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**EXPIERENCE OF DEVELOPMENT COUNTRIES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE GREEN ECONOMY PRINCIPLES: EXAMPLE FOR UKRAINE  
ДОСВІД РОЗВИНЕНИХ КРАЇН В РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ПРИНЦИПІВ ЗЕЛЕНОЇ  
ЕКОНОМІКИ: ПРИКЛАД ДЛЯ УКРАЇНИ**

Today, there are significant imbalances in the levels of socio-economic development of the countries in the world. Developed countries are rapidly growing rich, processing the lion's share of all natural resources and thus polluting the atmosphere from industrial enterprises.

However, these countries are actively involved in the processes of environmental conservation, the implementation of the principles of green and circular economy, as part of the concept of sustainable development. The EU is undoubtedly the leader in preventing climate change and implementing a successful environmental policy. EU countries, which Ukraine is set to be among, are today a great example to follow in the greening of socio-economic processes.

Let us consider the peculiarities of implementation of the of green economy principles by developed countries in order to further integrate eco-innovations into Ukrainian realities.

Finland provides its 2050 carbon-neutral aim. This commitments brings the country high scores for health impacts, fish stocks, climate and energy, biodiversity and habitat, water resources and air quality. The move to obtain all of its energy from renewable sources is not only feasible, but is providing Finland a real opportunity to create sustainable well-being and a successful carbon-neutral circular economy over the next 5 to 10 years.

Sweden has no actual plan or vision of the circular economy. It seeks to realize its "Smart Industry" in four main areas: industry (attracting the potential of digitalization); steel production; industrial skills (providing industrial competence); creation of attractive innovations in Sweden (test bed).

Sweden is also tackling climate change, with more than half its national energy supply already coming from renewables, and planned legislation to further reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The country is battling plastics, and is among the leading EU countries to ban landfills. A report by Plastic Recyclers Europe notes that landfills are still the most frequently used waste management operation. Landfill bans accompanied by strict regulations as to what kind of waste can be incinerated "leads the recovery activities."

Denmark is going to become green state. The idea of a circular economy is in the correct use of resources. Denmark has decided to become the first country in the world with an economy that is completely independent of fossil fuels by 2050.

The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs writes that the country will contribute to sustainable solutions that stimulate economic growth, both at home and in developing countries.

Denmark's bike-friendly cities are part of the green solution. Copenhagen is always at the top of the most bike-friendly cities in the world.

The program for the promotion of the circular economy "A Global Hotspot for Circular Economy in 2016" was started in the Netherlands, with particular emphasis on improving technological requirements for the circular economy, removing barriers and raising awareness on waste and environmental planning.

Luxembourg's circular economy strategy "A Knowledge Capital and Testing Ground for the Circular Economy" was proposed in 2014. Emphasis is placed on economic competitiveness, employment and the improvement of the environment, but there is a need for detailed plans and actions.

As Ukraine participated in the UN Summit on Sustainable Development in 2015 and is implementing a national strategy for sustainable development in line with the Global Sustainable Development Goals, practical steps need to be taken to introduce a green economy.

We believe that today, as EU countries, we can actively switch to renewable energy sources, recycle waste, discard plastic, build bicycle infrastructure in cities, encourage producers and consumers of eco-products and more. In order to integrate the principles of green economy into all socio-economic processes, together with the national policy of promoting eco-innovation, in Ukraine it is necessary to provide national support for eco-startups, as well as to teach territorial communities how to write projects within the framework of cooperation programs with the EU.

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