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PREFACE

Safe and Secure Society 2024 Conference Proceedings contain selected and revised papers from the 8th International conference. Safe and Secure Society 2024 Conference was held as an "inperson" konference on October 9. -10., 2024.

The conference provides a platform for meetings of experts dealing with security issues at regional, national and international level. The conference focused on:

- Getting familiar with the practical experience of each organization in emergencies associated with the "human" element.
- Comparing current approaches to dealing with emergencies on "human" element topic in terms of crisis management, rescue and psychosocial assistance, presenting the possibilities of involvement of non-governmental non-profit organizations, international assistance and development cooperation.
- Creating space for people, communities, and organizations to come closer together.

We are pleased to introduce you the proceedings from the conference on security and safety issues. We follow up the previous proceedings focused on the topic of security and safety. Therefore we had to refuse some authors. We also made the conditions of review process stricter, which led to increasing quality of published articles, in our opinion. We believe that you will find different views of the topic on safe society in all its complexity, and useful information on it as well.

We also submit the proceedings as a platform for establishing new work contacts which are inevitable for future development of the security issue. We are pleased that the publications from previous conference attract general interest. The number of participants, which is high every year, is important to us as well.

We will be glad if the proceedings is for you a memory of this year's conference and also an invitation to other events and seminars on the security issue. www.icsss.eu/en/

Štěpán Kavan editor

LIFE IN KYIV DURING THE WAR

Vasyl ZAPLATYNSKYI, Inga URIADNIKOVA

Kyiv, Ukraine

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ABSTRACT: The article provides a retrospective analysis of the events that took place in Kyiv during the full-scale war. A number of elements are described that are important during war. In particular, emphasis was placed on the evacuation of people from Kyiv and the return of people (re-emigration). A number of safety measures are shown. Functioning of educational, cultural, sports institutions. Operation of transport, including during the air alert period. Special attention is paid to the functioning of educational institutions, including preschool, secondary and higher institutions. The peculiarities of the operation of shops, pharmacies and other establishments are revealed. The article includes an analysis of life activities in conditions of insufficient supply of electricity. A comprehensive analysis of the events that took place in Kyiv makes it possible to assess the most important risks and draw conclusions about the main steps that must be taken during the war.

KEY WORDS: war, danger, Ukraine, Kyiv, population, war risks.

INTRODUCTION

The article presents materials that reflect a subjective, personal view of the events that took place and are taking place in Kyiv since the beginning of Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine. The text of the article does not claim to cover all aspects of life in Kyiv during the war, it is only a summary of what was available to the authors of the article. This is their vision, their understanding of the events that took place.

The relevance of the article is determined by the opportunity to assess the dangers and peculiarities of life during an emergency situation, which is war. The experience of Ukrainians and, in particular, the residents of Kyiv during the war is valuable not only for countries in which war may break out, but also for any country or area where this or that major emergency situation may arise.

All events in Kyiv can be divided into several stages: before the start of the war; the beginning of the war; the first month of the war; Kyiv and Ukraine during the war.

METHODOLOGY AND PURPOSE

The purpose of the article is to publish a study of life in Kyiv at various stages of a fullscale war. The task of the research is to show the risks of wartime, the actions of people that were carried out in order to prevent or eliminate war risks and their consequences. Among the methods used, observation, analysis of mass media messages and retrospective analysis were most used.

1. BEFORE THE START OF THE WAR

Probably the majority of Ukrainians did not believe in the beginning of full-scale Russian aggression against Ukraine until the last moment. However, there are no reliable statistical data on this issue. Of course, information about the possible beginning of the war circulated in certain areas, in particular, among the military and in the power structures and, of course, among

their acquaintances. Therefore, some people met the beginning of the war at workplaces in preparation for a military attack by Russia. But the absolute majority of the population of Ukraine did not expect large-scale military actions on the part of Russia. For the majority of the population, the announcement of the beginning of full-scale Russian aggression was a shock. Few people imagined that tanks would go to Ukraine and missile strikes would take place on military units and cities on the territory of Ukraine. Of course, hostilities have been taking place since 2014. At that time, Crimea was seized and fighting began in the Luhansk and Donetsk regions. But before the full-scale war, the intensity of hostilities in the east of Ukraine decreased significantly, and there was even a feeling that the war in the east of Ukraine might end in the near future. Of course, we all followed the actions of the presidents: President Poroshenko and his successor, President Zelensky, and the actions of politicians and diplomats. News has long become an important element of the life of the residents of Ukraine. The perception of the news and the perception of the situation before the war, which almost unambiguously pointed to the beginning of a large-scale war of Russia against Ukraine, was perceived differently by different strata, different age groups of the population of Ukraine and in different regions. It is worth recalling that the mentality of the older generation of Ukrainians was formed under the conditions of the Soviet Union, whose slogans, in particular, were brotherhood. Therefore, this category of the population was more skeptical about the start of a full-scale war between Russia and Ukraine. A significant number of immigrants from Russia in Luhansk and Donetsk regions, as well as in Crimea, contributed to the annexation of Crimea and the deployment of hostilities on the eastern borders of Ukraine. Analysts note that Ukraine had enough forces and means to counter the critical situation in the east of Ukraine in 2014, but due to a number of reasons, including the political and organizational nature of the situation, it was allowed to deteriorate. Many analysts note that the first armed demonstrations by Russian-backed separatists in the east of Ukraine could have been put down practically in the first month. However, time was lost.

A subjective assessment shows that Ukraine entered a full-scale war in 2022 much weaker than it was after the collapse of the Soviet Union. This situation was facilitated by the political decisions of the leadership, including the top and military leadership of Ukraine, and certain international influence. It should be recalled that after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Ukraine retained only 18% of the Black Sea Fleet, and 82% of the most combat-capable fleet remained in Russia. Ukraine renounced the status of a nuclear power and transferred its nuclear weapons to Russia in accordance with the Budapest Memorandum, which was signed on December 5, 1994 by Great Britain, the United States, Russia and Ukraine. This document should become a guarantee of the sovereignty and inviolability of Ukraine's borders and its integrity as a state. Ouestions still occasionally arise about whether Russia would have dared to annex Crimea, go to war in the east in 2014, and launch a full-scale attack in 2022 if Ukraine had remained a nuclear power. During the time of Ukraine's independence, armament issues were not dealt with sufficiently. There was a time when army property was widely sold off. Armaments, instead of being transferred to preservation, were destroyed. Warehouses with ammunition began to burn more often. In addition to the issue of armaments, it is necessary to take into account the fact that many Ukrainian soldiers were trained in Russia, and Russian soldiers were trained in Ukraine. Of course, under these conditions, it was quite easy for Russia to recruit supporters and conduct preparations for war.

As for the general economic situation in Ukraine, although it was not the best compared to advanced developed countries, it was not the worst either. In recent years, before a large-scale war, inflation almost stopped and the national currency, the hryvnia, became quite stable.

2. THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR

February 24, 2022 became a significant day for many people. Perhaps the Russians could have started the war a little earlier, but it was necessary to celebrate the "Day of the Defender of the Fatherland" - a holiday that has been preserved in Russia since the time of the Soviet Union.

Many Ukrainians received their first information through the mass media. Some woke up to rocket explosions. Someone outside the window saw tank columns moving from Russia to Ukraine. Someone was called by relatives or notified by neighbors. Shock and confusion were the first feelings for many. In addition, the question arose "how so, why?" to which there was no answer. Few people went to work in Kyiv. Many organizations and institutions urgently sent notices about the cancellation of the working day. However, there were organizations, including in the field of education, that demanded presence at workplaces. Thus, the residents of Kyiv were divided into two groups. The first part of the residents of Kyiv continued to work, and the other began to urgently evacuate to the west of Ukraine and abroad. It was possible to observe how at 7 o'clock in the morning (and maybe someone left even earlier) cars with people and things were already being loaded and going somewhere west. The transport arteries of the city were crowded. It is indicative that the journey from Kyiv to Lviv, which usually takes about 7-8 hours by car, increased even to several days during the evacuation. In a few days, hostilities broke out, including on parts of the Kyiv - Lviv - Chop and Kyiv - Warsaw roads. This situation made it difficult to leave Kyiv. Hiring a tow truck was very difficult and extremely expensive.

There were many people at the railway station. Of course, there were no more tickets in the western direction. The evacuation actually lasted quite a long time and had several waves. Even today, the evacuation continues from regions in which there is a high risk to life due to the increase in the intensity of shelling and the offensive of the Russian army. Today, there is also a hidden evacuation of young people abroad. Young people under the age of 18 go to study in vocational and technical and higher education institutions of Western countries, including Poland, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and other countries.

Of course, at first there was no organized infrastructure for receiving refugees, so those people who went first relied only on their own strength, the presence of acquaintances and relatives, etc. It should be noted that border crossing by men of draft age was still allowed in the first days of the war.

In the first days of the war, a significant part of the population remained in Kyiv. With the establishment of infrastructure for the reception of refugees in the western regions of Ukraine and abroad, it has become easier to evacuate. Ukrainian Railways has introduced a number of evacuation trains. Some of them brought people from the eastern regions, some went west from Kyiv to Ternopil, Lviv and other cities. It is worth noting that it was possible to go to the evacuation for free. Railway workers worked selflessly despite shelling and risks. Some of them died while performing their duties.

When asked about the number of people who remained in Kyiv at the peak of the evacuation (March 2022), we can frankly say that there are very few people left in Kyiv. The 16-story building, where the authors of the article lived, was practically empty. No more than 10% of residents remained in the building. Of course, the situation was different in other houses of Kyiv. However, there were not many people on the street either. The main reason for such a large evacuation from Kyiv was the hostilities that were taking place on the approaches to the capital. The line of military confrontation lay, practically, several kilometers from the capital. Russian troops were especially close in the north-western and eastern directions.

Media reports about a quick end to hostilities contributed to the temporary evacuation. People preferred to wait out the war in safe places. Information agencies and analysts of various kinds reported, at first, about two or three weeks of war, then a month, two months, and so on. This question worried and still worries all Ukrainians, that is why people listen to the predictions made today by politicians, analysts, journalists, and often astrologers and psychics. Everyone had their own considerations regarding the choice between evacuation and continuing to live in Kyiv. Obviously, if the Ukrainians had not repelled the attacks of the Russians and they had not retreated from Kyiv, the flow of refugees from Kyiv would have been even greater.

People who remained in Kyiv on the first day of the war went to work or to shops. Many began to stock up on food. After all, the stories of grandparents who survived the Second World War were still very fresh. As people learned about the start of hostilities, queues in shops and supermarkets grew. Those people who came to supermarkets earlier had the opportunity to buy more goods, but already around 8 o'clock and at the beginning of 9 o'clock, the number of customers increased significantly and it was necessary to stand in a huge queue to get into the supermarket. They bought everything: matches, salt, sugar, bread, canned goods, products that can be stored for a long time, pasta, cereals, bottled water, hygiene products, including soap, detergents, toilet paper, napkins. Store shelves were quickly emptied. They bought everything that might be needed during the long absence of products and goods. It is worth noting that people were right because in the first two weeks the situation with the work of shops and supermarkets was very difficult. Many of them stopped working on the second day of the war. Some stores sold stocks of frozen products, in particular, frozen meat, frozen poultry and other products that were stored in large refrigerators in these stores. This was done in order to close the stores, because the prospect of further operation of the store or supermarket was very vague and many of them sold out and closed until a better time.

The shock of the first time affected the operation of all life support systems, but I must say that electricity, water, heating, television and radio functioned quite well.

3. LIFE IN THE FIRST WEEKS OF THE WAR

Russian aggression and the troops around Kyiv united Ukrainians in their desire to defend their country and Kyiv from invaders. Thousands of Kyivans came to military commissariats to sign up as volunteers for the army and territorial defense. There were a lot of people. Territorial defense units were quickly staffed. For those who came later, they wrote down their phone numbers and promised to contact them later. However, there was always work for those who wanted to help the country fight the enemy. People worked as volunteers. Sandbags were filled and placed on the streets. At enterprises, anti-tank barriers (hedgehogs) were welded. Almost all the streets of Kyiv were blocked by roadblocks, fortifications made of anti-tank hedgehogs and sandbags. It was very difficult to drive through the city, because there were only small roads that were controlled by the military and members of the territorial defense. People, whenever possible, helped the military. The number of volunteer organizations and their number has increased. Educational institutions often became centers for volunteers. Volunteers prepared food, wove camouflage nets, etc. It is worth noting that schoolchildren also actively participated in volunteer activities. And the activity of some of the schoolchildren is simply amazing. They read with admiration the news about the schoolboy who independently made a drone and handed it over to the military. Practically every Ukrainian in one way or another contributed to the assistance of the army. Someone was engaged in practical activities, for example, repairing machinery or making so-called trench candles. Some gave their own car to military units. Many people gave money for the army, doing it through large foundations or collecting on their own for certain things that specific units needed. Volunteers took food, necessary equipment and ammunition to the battle line. Volunteer activity does not stop to this dav.

Only two weeks after the start of the war, stalls and some shops began to open and a more or less stable supply of goods to grocery stores began. Of course, everything depended on where exactly the stores were located, how their work was organized, etc. Of course, there were shops that did not stop their activities. In the first weeks of the war, free food aid was organized for the least well-off sections of the population. It is worth noting that at the beginning of the

war, a complete ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages was introduced. The relaxation of the ban on the sale of alcohol began after three months of hostilities. Accordingly, in the regions located west of Kyiv, the situation with the supply and operation of all life support services was better.

Despite the difficult military situation around Kyiv, life support services worked well. The apartments of the residents of Kyiv had electricity, water, and heat. Of course, there were failures, but in general the situation was acceptable. Mass media worked constantly. Of course, the number of TV channels became smaller, and those that remained united and transmitted a single information block of news. It should be noted that Internet providers also worked. Mobile communication was working. Therefore, residents of Kyiv were not cut off from the world and received operational information about events at the front. We think that the absolute majority of Ukrainians followed and continue to follow the news. Someone watches TV, someone uses the Internet, watching the news or reading messages on social networks.

Medical care in Kyiv faced serious challenges during the war. Many pharmacies have stopped their work due to lack of staff. And those who remained to work often did not have the entire range of medicines. Many polyclinics stopped their work. However, online consultation of patients by doctors was organized. At the same time, the medical facilities that remained open were forced to adapt to the new conditions, implementing emergency measures to provide medical care during shelling, interruptions in the supply of medicines and equipment, as well as evacuation processes. Kyiv hospitals did not stop their work. They became centers where they provided assistance to the wounded at the front.

Already in the first days of the war, the military administration of Kyiv and other cities and regions of Ukraine introduced a curfew. The curfew in Kyiv remains until today and lasts from 00:00 to 05:00 in the morning. At the beginning of the war, there were cases when a curfew was introduced for several days. This was done in order to fight subversive groups of Russians.

At the beginning of the war, residents of Kyiv heard the first air raid alarms. In this regard, storage facilities were restored and shelters were organized for the population. It is worth noting that it was possible to go to the shelter even during the curfew. Adapted basements of buildings, underground passages, subway stations, etc. serve as shelters. Many people spent several days in shelters, especially at the beginning of the war.

Ground transport and the subway did not work in the first weeks of the war.

4. CONTINUATION OF THE WAR AND RESTORATION OF LIFE IN KYIV

After the retreat of the Russian aggressors from Kyiv, people began to return to the city. Of course, the war continued. But the forced break in work could not last too long. For example, education workers, who were on forced leave, began to resume the work of educational institutions after only 2 weeks. Initially, this happened in the western regions of Ukraine, and gradually the educational process began to be restored throughout the territory of Ukraine, as well as in Kyiv.

Not only the improvement of the security situation, but also the cancellation of state aid, which was received by forcibly displaced persons, contributed to the return of Kyivans to their native city. At the time when the battle line passed near Kyiv, citizens evacuated from Kyiv received monetary and food aid. Help is received today by resettled people from regions with a high level of military danger. Payments of assistance for resettlement and loss of housing as a result of hostilities are regulated by the legislation of Ukraine.

A few months after the start of the Russian invasion, life in Kyiv began to improve. Businesses, shops, bazaars have resumed their work. Catering establishments, cafes and restaurants began to open. Of course, they worked with certain restrictions, which gradually weakened. For example, the ban on the sale of alcohol after certain hours was lifted only recently. Queues in pharmacies have disappeared. The range of medicines was restored, which was critical in the conditions of the first weeks of the war, when it was not possible to buy some necessary medicines. The work of the polyclinic has been resumed. Undoubtedly, the destruction of medical institutions by the Russian aggressors led to a partial cessation of their work. For example, the remains of a Russian drone fell near a polyclinic in the Desnyan district of Kyiv. At the same time, people who wanted to enter the storage facility located in this polyclinic died. As a result, the polyclinic building is still in a damaged state and is not functioning. Doctors hold appointments in various medical centers or departments located in the same area. Undoubtedly, it was not possible to restore a full set of medical services. However, the modern system of medical care in Ukraine makes it possible to receive medical assistance in any medical institution of the country. The easiest way to do this is to use a special Internet system and the "Helsi" application.

5. LIFE IN KYIV IN MODERN CONDITIONS OF WAR

Life in Kyiv became much safer after the retreat of Russian troops. This is clearly evidenced by the resumption of activities of foreign embassies and consulates of foreign countries. Today, Ukraine is visited by presidents, prime ministers and top leaders. The improvement of the security situation contributed to the return of a significant number of Kyiv residents from evacuation. In addition, Kyiv became a refuge for forced migrants from settlements that were located near hostilities. Fewer people live in Kyiv today than before the full-scale invasion of Russian troops.

The work of enterprises resumed. State institutions, educational institutions, and cultural institutions functioned. Transport began to operate regularly. Buses, trolleybuses, trams, subways and shuttle taxis began to operate in pre-war mode.

The range of food stores has practically returned to the pre-war level. It seemed that the war had receded and the people of Kyiv began to live a normal, peaceful life. However, the impact of the war is constantly felt by the residents of Kyiv and other populated areas of Ukraine. Russia continues to carry out massive strikes with cruise missiles, ballistic missiles and combat drones on the territory of Ukraine. Not only military facilities and critical infrastructure facilities are under fire, most often civilian buildings. More than 29,000 objects were destroyed and damaged in Kyiv and the region. According to data as of April 2024, almost 17,500 objects have already been completely and partially restored with life support. In particular, more than 15,800 multi-apartment and private buildings, 202 educational institutions, 115 health care facilities, and 78 administrative buildings have already been restored (Reconstruction of Kyiv region: almost 17,500 objects were restored out of more than 29,000 damaged ones Website "Public Kyiv"). However, Russian missile attacks continue, and accordingly the number of destroyed and damaged buildings in Kyiv is increasing. On July 8, 2024, Russia delivered another powerful blow to Kyiv. In particular, the largest children's hospital, Okhmatdyt, came under attack. It wasn't Russia's mistake, it wasn't an accidental missile deflection. Thus, Russia pursues a policy of intimidation and destruction of the civilian population of Ukraine.

Missile strikes and combat drones posed and pose a real and serious danger to the residents of Kyiv, businesses, communications and critical infrastructure. Air alarms happen quite often, even several times a day. Air alarms have a dangerous psychological and physiological effect on people. Anxiety disrupts sleep. Many people do not sleep well at night, feel tired, get sick more often. Some people follow the rules and take shelter during an air raid. But a large part of Kyiv residents are very tired of constant air alarms. They stay at home. Some of them follow the "two walls" rule, but many do not change their routine. This is not due to neglect of danger, but because living by the rules in the case of an air alert turns into a constant nightmare. The Russians, knowing this, carry out false measures that are perceived as an opportunity to launch

cruise or ballistic missiles and thus worsen the psychological and physiological situation for the population of Kyiv. It is worth noting that at enterprises and institutions, safety rules are more carefully observed during an air alert. At the same time, the staff must go to the shelter. Safety rules are strictly followed in all educational institutions from preschool to higher education. Even during remote classes using online services, after the announcement of an air alert, classes are suspended and resumed after it ends. There are not rare cases when classes in schools take place in shelters during an air raid. Important meetings at enterprises and organizations can also be held in shelters. Air alarms significantly affect the ability to move around Kyiv. During an air alert, public transport stops: trolleybuses, buses, trams. The metro operates only within the underground sections. Therefore, it is extremely difficult to get from the left bank of Kyiv to the right bank or vice versa. Only taxis and shuttle taxis remain in operation. People are late for work, late for trains and long-distance buses. Even if you leave early, there is no guarantee that you will be able to make it to the required hour.

The work of trade establishments during air raids is regulated, for the most part, by internal orders. Some shops stop working during air alarms. However, some large supermarkets are open even during the emergency. This is due to the large number of customers in the premises and, accordingly, the considerable time and complexity of temporarily closing the store. At the beginning of the war, more shops practiced closing during air raids. With the increase in the frequency of alarms, as well as the improvement of air defenses around Kyiv, more and more shops continue to operate during alarms. However, if necessary, they can stop working.

In September 2024, there was no air raid alert in Kyiv only on September 1. Statistics of air alarms are published in the "Kyiv digital" system. From September 1 to 5, 8 air alarms sounded in Kyiv, the longest of which lasted 9 hours and 8 minutes (Tab. 1).

Time and date	Notification of alarm or alarm	Duration of the air alarm
	rejection	
23:45 05.09.24	Repulse of the air alarm	7 minutes
23:37 05.09.24	Air alarm!	
23:31 05.09.24	Repulse of the air alarm	20 minutes
23:11 05.09.24	Air alarm!	
12:46 05.09.24	Repulse of the air alarm	31 minutes
12:15 05.09.24	Air alarm!	
08:38 05.09.24	Repulse of the air alarm	9 hours 8 minutes
23:29 04.09.24	Air alarm!	
07:05 04.09.24	Repulse of the air alarm	4 hours 23 minutes
02:41 04.09.24	Air alarm!	
04:22 03.09.24	Repulse of the air alarm	31 minutes
03:50 03.09.24	lir alarm!	
01:26 03.09.24	Repulse of the air alarm	16 minutes
01:10 03.09.24	Air alarm!	
06:27 02.09.24	Repulse of the air alarm	1 hour 47 minutes
04:40 02.09.24	Air alarm!	

Table № 1: Air alarms in Kyiv from September 1 to 5, 2024.

Source: History of air alarms in Kyiv as a result of Russian military aggression. Website: "Kyiv Digital"

Since February 24, 2022, a total of 1,244 alarms have sounded in the city of Kyiv. The total duration of alarms was 1,361 hours and 53 minutes, which is almost 57 full days of danger.

Some of the air alerts are issued in the event of a possible threat, in particular, in the event of MIG 31 aircraft taking off from Russian territory, which may be carriers of Kinzhal missiles. In the event of the launch of cruise and ballistic missiles in Kyiv, a state of heightened danger is declared.

For example, in August 2024, Ukrainian air defenses shot down 781 out of 916 launched Russian missiles and drones. The Russian aggressors launched 680 attack drones, of which the air defense forces of Ukraine destroyed 655. The Russian aggressors launched 182 cruise, guided, anti-aircraft and anti-radar missiles, of which they managed to destroy 117. Ballistic missiles are the most difficult to destroy, they were shot down only 9 out of 54 launched. Therefore, the danger during an air alert is often real and you need to take it into account in your daily activities.

The sounds of explosions, the shots of the air defense of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, mobile groups with machine guns to destroy drones have become a part of the daily life of the people of Kyiv.

In addition to the traditional means of announcing an air alarm: turning on sirens, in some places the sound of sirens is supplemented by a voice message. In addition, mass media, radio, television, special chats in "Telegram" and other social networks report on the threat. A special system for mobile phones has also been developed, which includes the sound of a siren and a voice message in case of danger, as well as notifies the end of the alarm. This application is convenient, especially if you need to constantly monitor the threat. In particular, it is very useful in the education system, because it allows you to quickly find your way around. Stop classes and go to shelter for all participants of the educational process.

Russian aggressors launch missile strikes and drone strikes against any objects, military, houses, cultural monuments and critical infrastructure objects. Let's touch only on the energy industry. The issue that is the most painful for the population of Ukraine and Kyiv in particular. A series of attacks by Russians on energy facilities, in particular, on thermal power plants and hydroelectric power plants, disrupted the normal activity of the energy industry. Ukrainians, and in particular, residents of Kyiv, have already experienced several blackouts. The insufficient amount of electricity in the energy system of Ukraine forces consumers to be temporarily disconnected from the power supply. Only critical infrastructure facilities, hospitals, etc., receive energy continuously. Life in conditions of constant power outages is quite difficult. In the journalistic aspect, it could be called "Life to the sound of generators". Indeed, to solve the issue of power supply, many small and large enterprises, pharmacies, shops, supermarkets, etc., have purchased gasoline and diesel generators. In the event of a power outage, businesses and individual residents turn on generators. Of course, generators make noise, which is why the phrase "Living to the Noise of Generators" was coined. The purchase of generators partially solves the problem of the work of large or small enterprises. The population most often buys batteries, uninterruptible power supply stations, small solar batteries that are installed on the balconies of apartment buildings.

A lot depends on electricity. Not only the light in the houses, but also the operation of mobile phones and mobile networks, telecommunication lines and the Internet. Today, Internet service providers are starting to use equipment more and more, in particular, signal transmission over fiber optic cables, which allows you to get the Internet even in the event of a power outage. The user usually only needs to ensure the connection of a small uninterruptible power supply to the block of the Internet provider and the modem. However, powerful batteries and inverters are required for full energy supply. Therefore, most residents of Kyiv have problems with the functioning of household appliances, in particular, refrigerators, electric stoves, etc. Not

everyone has the financial ability to purchase an uninterruptible power supply or to assemble a system from a battery, inverter and charger with their own hands.

Power outages force a number of enterprises to temporarily stop working, which has an extremely bad effect on the economic situation.

For example, let's present the educational sector. Generators are available today in many educational institutions, schools, universities, etc. But these generators cannot ensure the full functioning of the educational institution. Computers, interactive whiteboards and other equipment do not work. Most often, the main task of using generators in educational institutions is to illuminate shelters during air alarms and during simultaneous power outages. Each educational institution solves the problems of electricity supply independently. During the day without electricity, you can conduct face-to-face classes. However, many lessons, trainings and other activities take place remotely. The first difficulty. It is practically impossible to predict the time of power outage for more than a day. Therefore, there are difficulties with planning and constant postponements of classes. The second difficulty. In different districts of Kyiv, blackouts occur according to their own schedules, so it is impossible to choose a time when all recipients of educational services have electricity and, accordingly, an Internet connection.

To solve the issue of electricity supply and communication, a network of so-called "Points of Invincibility" has been deployed in Kyiv. These points are equipped with generators, and in winter - with heaters. At the unbreakable point, you can charge your mobile phone or laptop, or even listen to a lesson or training. However, it is difficult to conduct classes on the point of indomitability, because there are usually other people there. Real cases of holding classes on points of indomitability were written about in Kyiv news.

In addition to power outages, water and heat supply systems may be damaged or even destroyed as a result of missile strikes and the use of drones. There were such cases in Kyiv, but thanks to the prompt work of the repair crews, the damage can be repaired more or less quickly. However, the residents of Kyiv are anxiously awaiting the cooling period and the onset of frost. The past war winters showed that the temperature in the houses was lower compared to the temperature in peacetime. Cold in homes, educational institutions, and enterprises does not contribute to efficient work and negatively affects people's health. Especially vulnerable to low temperatures are children, the elderly and people with weakened health, which creates an additional burden on the health care system in wartime conditions.

CONCLUSION

Life in Kyiv during the war is characterized by a number of dangers. Direct military hazards are created during the use of weapons. Indirect military dangers are associated with the complete or partial shutdown of enterprises and transport during air strikes, blackouts of electricity, communications, heat and water supply. The evacuation of Kyiv residents led to a shortage of labor resources and reduced the efficiency of enterprises. All this has a negative impact on the economy of the country and on the psycho-emotional and physical condition of the residents of Kyiv.

However, the absolute majority of Kyivans are trying to cope with war risks. They work as volunteers, allocate their own funds for the purchase of this or that equipment for the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Practically every Ukrainian directly or indirectly participates in the war. A country where everyone is ready to fight is invincible!

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