



# PALE CONFERENCE

## RESOLUTION

### PALE-2020

#### Post-Apocalyptic Life Era

<http://pale2020.euasu.org/>

The international conference “Post-Apocalyptic Life Era” took place on May 22, 2020. Many distinguished scientists, experts, researchers, journalists and entrepreneurs took part in PALE-2020, among which were *Dr. Geoffrey Brian West, Prof. Antonio Nicaso, Dr. Massimo Introvigne, Ph.D. Oleg Maltsev, Dr. Athina Karatzogianni, Ph.D. Don Pinnock, Dr. James Finckenauer, Willy Fautre, Dr. Steve Best, Prof. Lyudmila Filippovich, Tom Patti, Dr. Lucien Oulahbib, Dr. Mikhail Minakov, Dr. Victor Kotygorenko, Prof. Maxim Lepskiy, Ph.D. Vitalii Lunov, Ph.D. Alexander Sagaidak, Prof. Aleksandr Sainchin, Costantino Slobodyanyuk, Irina Lopatyuk, Viacheslav Lysenko.*

In the course of the scientific discussions, our speakers addressed diverse issues related to the future of business, a search for a new philosophy, the role of organized crime, church, social relationships and activities of people, state and nations in the context of the pandemic and post-epidemiological period. The global situation around the pandemic made it explicit how vulnerable capitalist economies are: no capitalist state

was able to adequately react to the pandemic and take relevant preventative measures. **Dr. Steven Best** noted in his statement during the Conference: “Better than any Marxist theory of crisis, the virus showed that the world capitalist system is extremely fragile and built on a house of cards that can be toppled by an ill-wind. All societies end up wearing masks,” Baudrillard says in his book, *America*, and now this is literally true in the streets and stores around the world, where people are not confined to home.”

A main categorical trend of state interrelations is an attempt to find a trade-off between unsatisfied parties in socio-political and interstate relations. **Dr. Mikhail Minakov** drew attention to the fact that the consequences of political choices of some countries will lead to “events” such as illegal sovereignty, democratic depopulation and decentralized anarchy, where each actor, in fact, is inclined to fully actualize its interests. However, it is impossible to implement interests single-handedly, one needs a partner, which means partial compromise of interests that will determine the future of the political community.

In addition, **Marina Illusha** pointed out that the pandemic exposed the ineffectiveness of philosophy of European society. The incapacity of governments, their criminal negligence, and absolute incompetence in governance are the consequence of their philosophy, values, stereotypes and social attitudes that were regarded as "correct." When it came to problem-solving during this period of time, it became clear that this philosophy is fatal and destructive as it led to governmental crimes related to human rights violations, disruption of the economy and society. Therefore, by looking at what is happening today, it is easy to predict what will happen after this “orgy” (Jean Baudrillard) will be over. The economy will be in a rather deplorable state demanding a completely different style of management. We need a different philosophy to uplift the economy, one has to introduce it in Europe so that there is a chance to create new values, different views on life, a new understanding of the future and societal and social interaction.

Fear and inferiority became “right” forms of describing today’s society. In one of the key statements **Dr. Geoffrey Brian West** made an allegorical comparison of the pandemic to war: “Ironically, even though the use of the “war” as a metaphor, which I don’t like, has not led to another metaphor that “we really need to mobilize together as an army.” Also, cities may have to adapt to a number of changes as inequality will exacerbate, and the social structure of the city will change. The quality and standard of living that many of us are privileged to have comes from social networks and interaction, the transmission of ideas, and creation of wealth and innovation. However, it turns out that this is exactly what gave rise to the pandemic. The problem is that if one

diminishes social interaction and ties that to physicality, then this would decrease (potentially): innovation, wealth creation and so on, and this is of course represented by a decrease in socio-economic activity. While cities will have to inevitably adapt to that, there will also be an increasing interest in science.

Governments have demonstrated throughout the pandemic their inability to handle their responsibilities and obligations under these conditions; along with violation of all fundamental laws, their constitutions, principles of the democratic system and the Schengen zone agreement. They demonstrated criminal negligence and inaction when the epidemic could have been prevented in their territories. "On the one hand, it became possible for states to restrict people's rights, to introduce disciplinary practices, appealing to security and threats to life at the expense of violating laws. On the other hand, we see that states are ranked geopolitically as never before. The third important aspect is that the states have different roles. What has changed is the form of the state's relations with business and civil society. The business was under threat, with losses and the "freeze" of the economy and disruption of the material basis. Civil society has become devalued because its extreme expression, i.e. mass protests are prohibited," Prof. Maxim Lepsky said in his paper." **Prof. Maxim Lepsky** mentioned in his work.

The role of global institutions did change because of their decisions and interventions into the medical sphere trying to fight the pandemic, but because of creating an info pandemic (which promotes fear and anxiety). Along with inadequate actions of the state, global institutions contributed to the scaling of the medical crisis into the economic, political, social and eventually a global crisis. The widespread violation of human rights is particularly alarming. Almost all participants of the conference had the impression that *democracy* was neglected along with the fact that the *law* is the highest regulatory function and utmost value of society. In the same paper, **Prof. Lepskiy** points out that after the Neil Ferguson case, which basically set an "isolation example", for people in regards to their work, movement (transportation) and community, as a preventive measure to freeze coronavirus has fallen primarily on referential micro-sociological relations. All this as part of the destruction of social foundation hit hard upon all main "build-ups" of social levels." In turn, **Dr. Valentina Voronkova** notes that the main challenge of our future is the "subjectlessness of human development", obstruction of reflexes and total controllability of media, which "avoid" the coverage of relevant problems of social injustice (supercharging numbers and their inconsistency).

The pandemic looks like the "fascinating disaster/catastrophe" as defined by Baudrillard in his writings when it came to specific global events. Compensation of governments and an attempt to justify, in the face of society, the logic behind trespassing against the law

with reference to the protection and well-being of the same society is not only a non-scientific approach but is a socially criminal deed. Governments must carry out their duties without breaking the law no matter the circumstances; this is the foundation of the democratic world. Breaking the law in a civilized society - regardless of the trespasser, be it a citizen or a president is a criminal act. Correspondingly, an offender should go through all relevant procedures as outlined by the criminal law of that territory. As noted by **Ph.D. Oleg Maltsev**, any capable and intelligent individual has to demonstrate professionalism in his work even in the conditions of the pandemic; to function without trespassing state and international law with respect to human rights and cope with the task set before the state. But instead, nearly every EU country violated fundamental laws with Germany setting “an example” and breaking the Schengen Zone Agreement. As a result, during the quarantine period, we have observed mass protests against measures taken throughout Germany, as well as the rise of a new political party "Resistance 2020" (Widerstand 2020), which aims to stop the activities of Chancellor Merkel. Apparently, this is just the beginning, protests are also starting in other countries with people opposing the fact that they are “being robbed” in quarantine. This set-up paranoia is a sort of "robbery" with all states starting to violate national and international legislation.

In view of this, here is the statement of **attorney Olga Panchenko** which highlights several important points. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 epidemic, it was obvious that “human rights” are something abstract. Thus, the absence of tactics of the authorities, when faced with the epidemic, led to gross violations of human rights not only in the EU, but also in other countries. What rights are we talking about? For example, the right to work, the right of movement and the right to return to one's home country (Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights). It seems that the only way to combat COVID-19 in 99% of countries is through human rights limitations and prohibitions. Governments are fighting people, not the virus. Moreover, these prohibitions, according to attorney Panchenko, sometimes led to an even wider spread of the virus. Europe, which was so enthusiastic about the declaration and propagation of human rights, violated these rights of its citizens and neglected economy. **Attorney Anna Boryak** noted that in the era of postmodernism and globalism, there is no need for the state as a social formation; regulation is based on the needs of global elites.

The participants of the conference spoke clearly in favor of the inadmissibility of law violation by governments and an increase of the state's control over society beyond the law. The activities of states, governments and public institutions should focus on fulfilling their functional responsibilities and not on the repression of their own citizens. In particular, **Dr. Viktor Kotigorenko** predicts that "state control over people's

behavior will be strengthened. The state feels that it has a legitimate right to control people and will continue to do so. Social protests and conflicts will become more acute and scale larger. The problems of illegal migration, refugees, crime and xenophobia — on social, ethnic, racial, religious and other grounds — will be exacerbated." Today, many do not notice that their rights are substantially violated. This is due to the fear as many have never confronted this form of threat. Later on, it will turn out that the states have full control over their citizens, and then citizens may not have enough strength to fight for their rights and freedoms. Humanity will be forced to attempt to regain democracy. As **Dr. Kotigorenko** said, "as the epidemic fades and the socio-economic situation stabilizes, the movement for people's right to privacy will intensify."

According to **Dr. Athina Karatzogianni**, governments want people to be obedient and follow the rules of so-called "coronavirus" ideology. This securitization makes people fearful, alienated from each other, and treats each other as "objects." This moral panic is exacerbated and promoted by the media massively sharing covid-19 death statistics. History has many examples when "threats for humanity" were prevalent, certainly, in the given case we should be rational and think where is the line between "solidarity" and "tyranny."

Spiritual and religious communities have tried their best to resist the pandemic. **Dr. Massimo Introvigne** in one of the discussion panels gave an example of a priest's service in the hospital: "It's true that many priests died. But it is also true that many of them died because they were chaplains in the hospitals, and were working to comfort the sick in the last days of their life. Just as many doctors died, so many priests died. Currently, in Bergamo a catholic priest is considered for the beatification process who refused to be given a respirator. He told doctors: "please, give the respirator for somebody younger. I don't need it. I would die anyway." But this is an isolated example. Any world religion no matter its denomination, clearly was not ready for such a situation. This is especially true of the Russian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate, which has lost the trust of its adherents. During the pandemic, we saw that followers realized that the church is a result of human-made work and not a divine providence as such. Priests are mortal humans as everybody else, who are also exposed to the virus and may die. In fact, their interpretation of why this is happening is more an excuse rather than a competent explanation of a spiritual institution. **Ph.D. Oleg Maltsev** classified people in simple language, into two categories: "very strong guys" and "people who stopped believing in god since long." Those who have rushed to obey all the rules of quarantine were ones who stopped believing in god since long; those who felt "very strong" got infected immediately. There is no God in either case. Churches that existed 300-400 years ago and churches today are completely different formations. Dr.

Maltsev mentioned the bright saying of one of his colleagues: "Children of today teach their parents" — church has ceased being "parents for its followers." Spiritual authorities are ordinary people who do not have superior skills in managing and functioning in crises. As a continuation of this, **Ph.D. Jaroslav Yufzcko** writes in his statement: "Today we can look at the religion even as a component of market relations, which offers "different variations of pluralism." Religion must match market conditions, in other words it has to be "sold" to customers. Often, religious organizations play the role of trade agencies, and religious traditions become a consumer commodity, producing new forms of religiosity. Thus, the religious community is consumer-oriented and uses marketing principles. Certainly, in these circumstances small religious groups are subject to criticism, and because of their size some actors attempt to cease their existence; large religious groups in the market try not to miss this opportunity to hinder activities of their competitors, as mentioned in the statement by **Dr. Massimo Introvigne** writes, that "Religious minorities have enemies, and they use crises as opportunities for discrimination. Looking for scapegoats is historically common in times of epidemics. It is not surprising that during the 2020 COVID-19 epidemic, religious minorities found themselves accused of spreading the virus through their gatherings and missionary activities." When it comes to religious minorities and undemocratic states, **Willy Fautre's** statement should be taken into account that speaks of the chronology of events in China and the government's repressive attitude towards doctors, scientists and human rights activists: "according to Reporters Without Borders, since January 2020, more than 450 Internet users have been detained in China for sharing information about the coronavirus that the authorities regard as "false rumours." Under international law, China and/or the Chinese Communist Party can and should be sued for the enormous damages they have caused worldwide. Human rights NGOs should call upon the Chinese government to lift censorship and allow the free flow of information, press and media reporting and free expression; to respect the right of the Chinese population and the international community to know about the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak and its response; to restrict police power to end the harassment, intimidation, and arbitrary detention of netizens."

It must be said that neither the state nor the church was ready to operate in the face of the pandemic. **Prof. Lyudmila Filippovich** noted: "In general, the current situation reveals how unprepared and how irresponsible we are in this emergency. Many people are against the law; taking into account the opinions of experts, it is possible to predict the near future (for example, the coming year). And the consequences will be manifested in a lower quality of life, unemployment and rising food prices. Entire activity fields will become latent (national cultural education, small businesses, tourism, sports, and so on). At the same time, major religions will have fewer adherents and new religious

groups will emerge. Particularly in Ukraine, according to **Dr. Filippovich**, we will see a new reality. "Vulnerable segments of the population, middle class and business community have been hit the hardest," Vyacheslav Lysenko mentioned in his speech, drawing attention to the fact that this crisis is a loss and an opportunity at the same time. Thus the faster business begins to focus on opportunities, the better. It is estimated that 30% of the population (in Ukraine) will work online from home and there will be a drastic transition from offline to online.

**Dr. Geoffrey Brian West** noted that the only possibility for companies to survive in the current "post-pandemic situation" is renewal, adjustment, keeping innovations in the forefront and not to forget long term perspectives. Dr. West says "what typically kills companies is that they tend to burst of energy at the beginning, and quickly lose that spark of innovation due to domination by bureaucracy and administration." According to **Tom Patti** in epidemics and crises situations, the money and aid for poor people come from the business industry. At the moment, it is very important for countries not to overstep the mark by prioritizing security but destroying the economy and business, as our businesses secure well being and the quality of our lives. The formula of life mentioned during the conference took the following form: "Change or die." **Vyacheslav Lysenko** emphasized that stress resilience is a significant factor for operating in business during emergencies such as the coronavirus. He strongly believes that this pandemic just like any crisis is not only about losses but new horizons as well; it is crucial to learn how to search for competent consultants and experts, to make quick decisions, change management and educate people about stress resistance. Advanced security systems and online security are no less important for a healthy business and its long term survival. As a part of an online panel about business models in the post-pandemic period, **Costantino Slobodyanyuk** accentuated that a list of new demands is going to be imposed on all types of business regardless of the territory: *having time management mechanisms to fulfill obligations*. These mechanisms should ensure that the obligations are fulfilled from both sides: business itself and the partners/contractors/clients as well. In the context of local and global economic crisis and criminalization of businesses are implicit, and this requirement becomes fundamental. *Having your own customer-generating mechanisms*: it will exclude dependency on inefficient temporary tools, which are copied and replicated on the market. *Perpetual expansion of business configurations* that will facilitate the creation of necessary solutions for customers in the context of dynamic market changes, that are generated by temporary threats as well as global threats such as pandemics and hybrid wars.

**Prof. Antonio Nicaso** well noted that in times of any pandemic, or any crisis, there are people who struggle and others who exploit the situation. Historical analysis of such occasions tells us that all pandemics have left the way they came. As a rule, usually it is about searching for the guilty ones, instead of searching for a solution: “during the outbreak of syphilis at the turn of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, people frequently questioned the cause and origins of the disease. The Italians called it a “French disease,” stating that it was brought to Italy during the invasion of King Charles VIII, who claimed dynastic rights over the Kingdom of Naples. In turn, the French refuted this statement and called it “The sickness of Naples.” In the same way, Christians called it an “oriental disease”; the Asians considered it a “Portuguese disease”; the Portuguese called it a “Spanish disease. The same thing is happening with COVID-19, and most of the online speculation suggests that the virus was the result of lab experimentation, evoking fear amongst society.” **Ph.D. Don Pinnock**, in his paper, presented an outline of the current situation in South Africa with several possible scenarios in the post-pandemic period: "For South Africa, the form that local and transnational crime will take depends on the type of state that emerges (survives really) after the pandemic. In some quarters, there is hope that the shakeup caused by the pandemic could unblock impacted areas of planning, flush out poor leaders and crooks in the system, and lay the foundation for a cleaner, greener, and more robust state. Other predictions are that, with such high levels of poverty, food shortages, and widespread starvation plus a bleeding economy, mobs will overwhelm commercial suppliers of essential goods and raid farms and middle-class areas. This could lead to a transformation of South Africa's constitutional democracy into a security-driven, authoritarian state. It could also result in poorer urban precincts ruled by warlords backed by feral, unemployed youth gangs into which police and army penetrate only in armored vehicles and clad in flack jackets. Of course, variations of all of these scenarios are possible."

Unquestionably, any pandemic leads to all sorts of favorable conditions for organizations that are particularly resilient to external influences; for instance organized criminal groups, which have proved their viability in various conditions, over a long period of time. These formations are well-organized, disciplined and are much less vulnerable organizations in any setting. **Ph.D. Oleg Maltsev** accentuated that “any criminal organization, small or large, is used to exist in belligerency. Society has always strived and tries to live in peace, as a consequence a war or pandemic is a disaster for society. On the contrary, an emergency state is a common everyday life for a criminal organization. When economies and global networks collapse it does not negatively affect criminal organizations in general. At the moment, we can see that the pandemic situation has supplied them with a fertile ground for the rise of capital, recruiting more



members as a result of which, unfortunately, they will be the strongest organizations in the post-pandemic era.” **Dr. James Finckenuer** also mentioned this in his statement with a reference to a recent report from Europol, “that the pandemic is likely to have created new opportunities for criminal activities that will continue to be exploited beyond the end of the current crisis. Economic disparity across Europe (and elsewhere) may make organized crime more socially acceptable as criminal groups may increasingly infiltrate economically weakened communities to portray themselves as providers of work and services (Economic hardship may make communities more receptive to certain offers, such as cheaper counterfeit goods and recruitment to engage in criminal activity). With respect to possible criminal recruitment, Europol says mafia-type organized crime groups are likely to take advantage of the crisis and persistent economic hardship by recruiting vulnerable young people, and engaging them in the more traditional organized crimes which will lead to shifts in criminal markets and in turn will change the face of organized crime.” Although **Prof. Alexander Sainchin** mentioned the fact that some types of crime have decreased in frequency and others have become almost impossible during this lockdown period. However, **Prof. Antonio Nicaso** and **Ph.D. Oleg Maltsev** pointed out that it does not relate to organized criminal communities. This decrease of criminality relates to street crime and minor crimes. Powerful organized criminal organizations became very powerful in the virtual world; modern technological advancements are exploited even more during this crisis. **Prof. Nicaso** commented during the discussion panel that “there has been an increase of COVID-19 related phishing scams whereby cybercriminals have impersonated reliable sources of information, such as the World Health Organization, to spread malware or garner personal information, with an increase to 600% in cybercrime cases worldwide. More criminal opportunism will emerge as the crisis unfolds. As a mobster warned during a conversation intercepted a few years ago in Italy, there will be less and less need for people who know how to click a gun but more people capable of a keyboard click.” In turn, **Ph.D. Oleg Maltsev** drew attention to the fact that a criminal formation that has survived for 400 years has tremendous advantages over any form of capital in the modern economy. Today, the main form of crime will be the involvement of classical business and capital with criminal activity. By all means, the modern criminal system is going to retransform. Criminals are likely to follow the path of creating private non-quarantine zones; there will be new waves of e-crime, "phone" crimes and new forms of criminal gambling will emerge. As a result, there will be new forms of crimes — retransformed old crimes. "Criminal organizations will likely become more powerful than they were before the pandemic, and this is a very bad example for a democratic society," said **Ph.D. Oleg Maltsev**.

Speaking of the current state of society, it must be stated that consumer society has given birth to an individual with a “huge portion” of infantilism and narcissism as a lifestyle. **Ph.D. Alexander Sagaidak** in his statement, drew particular attention to the following: "What is the best cure for narcissism, at least initially? Understanding your imperfection. And if this infantile narcissism, in fact, has become a way of life, especially thanks to the Internet, which enables the creation of an illusory reality, the only way to return to a realistic perception of an individual and society as a whole is only possible through the category of inferiority. In a consumer society, infantilism is inevitably associated with conformism. To be like everyone else, to be dissolved in a mass is a sign of accomplishment. Accordingly, separation of oneself from the mass, (sometimes even opposing oneself against it), at the first stage directly implies a sense of inferiority." **Alexander Sagaidak** raised the issue of inferiority as a start of further human development anthropologically.

**Costantino Slobodyanyuk** raised the question in his report that the main problem of humanity today - is an absence of the future: "For as long as business will not have science in its foundation it will be all about experimentation on oneself and others, which always leads to agony. In my opinion, there are three main enemies of business: 1) ignorance (first of all, executives being ignorant themselves), 2) absence of competent consultants, 3) absence of a scientific approach. At the same time, a business will have to use a multidisciplinary approach, otherwise, it is Russian roulette." In other words, this pandemic is a real and continuous present. And it demands the readjustment of an individual to function efficiently and survive during this period, and even more seriously in the post-pandemic era. "During these months, the middle class of Europe and the United States encountered a severe hit. A huge number of people are or will be unemployed in the next 6-12 months. In contrast, criminal organizations are confident about their future well being. Logically, many people will look for opportunities for a better life and criminality will offer those opportunities. Thus, security will become more critical and urgent as more people will strive at all costs, both offline and online. For the first time in 200 years, since the creation of the concept of "business", the cost of goods and services starts heading for rationalization. That is, the economy of the sign and consumer society, as termed by Baudrillard, starts to aim for a rational formula of cost-calculation," said **Costantino Slobodyanyuk**. This is why today, *the psychology of inferiority* becomes the main research category for anthropologists, physiologists, neurophysiologists, psychologists and other scientists. It is the next step of advancement for psychology as elaborated by **Ph.D. Oleg Maltsev** in his paper: "Until this day, modern academic psychology endured on three thinkers: Sigmund Freud, Carl Gustav Jung and Leopold Sondi, each having his own category of research. Needless to say, everything we have today when it comes to academic psychology is because of these

three personalities. But they are not eternal, each of them managed to do just as much as he could during his lifetime. After them, academic psychology came to a standstill. The next step in psychology is long overdue. Modern man is not that interested in reflexes, instincts and drives, but why his life is the way it is and how he can make it better. A person wants to have a different life, but he does not understand how and what is wrong with him. For this reason, I see an indispensable need for a psychological category as "inferiority" as the next step after "drives." **Prof. Vitaliy Lunev** noted during the conference that the *deficit* will become the basis of the individual's life in the post-epidemiological period.

The rhetorical question of **Dr. Lucien Oulahbib** is quite relevant today "When are we going to wake up from this multiform hypnosis that is making us more and more inferior?" It should not go without mention that works of the "Godfather of postmodernism," Baudrillard, plays a big role in accurately describing what is happening now. For different reasons, unknown to us, Baudrillard did not introduce the research *category of inferiority* as the basis for the further development of psychology as a science and an individual in modern society, even though his philosophical writings mostly address it. **Maltsev** noted that the research category is always preceded by a philosophical category and that while searching for a philosopher who addressed issues of inferiority, he found works of Baudrillard. Baudrillard did not establish his school of psychology, he referred to works of other psychoanalysts (Lacan, Freud, etc), although that does not mean that he agrees with their points. Such a powerful school of philosophy should give birth to a school of psychology; it appears that psychology of inferiority would be best derived from Baudrillard's philosophy. The International Conference Post-Apocalyptic Life Era raised this question, among other ones, for post-pandemic research of the academic community.



## CONFERENCE NUMBERS

Within the scope of the International Post-Apocalyptic Life Era Conference, 120 presentations, submissions and keynotes were presented. This online conference was attended by 42 speakers from 12 countries.

Discussions, expert evaluations, development of principles and guidelines to address the post-crisis situation of post-pandemic COVID-19 epoch was carried out in regard to the following spheres:

- Business life
- Migration policy, labor migration
- Education and professional training
- Search for a new philosophy and social regulators from the viewpoint of religious studies and theology
- Crisis in science and its perspective of development
- Potential and coping of an individual
- Social prognosis, demographics
- Informational security
- Criminology
- Human rights and freedoms

**Five online panel discussions took place:**

DOGMAS OF THE NEW ERA

PSYCHOLOGY OF INFERIORITY

PROGNOSIS: WHAT HAPPENS AFTER THE ORGY?

CONSEQUENCES OF THE PANDEMIC:

WILL ORGANIZED CRIME TAKE OVER?

BUSINESS. HOW POST-CAPITALISM WOULD LOOK LIKE?

**We thank key speakers of the conference:**

*Dr. Geoffrey Brian West*

*Prof. Antonio Nicaso*

*Dr. Massimo Introvigne*

*Ph.D. Oleg Maltsev*

*Ph.D. Don Pinnock*

*Dr. James Finckenauer*

*Willy Fautre*

*Dr. Steven Best*

*Prof. Lyudmila Filippovich*  
*Tom Patti*  
*Dr. Athina Karatzogianni*  
*Dr. Lucien Oulahbib*  
*Dr. Mikhail Minakov*  
*Dr. Viktor Kotygorenko*  
*Prof. Maxim Lepskiy*  
*Ph.D. Vitalii Lunov*  
*Ph.D. Aleksandr Sagaidak*  
*Prof. Aleksandr Sainchin*  
*Costantino Slobodyanyuk*  
*Vyacheslav Lysenko*

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*Prof. Tamara Hovorun*  
*Dr. Alexandr Rusetsky*  
*Dr. Vitalii Dokash*  
*Pavel Pedina*  
*Ph.D. Yaroslav Yuusechko*  
*Dr. Valentina Voronkova*  
*Dr. Dr. Irina Utyuj*  
*Dr. Vitaliy Krivosheyn*  
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