification of the most effective and feasible adaptation pathways (Table 1).

Despite significant differences in infrastructure development, institutional capacity, and legislative frameworks, Ukraine has real opportunities to adapt key European mechanisms for supporting the circular economy. The most promising directions include harmonizing national legislation with EU directives, strengthening compliance monitoring within the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) system, expanding SMEs' access to financial instruments, and developing a national network of innovation hubs. Implementing these mechanisms would lay the foundation for an effective circular economy model in Ukraine, capable of ensuring resource independence, fostering innovation, and enhancing the economy's competitiveness.

The development of the circular economy in the EU relies not only on legislation and funding but also on institutional structures that facilitate communication, information exchange, and education. The EU actively operates so-called "circular hubs," which integrate research institutions, businesses, government authorities, and local communities. These hubs pilot new technologies, develop digital platforms for resource sharing, implement product-as-a-service models, and conduct research in bioprocessing and green chemical production.

Table 1

Characteristics of EU economic and legal mechanisms for supporting the circular economy and their adaptation potential in Ukraine

Mechanism Category	EU Practice	Challenges in Ukraine	Adaptation Potential
Legal Regulation	Directives on waste, eco-design, packaging, and mandatory standards	Fragmented legislation, weak enforcement, lack of secondary regulations	Harmonisation with EU directives, implementation of monitoring and control systems
Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)	Mandatory reporting, waste flow control, and producer-funded recycling	Lack of transparency, no practical tracking mechanisms	Creation of an electronic EPR monitoring system, strengthening producer accountability
Economic Incentives	Tax breaks, grants, subsidies, and SME support programs	Limited business access to finance, insufficient state incentives	Development of grant programs, government compensation, and green crediting
Institutional Support	Networks of hubs and incubators (Berlin Circular Economy Lab, Retuna, etc.)	Insufficient number of innovation hubs, weak science-business integration	Creation of circular innovation centres in regions; collaboration with EU partners
Investment Programs	Horizon Europe, LIFE, EIC Accelerator, circular clusters	Low participation of Ukrainian SMEs, limited access to international programs	Increase participation in Horizon Europe; establish national incentive funds

Establishing similar hubs in Ukraine could significantly accelerate innovation and increase the competitiveness of Ukrainian enterprises within the European market. Local authorities in EU countries play a key role in implementing the circular economy, overseeing waste separation, establishing municipal recycling facilities, conducting public awareness campaigns, and developing local business support programs. This is particularly relevant for Ukraine, as decentralization has granted local communities' sufficient authority to manage resource systems independently.

A deeper analysis identifies several barriers to adapting circular business models in Ukraine:

- Legal barriers: lack of secondary legislation for effective EPR implementation; unclear requirements for secondary raw materials; insufficient enforcement and accountability for violations;
- Economic barriers: low investment attractiveness; insufficient financing for production modernization; high costs of modern equipment;
- Technological barriers: aging infrastructure; absence of modern sorting facilities; shortage of specialists in circular technologies;
- Socio-behavioral barriers: low environmental awareness; lack of incentives for households to sort waste; distrust of products made from secondary raw materials.

Addressing these barriers requires systemic solutions within a comprehensive state strategy. Accordingly, extended recommendations for Ukraine's adaptation of European mechanisms are warranted.

Based on the EU's successful experience and the need to modernize Ukraine's resource management system, it is essential to develop a comprehensive strategy for adapting economic and legal tools of the circular economy. A national circular economy platform should be created to unite central authorities, local governments, businesses, and research institutions. Such a platform would facilitate project coordination, the adoption of innovative practices, and partnership formation, mirroring European innovation hubs.

It is also important to implement financial instruments that stimulate the development of enterprises engaged in recycling, repair, and resource reuse. Ukraine could adapt European grant schemes, tax incentives, and microcredit programs for SMEs, which are key drivers of circular innovation in the EU. Developing national standards for secondary raw materials, aligned with European norms, is necessary to support the recycled materials market. Additionally, a network of municipal reuse centers should be established, where residents can deliver items for repair or further processing. This approach would reduce waste while stimulating social entrepreneurship. A

complementary measure is a government-led public information campaign to promote responsible consumption and circular behaviors.

To ensure transparency and effectiveness of EPR, digital waste flow monitoring systems should be implemented, enabling tracking of producer compliance and ensuring control at all stages of waste movement. Coordinated implementation of these recommendations would allow Ukraine to establish an effective, transparent, and innovative circular economy model aligned with European standards.

**Conclusions.** The study demonstrates that EU economic and legal mechanisms for supporting the circular economy form an integrated and interconnected system, encompassing regulatory frameworks, EPR, economic incentives, institutional support, and investment programs. Each instrument serves a specific function: legislation defines eco-design and waste management standards; EPR ensures producer accountability and control; economic incentives foster innovation and SME involvement; institutional hubs and investment programs create conditions for technological development and new business models. The comprehensive interaction of these mechanisms allows the EU to reduce dependence on primary resources, enhance resource efficiency, and promote circular models across economic sectors.

Analysis of Ukrainian realities shows that adapting European mechanisms requires a systemic approach, considering the country's economic, infrastructural, and social behavioral features. The most promising directions include harmonizing legislation with EU directives, implementing electronic waste monitoring systems within EPR, developing grant and credit programs for SMEs, establishing a national network of innovation hubs and municipal reuse centers, and creating standards for secondary raw materials alongside public education initiatives to raise environmental awareness.

Comprehensive implementation of these measures would enable an effective transition to a circular economy in Ukraine, stimulating innovative enterprises, reducing environmental pressure, and enhancing national economic competitiveness internationally. The establishment of circular hubs and municipal reuse centers would integrate scientific research, business, and government, ensuring continuous knowledge exchange, technology piloting, and job creation. Overall, adapting European practices to Ukrainian conditions is feasible and could become a key element of the country's sustainable development, promoting economic stability, innovation-driven growth, and efficient resource utilization.

#### Література.

1. *Glushchenko A.M.* Development of Circular Economy in the EU: Trends, Challenges, and Perspectives. *Ukrainian Economic Journal*. 2024. No. 3. P. 45–58. URL: <https://journals.dpu.kyiv.ua/index.php/economy/article/download/562/543/1120>.
2. *Nesterova K.S., Kurouska I.A.* Problems and Instruments of State Organizational and Economic Support for Circular Economy Development. *Journal of Environmental Policy*. 2021. Vol. 15. No. 2. P. 45–60.
3. *Smith J., Clark B.* Business Models and Circular Economy Practices in SMEs in Europe. *European Journal of Sustainable Business*. 2023. Vol. 9. No. 4. P. 12–29.
4. European Environment Agency (EEA). Accelerating the Circular Economy in Europe. Copenhagen: EEA. 2024. URL: <https://www.eea.europa.eu>.
5. *Замлинський В.А., Цімошинська О.В., Несходовський І.С., Фуркаленко А.Л., Шишов С.* Перспективи переходу до циркулярної економіки в Україні в рамках євроінтеграційних процесів. *Bulletin National University of Water and Environmental Engineering*. 2024. Том 3. № 107. С. 40–49. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31713/ve320245>.
6. *Mondello A., Salomone R., Mondello G.* Exploring circular economy in the cosmetic industry: Insights from a literature review. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*. 2024. No. 105. P. 107443. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eiar.2024.107443>.
7. *Kanda W., Geissdoerfer M., Hjelm O.* From circular business models to circular business ecosystems. *Business Strategy and the Environment*. 2021. No. 30. P. 2814–2829. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1002/bse.2895>.
8. *Macek D.* A Tool for Evaluating Public Procurement in the Context of Life Cycle Costs. *International Journal of Economic Sciences*. 2023. Vol. XII. P. 116–126. URL: <https://ideas.repec.org/a/aop/jjioes/v12y2023i1p116-126.html>.
9. Deal on new EU rules to make sustainable products the norm. *EU Reporter*. 2023. URL: <https://uk.eureporter.co/environment/2023/12/06/deal-on-new-eu-rules-to-make-sustainable-products-the-norm/>.
10. Berlin Circular Economy Lab. Berlin Innovation Hub for Circularity. URL: <https://circular.berlin/>.
11. Horizon Europe. – European Commission. URL: [https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/funding/funding-opportunities/horizon-europe\\_en](https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/funding/funding-opportunities/horizon-europe_en).
12. Retuna Återbruksgalleria. Eskilstuna Kommun. URL: <https://www.retuna.se/>.
13. *Rosário A.T., Lopes P., Rosário F.S.* Sustainability and the Circular Economy Business Development. *Sustainability*. 2024. No. 16. P. 6092. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16146092>.

#### References.

1. *Glushchenko, A.M.* (2024). «Development of Circular Economy in the EU: Trends, Challenges, and Perspectives». *Ukrainian Economic Journal*. No. 3. pp. 45–58. URL: <https://journals.dpu.kyiv.ua/index.php/economy/article/download/562/543/1120>.
2. *Nesterova, K.S., Kurouska, I.A.* (2021). «Problems and Instruments of State Organizational and Economic Support for Circular Economy Development». *Journal of Environmental Policy*. Vol. 15. No. 2. pp. 45–60.
3. *Smith, J., Clark, B.* (2023). «Business Models and Circular Economy Practices in SMEs in Europe». *European Journal of Sustainable Business*. Vol. 9. No. 4. pp. 12–29.
4. European Environment Agency (EEA). Accelerating the Circular Economy in Europe. Copenhagen: EEA. (2024). Available at: <https://www.eea.europa.eu>.
5. *Zamlyns'kyj, V.A., Tsimoshyn'ska, O.V., Neshkodov's'kyj, I.S., Furkalenko, A.L., Shyshov, S.* (2024). «Prospects for the transition to a circular economy in Ukraine within the framework of European integration processes». *Bulletin National University of Water and Environmental Engineering*. Vol. 3. № 107. pp. 40–49. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31713/ve320245>.
6. *Mondello, A., Salomone, R., Mondello, G.* (2024). «Exploring circular economy in the cosmetic industry: Insights from a literature review». *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*. No. 105. P. 107443. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eiar.2024.107443>.
7. *Kanda, W., Geissdoerfer, M., Hjelm, O.* (2021). «From circular business models to circular business ecosystems». *Business Strategy and the Environment*. No. 30. pp. 2814–2829. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1002/bse.2895>.
8. *Macek, D.* (2023). «A Tool for Evaluating Public Procurement in the Context of Life Cycle Costs». *International Journal of Economic Sciences*. Vol. XII. P. 116–126. URL: <https://ideas.repec.org/a/aop/jjioes/v12y2023i1p116-126.html>.
9. Deal on new EU rules to make sustainable products the norm. *EU Reporter*. (2023). Available at: <https://uk.eureporter.co/environment/2023/12/06/deal-on-new-eu-rules-to-make-sustainable-products-the-norm/>.
10. Berlin Circular Economy Lab. Berlin Innovation Hub for Circularity. Available at: <https://circular.berlin/>.
11. Horizon Europe. – European Commission. Available at: [https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/funding/funding-opportunities/horizon-europe\\_en](https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/funding/funding-opportunities/horizon-europe_en).
12. Retuna Återbruksgalleria. Eskilstuna Kommun. Available at: <https://www.retuna.se/>.
13. *Rosário, A.T., Lopes, P., Rosário, F.S.* (2024). «Sustainability and the Circular Economy Business Development». *Sustainability*. No. 16. pp. 6092. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16146092>.

#### Анотація.

**Степаненко Н.О.** Економіко-правові механізми підтримки циркулярної економіки в ЄС та їх адаптація в Україні.

У статті досліджено сучасні підходи Європейського Союзу до формування та реалізації економіко-правових механізмів розвитку циркулярної економіки та визначено можливості їх адаптації в Україні в умовах післявоєнного відновлення та поглиблення євроінтеграційних процесів. Метою статті є систематизація інструментів регуляторного, фінансового та організаційного характеру, що застосовуються в ЄС для

стимулювання переходу до циркулярних моделей виробництва і споживання, а також обґрунтування напрямів їх імплементації в українській економіці. Методологічну основу становлять аналіз і синтез, порівняльний аналіз, структурно-логічний метод та кейс-аналіз практик держав-лідерів у сфері циркулярності. За результатами дослідження систематизовано ключові інструменти ЄС: удосконалення екодизайну, розширена відповідальність виробника, механізми вторинної сировини, цифрові паспорти продукції, розвиток хабів циркулярності та локальних екосистем повторного використання ресурсів. Визначено, що інституційна зрілість, технологічний рівень та наявність цифрових платформ у державах ЄС забезпечують високий ступінь реалізації циркулярних моделей. Наукова новизна полягає в обґрунтуванні комплексної моделі імплементації європейських інструментів циркулярної економіки в Україні з урахуванням воєнних викликів та необхідності відбудови інфраструктури. Практична значущість полягає у формуванні конкретних пропозицій, серед яких створення національної платформи циркулярності, цифрової системи моніторингу EPR, гармонізація технічних стандартів, інституційна підтримка інноваційних хабів та інтеграція критеріїв циркулярності у державні закупівлі. Перспективи подальших досліджень пов'язані з оцінкою ефективності застосування запропонованих механізмів та моделюванням сценаріїв розвитку циркулярної економіки в Україні на основі європейських практик.

**Ключові слова:** циркулярна економіка; економіко-правові механізми; політика ЄС; управління ресурсами; сталий розвиток; екологічні інструменти; інституційні хаби

Стаття надійшла до редакції / Received 21.12.2025 Прийнята до друку / Accepted 03.01.2026 Оpubліковано/ Published 19.01.2026

**Бібліографічний опис статті:**

Степаненко Н.О. Економіко-правові механізми підтримки циркулярної економіки в ЄС та їх адаптація в Україні. Актуальні проблеми інноваційної економіки та права. 2026. № 1. С. 127-131.

Stepanenko N. Economic and legal mechanisms for supporting the circular economy in the EU and their adaptation in Ukraine. Actual problems of innovative economy and law. 2026. No. 1, pp. 127-131.

