

INNOVATIVE METHODS OF FINANCING THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN AGRICULTURE: A REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

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Abstract

This paper examines the innovative financing mechanisms that are driving the shift toward a circular economy in agriculture, drawing on recent international research and documented practice. The analysis synthesizes findings from the European Environment Agency (EEA), the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) and the Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency (GACERE), together with peer-reviewed studies published in international journals. The evidence suggests that green bonds, blended finance, sustainability-linked loans and public-private partnerships are among the most effective instruments for scaling circular practices in the sector, although a substantial global financing gap persists. The paper closes with a set of recommendations for adapting this experience to agriculture in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: circular economy, agricultural finance, green bonds, blended finance, sustainability-linked loans, innovative financial instruments.

Annotatsiya

Maqolada qishloq xo'jaligida sirkulyar iqtisodiyotga o'tishni ta'minlayotgan innovatsion moliyalashtirish mexanizmlari so'nggi xalqaro tadqiqotlar va hujjatlashtirilgan amaliyot asosida o'rganildi. Tahlilda Yevropa atrof-muhit agentligi (EEA), BMT Atrof-muhit dasturining Moliyaviy tashabbusi (UNEP FI) va Sirkulyar iqtisodiyot va resurs samaradorligi bo'yicha global alyans (GACERE) materiallari hamda xalqaro jurnallarda chop etilgan taqrizlangan tadqiqotlar natijalari umumlashtirildi. Natijalar yashil obligatsiyalar, aralash moliyalashtirish, barqarorlikka bog'langan kreditlar va davlat-xususiy sheriklik tarmoqda sirkulyar amaliyotlarni kengaytirishning eng samarali vositalari qatoriga kirishini ko'rsatadi. Shu bilan birga, jahon miqyosida moliyalashtirishdagi sezilarli tafovut saqlanib qolmoqda: faqat Yevropa Ittifoqida yillik yetishmovchilik kamida 29 mlrd yevroga teng. Tavakkalchilikni kamaytirish mexanizmlari, qishloq xo'jaligiga moslashtirilgan instrumentlar, soliq rag'batlari va ma'lumotlar shaffofligi masalalari alohida ko'rib chiqildi. Maqola so'nggida ushbu tajribani O'zbekiston qishloq xo'jaligiga moslashtirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar berildi.

Kalit so'zlar: sirkulyar iqtisodiyot, qishloq xo'jaligini moliyalashtirish, yashil obligatsiyalar, aralash moliyalashtirish, barqarorlikka bog'langan kreditlar, innovatsion moliyaviy instrumentlar.

Аннотация

В статье рассмотрены инновационные механизмы финансирования, обеспечивающие переход сельского хозяйства к циркулярной экономике, на основе последних международных исследований и задокументированной практики. В анализе обобщены материалы Европейского агентства по окружающей среде (EEA), Финансовой инициативы Программы ООН по окружающей среде (UNEP FI) и Глобального альянса по циркулярной экономике и эффективности использования ресурсов (GACERE), а также рецензируемые исследования, опубликованные в международных журналах. Результаты показывают, что зелёные облигации, смешанное финансирование, кредиты, привязанные к показателям устойчивости, и государственно-частное партнёрство относятся к наиболее эффективным инструментам расширения циркулярных практик в отрасли. Вместе с тем сохраняется значительный глобальный разрыв в финансировании: только в Европейском союзе ежегодный дефицит составляет не менее 29 млрд евро. Отдельно рассмотрены механизмы снижения рисков, инструменты, адаптированные к сельскому хозяйству, налоговые стимулы и вопросы прозрачности данных. В заключение сформулированы рекомендации по адаптации этого опыта к сельскому хозяйству Узбекистана.

Ключевые слова: циркулярная экономика, сельскохозяйственное финансирование, зелёные облигации, смешанное финансирование, кредиты, привязанные к устойчивости, инновационные финансовые инструменты.

INTRODUCTION

The shift from a linear to a circular economic model calls for more efficient use of resources, less waste, and production practices that are regenerative rather than extractive [15]. In agriculture, this transition is particularly capital-intensive: it depends on upfront investment in new technologies, infrastructure and process redesign that most conventional lenders are not built to support. Traditional financing arrangements tend to reward short-term profitability, which works against the longer payback periods that circular business models typically require [13].

The scale of the challenge is well documented in Europe. According to the European Environment Agency, completing the transition to a circular economy across the EU will require an estimated EUR 170 billion a year, against a current financing baseline of roughly EUR 141 billion - leaving an annual shortfall of at least EUR 29 billion [6] (Figure 1). At the same time, private investment in circular economy sectors such as recycling, repair and reuse, and rental and leasing grew by 36% in real terms between 2010 and 2023, with gross value added rising by 15% over the same period - evidence that investor interest in the sector is building, even if funding has not yet caught up with need [6].

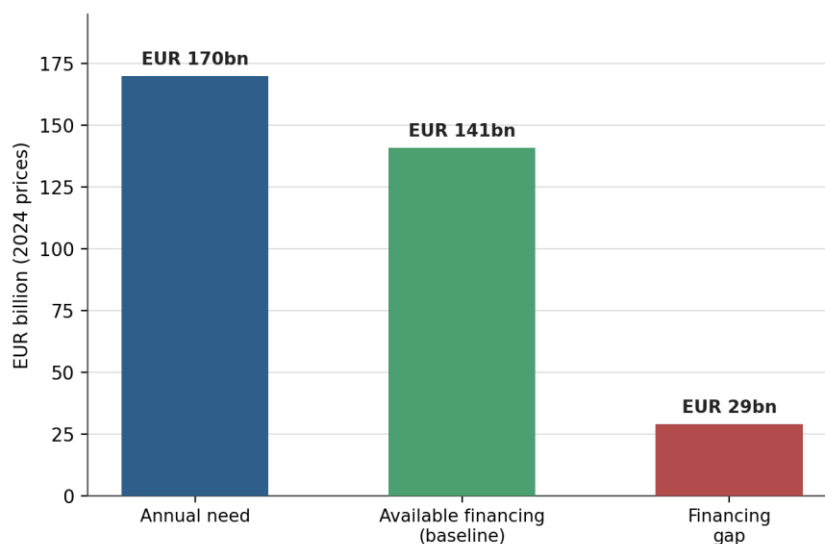


Figure 1. The EU's circular economy financing need against available funding¹

Figure 1 shows that the annual need of EUR 170 billion exceeds the available baseline financing of EUR 141 billion, so the remaining gap of EUR 29 billion corresponds to roughly one-sixth (about 17%) of the total requirement. In other words, most of the necessary funding is already in place, but the missing share is large enough to slow the transition unless additional, mainly private, capital is mobilized [6].

The picture looks similar at global scale. UNEP FI and GACERE estimate that roughly USD 350 billion has been committed to circular economy financing since 2019: public equity funds grew from USD 0.3 billion to USD 6.6 billion between 2019 and 2023, while the number of sovereign bonds issued for this purpose increased more than thirteen-fold, reaching a cumulative USD 93 billion [19] (Figure 2). Even so, circular economy finance remains a small fraction of the broader sustainable finance market, which exceeded USD 7 trillion in 2023 - a reminder that the field is still in an early stage of development [19].

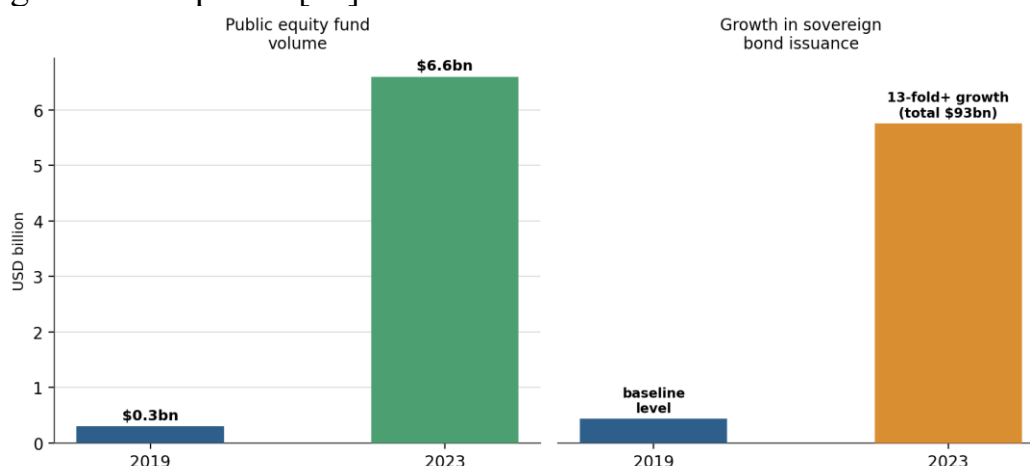


Figure 2. Growth in global circular economy financing, 2019-2023²

¹ Source: European Environment Agency (2025) [6].

² Source: United Nations Environment Programme & GACERE (2025) [19].

As Figure 2 illustrates, the volume of public equity funds increased about 22 times (from USD 0.3 billion to USD 6.6 billion) in four years, while sovereign bond issuance grew more than thirteen-fold from its 2019 baseline to a cumulative USD 93 billion. Both instruments therefore expanded rapidly, although from a very low starting level [19].

This paper sets out to map the innovative financing instruments that support the circular transition in agriculture, drawing on international research and case evidence, and to identify the conditions under which they work best.

The underlying trend is visible in the EEA's own monitoring data. As Figure 3 shows, both gross value added and private investment in the EU's core circular economy sectors - recycling, repair and reuse, and rental and leasing - have risen almost every year since 2010, with gross value added briefly spiking in 2021 before settling back onto its longer-term upward path [6].

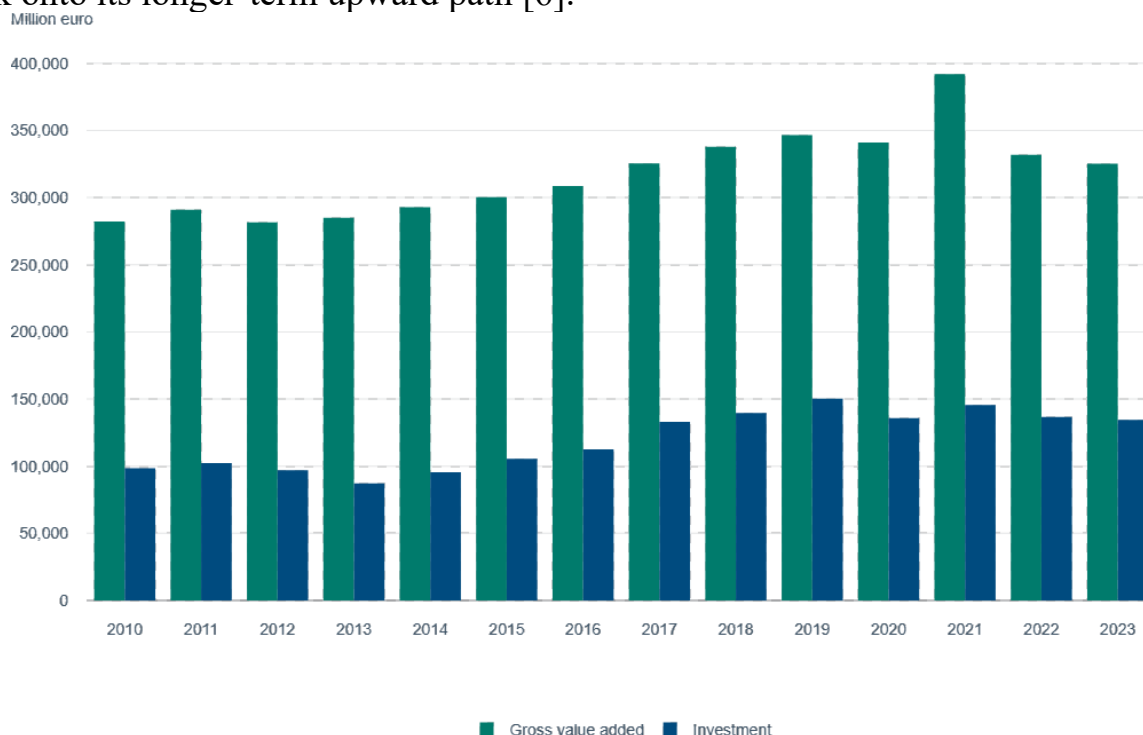


Figure 3. Private investment and gross value added in circular economy sectors (recycling, repair and reuse, rental and leasing), at 2024 prices, 2010-2023¹

Figure 3 indicates that gross value added in these sectors increased from about EUR 282 billion in 2010 to about EUR 325 billion in 2023, peaking at almost EUR 392 billion in 2021, while investment rose from about EUR 98 billion to about EUR 134 billion, with its highest value (about EUR 150 billion) in 2019. These values are consistent with the reported real growth of 15% in gross value added and 36% in investment over the period [6].

¹ Source: European Environment Agency (2025) [6].

LITERATURE REVIEW

Research on the circular economy increasingly treats finance as one of the main conditions of the transition. Akahome [1] shows, on the example of small and medium-sized enterprises, that the move to digital circular practices requires investment in new technologies and business processes, while Qureshi et al. [15] link the integration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors with market dynamics and sustainable transitions. At the macro level, Chen et al. [2] provide empirical evidence from the European Union on how financial development affects circular economy performance, placing the financial system at the centre of the circular agenda.

The role of financial institutions has also been studied directly. Rataj et al. [16] analyse how European banks innovate in circular economy financing and find that sustainability priorities dominate the early stages of institutional change, while profitability considerations gain weight later; employees and middle managers, learning together with clients and external stakeholders, act as key drivers of this change. Sumerli, Malik and Shah [18] review financing models for circular business innovation and conclude that tailored mechanisms, such as green bonds, impact investing, performance-based loans and blended finance, are associated with better innovation and sustainability outcomes.

For agriculture specifically, Havemann, Negra and Werneck [9] examine blended finance as a way of combining concessional capital, guarantees and other risk-sharing tools to attract private investment into sustainable agricultural transitions, and they highlight both its possibilities and its constraints. Practical guidance from the Climate Bonds Initiative [3] on transition pathways for agri-food issuers, the FAO Investment Centre [8] on sustainability-linked loans, and the International Finance Corporation [10] on blended finance for agribusiness shows that such instruments are already being adapted to the agrifood sector.

A further strand of work focuses on the enabling environment. The European Environment Agency [6] and UNEP FI and GACERE [19] quantify the financing gap and stress the importance of de-risking instruments, fiscal policy and reliable data. The Chatham House briefing summarized by the Exeter Centre for Circular Economy [7] argues that public policy is central to de-risking circular investment. Muzamwese [13] demonstrates the value of networks such as the Africa Circular Economy Network in spreading circular practice, and Metta and Rousseau [12] show that economic incentives, such as discount schemes, can shift consumer behaviour toward circular options.

Taken together, the literature describes a wide range of instruments, but these findings are rarely brought together for agriculture and even more rarely related to the conditions of transition economies such as Uzbekistan. This paper addresses that gap by systematizing the international evidence into a taxonomy of financing instruments for circular agriculture.

METHODOLOGY

The study follows a qualitative approach combining a systematic literature review with case analysis. It builds on Sumerli, Malik and Shah [18], who reviewed 60 sources

published between 2015 and 2025 - peer-reviewed articles, industry reports and firm-level case studies - selected through purposive sampling and analysed thematically for patterns in financing models, capital structures and investment outcomes. This paper extends that evidence base with more recent findings from the European Environment Agency [6], UNEP FI and GACERE [19], and the Chatham House briefing distributed through the Exeter Centre for Circular Economy [7], applying the combined findings specifically to the agricultural sector.

The analysis was carried out in three steps. First, the instruments described in the sources were grouped into thematic blocks: comparative effectiveness of financing models, de-risking mechanisms, instruments tailored to agriculture, market-building and fiscal incentives, and data and transparency. Second, the quantitative indicators reported in the sources (the financing gap, the frequency of use of financing models and their reported outcomes) were compiled into Table 1 and Figures 1-4 without re-estimation. Third, the instruments were organized into a taxonomy (Figure 5), and their transferability to agriculture in Uzbekistan was assessed. The study relies on secondary data; its conclusions therefore depend on the coverage and quality of the reviewed sources and should be tested with primary data in future research.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Comparing the effectiveness of financing models

Table 1 summarizes the financing models identified across the 60 sources reviewed by Sumerli, Malik and Shah [18], together with how often each was used and the innovation and sustainability outcomes reported.

Table 1

Circular economy financing models and their outcomes¹

Financing model	Frequency of use (%)	Innovation outcomes (%)	Sustainability impact (%)
Green bonds	35	72	68
Impact investing	28	65	61
Leasing schemes	22	58	55
Public-private partnerships	15	50	48

Table 1 shows that green bonds are both the most frequently used model (35%) and the one with the strongest reported results (72% for innovation outcomes and 68% for sustainability impact). Impact investing (28%; 65% and 61%) and leasing schemes (22%; 58% and 55%) follow, while public-private partnerships are used least often (15%) and show the lowest outcomes (50% and 48%). For every model, innovation outcomes exceed sustainability impact by 2-4 percentage points [18] (Figure 4).

¹ Source: compiled by the author based on Sumerli, Malik & Shah [18].

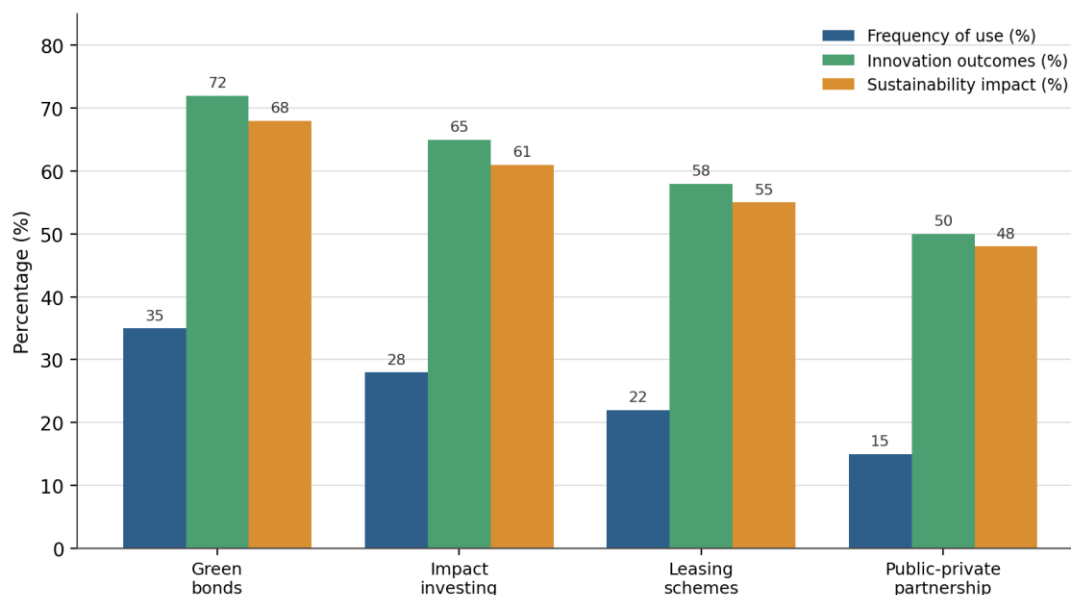


Figure 4. Financing models compared by frequency of use, innovation outcomes and sustainability impact¹

Figure 4 makes the pattern visible: the ranking of the four models by frequency of use coincides with their ranking by reported outcomes, and the gap between the most and the least effective model is 22 percentage points for innovation outcomes (72% versus 50%) and 20 percentage points for sustainability impact (68% versus 48%) [18].

Regression analysis in the same study found that green bonds and impact investing were significant predictors of both capital allocation to circular projects ($\beta = 0.53$, $p < 0.01$) and improvements in resource-efficiency metrics ($\beta = 0.49$, $p < 0.01$), controlling for firm size and sector. The use of targeted financing models was also strongly correlated with successful implementation of circular innovations

($r = 0.61$, $p < 0.001$), and firms that combined several financing approaches at once tended to report better innovation and sustainability outcomes than those relying on a single instrument [18].

A case in point: a European manufacturing firm that combined green bonds with impact investing to fund closed-loop production technologies cut material waste by 22% and energy use by 18% over three years [18].

De-risking mechanisms and return enhancement

UNEP FI and GACERE [19] frame the challenge of scaling circular economy financing around two priorities: making circular business models economically viable, and building the evidence base that proves their value to investors. Because circular projects typically involve higher upfront costs and longer payback periods, public-sector mechanisms that absorb or share risk play an outsized role. The most commonly used instruments include:

¹ Source: Sumerli, Malik & Shah (2025) [18].

1. Blended finance - concessional public capital used to draw in additional private investment;
2. Junior tranches - instruments that absorb first losses, giving other investors priority in repayment;
3. Credit guarantees - protection against losses if a borrower defaults or a project underperforms;
4. Concessional loans - financing offered below market interest rates;
5. Performance-based financing - terms tied to measurable circular outcomes.

One illustration: the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank and the International Finance Corporation jointly financed a battery-recycling facility in Poland through a combined USD 290 million equity investment - a structure that blended equity, debt and grant financing to de-risk a technically ambitious project. The African Development Bank's Africa Circular Economy Facility (ACEF) plays a comparable role at continental scale, helping mainstream circular practice across African economies [19].

Financing instruments tailored to agriculture

Alongside these general-purpose instruments, a number of mechanisms designed specifically for agriculture have gained traction internationally.

a) Agricultural green bonds.

The market for green, social, sustainability and sustainability-linked (GSS+) bonds passed USD 6 trillion in 2025 [4]. In September of that year, Sweden's Landshypotek Bank issued a USD 500 million bond under a revised framework that, for the first time, extended eligibility beyond forestry to sustainable agriculture [14].

b) Blended finance for smallholder farmers.

Aceli Africa has mobilized more than USD 150 million for underserved agricultural SMEs through a first-loss cover mechanism, while the IFC's GAFSP programme channels blended finance to smallholder farmers in some of the world's poorest countries [5; 10].

c) Sustainability-linked loans (SLLs).

Unlike a conventional green loan, an SLL leaves the use of proceeds unrestricted; instead, the cost of borrowing is tied to whether the borrower meets predefined environmental targets. Globally, USD 327 billion in SLLs was issued in 2023 [8].

d) Crowdfunding platforms.

Lithuania-based InSoil, licensed as a European crowdfunding service provider, and Steward8 in the United States both use peer-to-peer lending to finance soil regeneration and regenerative farming practices [11].

e) Cooperatives and local financial institutions continue to be identified as a critical channel for inclusive, broad-based rural finance [17].

Building markets and fiscal incentives

UNEP FI and GACERE [19] argue that governments can do much to create the demand certainty that investors need, largely through fiscal policy. Examples include:

1. Sweden's VAT cut on repair services from 25% to 12% in 2017, which was followed by growth in nine of twenty-two repair businesses surveyed;

2. Thailand's tax incentives for biodegradable plastics, which helped attract roughly USD 1 billion in investment across more than 24 bioplastics projects between 2018 and 2023;

3. Chile's extended producer responsibility law, which by 2024 required 20% recycled plastic content in agriculture, construction and fisheries production;

4. Public procurement policy - which accounts for an average of 12% of GDP in OECD countries and up to 30% in many developing economies, making it one of the most powerful levers governments have for shaping demand for circular products [19].

Data and transparency

The 2021 Chatham House briefing, distributed via the Exeter Centre for Circular Economy, argues that policy instruments are central to de-risking and incentivizing circular investment, and makes the case for integrating circularity directly into public investment and stimulus packages [7]. UNEP FI and GACERE identify the absence of robust, science-based data and shared metrics as one of the principal obstacles to scaling investment - without common measurement frameworks, investors struggle to assess and compare circular projects. In response, De Nederlandsche Bank has developed a circular risk scorecard; across more than 100 assessments to date, it has consistently found that circular companies carry a lower risk profile than their linear counterparts [19].

Key barriers

The literature points to several recurring obstacles:

1. Elevated perceived risk and limited access to capital, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises that lack collateral or a credit history;

2. Low awareness of available circular financing options and limited in-house expertise to evaluate them;

3. A shortage of science-based data and widely accepted metrics, which complicates investment decision-making;

4. A persistent disconnect between public and private financing, which makes blended structures a practical necessity rather than an optional refinement;

5. A substantial global financing gap - an estimated EUR 29 billion a year in the EU alone [6]; [19].

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The evidence reviewed here suggests that financing a circular transition in agriculture is rarely a matter of a single instrument; it depends on combining several complementary approaches. International practice points to five broad categories worth distinguishing: (1) market-based instruments such as green bonds and sustainability-linked loans; (2) blended and concessional finance, exemplified by GAFSP, Aceli Africa and ACEF-type facilities; (3) digital and crowd-based finance through platforms such as those reviewed above; (4) institutional and cooperative mechanisms; and (5) fiscal incentives, including tax relief and public procurement policy (Figure 5).

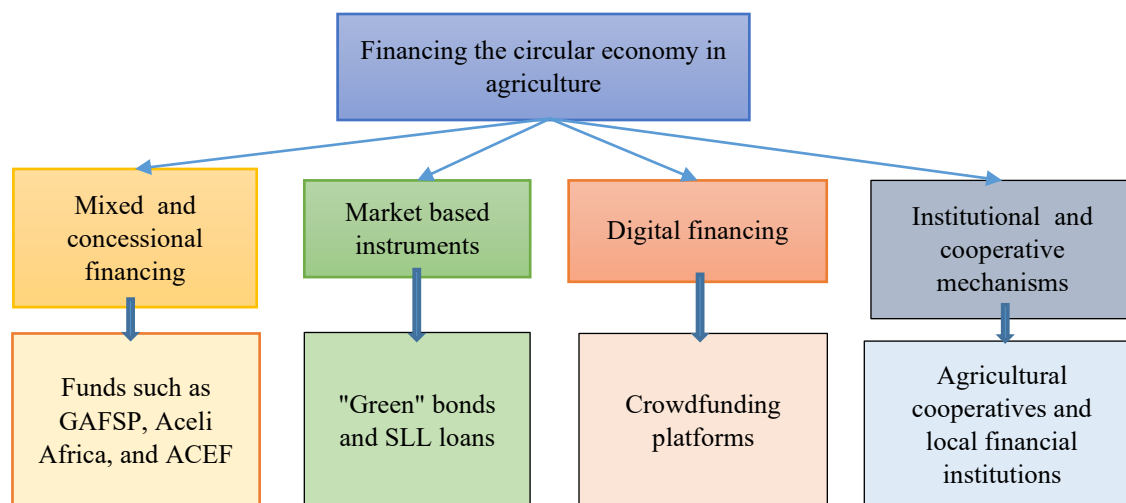


Figure 5. A taxonomy of financing instruments for the circular economy in agriculture¹

Figure 5 groups the instruments under a single goal - financing the circular economy in agriculture - into four branches: mixed and concessional financing (funds such as GAFSP, Aceli Africa and ACEF), market-based instruments (green bonds and SLL loans), digital financing (crowdfunding platforms), and institutional and cooperative mechanisms (agricultural cooperatives and local financial institutions). Fiscal incentives, the fifth category, act as a policy layer that supports all four branches [5]; [10]; [11]; [17]; [19].

Adapting this experience to agriculture in Uzbekistan suggests several practical directions:

1. Introducing green and sustainability-linked credit lines through agricultural banks and financial institutions;
2. Developing blended finance programmes with first-loss cover for smallholder farms, in partnership with international financial institutions such as the EBRD and the IFC;
3. Building a national system of circular economy metrics and data collection;
4. Embedding circularity criteria into public procurement policy;
5. Designing tax incentives and subsidy schemes to support agricultural waste-recycling projects.

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¹ Source: author's compilation.

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