

**PL-BY-UA
2014-2020**



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Center of European Projects

**European Neighbourhood Instrument Cross-border Cooperation Programme
Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020**

Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University

P R O G R A M M E

International Scientific Conference

**HEALTH SECURITY IN THE CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION AREA OF THE
POLAND-BELARUS-UKRAINE PROGRAMME**

19-21 May 2021

Lutsk



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AGENDA (Kyiv time)

**Venue: Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University,
Voli 13, Lutsk, Ukraine**

19.05.2021, Wednesday

Arrival of UA, PL and BY participants

17:00 – 19:00 Check in the hotel

19:00 – 21:00 Dinner

20.05.2021, Thursday

07:00 – 09:30 Breakfast

09:30 – 10:00 Registration of the participants, welcome coffee

10:00 – 10:30 Opening of the Conference, welcome speeches, information about PBU Programme

10:30 – 12:00 Plenary session

12:00 – 12:30 Coffee-break

12:30 – 14:15 Plenary session (continuation)

14:15 – 15:30 Lunch

15:30 – 17:00 Working in sections

17:00 – 17:30 Coffee-break

17:30 – 19:00 Working in sections (continuation). Summary of the Conference

20:00 – 22:00 Dinner

21.05.2021, Friday

07:00 – 09:00 Breakfast

09:00 – 12:30 City tour

12:30 – 14:00 Lunch

Departure of participants

20 May 2021 (Kyiv time)

10:00 - 10:20 – Coordination of technical issues
Official opening of the conference / Welcome speeches

Yuriy Pohuliako – Volyn Regional State Administration, Chairman

Anatolii Tsos – Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University, Rector

Leszek Buller – Center of European Projects, Director

Ihor Polishchuk – Mayor of the City of Lutsk

Stawomir Misiak – Consul General of the Republic of Poland in Lutsk

10:20 - 10:30 – Presentation of the Cross-border Cooperation Program Poland-Belarus-Ukraine and projects from the thematic objective Safety, **Andrzej Słodki, Head of JTS**

10:30 - 14:00 – Plenary session

Moderation

Anatolii Tsos – Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University, Rector

Leszek Buller – Center of European Projects, Director

10:30 - 10:45 – **Leszek Buller**, Health security from theoretical and practical perspective, basing on the analysis of projects carried out within the Cross-border Cooperation Programme Poland - Belarus - Ukraine

10:45 - 11:00 – **Dmytro Volodin**, Cross-border cooperation as an essential factor of the sustainable healthcare: the case of Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian border region

11:00 - 11:15 – **Marek Lisiecki**, The quality in health safety management

11:15 - 11:30 – **Yuriy Valetskyy**, Medical and economic aspects of Ukrainian tuberculosis control during the COVID-19 pandemic

11:30 - 11:45 – **Shpakou Andrei**, Peculiarities of stress resistance strategy among medical personnel in Poland and Belarus during the COVID 19 pandemic

11:45 - 12:00 – **Iryna Kaminska**, Well coordinated work of emergency services is the guarantee of saving life and human health

12:00 - 12:15 – **Edyta Żyła**, Protection of mental health in the pandemic situation as one of the priorities in health safety

12:15 - 12:45 – Coffee-break

12:45 - 13:00 – **Yuriy Pachkovskyy, Krzysztof Rejman**, Collective consciousness in the assessments of the dangers caused by COVID-19: Polish-Ukrainian discourse

13:00 - 13:15 – **Aliaksei Yarotau**, Preventive measures against COVID-19 in the tourism industry (on the example of PBU1/0195/16 project implementation)

13:15 - 13:30 – *Justyna Stepkowska*, Health safety in the perinatal period during the COVID-19 pandemic – selected experience in Poland

13:30 - 13:45 – *Halina Hutsava*, Informing different groups of population on the rules of behavior in the conditions of epidemiology situation.

13:45 - 14:00 – *Taras Protsak*, Museum environment under pandemic conditions: the consequences of COVID-19 for cross-border tourist cooperation

14:00 - 14:15 – *Cheshyk Ihar*, Demographic situation analysis and possibilities of prevention risk factors in the region with high mortality level (cases of Belarus and Ukraine)

Questions for speakers, reflections and discussions

14:15 - 15:30 – Lunch

15:30 - 19:00 – Work in sections (with a coffee break)

20:00 - 22:00 – Dinner

Increasing the effectiveness of preventing and combating infectious diseases

Speaking time - **10 minutes.**

1. *Kolasa-Skiba Agata, dr, senior lecturer, State University of Technology and Economics*

Lifestyle changes (e.g. travel with a more global reach, mass gastronomy, global food market, abuse of antibiotics, and change of sexual behavior) and changes taking place in the environment put into question previous achievements in the field of health. Treatment made tremendous progress in the 20th century and prevention of infectious diseases, related e.g. with the popularization of antibiotics and vaccines. Thanks to the development of vaccines has been significantly limited or some diseases have been eliminated (including childhood diseases, polio, chicken pox). Progress in the sphere of public and personal hygiene in countries the EU and the EEA made the problem of diseases such as cholera, typhus and birth infections were largely prevented. However, the benefits were not spread evenly across all countries - in some countries there are still social groups that are not enjoying the benefits of this progress. In addition, new threats keep emerging.

2. *Svirska Sophia, PhD, Ivano-Frankivsk National Medical University*

Improving of the pharmaceutical services during the pandemic based on the development of cross-border cooperation.

Providing of full medical care involves the availability of effective, safe and quality drugs. Timely pharmaceutical provision of citizens and medical institutions is a necessary condition for the organization of treatment in the fight against pandemic infectious diseases. This function is entrusted to the system of pharmaceutical services, the main elements of which are pharmacies and pharmaceutical manufacturers. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, there are unresolved issues of both improving national pharmaceutical management and intensifying cross-border cooperation in science and education to enhance international pharmaceutical safety. The PL-BY-UA project proposes cooperation between universities and pharmaceutical companies of the participating countries to improve the quality of pharmaceutical care in the fight against the pandemic.

3. *Wołoszyn Anna, PhD, University of Presov, Slovakia*

For centuries, infectious diseases have had a huge impact on human health. However, in the twentieth century, there was a huge progress in the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases through (promotion, publicity, advertising of antibiotics, vaccines). Improved vaccines have reduced or ruled out certain diseases. Improvements in the area of personal and public hygiene have significantly alleviated the problem of certain diseases. However, new threats are constantly emerging as a result of lifestyle changes or environmental changes. Today, in the 21st century, we have better tools to locate and counter disease outbreaks, but the test is to ensure that they are used to good effect. Working in a kindergarten, not only the health of our teachers, but also of children is important. That is why each kindergarten establishes and has procedures for dealing with diseases, procedures for increasing the effectiveness of preventing and combating infectious diseases.

4. *Perederko Lesia, PhD, associate professor, Ivano-Frankivsk National Medical University*

Health as a normal state of the body is characterized by constant self-regulation and functioning of all systems in the absence of pathogens, and individual health is the ability to control it by making

conscious decisions. Detection of any symptoms of the disease in a person affects members of his family and society, reducing family resources and has the first consequences for the community. Therefore, at the present stage of development of society, it is advisable to promote the introduction of personal health policy, a necessary condition of which is its norm. Analyzing the basics of the new European Health Strategy "Health 2020" which aims to improve the health and well-being of people focused on the needs of people, it is advisable to create community training centers based on cross-border cooperation to attract various professionals.

5. *Sharshakova Tamara, PhD in Medicine, professor, Gomel State Medical University*

Threats and challenges to health security in the context of a pandemic.

In the context of a pandemic, any crisis, disaster or complex emergency, human health is the primary concern. Health security requires an understanding of the main threats, risks and their consequences, as well as the state and capabilities of health systems. Community health programmes should be responsible for planning health system preparedness and managing health crises so that the health sector is prepared to take on the role of leader, coordinator and technical Manager for other sectors facing a health security crisis and develop tools to respond to the pandemic.

6. *Zarzecki Marcin, PhD, President of the Board, Polish National Foundation*

The Third Sector in the period of the pandemic - integration of institutions and synergy of potentials. The analysis of the activities of the Polish National Foundation as an exemplification of the structure of NGOs in the networks of cooperative institutions, in the period of the global pandemic caused by the SARS-CoV 2 virus, will be conditioned by two key ideas present in the social economy - the reduction of the monetarist valorization of the activities undertaken and the idea of creating a network of potentials of Third Sector and institutions of the public finance sector. The pandemic period is a stage of direct responses involving institutions in the nationwide, even global fight against the COVID-19 infectious disease, but also waiting for the upcoming economic crisis, a strategic moment to implement structural changes in organizational ecosystems and revise existing operating strategies.

7. *Ivantsiv Oksana, PhD, associate professor, Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University*

Considering the processes of spread of the virus, we can identify the main factors of a rapid pandemic. Namely:

- Creating a collective response to the pandemic (responsibility for migration processes; recreation, work in places where the epidemic occurs, etc.)
- Compensation to the countries that undertook treatment, to keep in observation of citizens of other states (economic side of a problem)
- Timely assistance with resources, means, medical staff to the countries where the outbreak occurred
- The effectiveness of quarantine measures (economic, epidemiological, psychological, and administrative)
- Strengthening the responsibility of government agencies
- Preventive measures by supranational security structures that will cause strong opposition to the use of bacteriological weapons, information and physical pressure in all areas
- Psychological readiness of each to limit himself so that the other could survive and recover
- Modern humanity is a global structure that cannot exist in isolation.

8. *Ivantsiv Vasyi, PhD, associate professor, Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University*

Of particular concern is the fact that recurrence of COVID-19 occurs in a more complex form. In addition, there may be many more infected people, because in many people the course of the primary disease was mild or asymptomatic. In particular, a significant proportion of such patients are observed among children and adolescents, whose asymptomatic course of the disease can last quite a long time. Why re-infections are more powerful at the moment is not entirely clear. Scientists from different countries put forward different hypotheses. Among which the most common are:

- defeat by several SARS-CoV-2 virus strains at the same time;
- the use of antibodies produced in the process of primary infection as amplifiers;
- after the first infection, the human immune system is more vulnerable, and therefore the course of the disease becomes more complicated.

All this raises a number of questions about the mechanism of action of the virus and the possibility of vaccination as the only panacea against COVID-19.

9. *Snarska Katarzyna, PhD, MD, senior lecturer, Medical University of Białystok*

Hygienic hand washing - theory and practice.

The aim of the study is to assess compliance with the rules of hygienic hand washing. The research was conducted among 115 health care workers.

The reason for not washing hands was emergencies among 60.6% of nurses and 37.5% of other occupations (NS). Others included lack of knowledge of the rules and skin allergies (12.5%), 6.3% - no habits, 25% - no time. 15.2% of nurses indicated lack of time, 10.1% allergies, 8.1% lack of knowledge of procedures ($p = 0.119$). With the increase in the number of years of service, the willingness to train increased ($p = 0.023$). Failure to follow the rules of hand hygiene results in the spread of infections (37.8%). The reasons for the lack of hygienic hand washing rules were most often emergencies and inadequate knowledge of the staff.

10. *Roniak Roman, dr, Medical Service Corps of the SSU Department in Lviv Region*

Improvement of the epidemiological safety system provision

Responsible for the sudden aggravation of the epidemiological situation is the variability of biological characteristics of the known and the emergence of new pathogens of infectious diseases. Epidemics of particularly dangerous infections have often been a direct result of technological progress. The development of the Covid-19 pandemic demonstrates the repetition of similar events at a qualitatively new level, whereas the modern period of human development is characterized by an unprecedented scale of international economic cooperation, accompanied by rapid transboundary traffic of passengers, goods and cargoes.

11. *Haiduchyk Petro, Yakobson Olena, researchers, Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University*

Improving the effectiveness of prevention and control of infectious diseases on the territory of the area of Cross-border Cooperation Program Poland-Belarus-Ukraine.

Reforms in the field of economy, medicine, education are being carried out in Ukraine. Ukraine's signing of the International Health Regulations (2005) demonstrates the state's readiness to act in accordance with WHO principles for ensuring control over the spread of infectious diseases.

In order to strengthen the biological security of Ukraine and the countries-partners of the Cross-border Cooperation Program, it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

- creation of a single database on emergencies (EM) of sanitary-epidemiological nature and a system of accounting for relevant information;
- creation of a single information and analytical center for emergency control;
- standardization of procedures for screening, monitoring, prevention and control of infectious diseases, including new ones;

- improvement of the system of readiness for emergencies of sanitary-epidemiological nature. Thus, when scientifically substantiating measures to combat infectious diseases, it is necessary to take into account the current state of the epidemiological process and standardize procedures for their monitoring and prevention.

12. Kowalczyk Krystyna, PhD, MD, Medical University of Białystok

The epidemiological situation caused by the SARS-Cov-2 virus pandemic is a somatically and psychologically difficult situation for healthcare professionals. Dealing with negative emotions and daily work burdens leads to anxiety and fear for their own life. The daily increase in morbidity may also cause negative social phenomena towards health care workers in the form of stigmatization and discrimination in the society. The conducted governmental actions for public health, such as social distancing, time limitation in movement, staying in quarantine, can be a cause of strong stress and a feeling of loneliness. Healthcare workers, especially in times of pandemic, should take care of their own mental health. The research conducted so far shows that the most frequently undertaken strategies for coping with stress are activities focused on undertaking tasks aimed at solving the problem, focusing on oneself and the so-called wishful thinking, and avoiding thinking about difficult situation

13. Olejnik Ewa, graduate, Academy of War Art in Warsaw

Coronavirus pandemic – chronic stress and its effects

The year 2020 will always be remembered as an extremely difficult time, after which nothing will ever be like this again. It forced many people to adapt to new, difficult conditions and made no one sure of their future, which is a psychological factor for each new term. This burden can lead to disease, with a degree of chronic stress, anxiety, and to anxiety disorders and depression. The main threat of a pandemic, related to sudden social isolation and worsening mental state, is more frequent use of alcohol and for ad hoc problem-coping. In the long run, it can be an extreme addiction-dependent population. Moreover, a disturbing phenomenon observed in society is also the occurrence of domestic violence, counteracting the situation is impossible

14. Dmytrotsa Olena, PhD, associate professor, Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University

The assessment of motor activity of the high school students during COVID-19 pandemic.

COVID-19 became a challenge for the educational process. It changed its usual form into the distant learning. The study of the motor activity (MA) state of the high school students during pandemic is relevant.

30 healthy schoolchildren (aged 17) participated in the above-mentioned study. MA is determined by the method of metabolic equivalent according to the daily report of the duration of various activities, determination of daily energy consumption and establishment of the daily MA level. The survey was conducted on a normal working day before and during quarantine.

In the process of distant learning, a significant decrease in MA was observed: 76.7% of people had a very low level of MA. This allows us to make assumptions about the irrational use of the daily time budget in quarantine: about 29.1% of time was spent working with a computer, self-training.

15:30 - 19:00 (Kyiv time)

Section 2

Socio-economic effects of epidemiological situations

Speaking time - **10 minutes**.

1. *Lewicka-Zelent Agnieszka, DCs, associate professor, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin*

The state of epidemiological threat in Poland and Ukraine, and in other countries, results in negative consequences in various spheres of life. Apart from the often tragic economic consequences, the social and psychological consequences are equally important. Therefore, check what are needs and the sense of security of Polish and Ukrainian citizenship of Lublin universities. For this purpose, a study was conducted using of the diagnostic tools: the Security Experience Questionnaire (author: Ryszard Klamut) and the Sense of Security Questionnaire (author: Zenon Uchnast).

2. *Sydorenko Roman, PhD, associate professor, Lutsk National Technical University*

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant damage to both the global economy in general and the Ukrainian economy in particular. The decline in Ukrainian GDP in 2020, according to IMF forecasts, will be 7.2%. In such difficult conditions, the main blow was taken by small and medium-sized businesses. Reducing wages, reducing staff, reducing the volume of activities or even stopping it is something that almost every representative of small and medium enterprises had to face. In such circumstances, the state should assume the function of supporting and assisting such entities. Today, it is expressed through the abolition of most inspections, reducing the amount of some tax payments, the lack of penalties for certain violations of tax law. However, this is not enough. The government needs to take a wider range of steps to support small and medium-sized businesses, as the state of these businesses will indicate the possibility of a rapid economic recovery.

3. *Kotarski Hubert, dr, University of Rzeszów*

Socio-economic effects of remote education during a pandemic in the opinion of students.

The time of the national lockdown also affected higher education. Within a few days, Polish higher education underwent a thorough organizational and mental change. Within a few weeks, teaching staff of Polish universities and students had to fill the competency gaps regarding modern communication technologies, get used to working from home and organize their lives in such a way as to be able to effectively combine professional work with household duties. The aim of the article will be to present the views of students of the University of Rzeszów on remote education. Its social and economic implications for their educational as well as personal life. An important element of the article will be the indication of positive and negative aspects of remote education, which will allow for a broader reflection on the future of this form of education.

4. *Shvets Volodymyr, PhD, professor, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Analysis of the economic consequences of the pandemic in Ukraine (based on an expert survey). The pandemic is caused by the Covid-19 virus, as well as military actions are classified as emergencies. The war in Donbas caused damage to Ukraine in the amount of \$120 billion and what losses await us in connection with the pandemic? Forecasts of global losses are constantly adjusted upwards; one of the latter covers 5 years and a loss of \$28 trillion. The study deals with the regulation of economic

activities in emergencies and government action in connection with a pandemic. The author conducted an expert survey of 128 students of LNU of I. Franko in May 2020 showed that when asked whether the government has taken sufficient measures to combat the pandemic, 80 people answered Yes and 48 - No. The answers provide an opportunity to critically assess the actions of the government, outline the analysis of the economic consequences of the pandemic and prospects for cross-border cooperation.

5. *Więckiewicz Bogdan, PhD, Pedagogical University of Kraków*

The impact of the coronavirus in selected aspects of Polish life. Problems and solutions. Sociological analysis.

The article describes the life and functioning of Poles during the pandemic caused by the covid-19 virus. Particular attention was paid to aspects of social life related to professional work, education at various levels, the functioning of the health service, religious life as well as trade and the tourism industry. An analysis was made of how the Poles dealt with the new pandemic? How did the new situation and introduced changes contribute to the transformations in Polish society? Were the changes worse or maybe also better? After analyzing the functioning of Poles in various sectors of social life, a reassessment of profits and losses was made, and important suggestions were made for solutions to the problems that arose, but above all, to avoid the danger in the future related to a similar pandemic and other related threats to the wider community, such as the state.

6. *Jurewicz-Bakun Katarzyna, dr, adjunct, Łomża State University of Applied Sciences*

The impact of COVID-19 on the labour market in Poland.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused a multi-faceted crisis that went beyond the scope of public health issues, but also affects all other dimensions of collective life, ranging from economic, through social, political and cultural issues. The pandemic is also changing the labor market. First, the structure of labor demand is changing. In Poland, there is a visible decline in employment in such sectors of the economy as: trade, services, tourism and gastronomy. On the other hand, there is a growing demand for work in the health care sector, transport, construction or in the welfare and welfare sector. The organization of work is changing in many sectors - teleworking is becoming more and more popular and there are many indications that it will be more widely used also after the pandemic. The aim of the speech will be to present the impact of the pandemic on the labor market.

7. *Tułowiecki Dariusz, dr, assistante professor, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw*

Threatening, endangered, or a support space? Churches in the face of health security threats during the Covid-19 pandemic. An example of Poland

The Covid-19 pandemic poses a threat to the health security of modern societies. Churches play an important social role in Polish society. During the Covid-19 pandemic, we can distinguish three directions of action of the Churches in the face of the epidemiological threat. 1. Churches were seen as spaces generating an increase in infections, fundamentalist environments denied the existence of the coronavirus. 2. Churches and church leaders became victims of the pandemic: incomes dropped drastically, social impact decreased, religious practices fell, churches and church buildings deserted, clergy fell ill and died. 3. Churches have become a space of help: hope - improvement of the social climate, help in the event of shortages of health and social services, sanitary education, and charity.

8. *Popivniak Yuliia, PhD, associate professor, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Accounting consequences of contract terms breach of an enterprise during the quarantine period in cross-border cooperation.

Quarantine, as a set of restrictive anti-epidemic measures, significantly increases the risks of contract terms breach, which only deepen in the conditions of cross-border cooperation. Among others, it is important to find out the accounting consequences of this problem to adequately solve it. Firstly, it is a question of the possibility to recognize quarantine as a force majeure and documenting its results in accordance with international practice (certificate of force majeure, additional agreement to the contract, notification of the other party, etc.). It is important to research the liability of the parties and possible costs due to breach of contract terms, such as contractual sanctions (fine, penalty), losses from downtime, reduced sales and avoidance of the contractual relations. Of particular note is the study of the tax aspects of contract terms breach.

9. *Nowakowski Piotr Tomasz, PhD, DCs, associate professor, University of Rzeszów*

The COVID-19 epidemic and activities of cultural centres in Poland.

In connection with the measures taken to stop the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus in Poland, from March 2020 the activity of cultural centres was periodically frozen. The inability to organise commercial events has forced many institutions to look for alternative sources of income. Above all, however, the epidemic called into question the possibility of carrying out the statutory activities of cultural institutions. This paper discusses new contexts of this activity, which boiled down to cancelling/suspending events and classes, transferring activities to the Internet, undertaking interactive communication with recipients, reorganising intramural work and actively joining the fight against coronavirus. The stage of lifting the restrictions made it possible to gradually resume the activities of the cultural institutions, and the Ministry of Culture & National Heritage has published guidelines for their further operation.

10. *Chervona Olga, PhD, associate professor, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

E-commerce: influence of the pandemic and development prospective

E-commerce, as an area of marketing interactions, which arise among participants of IT business, intensively achieves new positions on the world market. Among other factors, the pandemic of COVID-19 influences on its development. During the quarantine, consumers had limited ability to buy goods in the network of shops. It has become an incentive for the subjects of business to start and make e-commerce wider. At the same time, people were buying only things of the first necessity online (groceries, medicines, cloth). Implementation of durable goods or luxuries has gone low. Thus, e-commerce is going higher only in the specifics areas. For a successful functioning of e-commerce, a development of the related areas is necessary (delivery and logistics). Fight against Cybercrime and quality guarantying of the online goods is becoming more and more relevant.

**11. *Daszykowska-Tobiasz Jadwiga, DCs, professor, Jan Grodek State University in Sanok*
*Morska Liliya, DCs, professor, Academy of Technology and Humanities in Bielsko-Biała***

The well-being of children and young adults in the time of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The transmission of infectious diseases is not a new phenomenon, but the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has taken aback people around the world. The pathogenic effect of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus on the human body and its rapid transmission resulted in the commencement of large-scale research. The current pandemic is of interest to scientists, politicians. At the same time, it causes social anxiety. Health effects are the most frequently mentioned consequences of the COVID-19 disease; it has already "broken" the economies of countries, and the spheres of culture, education and social life has not been left unchanged as well. There is no doubt that the impact of the pandemic on the social and individual life standard will be significant. The aim of the paper is to present the problem of the well-being of children and young adults during the COVID-19 pandemic. Our deliberations also raise the issue of supporting young people in this difficult time.

12. Svirskyi Volodymyr, PhD, associate professor, West Ukrainian National University

Financial mechanisms to support the national economies of the EU in order to minimize the negative socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Quarantine measures introduced through the COVID-19 pandemic have led to an economic crisis. The main financial mechanisms to support the national economies of the EU were to expand foreign exchange liquidity by intensifying swap agreements, government loan guarantee programs, tax and customs incentives, compensation for financial sector losses due to delayed mortgage payments and insurance indemnities, increasing fiscal deficits to finance targeted bonds to support business and households, etc. Due to the ever-changing epidemiological conditions, the financial tools used to combat the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are being adjusted. The need for cross-border financial policy coordination to minimize the negative consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic in the EU under the auspices of the European Commission and the ECB is also clear.

13. Kućko Wojciech, dr, adjunct, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw

Heal the world after the pandemic. The concept of integral development of Pope Francis.

The aim of the speech is to present Pope Francis' recipe for a way out of the pandemic and spreading COVID-19 disease which led to show various aspects of the globalization of the world. The teaching of Bergoglio in 2020 was aimed at making believers aware of its physical, social and spiritual consequences, which can be overcome with the help of classical social principles, present for 130 years in the Catholic thought. Integral development and the healing of personal and social tissue can be based on the following principles: the dignity of the person, the common good, a preferential option for the poor, the universal destination of goods, solidarity, subsidiarity, care for common home. The discussed principles will show how to overcome the culture of indifference and the culture of rejection in order to build universal brotherhood and social friendship in various areas of life, science and culture.

14. Tenyukh Zoryana, PhD, associate professor, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

The impact of the epidemic on the living standards of the population of border regions and the role of information in overcoming its consequences. The rate of spread of the Covid19 coronavirus epidemic in the world is impressive and requires action. In the world where borders between states are being erased, there is an urgent need to consolidate efforts to overcome the epidemic and its consequences, which is especially relevant in border regions. Therefore, it is extremely necessary to deepen cross-border cooperation programs in order to expand their capabilities. It is important to implement information literacy programs. This will overcome the panic among the population and give an understanding of the importance of compliance with quarantine measures and the danger of concealing cases of infection. As a result, a combination of medical, economic, social and informational actions at the interstate level will reduce the effects of the nowadays crisis.

15. Zhuk Yurii, PhD, associate professor, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

Tourism is one of the sectors of the world economy that has suffered the most due to restrictions on movement.

As of April, 2020, due to a pandemic, 100% of all international destinations have imposed entry restrictions. The scenarios predict a decrease in the number of international tourist arrivals from 58% to 78% per year, but it is difficult to determine the prospects for further developments.

In Ukraine, there is a significant lag in the pace of implementation of measures to support the tourism sector, which poses a threat to the competitiveness of the industry in the global market. Key industry

representatives, in particular international hotel chains, are introducing a number of measures to minimize the effects of the pandemic, including market security, the implementation of health and safety measures and internal reorganization. An analysis of the effectiveness of measures can make it possible to forecast and assess the socio-economic losses of tourism caused by the pandemic.

16. Hamkalo Olena, PhD, associate professor, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv
Radelytskyy Yuriy, PhD, associate professor, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

Security of the banking sector of Ukraine and Poland in the context of the epidemiological situation. The current epidemiological situation with COVID-19 far exceeds the experience and capabilities of most banking institutions and management staff, and thus poses a challenge to the banking sector and its security. In connection with the coronavirus, to support the population and businesses, banks have introduced measures that have allowed postponing the repayment of their loans for a limited period of time. In particular, interest rates in Poland were reduced, as well as the amount of required reserves for banks. The Ukrainian government has introduced a program of financial support for small and medium enterprises. The negative effect of such action in the context of security should be expected to reduce the profits of individual banks, weaken the capital position of small banks and as a consequence reduce the average profitability of the banking sector.

17. Pelekh Ulyana, PhD, associate professor, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

Prospects of cooperation in overcoming the socio-economic consequences of the epidemiological crises in the cross-border space of Ukraine and Poland.

The scale and duration of the economic crisis that has occupied the world due to the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic is currently unpredictable. In these conditions, the international coordination of governments is up-to-date and it aimed at both socio-economic and health security, because the price of frivolity is human life.

One of the directions of cross-border cooperation between Ukraine and Poland is strengthening measures to overcome the threats and negative consequences of the epidemiological situation in order to ensure the life and health of citizens, stabilize industrial and financial development and socio-economic growth in the cross-border cooperation program Poland-Belarus -Ukraine.

18. Zomchak Larysa, PhD, associate professor, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

The distributive-lag model of the impact of the agricultural sector on the economic development of Ukraine in the context of the corona crisis.

Ukrainian agricultural sector provides a large share of the country's exports (40% in 2019) and the GDP (9% in 2019), so it plays an important role in the country's economic dynamics. In the context of the coronary crisis, the agricultural sector shows a significant reduction in volumes due to reduced crop yields due to weather conditions. To study the impact of agricultural output on Ukrainian GDP, a distribution-lag model was proposed on quarterly data on Ukrainian GDP and monthly data on agricultural output for the period 1.01.2008-1.07.2020. A model with a lag of three periods was obtained, which indicates that the quarterly volumes of agricultural output affect the quarterly GDP of Ukraine during the year. Based on standardized multipliers, it was found that the effects of the impact are distributed between quarters almost evenly.

19. Khocha Nadiia, PhD, associate professor, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

Socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic in Ukraine and Poland.

The spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has changed the dynamics of the world economy and has different consequences for the national economies of Ukraine and Poland. In 2020-2021, Ukraine is projected to significantly increase the state budget deficit, reduce effective demand, significant unemployment due to dismissal of workers and return of workers from abroad, rising inflation, significant bankruptcy of small and medium enterprises, a prolonged recession. However, a deep recession is not expected in Poland. This is due to a diversified economy, a significant domestic market and the provision of international online services in the accounting, legal and IT spheres. There is significant financial assistance from the Polish government to entrepreneurs and their exemption from paying social security contributions. These measures help to stabilize the socio-economic situation in Poland.

20. *Tepla Myroslava*, Assistant Department of Enterprise Economics, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

COVID-19 and challenges for small business in Ukraine.

COVID-19 and the introduction of quarantine measures have created new challenges for small business in Ukraine. Changing the usual business conditions, the transition to remote work, the transformation of consumer behavior, the growth of e-commerce and contactless payments, supply chain disruptions necessitated the adjustment of the existing business model, optimize business processes, apply new approaches to personnel management, rethink development plans and prospects. In the new reality, the search for new business opportunities and directions, new markets, customers and technologies, new goods and services or ways to use and provide them have become priority issues for small business.

It is obvious that quarantine restrictions in Ukraine will continue, so the key tasks for small business are to create a safe working environment for employees, ensure safety for consumers, strengthening the digitalization of business, development a set of measures to minimize the negative impact of the pandemic on business and confrontation new challenges.

21. *Demko Iryna*, PhD, associate professor, Lviv University of Banking

The issue of the impact of COVID-19 on the economic development of entrepreneurship in Ukraine is very relevant. The consequences of the pandemic will significantly affect the economic development of the country, because the slowdown in the world economy may lead to the decline of business activity in Ukraine, which will lead to rising unemployment.

There is every reason to expect a reduction in spending on both consumption and investment in Ukraine. This will reduce construction, wholesale and retail trade, catering, passenger air travel, tourism, hotel business and entertainment. This reduction in consumer and industrial consumption will negatively affect not only the volume of production of goods and services in Ukraine, but also lead to a reduction in imports of goods and services to Ukraine.

The main task of the domestic enterprise is to ensure the adoption of effective and efficient management decisions and the delegation of powers remotely. A business with a strong online component will win.

22. *Shvets Olha*, Judicial Clerk

The impact of the pandemic on the institution of bankruptcy in Ukraine.

The pandemic and the introduction of quarantine measures have threatened the bankruptcy of a large number of businesses. On October 13, 2020, the President signed the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Bankruptcy Procedure Code of Ukraine to Prevent Bankruptcy Abuse for the Period of Measures to Prevent the Occurrence and Spread of Acute Respiratory Disease COVID-19". However, the issues remain unresolved, in particular: in respect of which legal entities-debtors are not

allowed to open bankruptcy proceedings; the validity of the postponement of terms is a consequence of the imposed quarantine measures; accumulation of outstanding monetary obligations of the debtor; urgency of maintaining uncompetitive enterprises in a market economy; digital signature as proper identification of the meeting participant and the creditors' committee by videoconference; the absence of the criterion of the minimum amount of debt of the debtor.

Coordination of services and inspections in the event of an epidemiological threat

Speaking time - **10 minutes**.

1. *Abgarowicz Grzegorz, Komorowski Piotr, PhD, assistant professor, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw*

In accordance with the Polish law, during the occurrence of pandemic threats, a crisis management system is activated. This is due to the necessity to include the public administration component in the response process due to factors typical of a crisis situation: deficit of funds and resources and the lack of detailed and uniform procedures. The crisis management system carries out its tasks based on the structure of public administration. The organs of the CM system are state and local government administration bodies, which are responsible for coordinating the activities of all components of crisis response. These authorities operate in four phases: prevention, preparation, response and reconstruction. The system is supported by advisory bodies - crisis management teams and crisis management centres. Such a structure strengthens the decision-making process and delegating tasks to individual levels of public administration.

2. *Anszczak Marcin, lieutenant colonel, doctor engineer, Assistant professor, The Main School of State Fire Service in Warsaw*

Selected areas of management and command in the process of initial decontamination after biological contamination.

The beginning of 2020 caused a radical transformation of attitudes among the civilian population to viruses and diseases that can even lead to death. SARS-CoV-2, which causes diseases to COVID 19, resulted in the verification of the models used for the initial decontamination of civilians. One of them was to make appropriate decisions in the field of methods and techniques for carrying out this type of activities and treatments. In addition, the manager of the action - the Commander - had to choose such tools (e.g. fumigators and decontamination agents) that do not affect the elements of equipment and infrastructure. However, the biggest challenge in this area was mass decontamination of the population with the use of professional and substitute field methods along with the preparation of substitute clothing and places for temporary stay of decontaminated people. All the above elements made it necessary to transform the quality and types of decisions made by the Manager of the Rescue Action.

3. *Konicki Krszysztof, senior brigadier, master, Head of Department, Provincial Headquarters of the State Fire Service in Białystok*

Cooperation of organizational units of the State Fire Service and Border Guard in the field of border protection in the event of a threat of infection caused by the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus.

The SARS-CoV-2 virus pandemic that causes COVID 19 diseases in 2020 caused a change in the functioning of many countries around the world. In order to avoid the problem that arose in China, Italy, in the European Union, including the territory of the Republic of Poland, the country's borders were closed for several weeks. However, the developing economies of the neighboring countries required opening them up. Therefore, it was opened subject to detailed epidemiological supervision. In this area, there has been a tightening of cooperation between the Border Guard responsible for the security of the country and the State Fire Service, as a rescue formation, which, properly secured, took temperature measurements at border crossings, among others with Belarus or Ukraine.

4. Adamowski Witold, doctor of technical sciences, John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin

Unpredictable pandemic development

Crisis management and related concepts in the Polish legal area are defined in the Law as of April 26, 2007 on crisis management. In the above-mentioned Law, reference is made to the document entitled National Crisis Management Plan, which lists the procedures to be followed. "The novelty of this version of the Plan is that even for an event that has not been identified in the planning process, the modules described in KPZK can be used" - RCB. So why, according to commentators, the COVID 19 pandemic in Poland is unpredictable? Doubts in this respect can to a large extent be dispelled by a detailed analysis of events.

5. Anszczak Anna, constable, master, City Police Headquarters in Białystok

Epidemiological threats caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, which arose in the second decade of the 21st century, forced the tasks and responsibilities of individual services and institutions to change. One of the units in question was the Police, which, while upholding the law and public order, were obliged to implement additional projects while developing new rules and procedures. The first area was the control of people in quarantine and isolation. The officers were obliged to verify and check the feasibility of decisions imposed by the State Sanitary Inspection. Another task and duty imposed was to check the wearing of masks by the civilian population in order to limit the spread of the virus. However, the biggest challenge in the above-mentioned areas was to reconcile the statutory tasks and duties of the Police, with at the same time, which in the case of this formation was new, an appropriate level of security in the form of protective clothing, FFFP 3 masks, etc.

6. Bajeński Wojciech, major, magister, Provincial Police Headquarters in Białystok

Crisis negotiations conducted by uniformed formations in the face of health security.

In the era of modern threats, where the goal is the most important human values - life and health of every human being, we are constantly looking for solutions that protect us and build a sense of security. The current global events related to the spread of SARS-CoV-2 have shown us not only the problems of modern medicine, but also the weaknesses of the existing crisis management procedures. Above the global crisis is characterized by emotions that negatively affect rational behavior. In order not to lead to local interpersonal conflicts, effective prevention and response are important in terms of health security. One of the tools used in the face of crisis situations and events are crisis negotiations conducted by teams of specialists qualified in the field of interpersonal communication. When defining the concept of crisis negotiations, we indicate the goal of striving to solve a crisis situation without the use of force, we specify the task that gives the opportunity to better prepare for long, protracted actions, and we make the people managing (commanding) actions aware that negotiations are an excellent tool in their hand. In view of the above, it is worth considering the factor of the ability to conduct peaceful communication in the face of threats to our safety, including health.

7. Bajeńska Anna, colonel, master, Provincial Police Headquarters in Białystok

Mass vaccination control in the era of health safety threats.

The last dozen or so months have changed the current order in the international security system caused by the SARS CoV 2 virus corona virus. The threat, which initially existed only in Asia, quickly spread to other continents, bringing with it unimaginable consequences for the entire human population. The governments of individual countries began to introduce restrictions and restrictions

aimed at limiting the spread of the virus, including the free movement of people in international traffic. Additional restrictions were introduced when crossing the borders of individual countries, including, among others, compulsory quarantine for people coming from abroad or the possibility of crossing the border to people with a negative result of the SARS CoV 2 test or a document confirming appropriate vaccination. Last year has shown that physical safeguards cannot protect the human population from the spread of the virus. In retrospect, it can be concluded that the only way to effectively fight COVID 19 is to introduce vaccinations. However, in view of the catastrophic consequences of the disease, both in social and economic terms, the question should be asked whether it is appropriate. Shouldn't mass vaccination be compulsory with an appropriate control system in order to eliminate the risk in terms of health safety?

8. Ilyk Khrystyna, PhD, associate professor, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

Ukraine has been slowly following the trend of reducing the amount of waste produced. Eateries began to apply waste-free practices in their kitchens, and more and more people began to use reusable containers when shopping. From a financial or organizational point of view, not everyone was ready to implement such things, but almost everyone understood the relevance of reducing the waste base.

The progress in this direction was almost completely dashed by the imposition of anti-epidemic measures and quarantine restrictions on the eating establishments. In particular it concerns the use of individual plastic packaging or disposable packaging when providing the services inside the establishments. This has significantly increased the amount of garbage produced.

It is important to obtain an expert assessment of waste handling, dynamics and structure of changes in household waste; probing the problems that have arisen during quarantine, particularly those related to waste management.

15:30 - 19:00 (Kyiv time)

Section 4

**Reliable reporting of epidemic threats by various information centres
and a variety of positions and opinions**

Speaking time - **10 minutes**.

1. **Kovalisko Nataliya**, PhD, DCS, professor, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv
Seniura Oksana, PhD, associate professor, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

Sociological analysis of threats and socio-economic consequences of the pandemic for Ukraine. Sociological analysis of the results of numerous research give grounds to single out the main social threats of the pandemic and analyze its socio-economic consequences. A pandemic combine that a person carry the hardest - invisibility of the threat and uncertainty of the situation, that forcing them to go through alternatives and calculate the worst-case scenarios instead of focusing on specific things and actions. Social threats are therefore the cause of a number of socio-economic consequences of the "coronavirus crisis". We are talking about reduction of income or loss of the main source of income; reducing the availability of basic goods and financial capacity to rent dwelling; deterioration of social stability and increasing criminalization of the social environment; the threat of the spread of voluntary social isolation and the loss of social contacts.

2. **Szast Mateusz**, dr, Pedagogical University of Krakow

Contemporary Social Phenomena these Pandemic Times

This paper aims to present the problem of trust, migration, values, family life, mainly among young people, during the COVID-19 pandemic, social isolation, including hybrid or completely remote learning, as well as implementing their life strategy. The study material is the aftermath of research carried out by the Interdisciplinary Scientific Circle "Apertum" among a sample population of several hundred people aged 18-34. The main problem was posed: Are contemporary young people guided by the culture of trust or the culture of distrust in the era of epidemic threat and life threat? The essence of the project is to learn about opinion in the respondents towards public institutions, i.e. medical services, government, local government, and schools, with particular emphasis on interpersonal relations in the difficult time of an epidemic. The study also included questions about forming one's virtual life in the real world during a pandemic, which can be formed both through individualization and the community.

3. **Kablak Nataliya**, PhD, DCS, associate professor, Uzhhorod National University

Preservation of recreational, treatment and economic potential of Solotvino area.

The main concept is to solve environmental problems to create conditions for the development of balneological and recreational activities in the village Solotvino. It is necessary for this eliminate the danger for buildings and structures and stop pollution across the border of the Tisza River; to restore the underground department of the allergy hospital; use brine for rest and treatment, and resume salt production. An important task today in the context of solving this problem is continue developing and advancing in leveraging opportunities and possibilities regionally through EU programmes and other sources of funding (f.e. EUSDR), establish and ensure coordination and control mechanism at local, regional and national levels; communicate to the public the current situation and safety and security risks in the Solotvyno area; ensure elimination of the negative sequences of the old mining activity leading to a diminished risk for the people and the environment; create and sustain an

operational monitoring system for the safety and environmental monitoring of the Solotvyno mine area.

4. *Paruzel Robert, PhD, Catholic Academy in Warsaw*

Pharmaceutical crime in the world.

Pharmaceutical crime, commonly known as a "silent epidemic", is a very serious problem of the 21st century. The huge profits achieved by the pharmaceutical industry and the demand for "cheaper" drugs, regardless of their quality and patent protection, constitute a specific "opportunity" for technologically and economically well-organized groups "thieves". The scale of this phenomenon is so serious that in 2002 the directors responsible for security of fourteen largest pharmaceutical companies in the world created the Pharmaceutical Security Institute in their own interest. It is a non-profit organization based in the USA that monitors the described phenomenon.

5. *Kochańczyk-Bonińska Karolina, PhD, DCs, academic teacher*

The problematic dogma of the infallibility of science.

Man, in his nature, has natural desire to discover the truth. Finding an unequivocal answer to important life questions gives him/her a sense of security. Hence, we are somewhat relieved to accept the infallibility of science as it enables us to deal with uncertainty. The situation in the current pandemic caused by a new type of virus shows perfectly well that the certainty offered by scientific results is often deceptive. The more confident researchers are in the present, new situation, the less credible they seem, which provokes extreme reactions, including complete negation of reality and the creation of conspiracy theories. We are dealing with a vicious circle, because it is precisely certain information that we expect from scientists in a situation of fear and uncertainty, but the multitude of contradictory answers, created under the pressure of threat, as well as social expectations, only deepen the anxiety.

6. *Gurchumeliia Uliana, postgraduate, Uzhorod National University*

Transcarpathia is a border area with high migration, so the common interest of Ukraine, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania is to ensure the constitutional right of the population to equal access to health care. With this aim, the authorities are implementing regional programs to protect the population from infectious diseases, ensure the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of residents, and international cooperation. In particular, cooperation in the field of epidemiology with Hungary began in 2015, when Ukraine was in a critical situation with the supply of vaccines for the prevention of tuberculosis and measles.

Cooperation in this direction remains relevant in the future, especially now when the authorities are taking all measures to prevent the spread of epidemics, including coronavirus disease. International cooperation promotes professional exchange, allows to master modern approaches to the treatment of certain diseases and to acquire the latest practical skills.

7. *Smuniewski Cezary, PhD, DCs, associate professor, War Studies Academy*

The speech describes the activities of the Catholic Church in Poland for creating (public) health security at the beginning (March 2020) of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic. Those activities illustrate the coordinated collaboration of the state with the Church, which enjoys a significant public opinion forming power and influences the behaviour of a major part of society. The author comes to the conclusion that creating security in the state, which requires employment of effective, adequate and available measures, implies the need to refer to the benefits arising from collaboration of the state with the Church.

8. *Wilk Sławomir, dr, assistant professor, academic teacher, University of Rzeszów*

Before the occurrence of SARS-CoV-2, Polish social services were not prepared for such threats, did not have developed procedures and personal protective equipment. In the course of the epidemic, the feminization of the profession of a social worker and taking care of children caused staff shortages. The epidemic forced the necessity to reorganize the work of social assistance. The specificity of working in nursing homes, which were closed to external contact, in order to protect residents from the possibility of infecting, became particularly important. It will discuss 5 factors hindering the performance of professional activities for social services: organizational and legal, physical, interpersonal, ethical and psychological. The last element that should be paid attention to is to start working with the method of organizing local communities (and use social capital), because its lack will be a barrier to the development of Polish, Ukrainian and Belarusian municipalities after the epidemic.

9. *Shulyak Antonina, PhD, DCs, professor, Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University*

Information hygiene and security as a scientific field of research at the Faculty of International Relations of VNU named after Lesya Ukrainka

The relevance of the topic is due to the fact that the coronavirus pandemic of 2020 posed new challenges and challenges to humanity. These are the challenges of medicine, education, the public sector, logistics - all industries without exception. Information hygiene and information overload is a relatively new problem of humanity, because of which it is difficult to focus and easy to succumb to stress. Most of the news is negative and hopeless. Due to the dependence on the constant flow of new information, it is very important to maintain peace in the country and ensure effective strategic communications, which in such moments play an important role.

University named after Lesya Ukrainka is actively studying the processes related to information security and information hygiene. Thus, the first project implemented by the Faculty of International Relations in 2013-2015 was the state budget fundamental study "Information support of cross-border cooperation of Ukraine", which resulted in three collective monographs with theoretical, methodological and practical recommendations, several conferences on information support of CBC. Researchers of the faculty continued their work in 2018-2020 within the research work "Information warfare as a new dimension of geopolitical rivalry" in accordance with the implementation of Ukrainian-Polish projects provided by the passport of the budget program "Implementation of international scientific and technical programs and projects." The project was implemented jointly with the Institute of Security of the Pedagogical University named after National Education Commission in Krakow.

Since 2020, the faculty has been working on the research "Information Hygiene during COVID-19 and the use of strategic communications to overcome the effects of the pandemic as a direction of national security."

10. *Saturska Hanna, DMSc, professor, Ternopil National Medical University*

Educational for the sustainable healthcare in modern society.

The major challenges in the field of public health and medical services, including COVID-19 pandemic, now being faced by many European countries. Leading the growing international recognition of the need for sustainability in Public health and healthcare delivery, medical regulators have mandated that newly qualified doctors and public health masters must be able to apply the principles of sustainability and sustainable healthcare in particular to medical practice. The course about the Sustainable Development principles have been included into the syllabus for Public Health masters.

The research has shown that there is continual pressure on space in the medical curriculum, as many theoretical and clinical courses require many credits and practical training of students. Nevertheless, students increasingly demand that sustainability ought to be incorporated in their education and future careers.

11. Todorov Ihor, PhD, professor, Uzhhorod National University

Coronavirus pandemic impact on international relations. In particular, a detailed review of the main directions of such influences is made; the essence of the world politics transformations in its virtual dimension is defined; Russia's aggressive policy in the context of a pandemic is shown; prospects of international relations development in modern conditions are outlined. One of the main features of international relations is their relative anarchy. There has been established a constant perception that the status quo after the coronavirus crisis is impossible to preserve, that international relations will no longer be the same as before the pandemic. This thesis has already become banal today. However, the depth of change, the speed and cardinal nature of the world order transformations can be argued. Slowing down the epidemic can create a false sense of security and can lead to sad consequences.

**12. Kachmar Markiyan, PhD, associate professor, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv
Shvets Volodymyr, graduate student, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv**

Development research at Lviv University against pandemics. Lviv University continues the tradition of pandemic research. Their research focuses on the Faculty of Biology, but its roots go back to the 18 century. Then specialists in biology were trained at the Faculty of Philosophy, and from the 19 century. the university became a powerful center for the development of biology. Kuchera is the author of a vaccine against rabies and methods of combating cholera and typhus; Weigl invented a vaccine against typhus, his technique opened up the possibility of researching Roche-Lim rickettsiae, rat typhus, and the laboratory became a world center for their study. International conferences are being launched in cooperation with Polish universities, in particular, a conference dedicated to B. Dybowski was held. Microbiologists apply methods for the safety of human life, and their successful cooperation in the border area contributes to the development of effective methods to combat the pandemic.

13. Kopochynska Yulia, PhD, associate professor, Academician Yuri Bugay International University of Science and Technology

In order to counter the threat of a pandemic, the working curriculum of clinical practice of future specialists in physical therapy for cardiovascular and respiratory diseases provides practice on the basis of regional medical institutions, which aims to train professionals capable of performing physical therapy to restore impaired functions of patients with diseases of cardiovascular and respiratory systems. Tasks for students: to get acquainted with the organization of physical therapy; observe the work of physical therapists; to conduct a rehabilitation examination, to determine the degree of violations of the systems; describe system malfunctions and their causes; to carry out rehabilitation measures using various forms of kinesiotherapy, massage methods, mechanotherapy, physiotherapy, occupational therapy manipulations; provide current and phased control with evaluation of the effectiveness of physical therapy.

14. Zasiakina Larysa, PhD, DCs, professor, Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University

Maintaining the mental health of students in conditions of forced social isolation during a pandemic

COVID has created a new type of threat that has no national borders and needs a global solution. HEI students face specific challenges that serve as important triggers for the deterioration of mental health and psychological well-being.

The study highlights the functional difficulties and anxieties of COVID-related students in Ukrainian HEI (554 people). The study lasted from April to May 2020.

The presented study contains the results of studying the degree of exposure of students to COVID (the presence of persons in the family who had COVID or experienced the disease personally); the impact of the media on the mental state during the pandemic, the difficulties associated with COVID (own health and the health of family members, problems with distance learning, loneliness and boredom, financial difficulties, etc.); concerns of students (regarding the uncertainty of the duration of quarantine restrictions; restrictions on daily activity, the invention of the vaccine, the negative dynamics of morbidity in the world, etc.).

The results of the study show that the greatest difficulties for students are problems related to the health of their family members and academic performance, including the ability to perform academic tasks in a distance-learning environment. At the same time, the degree of experience of these difficulties in women is higher compared to men. The results of the regression analysis indicate that the influence of the media is a reliable negative predictor of COVID-related anxiety and functional difficulties in students. Indicators of one's own health have been found to be negatively correlated with anxiety levels.

15. Szwejka Łukasz, PhD, assistant professor, Jagiellonian University

Functioning of universities in Poland during the pandemic.

Starting from March 2020, the overwhelming majority of universities in Poland have switched to distance or hybrid learning (lectures were conducted via the Internet, while workshops and laboratories were carried out stationary). Starting from the new academic year, this tendency was consolidated, and the method of conducting classes and verification of the learning outcomes were regulated. The presentation will present the specificity of the implementation of distance and hybrid learning in Polish higher education. Emphasis will be placed on the social aspect, including the adaptation of academics and students to functioning in new realities. The benefits and threats of distance and hybrid learning will be indicated. The preliminary results of the research on the satisfaction of academics and students with the implementation of distance learning will also be presented.

16. Bondyra Krzysztof, dr, Adam Mickiewicz University

The article is devoted to the analysis of the potential for counteracting the social exclusion of people with mild intellectual disability through educational and professional activation in craftsmanship. Within the scope of the subject, the author presents the potential of education in craft workshops in Poland and Ukraine. The article analyses the advantages of vocational training in craftsmanship for counteracting social exclusion, but also shows institutional barriers. The thesis of the article is that, given the large scale of vocational education in crafts in Poland, this type of learning does not fully realise the potential for the professional activation of people with mild intellectual disability. To confirm this, the article presents the activities aimed at introducing a solution concerning the possibility of obtaining qualifications by persons with mild intellectual disability who are learning some craft.

**17. Długosz Piotr, PhD, DCs, professor, Pedagogical University of KEN in Krakow
Kryvachuk Liudmyla, PhD, DCs, professor, Pedagogical University of KEN in Krakow**

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the health risks facing young Poles and Ukrainians.

The deterioration of the mental health of youth due to the introduction of limitations in social contacts, the introduction of distant learning, the spectre of the economic crisis and arising uncertainty have been shown in numerous forms of research.

The paper at hand aims to present the impact of the pandemic on the psychosomatic health of secondary school students and university students in Poland and Ukraine. Research has been conducted during the quarantine among both groups of students. The results indicate that the pandemic has increased the risks to both the mental and physical health of young people. The conducted analyses also demonstrate the factors responsible for the loss of the sense of social security. Identifying them may allow for developing a model thanks to which it would be easier to cope with the health threats in the Polish-Ukrainian borderland

18. *Chimicz Dorota, PhD, assistant professor, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, Poland*

The extensive research results have shown that digital tools are evolving, the expansion of technology opens up new possibilities and a human being is required to quickly and smoothly adapt to the changing reality. The ongoing pandemic of the coronavirus (COVID-19) has forced the acceleration of this adaptation in many areas of human life, including education. Concern for public safety has resulted in the closure of schools in 191 countries, affecting 85% of the world school-age population. The variety of models for the implementation and use of remote forms of education at various educational stages allows for the assessment of the actions currently implemented in Poland, Ukraine or Belarus, undertaken in the face of a crisis, which students, their parents and teachers are facing. Attempts to evaluate the experience in the field of remote education so far and to analyze the observed threats and the chances of its further development are made in this article.

19. *Truszkowska Joanna, PhD, DCs, professor, Lomza State University of Applied Sciences*

Since the announcement of a pandemic in Poland and in the world, social, economic and educational problems have been accumulating, but also completely new ones have appeared. Numerous areas of human functioning have been determined by issues related to the coronavirus. The terms Covid 19, coronavirus, pandemic have entered everyday language. The incoming information on how to prevent the spread of the virus and the effects of a disease often evoke negative emotions. Adults do not always understand this situation and cannot explain it to their children or students.

The aim of the speech will be to present the selected problems faced by teachers, parents and students for the period of March to October 2020. Unknown till now difficult issues related to education (e.g. remote education) will probably affect the family functioning as a whole and of each of its members separately. It is worth considering the diversity of these problems and their effects in both short –term and long-term perspectives.

**20. *Łukawska Maria, dr, Radom Academy of Economics*
*Basak Maria, dr, Radom Academy of Economics***

The article discusses the issue of health and social effects of remote work resulting from epidemic isolation for children and schoolchildren. Basic concepts related to cyberspace were discussed and health and social threats resulting from the use of the Internet by children and adolescents were presented. Based on the literature on the subject and the professional experience of the authors, conclusions were made that are important for pedagogical practice.