PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE "INDUSTRY - CLIMATE CHANGE" CHAIN: ON CONSEQUENCES AND IMPROVEMENT MEASURES

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Introduction

The problem of climate change is one of the main challenges of our time, which in turn increases the risk of natural disasters and leads to hunger. It is already clear that the efforts undertaken by humanity are not enough to prevent a fatal change in climate.

Climate change is the continuous fluctuations in air temperature and weather. This is a natural process, but it can also occur over the years due to the continuous increase in air temperature due to global warming (emitted CO_2 gas accumulates in the atmosphere and leads to an increase in air temperature). The cause of the increase in CO_2 gas is mainly the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation, which is firstly the result of human activity.

Methodology and literature review

Almost all political debates on climate change are about action. The basis of this policy is various arguments assessing the urgency of the threat, the feasibility of various responses, but, in essence, "all of them are only possible responses to climate change" [Dessler et al., 2020]. More decisive measures are required by states to manage the economy and public life in general, which will inevitably lead to a transformation of the global economy and a change in the entire industrial complex. State management and regulation of industry (also any production) and climate change in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate the effects of global warming includes the regulation of industrial activity. This is done through the development and implementation of various measures, such as setting emission standards, introducing "carbon taxes", subsidizing renewable energy sources, as well as supporting energy efficiency and the circular economy[1].

Climate change is increasingly affecting various economic sectors around the world, and agriculture is no exception[2].

To address the problem of global warming, countries are adopting laws aimed at reducing their "carbon footprint"[1], and companies are modernizing their operating systems to reduce greenhouse gas and harmful substance emissions into the atmosphere[2].

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[1] It implies a fundamentally new approach to production, consumption, and business activities, viewing waste as assets and resources.

[2] The agricultural sector in Armenia is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, creating significant challenges for farmers and agriculture.

Industrial production[3,4] is the process of producing goods on a large scale that meet the needs of society. Currently, industrial production is becoming an increasingly important element of the economic development of many countries. Unfortunately, at the same time, it negatively affects the environment. Without taking into account the impact of industrial production on the environment, it is impossible to reduce the negative impacts, protect human health, biodiversity and environmental sustainability.

The relationship between industrial production and the environment is a complex and multifaceted issue, requiring a broad and comprehensive approach. However, in any conditions, industrial growth implies a deterioration in the quality of the environment. Therefore, in order to ensure the sustainable development[5] of society, it is necessary to balance the needs of the economy and environmental protection.

The problem of emissions has different aspects of its manifestation, sources, which are grouped in the relevant UN clarifications [UN, Prichiny, 2020].

One of the methods used in the analysis is the classification. In particular:
1. *Air pollution.* One of the most serious consequences of industrial production is air pollution. Many industrial enterprises emit harmful substances into the atmosphere (for example, hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, etc.), which leads to air pollution, which can cause various diseases in humans and animals.
2. *Water pollution.* The water used in the production process often contains harmful chemicals that end up in water supplies, which leads to the pollution of rivers, lakes and other water bodies, reservoirs. It can lead to the extinction of many fish species and various animals, negatively affect the quality of drinking water.

[1] A carbon footprint is the sum of all greenhouse gas emissions from the activities of an individual, organization, event, or product. It measures the amount of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide – CO2, methane – CH4, etc. that are directly and indirectly produced [OA US EPA, 2016].
[2] The atmosphere traps or retains heat, which leads to warming of the Earth and preventing heat loss. It is called the greenhouse gas effect. This process involves the emission, absorption and re-emission of infrared light. The National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (developed for 1990-2019) includes estimates of emissions/removals of 5 greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide – CO_2, methane – CH_4, nitrous oxide – N_2O, hydrofluorocarbons – HFCs and sulfur hexafluoride – SF_6, expressed in mass units and in carbon dioxide equivalent – CO_2, using Global Warming Potential – GWP values [HH jermocayin, 2019].
[3] Industry is the set of enterprises (factories, combines, mines, power plants, etc.) engaged in the production of tools of labor, energy production, extraction of raw materials, fuel, materials, processing of products created in agriculture and other fields. The structure of industrial production by sections includes the mining and the exploitation of open pit mines, the manufacturing industry, the supply of electricity, gas, steam, quality air, water supply, sewage, waste management, recycling [Industry, 2021].
[4] Production of goods through labor, machinery, tools, chemical or biological processing and formulation as an essence of the secondary (manufacturing) sector of the economy [Will, 2023].
[5] Sustainable development, also known as harmonious or balanced development, is a process of change to meet human needs and aspirations, during which the coordinated implementation of natural resource exploitation, investment orientation, scientific and technological development, individual development, and institutional changes is ensured.

3. *Industrial waste.* Many wastes generated by the activities of industrial and manufacturing enterprises contain hazardous substances that harm the environment. It can be either direct production waste or chemical waste. Some industrial enterprises use substances that can be toxic not only to the environment, but also to humans. Manufacturing and other industries produce emissions by burning fossil fuels to generate energy for the production of cement, iron, steel, electronics, plastics, clothing, and other goods. Gases are also produced during the extraction of minerals and other industrial processes, as well as during construction. The machinery used in manufacturing often runs on coal, oil, or gas, and some materials, such as plastics, are made from chemicals derived from fossil fuels. The manufacturing industry is one of the world's largest emitters of greenhouse gases.
4. *Deforestation:* Deforestation to create farms, pastures or for other purposes produces emissions because the trees that are cut down release the stored carbon. About 12 million hectares of forest are destroyed worldwide each year. Since forests absorb carbon dioxide, their destruction also limits nature's ability to store emissions in the atmosphere. Deforestation, along with agriculture and other land-use changes, is responsible for about a quarter of global greenhouse gas emissions.
5. *Transport:* Most cars, trucks, ships and aircraft run on fossil fuels, making transport a major source of greenhouse gas emissions, particularly carbon dioxide. Road transport accounts for the largest share, driven by the combustion of refined petroleum products such as gasoline in internal combustion engines. At the same time, emissions from ships and aircraft continue to grow. Current trends suggest that energy consumption in transport is likely to increase significantly in the coming years.
6. *Food production:* Food production emits carbon dioxide, methane, and other greenhouse gases in a variety of ways (including deforestation and land clearing for agriculture and animal grazing, the digestive systems of cows and sheep, the production of fertilizers and manure and their use on crops, and the use of energy from agricultural equipment or fishing vessels, usually powered by fossil fuels). All of this makes food production a major contributor to climate change. Greenhouse gas emissions are also linked to the packaging and distribution of food.
7. *Over-intensive consumption:* Greenhouse gas emissions are also generated by household electricity use, the amount of food thrown away, the clothing, electronic devices, and plastics consumed, among other things. A significant portion of global greenhouse gas emissions come from private households. Lifestyles have a major impact on our planet. The richest bear the greatest responsibility: the richest 1% of the world's population collectively produces more greenhouse gases than the poorest 50%.
8. *Electricity generation:* The vast majority of global emissions come from the burning of fossil fuels to generate electricity and heat. Most electricity is still produced by burning coal, oil, or gas, which produces carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide, powerful greenhouse gases that trap the sun's heat as they blanket the Earth. Only a quarter of the world's elec-

tricity is generated by wind and solar power, and only about 25% comes from other renewable sources which, unlike fossil fuels, emit virtually no greenhouse gases or pollutants.
9. *Buildings:* Residential and commercial buildings worldwide consume more than 50% of all electricity. Due to the continued use of coal, oil and natural gas for heating and cooling, they emit significant amounts of greenhouse gases. In recent years, the increase in energy demand for heating and cooling, the increase in the number of people with air conditioning, the increase in electricity consumption for lighting and powering household appliances and connected devices, has contributed to the increase in carbon emissions from the energy supply of buildings.
10. *Energy consumption:* Industrial production consumes a huge amount of energy, which leads to increased emissions of greenhouse gases (such as carbon dioxide), which in turn contributes to climate change, environmental degradation and an increase in average global temperatures. In addition, energy use can lead to the depletion of natural resources such as oil, gas and coal.

Analysis

The largest polluters of the atmosphere are the extraction of oil, coal and other energy resources (25% of total emissions) and metallurgy (23% of total emissions), mining, oil extraction enterprises, chemical plants, hydroelectric power plants, cement, lime and mineral fertilizer plants [Inducstry and climate, 2022].
The most significant in terms of solid emissions are the woodworking, pulp and paper industries. Carbon dioxide, along with water vapor, methane and ozone, is one of the main greenhouse gases, the main anthropogenic (human-derived) source of which is the burning of fossil fuels for energy production. According to the UN World Meteorological Organization, the carbon dioxide content in the atmosphere reached its highest level in 3 million years in 2020[1]. The situation worsened in 2021. Global carbon dioxide emissions increased by 4.9% in 2021 compared to 2020, reaching 36.7 billion tons[2] [Industry: green transition, 2022].
By signing the Paris Climate Agreement[3], countries have agreed to take measures to limit warming to 1.50 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. For example, the European Union has set a goal of achieving climate neutrality by 2050. The plan of measures to achieve this is called the "Green Deal." This formulation does not mean that companies will completely stop emitting greenhouse gases, but that by that date the impact of greenhouse gases on the region's climate must be fully offset by afforestation and the use of green technologies. In 2021, the European Commission clarified that by 2035, EU countries will abandon cars with internal combustion engines and increase the share of renewable energy sources (RE) in production to 40% (in 2019, according to Eurostat, their share was almost 20%). According to these calculations this would reduce green-house

[1] Although many industries have ceased operations due to the 2020 pandemic.
[2] Source: Global Carbon Project for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions.
[3] The goal of the international document adopted in Paris in 2015 was to reduce or stabilize green-house gas emissions into the atmosphere by 2020. The Paris Agreement has been ratified by 96 UN member states (including Armenia) and replaced the Kyoto Protocol signed in Japan in 1997.

gas emissions in the EU by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels. At the Glasgow conference, more than 100 countries committed to reducing methane emissions by 30% by the end of the decade, compared to 2020, and more than 40 countries committed to phasing out coal by 2040 (with 80% of all global emissions coming from the G20 countries[1]) [UN Conference on climate change, 2021].

According to the Boston Consulting Group[2] and the World Steel Association (World Steel), a portion of global CO_2 emissions are attributable to industrial production and the logistics involved in its organization [BCG Climate Change and Sustainability, 2025]. Most emissions in the industry are related to the specifics of the technological processes themselves. In October 2021, crude steel production in the 64 countries and regions covered by the World Steel Association statistics amounted to 145.7 million tons, a decrease of 10.6 percent compared to October 2020 [Rainbow steel, 2021]. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA)[3] [OECD/IEA, 2007], there are two main production processes in the iron and steel industry [World Energy Outlook, 2021]. 1). First, about 70% of steel is produced using classical technology. "agglomerate production[4] from iron ore concentrate, coke production from coal, cast iron smelting in blast furnaces, and then steel production in oxygen converters", 2) another 22% of steel is produced in electric arc furnaces, mainly from iron scrap, which is considered the best available technology in terms of CO_2 emissions [Akaev et al., 2022, 36-57].

Businesses are forced to invest in modernization not only because of environmental concerns, but also because of the legislation of the countries in which they operate. For example, the EU plans to introduce a carbon tax on imports of certain goods, including cement, electricity, fertilizers, iron, steel, and aluminum [Shaujenberg et al., 2022]. In addition, importers will have to buy certificates for each ton of carbon dioxide emissions released during the production of their goods. “Products with the dirtiest carbon foot-prints will be less competitive in European markets in the future, so the only winning strategy for companies in the metals industry to maintain their competitiveness is a proactive approach” [Deloitte, 2025].

[1] The G20 is a club of governments and central bankers from major developed and emerging economies. In total, the G20 represents 90% of global gross domestic product, 80% of world trade, and two-thirds of the world's population. The G20 includes (as of 2023) 19 countries (Ar-gentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and two regional bodies: the European Union and the African Union (as of 2023). Invited countries are Bangladesh, Egypt, Mauritius, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Oman, Singapore, Spain, and the United Arab Emirates.

[2] The World Steel Association is a non-profit organization headquartered in Brussels with a second office in Beijing in 2006. The association is one of the world's largest industry associations, with members in all major steel-producing countries, including 17 of the top 20 steel companies. To be a permanent member of the association, companies must operate as independent commercial enterprises and produce at least 2 million tonnes of steel [World Steel Association, 2025].

[3] Established in Paris in 1974 (after the 1973-1974 oil crisis), the IEA is an autonomous interna-tional body within the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) that operates on an intergovernmental basis. It has 29 member countries. The organization's main ob-jective is to promote international cooperation in improving the global structure of demand and supply of energy resources and energy services. The agency focuses on energy security, economic development, and environmental protection, including the fight against climate change.

[4] Flint, large and porous pieces obtained by grinding small or powdered minerals in metallurgy.

Today, everyone confidently claims that the future belongs to technology. In particular: *Green metallurgy*.

In many countries, increasing the share of production by direct iron recovery and replacing natural gas with hydrogen are recognized as the most promising metallurgical technologies. The main direction for reducing CO_2 emissions in ferrous metallurgy is the transition to hydrogen metallurgy, in which hydrogen will be the main reducer of iron from iron oxide ore raw materials [Ivanova, 2022]. As a result, CO_2 emissions can be reduced even further.

Currently, there are no widely developed technologies in the industry that would allow the use of hydrogen in steel production. According to experts from the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)[1] [CDP, 2020], an organization that assesses the impact of companies on the environment, European and East Asian steelmakers have the most ambitious emission reduction goals in this regard. For example, a world-famous steel company with a significant role and "voice" in the global economy, such as the ArcelorMittal concern[2] [ArcelorMittal, 2025], announced in 2021 the construction of a plant in Spain to produce iron with zero carbon content in the entire production process using direct reduction. Moreover, it is planned to use "green" hydrogen[3] for the recovery of iron ore, and the electric furnace will be powered by electricity from renewable energy sources [Chemidanova, 2022].

However, the issue of the economic feasibility of using hydrogen in the world remains unresolved[4] [Global Summit on People-Centred Clean Energy Transitions. 2024].

The problems of reducing the negative impact of industrial production on the environment are constantly in the focus of attention of authorities and specialists, numerous studies are being carried out, proposals for necessary measures of a separate direction are being developed [Aleksandrova, 2023]. Some of the measures implemented by states may be viewed in a grouped form:

• Use of clean energy sources: use of renewable energy sources by industrial plants in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (for example, solar and wind energy).

[1] The Carbon Disclosure Project ranks businesses, cities, regions, and countries based on their environmental transparency and performance. Its global ranking is considered the global standard for environmental reporting.

[4] Arcelor was created in 2002 as a result of the merger of three European steel producers (Aceralia (Spain), Usinor (France) and Arbed (Luxembourg). Mittal was created under the name Ispat International as a subsidiary of the Mittal family's Ispat Industries industrial group. The goals of the ArcelorMittal concern (in 2024 it had about 125,416 employees) are: 1). To contribute to building a better world through innovative processes and the production of smarter steels with significantly lower carbon emissions. 2. To produce recyclable steel. 3. To develop a culture of innovation, making research and development the basis of operations, etc. The concern has 14 research centers, steel production in 15 countries. In 2024 alone, 42.4 million tons of iron ore were mined, and 57.9 million tons of crude steel were produced.

[3] "Green" means produced from the electrolysis of water using electricity from low-carbon energy sources.

[4] According to the IEA, "it is clear that the transition to hydrogen energy will lead to an increase in the cost of energy resources, for which all of us, the inhabitants of the Earth and the consumers of goods, will pay".

• Increasing the efficiency of production processes: many industries are trying to reduce energy and resource consumption by using more efficient technologies.
• Reduction of emissions to the atmosphere: In terms of the composition of pollutants[1], emissions from industrial production are the most dangerous, and since these emissions are mobile, they affect large areas of the environment. In order to reduce the amount of harmful substances emitted into the atmosphere, industrial enterprises are obliged to use various methods of cleaning emissions[2] (air cleaning methods are usually divided into 4 groups: physical or mechanical, chemical, physicochemical, biological).
• Ecology of plastics: Greenhouse gas emissions can be reduced through waste recycling and reuse [Ecocology, UN, 2024]. For example, compared with the production of new plastic products, the recycling of plastics using enzymes can reduce energy costs by 80% and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40% [Climate – positive, 2023][3].
With the results of quite serious research carried out in this direction, the professional community suggests to the authorities of the states that the recycling of chemical compounds with a high molecular weight, polymers, not only contributes to sustainable waste management, but also to the solution of important climate problems. By replacing primary hydrocarbon raw materials with recycled ones, states can reduce the carbon footprint of the final product, making it more competitive in international markets. They believe that this will also help build a new value based on the transformation of used plastic packaging into a valuable secondary resource [Van Diemen et al., 2022].

Aviation fuel from compost[4]. According to world-renowned research organizations, the global aviation industry is responsible for about 2% of all man-made CO2 emissions into the atmosphere and about 12% of all transport emissions. According to experts, by 2037 the number of air passengers worldwide could double compared to 2018, reaching 8.2 billion people (the figures are provided by aviation experts, independent of the forecasts of the Air Transport Action Group (ATAG) [ATAG, 2025; Aviation climate solutions, 2015][5] and the International Air Transport Association (IATA[1]) [Ivanova, 2022]. There-

[1] The main sources of pollutants entering the atmosphere are: 1) sources of natural origin: volcanic eruptions, wind erosion, forest fires, burning of fossil fuels by transport, 2) industrial production: metallurgy, oil and gas chemistry, 3) burning of household waste, agricultural production, 4) open-pit mining.
[2] The main methods of purifying air from foreign gases are: 1. Absorption (use of a gas or a substance dissolved in or by a liquid, solid body through dissolution by the liquid or through a selective chemical reaction), 2. Adsorption (use of a gas and a substance dissolved in a liquid by the surface of a solid body or liquid, an adsorbent). 3. Combustion (purification of gas by thermal treatment), 4. Biofiltration (purification of exhaust air containing volatile or-ganic compounds and unpleasant odors), etc.
[3] The research by a group of scientists from the UK and the US was published on the website of the University of Portsmouth.
[4] Compost is a fertilizer obtained from the decomposition of various organic materials under the influence of the vital activity of microorganisms.
[5] A non-profit association that brings together professionals and experts from all parts of the air transport value chain. ATAG has a broad international membership. It includes approximately 45 of the world's leading aircraft manufacturers and engines, clean aviation fuel producers and air navigation

fore, the issue of switching to alternative fuels is relevant for airlines. Currently, airplanes and helicopters use kerosene[2] and gasoline[3] as fuel. Biofuels can be produced from agricultural and forestry waste, non-recyclable household waste, and industrial waste gases [Boeing, 2023]; [NASA and Boeing, 2024]; [Boeing, 2023]. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), although their widespread use is currently hindered by cost[4], environmentally friendly aviation fuel can reduce CO_2 emissions by up to 80%, and in the future by up to 100%. These ecological fuels have great potential to reduce carbon emissions in the near and long term.

Waste disposal: Waste is generated everywhere, in both developed and developing countries. In order to reduce the negative impact of waste on the environment, industrial enterprises use various waste disposal methods. Each country solves the problem of collection and disposal in its own way[5].

Many countries are clearly aware of the environmental hazards posed by improper waste disposal, the need and importance of waste sorting, and are making every effort to reduce the volume of waste generation[6].

Separately sorted garbage collection is not yet as widespread in the Republic of Armenia as it is for residents of Japan, Europe, or America. Simply not knowing the advantages and necessity of garbage sorting, and the serious consequences of not doing so, we do not attach importance to them. By separating waste, we can reduce the damage to the environment. Organic waste (food scraps, leaves, branches, etc.) does not harm the environment when decomposed and can even be used as fertilizer. Waste paper and cardboard can be recycled, for example, for packaging or for making mulch. But if all this is mixed

service providers, airlines, airports, business aviation and tourism associations, and chambers of commerce (organizations).

[1] The International Air Transport Association (IATA) is the world's leading trade association for airlines. Founded in 1945, IATA now represents about 350 airlines from more than 120 countries, accounting for more than 80% of the world's air traffic (its members include the world's leading passenger and cargo airlines). The association supports many areas of aviation activity and helps develop sectoral policies on key issues. [IATA, 2025]

[2] It is a liquid fuel that is obtained to a certain degree by direct distillation of oil (separation of liquids with different boiling points from a mixture through evaporation) or cracking of petroleum products (processing of oil and petroleum products).

[3] The US aircraft manufacturing company Boeing, founded in 1916, with planes flying on kerosene, plans to completely switch to environmentally friendly aviation fuel by 2030.

[4] Producing aviation biofuel costs 3-5 times more than kerosene.

[5] In Brazil, for every six bags of garbage collected, one bag of food is produced. In Japan, in a small area, almost all waste is recycled, and the energy from combustion is used to heat flower greenhouses.

[6] In many countries, legislation requires citizens to sort their garbage into containers of different colors and purposes. In Japan, all prefectures impose large fines for violations of sorting. The landfills there are equipped with leachate, wastewater, and biogas removal systems, and they do everything possible to prevent hazardous waste from coming into contact with the soil. Regularly throwing garbage in the wrong place can even lead to imprisonment.

with hazardous waste (batteries, accumulators, tires, thermometers, polyethylene, etc.[1]) [Medservis24.] and ends up in a landfill, the soil and water within a radius of tens of kilometers will be poisoned.

Separate collection of waste and its subsequent proper utilization (recycling) is the most responsible form of waste management. The primary sorting algorithm looks like this:

• Waste is divided into hazardous and non-hazardous types.

 Large waste is separated from non-hazardous waste, for example, equipment, furniture, construction waste, and then hazardous elements are removed from them at collection points (for example, freon from a refrigerator).

• Large non-hazardous waste is sent to special organizations for processing.

• Waste is also sorted into food and other types of waste.

 Other types of waste, in turn, are divided into categories: paper and cardboard, glass, plastic, clothing, metal.

As a result of all this sorting, only a small part of mixed waste remains, which can no longer be separated. It should be noted that some countries are moving away from this algorithm. For example, after separating hazardous waste, China sorts the remaining waste into recyclable and non-recyclable, while Japan separates it into combustible and non-combustible.

Conclusions

European countries are more meticulous in separating waste at the end of the line, for example, in Germany, Finland, Denmark, glass is separated by color, in some regions of Denmark, paper is sorted into printing and other types, and some cities in Sweden sort out food waste, for example, by separating coffee and paper coffee filters in the “trash can”.

[1] 7 types of waste that should not be thrown into the trash: 1). Glass thermometers: they contain up to 500 mg of mercury and after being thrown out, it settles on the walls and releases harmful fumes. After inhaling mercury vapor, the heavy metal can poison the body for a long time. Even fatal cases have been recorded from such prolonged respiratory contact. A thermometer in a garbage can is also deadly poisonous, but the area of mercury distribution is hundreds of times greater. 2). Medicines: Modern pharmaceuticals are powerful chemicals that can poison the soil and groundwater no less than pesticides. 3). Aerosol bottles consisting of small solid or liquid particles floating in a gaseous medium. Compressed gas cylinders are widely used in everyday life and medicine (for example, for aerosol therapy, disinfection), and each of them is explosive and can explode at any time under the pressure of fragments and cause a fire. 4). Cellophane bags: plastic containers are used in all industries, but this synthetic material is not capable of biodegradation, so it quickly destroys the ecosystem. Cellophane bags have already led to the death of thousands of birds, fish and mammals, polluting the oceans and the planet. 5). Computers and electronics: obsolete equipment (computers, televisions, printers and cartridges) contain hazardous substances such as mercury, cadmium, lead, beryllium, brominated flame retardants. Refrigerators and air conditioners contain refrigerants and other components that are harmful to the environment. 6). Household chemicals: cleaning products are full of chemical compounds and, therefore, the least that can be expected from them is corrosion of sewer pipes (we are talking about environmental poisoning and disruption of the ecosystem). 7). Fluorescent lamps: they contain the same deadly mercury. In the trash can, the flask can break and its contents penetrate the soil and groundwater.

We believe that the presented work will somehow and to some extent contribute to increasing the efficiency of the work of those engaged in state administration and various economic operators, and will cause a positive change in the reader's mindset and lifestyle, for the benefit of the further development of the state and society.

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Public administration issues in the "industry - climate change" chain: consequences and measures for improvement

Key words: public administration, public life, industry, climate change, waste, labour footprint

The world “running away in panic” from the current civilization, makes us think at least about preserving nature and the environment for future generations. The article examines the current situation – the result of “cruel” (even for the purposes of development) consumption of the resources of our planet Earth. In the context of public administration, the “situation-consequence” of “bad governance” by government bodies on a global scale is considered. At the same time, it points out the need for the state to give a convincing and profound explanation to the public consciousness of the causes of the problem and the seriousness of the expected consequences. The article analyzes the need for more decisive measures that must be taken in the management of public life in modern states, as well as the inevitable changes in the process of transformation of the world economy and the entire industrial complex. New global approaches to public administration and regulation of the “industry – production – climate change” chain are considered. The paper discusses the problems and international experience of their possible solution from the point of view of public administration. An attempt is made to present the deep roots of the problem in the most accessible “soft” scientific formulations.