stances, we began to implement the creation of a project of warm houses for homeless animals. This required the participation of parents, who happily came to help us. Thus, a project that needed to be implemented was created.

We came up to the management of the housing and communal services of Zhodino with a proposal about the possibility of implementing the project at the city level. We received a positive response and the promise to establish several "Warm houses" in the places of the largest concentration of stray animals using our interactive map. In the process of implementing the project, we obtained the following results: we determined places of the greatest location of homeless animals (at least 4 per 10 square meters); marked the places of the largest concentration of stray animals on the map of Zhodino; identified the possible reasons for their appearance; compiled environmental passports of the studied territories and carried out volunteer actions to help shelters of homeless animals in Zhodino: "Our younger friends", "Let's help homeless animals", "Good heart"; designed a "warm house" for homeless animals.

Our studies have shown that the technical implementation of this project will help to solve the problem of homeless animals in our city for the following reasons: bright, fitting into the architecture of the city, warm houses will attract people to care for these animals; the problems of homeless animals will not be hidden and there will be more money and volunteers who will be responsible for stray animals; since we mean that animals will be fed near these houses, the registration of sick and healthy animals will be easier; there will be more healthy animals, which increases the chance that they will be taken to the family.

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OVERVIEW OF ACHIEVING SOME SDG 9 INDICATORS IN RUSSIA: THE DYNAMICS OF CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSION PER ADDED VALUE UNIT

E. Pomogalova

Vladimir branch of the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, Vladimir, Russian Federation
pomogalovalena@yandex.ru

The article is devoted to the assessment of one of the indicators for achieving SDG 9 "Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure" – CO_2 emissions per unit of value added. The causes of volume changes are analyzed, the indicator values are compared for Russia and for countries that have the largest economies in the world.

Keywords: sustainable development goals (SDG), SDG 9, industrialization, innovation, infrastructure, carbon emissions per unit of value added.

In September 2015, the UN Summit accepted the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," which outlines 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Over the 15 years to come, these goals must be achieved [4]. Goal 9 includes building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation. Sus-tainable infrastructure that promotes economic growth and social stability will enable cities to better resist climate change. The implementation of SDG 9 should be ensured by the solution of 8 tasks included in it. Moreover, each of the tasks is characterized by certain indicators that allow us to assess the level of achievement of the SDG. For example, task 9.4 provides for the modernization of infrastructure and the re-equipment of industrial enterprises by 2030, which will make them sustainable by increasing the efficiency of resource use and the wider use of clean and environmentally friendly technologies and industrial processes. [4] Evaluation of the achievement of this goal is made through the indicator "9.4.1. CO2 emissions per unit of value added".

One of the key provisions of the Decree "On National Goals and Strategic Tasks of the Development of the Russian Federation until 2024" [3] is Russia's entry into the five largest economies in the world (USA, China, Japan, Germany, Great Britain), therefore, the dynamics of indicator 9.4.1 in the Russian Federation was analyzed for the countries of the "five". According to the UN Statistics Division [1], Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States are characterized by a steady decline in carbon dioxide emissions. At the same time, Germany has the smallest volumes of emissions, already in 2000 they amounted to 0,16 kg. Great Britain reached such an indicator only in 2016. The United States slightly approached the previously indicated values (0,2 kg in

2016), however, over 15 years, this country has achieved the largest reduction in emissions per unit of added value in the manufacturing industry compared with three other countries due to the transition from coal to gas. Germany's leadership is due to energy production from wind farms and low generation due to brown coal, as well as the prohibition of the disposal of organic waste since 2005. China accounts for the largest amount of CO2 emissions among the five countries, but the country is characterized by stable dynamics of a significant reduction in the specific indicator of emissions over the ten-year period since 2006, which is associated with the growth of the economy and added value, as well as the direction of investments in clean technologies. Russia occupies an intermediate position between China and the leading countries to minimize CO2 emissions. In contrast to these countries, Russia has a contradictory dynamics of CO2 emissions per unit of value added. A significant reduction in specific emissions for the period 2000-2006 occurs as a result of growth in value added in the manufacturing industry. The growth rate in 2007-2010 is associated with the development of manufacturing industries, which consistently account for significant amounts of emissions. In 2012, emissions in metallurgy are reduced, and in the future they are approximately at the same level [2]. The fol-lowing conclusions can be drawn: 1. Russia is characterized by lagging behind the largest economies in reducing CO2 emissions. 2. The dynamics of CO2 emissions in Russia are contradictory and depend on changes in the number of manufacturing industries and investments in clean technologies.

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SHOPPING BAGS, PLASTIC OR PAPER: IS THERE A GENERATION GAP IN ATTITUDES?

A. Ryklina

School of Business of Belarusian State University,
Minsk, Republic of Belarus
anastasiya.ryklina@gmail.com

The topic of using plastic and shopping paper bags has existed long enough, but still there are misconceptions concerning the disposable potential of these items. In this paper, we are trying to reveal the opinions of young-er and older generations of Belarusians concerning this controversial matter.

Keywords: environmentally-friendly practices, plastic and paper shopping bags, waste disposal, re-usage.

The overall damaging influence of plastic is well known to humanity with devastating news about growing landfills and pollution in the ocean. Still, about one trillion single-use plastic bags are used annually across the globe [1]. As an alternative to plastic, paper bags were developed, which are considered to be more environmentally-friendly. However, the question of choice still bothers people as there are a lot of factors to take into consideration.

The objective of this work is to study the attitudes of younger and older generations of Belarusians towards different types of shopping bags with the purpose of identifying the degree of awareness about environmental damage and assessing the prospects of their use in the future. The topic is of a great significance as Belarusian stores are now required to offer customers paper bags, as per the resolution of the Ministry of Antimonopoly Regu-lation and Trade of the Republic of Belarus [2]. Therefore, consumers actually need to make a choice which will later have a big impact on ecology. Research methods used in this work include the analysis of literature, the empir-ical collection of data, the surveys on the use of various types of bags and the statistic interpretation of the results. The empirical data collection has been done by developing questionnaires, using Google Forms, for SB BSU stu-dents (60 respondents) and people of older generations (30 respondents). The questions were catego-