



IQTISODIYOT & TARAQQIYOT

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TRANSITION OF RUSSIAN REGIONS TO A CLOSED-LOOP ECONOMY

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INTRODUCTION

The circular economy (CEE) is becoming increasingly relevant in the context of global environmental and economic challenges. This model is aimed at minimizing waste and optimizing resource use, which reduces the negative impact on the environment and increases economic efficiency. The circular economy concept has gained momentum both among scholars and practitioners. However, critics claim that it means many different things to different people.¹ In Russia, which has vast natural resources but faces serious environmental problems, the transition to a CEE is a strategically important step. This essay examines the relevance of implementing a CEE in Russian regions, analyzes current initiatives, and discusses the benefits and challenges of this model.

Theoretical foundations of the circular economy

The Circular Economy (CEE), also known as the circular economy, is a concept that aims to create a sustainable production and consumption model in which materials and products are used for as long as possible and waste is minimized through recycling and reuse. The circular economy concept is much discussed in the European Union (EU), but only limited progress has been accomplished so far regarding its implementation. Most scholarly studies blame this on various technological barriers.² This model is opposed to the traditional

1 Kirchherr, J., Reike, D., & Hekkert, M. (2017). Conceptualizing the circular economy: An analysis of 114 definitions. *Resources, conservation and recycling*, 127, 221-232.

2 Kirchherr, J., Piscicelli, L., Bour, R., Kostense-Smit, E., Muller, J., Huibrechtse-Truijens, A., & Hekkert, M. (2018). Barriers to the circular economy: Evidence from the European Union (EU). *Ecological economics*, 150, 264-272.



linear economy based on the principle of “take-make-throw away”, which leads to the depletion of resources and the accumulation of waste.

Historical development of the concept

The ideas behind the circular economy began to take shape in the mid-20th century. In 1966, American economist and sociologist Kenneth Boulding proposed the concept of an “open economy” in his essay “The Economics of the Future Spaceship Earth.” He emphasized the need to move from a linear model of resource use to a more closed system where resources circulate repeatedly. The term “circular economy” appeared later, in the works of Western economists in the 1970s and 80s.

The USSR also developed ideas similar to the principles of the EC. In 1979, the Department of Environmental Economics was founded at the Faculty of Economics of Moscow State University, the main objective of which was to increase the resource efficiency of the economy. The Soviet Union actively introduced practices for collecting recyclable materials, such as waste paper and glass containers, which contributed to the development of elements of the circular economy. In the last few decades the Circular Economy has increasingly been advertised as an economic model that can replace the current “linear” economy whilst addressing the issues of environmental deterioration, social equity and long-term economic growth with the explicit suggestion that it can serve as a tool for Sustainable Development.³

The main principles of the circular economy include the prevention of waste through improved product design, recycling of materials and extension of the life cycle of goods. An important part of the circular economy is also the development of business models based on the rental and sharing of products. In international practice, the countries of the European Union and Japan demonstrate successful examples of the implementation of the circular economy. For example, in Germany, more than 65% of all waste is recycled, which contributes to a significant reduction in the burden on the environment.

The relevance of the transition to the ECZ for Russia

Russia faces a number of environmental problems related to inefficient waste management. Every year, the country generates about 7 billion tons of waste, a significant portion of which is not recycled and is buried in landfills. Overcrowded landfills pose a threat to public health and ecosystems. For example, in the Moscow region, many landfills have already exhausted their capacity to accept new waste.

Russia’s economic dependence on the extraction and export of natural resources makes it vulnerable to fluctuations in world prices. The transition to a circular economy can contribute to the diversification of the economy through the development of new industries, such as recycling and the production of environmentally friendly goods.

Social aspects also play an important role in the relevance of the transition to a circular economy. Air and water pollution negatively affect the health of citizens, increasing health care costs. According to the World Health Organization, about 15% of all diseases in Russia are associated with unfavorable environmental conditions.

Regional initiatives and projects

The role of local authorities and businesses in the implementation of circular economy projects is extremely important. Government bodies should create favorable conditions for the development of the circular economy through legislative initiatives and financial support. The business community, in turn, can introduce innovative recycling technologies and develop new business models.

Benefits of switching to Circular Economy

The federal project “Closed Cycle Economy”, implemented within the framework of the national project “Ecology”, is designed to increase the share of waste recycling and introduce sustainable production and consumption models. This project includes the creation of a modern infrastructure for waste collection and recycling, the development of eco-technoparks and the stimulation of the use of secondary materials.

Sverdlovsk Region is one of the leaders in this area: it is actively developing the infrastructure for recycling municipal solid waste (MSW), eliminating unauthorized landfills and reclaiming contaminated areas. The region plans to recycle up to 50% of municipal waste, turning it into secondary raw materials for industry.

Other regions are also demonstrating successful results in implementing ECZ projects. For example, Moscow is actively developing a system of separate waste collection and implementing programs to reduce the use of disposable plastic packaging. St. Petersburg is implementing projects to clean up water bodies from pollution and restore ecosystems.

The circular economy (CEE) offers many benefits that cover environmental, economic and social aspects. The transition to this model allows not only to reduce the negative impact on the environment, but also to create new opportunities for business and society as a whole.

Environmental benefits:

³ Millar, N., McLaughlin, E., & Börger, T. (2019). The circular economy: swings and roundabouts?. *Ecological economics*, 158, 11-19.



Reduction of Pollution and Waste: The circular economy aims to minimise waste generation and reuse, which helps reduce environmental pollution. This is achieved through the introduction of recycling technologies and the use of secondary materials.

Conservation of Natural Resources: Through more efficient use of materials and resources, circular economy helps reduce the consumption of primary resources, which reduces the pressure on ecosystems and promotes their restoration.

Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions: The transition to circular economy helps reduce CO2 emissions by reducing the volume of production of new materials and increasing the energy efficiency of processes.

Economic benefits:

Cost reduction: Reusing materials and reducing waste allows companies to save on raw material purchases and waste disposal costs. It also reduces dependence on volatile raw material prices.

Creation of new markets and business models: Circular recycling opens up opportunities for the development of new economic sectors, such as recycling and the production of environmentally friendly goods. This helps create new jobs and stimulates innovation.

Increased competitiveness: Companies implementing circular business models gain competitive advantages by optimizing production processes and increasing customer loyalty.

Social benefits:

Creation of jobs: The development of new economic sectors within the EZC contributes to the creation of additional jobs, which is especially important for regions with high unemployment.

Improved quality of life: Reducing environmental pollution has a positive effect on public health, which leads to a reduction in health care costs and an improvement in the quality of life.

Increased environmental awareness: The transition to the EZC contributes to the formation of a more responsible attitude among the population towards resource consumption and the environment, which is important for long-term sustainable development.

Challenges and Obstacles to the Circular Economy

There are significant challenges to the implementation of the Circular Economy. The concept of the circular economy (CE) is currently gaining impetus as a way to move towards sustainable, low-carbon, resource-efficient, and competitive economies. However, despite the potential benefits of CE activities, their implementation remains relatively rare.⁴ Infrastructure issues include the lack of recycling capacity and the need to upgrade the existing infrastructure for waste collection and treatment. A successful transition to a circular economy requires the creation of a network of modern recycling plants across the country.

Legal barriers require the adoption of new regulations to stimulate the transition to a circular economy. Standards for products made from secondary materials must be developed, as well as a system of economic incentives for businesses.

Strategies for a successful transition to a circular economy

The transition to a circular economy (CEE) requires a systemic approach that includes changes in legislation, business models, technologies and public awareness. Below are key strategies that can be applied to successfully implement a circular economy.

Developing an institutional and legal framework

Adopting a national circular economy strategy: Creating a single document regulating the goals, objectives and stages of transition to a circular economy. Russia is already implementing the federal project “Closed Cycle Economy”, but further detailing and coordination between regions and industries is required.

Fixing standards and regulations: Introducing mandatory standards for products taking into account circular economy principles (for example, mandatory use of recycled materials). This may include restrictions on the use of disposable packaging or incentives for eco-friendly product design.

Creating a waste monitoring system: Introducing digital platforms for tracking the movement of waste and secondary resources, which will improve control over recycling and reduce landfill volumes.

Business stimulation

Financial support for enterprises: Providing subsidies, tax breaks and preferential loans for companies implementing technologies for recycling and reusing materials. For example, the Circular Economy program already provides support measures for the modernization of production.

Including the EC in companies' ESG strategies: Encouraging businesses to integrate circular economy principles into corporate strategies by providing access to public procurement or financing.

Popularization of circular business models: Development of models for renting, sharing and repairing goods. This will reduce the consumption of new resources and extend the life cycle of products.

⁴ García-Quevedo, J., Jové-Llopis, E., & Martínez-Ros, E. (2020). Barriers to the circular economy in European small and medium-sized firms. *Business strategy and the environment*, 29(6), 2450-2464.

**Infrastructure development**

Creation of recycling capacities: Construction of waste recycling and secondary materials production plants. This is especially important for industries such as construction and agriculture, where the share of secondary resources is still low.

- Development of a separate waste collection system: Implementation of waste sorting infrastructure at all levels - from households to industrial enterprises. This will increase recycling volumes and reduce the load on landfills.

Integration of technologies: Use of digital solutions such as artificial intelligence for waste sorting or blockchain for tracking secondary materials supply chains.

Environmental education of the population

Information campaigns: Conducting educational programs for the population on the importance of separate waste collection, reducing consumption and reusing things. This will help change consumer habits and increase environmental awareness.

Inclusion of the topic of the EC in educational programs: Introducing courses on sustainable development in school and higher education with an emphasis on the principles of the circular economy.

Measures to regulate supply and demand

Stimulating demand for products made from secondary materials: Introducing mandatory quotas for the use of recycled materials in construction, industry and agriculture. For example, by 2030, Russia plans to achieve 40% use of secondary resources in construction and 50% in agriculture.

Restricting the circulation of non-ecological products: Banning the use of disposable plastic packaging or introducing environmental taxes on goods with a high carbon footprint.

Innovation and technology

Developing new recycling technologies: Investing in research to create more efficient methods of recycling waste (e.g. chemical recycling of plastics).

Introducing green design: Designing products to be disassembled, repaired or recycled at the end of their useful life.

CONCLUSION

The transition of Russian regions to a closed-loop economy is a strategically important step toward achieving the sustainable development of the country. It requires a comprehensive approach, including legislative changes, investments in infrastructure, business support, and raising the environmental awareness of the population. Successful implementation of this model will not only solve the country's environmental problems but also create conditions for economic growth and improve the quality of life of citizens. The introduction of the principles of a circular economy will be the key to a sustainable future for Russia, ensuring a balance between economic development and environmental preservation for future generations.

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