# EU INVESTMENTS

#### RZESZÓW

The new energy-efficient **Local Bus Station in Rzeszów** was built as part of a bigger project called "Expansion of the public transport system in Rzeszów". It made it possible to buy 50 modern, low-emission buses, 10 of which had electric drive (including charging infrastructure). The project also supported the necessary investments in road infrastructure.

The EU project comprising the construction of the Local Bus Station in Rzeszów was worth over PLN 211 million, of which the European Union financed more than PLN 141 million.

For more about the project, visit:

https://mapadotacii.gov.pl/projekty/748736.

Originally used as shops and storage rooms, the Rzeszów Basements are now part of the Underground Tourist Route, which is nearly 400 metres long. For residents of Rzeszów and tourists visiting the city alike, the Basements are a unique and interactive cultural institution that combines workshop spaces with historic cellars and corridors beneath the market square. The project "Rzeszów Basements – interactive cultural institution" was worth nearly PLN 19 million, of which

the European Union financed nearly PLN 13 million.

For more about the project, visit:

https://manadatasii.gov.pl/projekty/7747

# ŁÓDŹ

Łódź's **Pinocchio Theatre** has found its new premises at the Wigencja factory. Erected over a hundred years ago at 75/77 Sienkiewicza Street, the building was renovated to meet the needs of its new user. The theatre was able to move in thanks to "Area regeneration of the Łódź city centre", an EU project implemented in the very centre of Łódź. Modern-day Wigencja will accommodate not only the theatre halls, but also creative studios, a recording studio, rooms for cultural and community projects, and a library. Thanks to this area regeneration scheme, yet another historic piece of industrial architecture was given new functions and will help enrich Łódź's cultural offer.

The project "Area regeneration of the Łódź city centre - project 6" was worth over PLN 98 million, of which nearly PLN 35 million was financed by the European

For more about the project, visit: https://mapadotacii.gov.pl/projekty/75665

The MeMo Media Library, a branch of the Łódź Municipal Library, is housed in a historic villa built at 5 Moniuszki Street by the industrialist Ludwik Meyer. Part of the privately owned Meyer passageway in the 19th century, the villa is nowadays a multimedia centre open to all residents of Łódź. The media library comprises a library with a collection of over four thousand comic books, a recording and sound editing studio, as well as meeting rooms hosting a rich programme of animation, computer graphics and photo

The MeMo Media Library operates in a building that was refurbished as part of the project "Urban renewal of 3 and 5 Moniuszki Street and 10 Tuwima Street (New Centre of Łódź Programme)". The project was worth over PLN 70 million, of which more than PLN 32 million was financed by the European Union.

For more about the project, visit: https://mapadotacji.gov.pl/projekty/75664

# PSZCZYNA

#### Castle Museum in Pszczyna

The documented beginnings of a brick defence castle in Pszczyna date back to the first half of the 15th century. Established in 1946, the Castle Museum in Pszczyna has benefitted from EU funds for a number of years now. They make it possible to renovate the castle and other historic monuments, including the Prince's Stables, which house some of the museum exhibitions. The Castle Museum in Pszczyna is one of the most valuable and popular objects of this kind in Upper Silesia and Poland.

"The renovation of the castle complex in Pszczyna" was carried out as part of a project worth over PLN 8 million, of which the European Union financed more than PLN 5 million. Around PLN 12 million was allocated for the restoration of the Prince's Stables, with the European Union contributing over

For more about the project, visit:

https://mapadotacji.gov.pl/projekty/548353/ and: https://mapadotacji.gov.pl/projekty/700856/

The District Transfer Centre in Pszczyna integrates railway and buses, two means of transport used by residents of the District of Pszczyna. The state-of-the-art infrastructure consists of a new building housing a waiting room and ticket offices, bus bays, car parks and bicycle sheds. They make it easier to switch from a private mode of transport to a public one. The District of Pszczyna also undertook a comprehensive reconstruction of the transport network in this part of the city. With the Centre being located in the immediate vicinity of Pszczyna's railway station, it is now easier and quicker to get to school or work quickly.

The project "Construction of an integrated transfer centre in Pszczyna, together with the necessary accompanying infrastructure" was worth nearly PLN 18 million, of which the European Union financed around PLN 15 million. The second part of the project, including the construction of a network of bicycle routes, was implemented by the district's partner - the Community of Pszczyna. The cost of both parts of the project amounted to over PLN 53 million, of which the European Union financed almost PLN 40 million.

For more about the project, visit:

#### European Bison Show Farm

Pszczyna is one of handful of Europe's places where it is still possible to admire the European bison. Situated in the historic park of Pszczyna, the European Bison Show Farm serves educational and scientific purposes, allows visitors to delve into the natural riches of the ancient Pszczyna Forest, and is one of Pszczyna's most frequented

The project "Construction of the European Bison Show Farm in the historic park of Pszczyna" was worth PLN 6.6 million, of which PLN 4.6 million was financed by the European Union.

For more about the project, visit:





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Numerical identifiers of "Paneuropa - Standing with Ukraine"

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#### Dear Reader,

On 24 February 2022, Russian President Vladimir Putin unleashed an illegal war of aggression against sovereign Ukraine. Russian tanks crossed the border of an independent country under the false pretext of aiding the people of Ukraine who were allegedly facing a threat from the government in Kyiv. We the Poles - just like citizens of other European Union countries - remember from history that similar criminal acts were once perpetrated in Europe by the leader of Nazi Germany. Working hand in glove with Putin's idol Stalin, Adolf Hitler carved up Central and Eastern Europe by illegally taking hold of the liberty and territories of the nations living between two ravenous totalitarian states. In response to the Nazis' appalling barbarity and the resulting Second World War, the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Economic Community were established, which ultimately led to the creation of the European Union in 1991. Trapped for many years behind the Iron Curtain, it was only after 2004 that the countries of Central and Eastern Europe were able to join the community of sovereign states governed by the rule of law.

The firmness with which Ukrainian citizens reject demands by the Kremlin dictator testifies to their determination to defend their independence. Along with its allies, notably the US and UK, the European Union endorses Ukraine's right to self-determination and its freedom to choose which alliance to join. Ukraine's European path was reaffirmed by its status as an EU candidate, granted on 23 June 2022. The Community's support for Ukraine goes beyond the prospect of membership and includes billions of euros in macroeconomic aid, which is necessary to sustain the Ukrainian state. The sanctions packages make business as usual impossible for the Russian economy. The sanctions will remain in place for as long as the Kremlin's aggression continues.

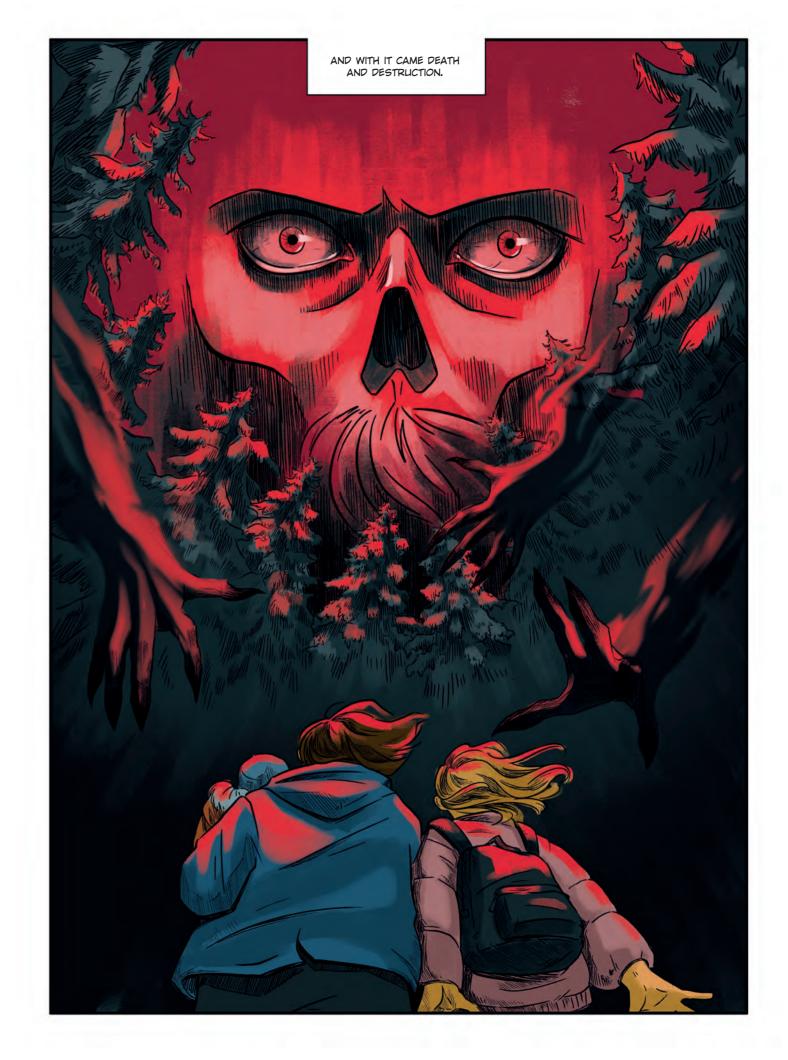
Putin's criminal aggression has driven more than 4 million refugees out of Ukraine. They made their way to Poland and other EU countries. Their travel from the border was facilitated by new trains, like the one that pulls into Łódź Fabryczna station in this year's "Paneuropa - Standing with Ukraine" comic book. Integrating road and rail transport, the District Transfer Centre in Pszczyna and a similar investment in Rzeszów make it easy to travel around Polish municipalities and districts. After they arrived in Poland, refugees began to visit cultural institutions such as the Castle Museum in Pszczyna. which relies on EU funds for its renovation and expansion. Young Ukrainians living in Łódź can use the new seat of the Pinocchio Theatre or the MeMo Multimedia Library housed in revitalised buildings of the Śródmieście district. The historic Rzeszów Basements offer a meeting place for Ukrainians and Poles, as does the European Bison Show Farm in Pszczyna, where refugees can marvel at these rare European animals.

Benefitting the Poles and Ukrainians alike, these investments would not have been possible without Poland's EU membership. Now Ukraine is striving for the same. Traumatized by the aggression by its neighbour, Ukrainian nationals are receiving medical aid in the EU Medevac Hub at Rzeszów airport. Polish generosity has been unprecedented and opened the door for Ukrainians to stay, and access education, healthcare and the job market. The European Union took care of Ukrainians by activating the Temporary Protection Directive, which happened on 4 March 2022 or right after the invasion. Europe is indeed helping.

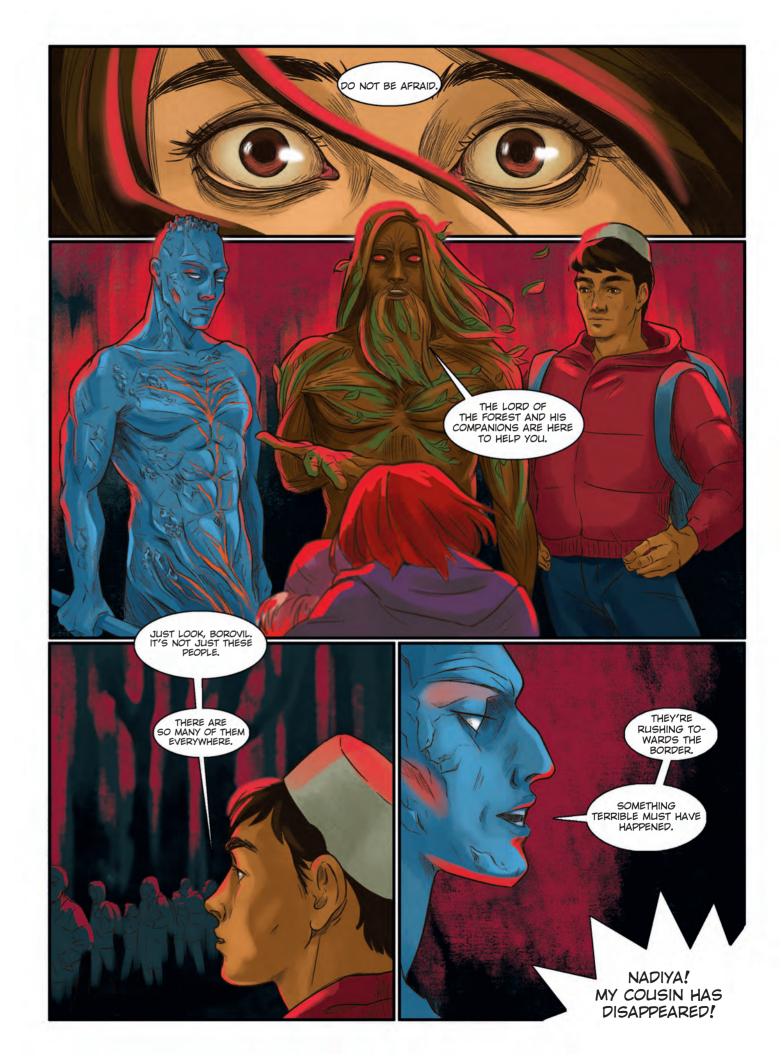
This year's book picks up the threads from the previous volume entitled "Paneuropa vs Nightmares from the Past." The necromancer Koschei will be confronted by two new heroes: the goddess of light and hope Zorya and the god of courage and springtime Yarilo. Those of you with a soft spot for Slavic mythology will probably recognize these names and make a connection with Ukraine. Quite rightly. This year we tell the story of hope and courage, something our Ukrainian friends need so much. Zorya and Yarilo are joined by the newcomers from Łódź and Pszczyna. Together they will face the threat from the East. Keep your fingers crossed for their victory!

Bartłomiej Balcerzyk Acting Head European Commission Representation in Poland

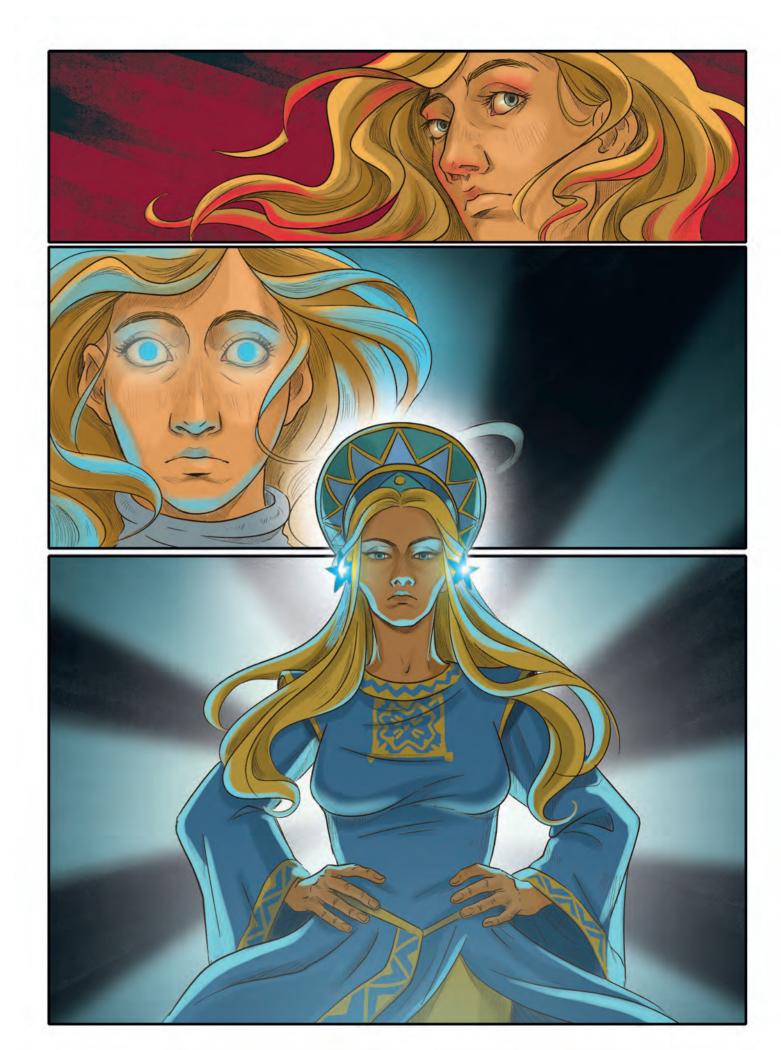


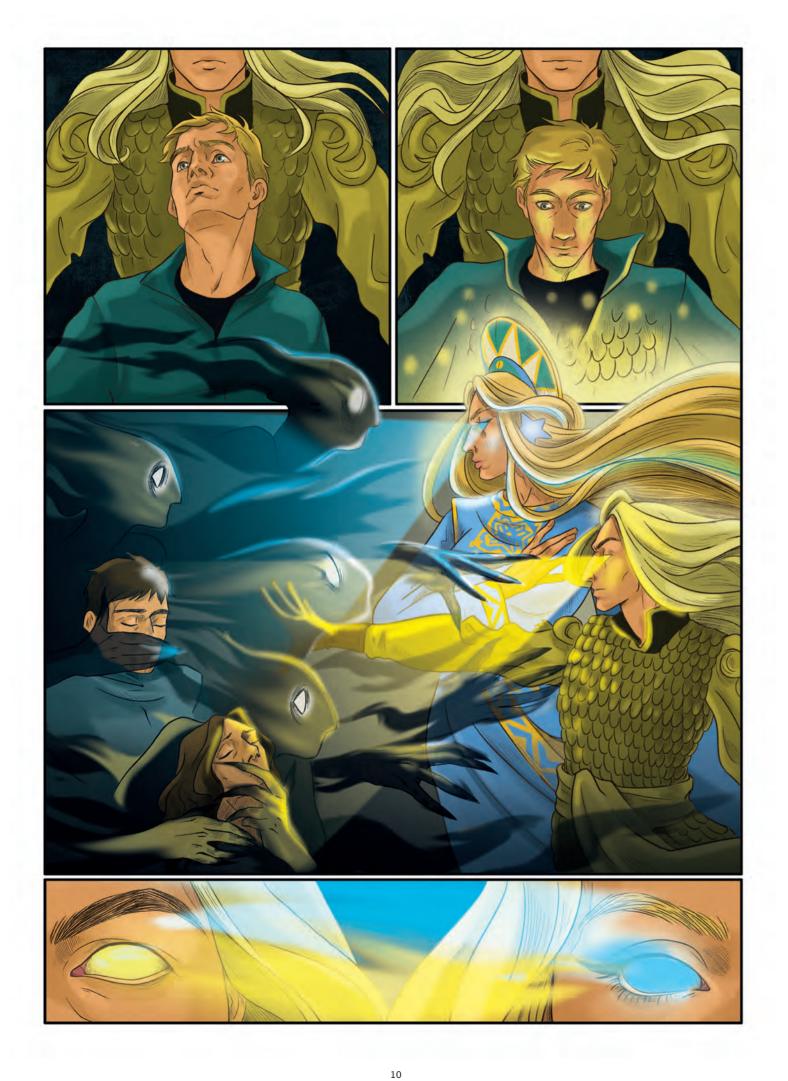










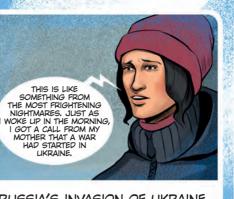




THIS DARKNESS WILL BE DIFFICULT TO OVERCOME, OH, VENERABLE ATHENA.







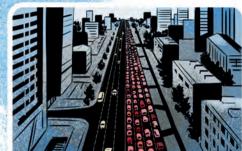
RUSSIA'S INVASION OF LIKRAINE



THE MAIN ATTACKS TOOK PLACE AT 5 AM, TARGETING CITIES, MILITARY INFRASTRUCTURE, AIRPORTS, MILITARY WAREHOUSES AND COMMAND CENTRES.



IN THE COMING HOURS, EIGHT RECEPTION POINTS FOR REFUGEES FROM LIKRAINE WILL BE SET UP IN THE LUBELSKIE AND PODKARPACKIE VOIVODESHIPS AT THE POLISH-UKRAINIAN BORDER.



ON THURSDAY, UKRAINIAN PRESIDENT VOLODYMYR ZELENSKYY CONFIRMED THAT ALL DIPLOMATIC RE-LATIONS BETWEEN LIKRAINE AND RUSSIA HAD BEEN SEVERED. HE ALSO ASKED FOR BLOOD DONATIONS.

AND DENY UKRAINE ITS FREE AND INDEPEN-



THE EUROPEAN UNION DEMANDED THAT THE RUSSIAN PRESIDENT UNCONDITIONALLY WITHDRAWS ALL FORCES AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT FROM THE ENTIRE TERRITORY OF LIKRAINE. THE ELI'S FOREIGN POLICY CHIEF JOSEP BORRELL ISSUED A STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE COMMUNITY.



NATO SECRETARY GENERAL JENS STOLTENBERG









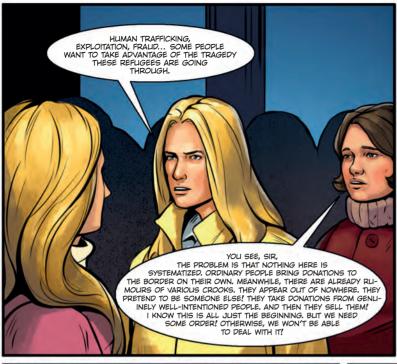














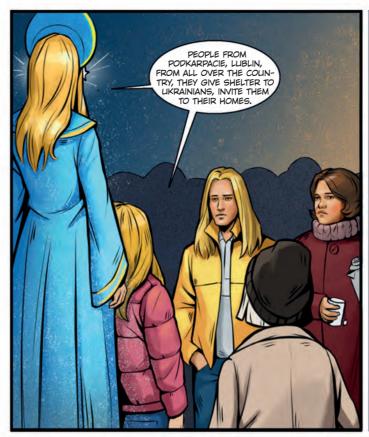


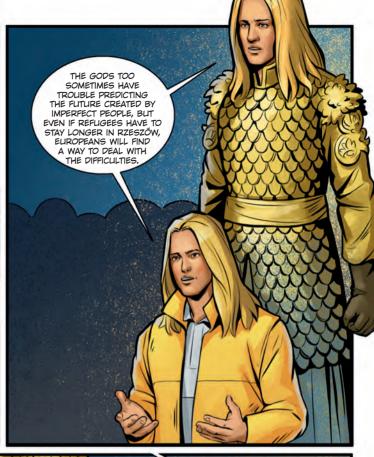






























SO, SINCE HE HAS
ROOTED HIMSELF SO HARD
IN THE SOULS OF HIS PAWNS
LEADING THE ATTACK ON LIKRAINE,
I'M AFRAID IT WILL BE DIFFICULT
TO FREE THEM FROM HIS
INFLUENCE.

WHILE LATER.



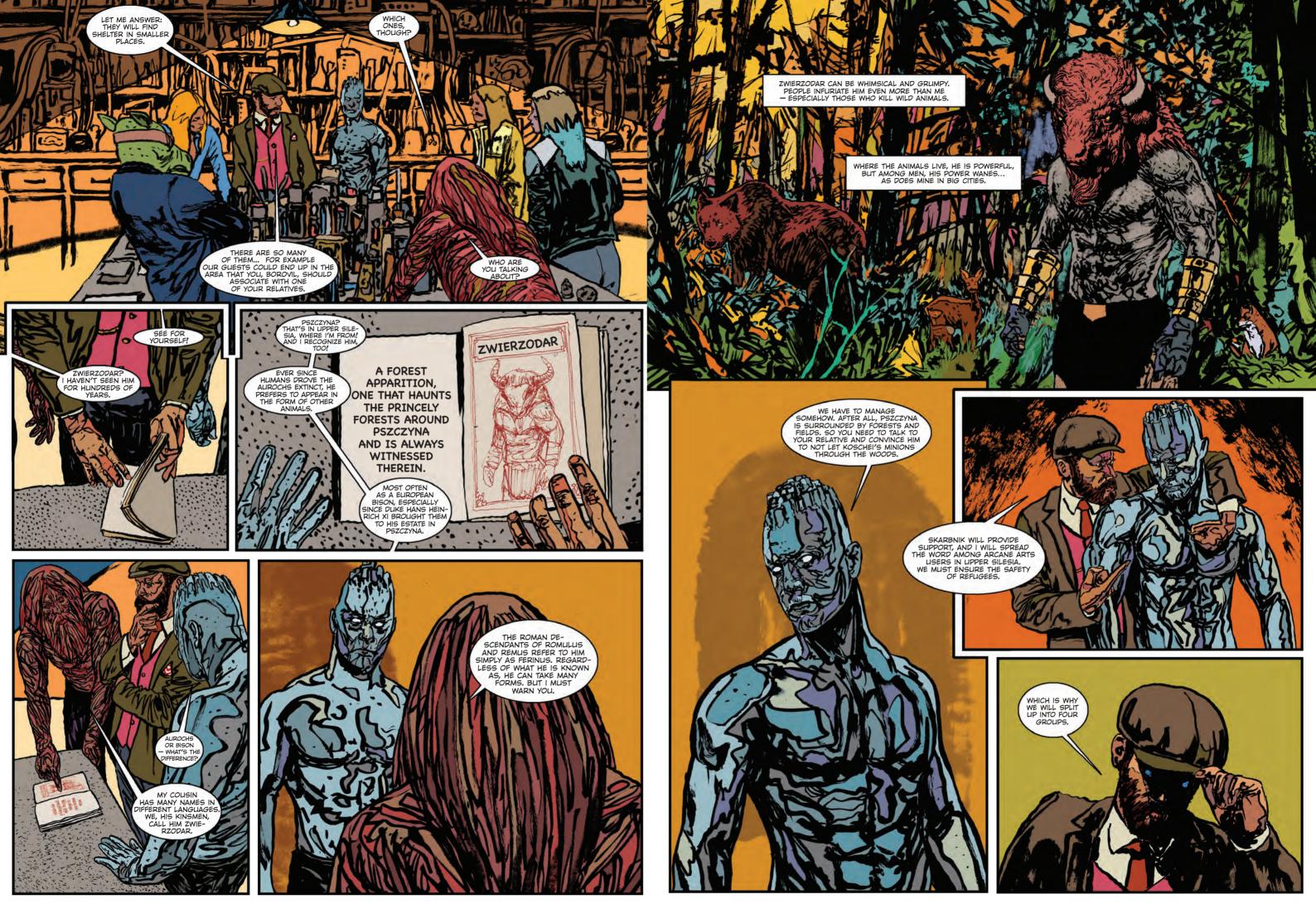
AND AS LONG AS
THIS VILLAIN CONTINUES
HIS PLOT, THE REFUGEES
WON'T BE ABLE TO RETURN
TO THEIR HOMES. ALL I CAN
DO IS INSPIRE THEM WITH
THE HOPE OF VICTORY.

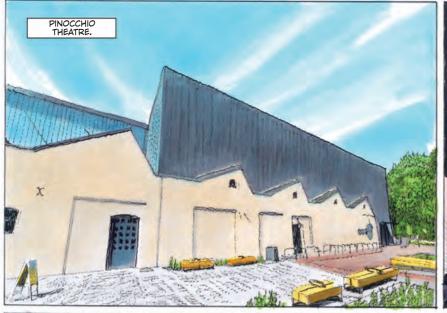
WHAT TOOK YOU SO LONG?































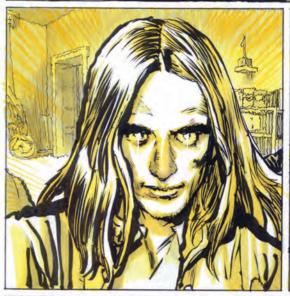










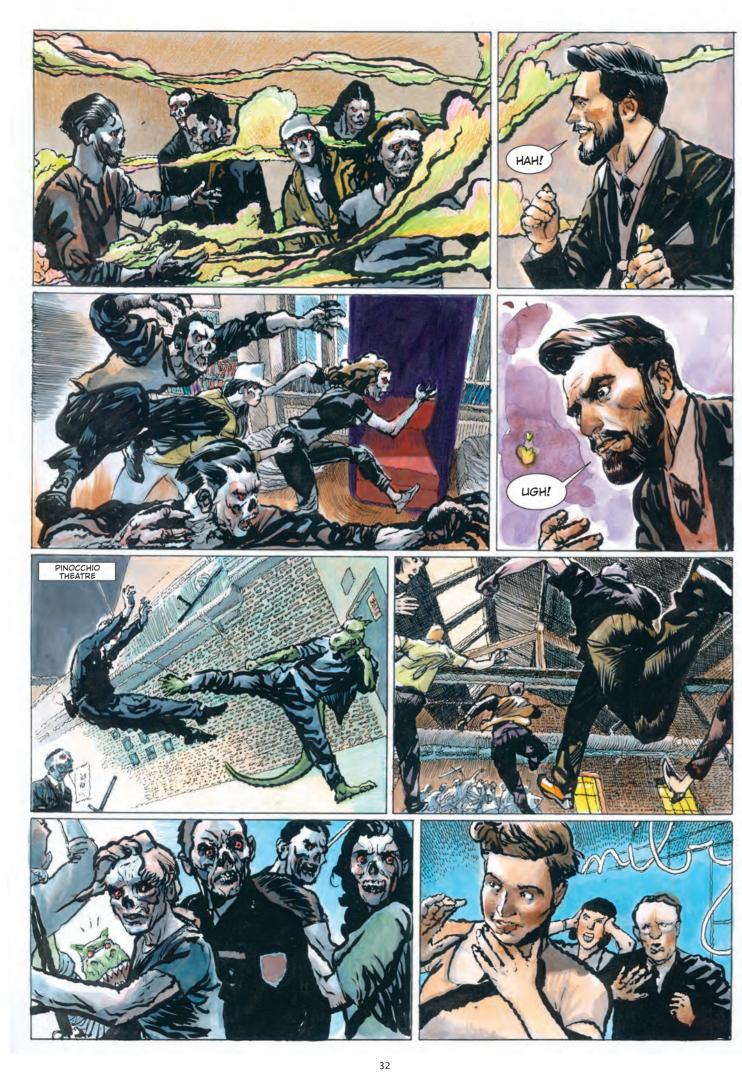




































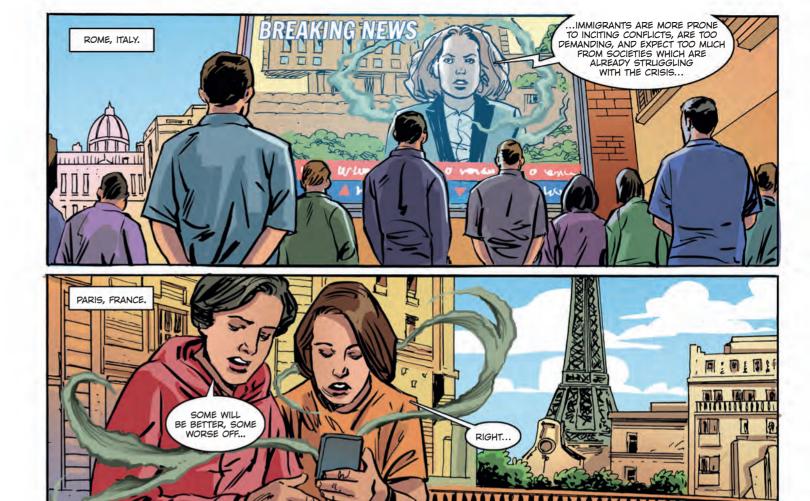


















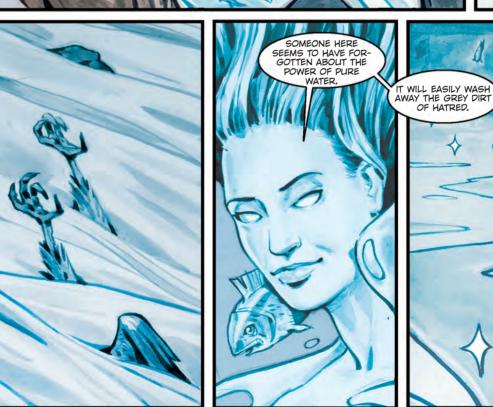






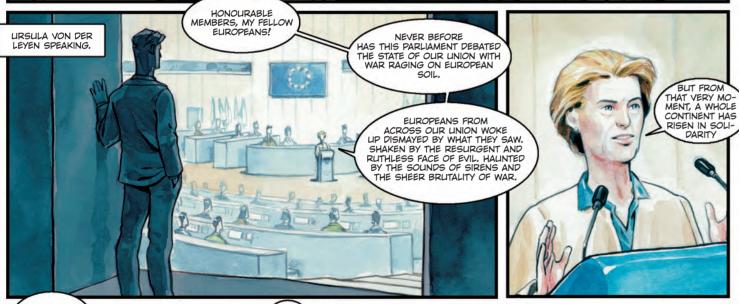








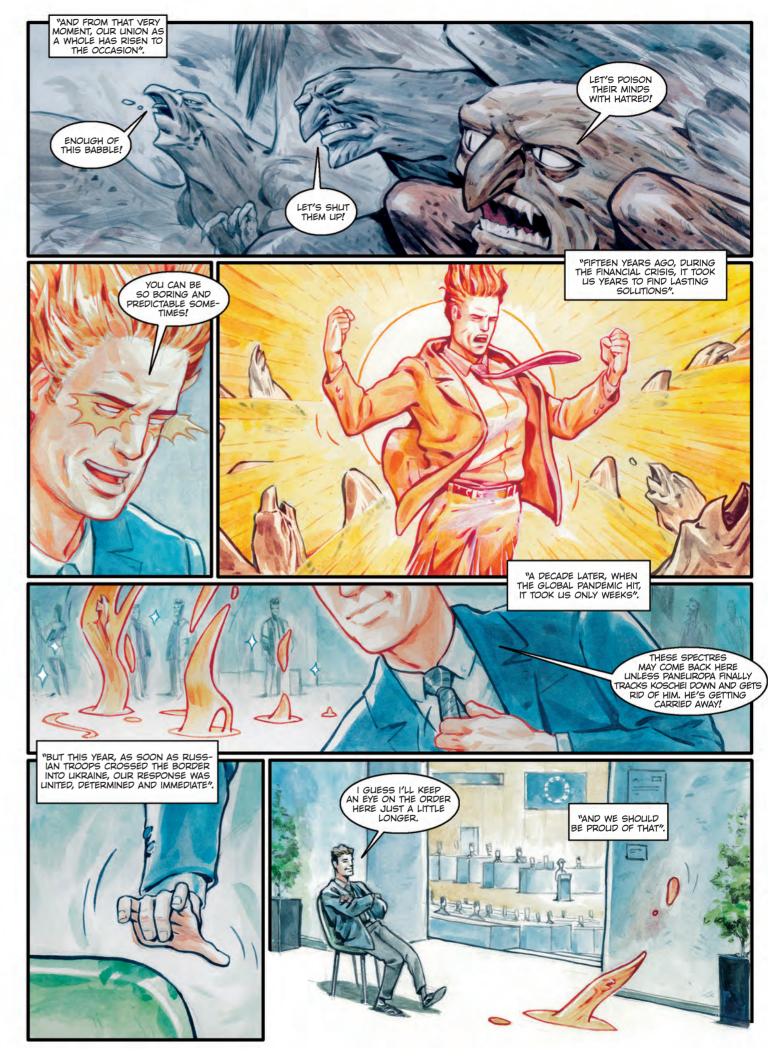












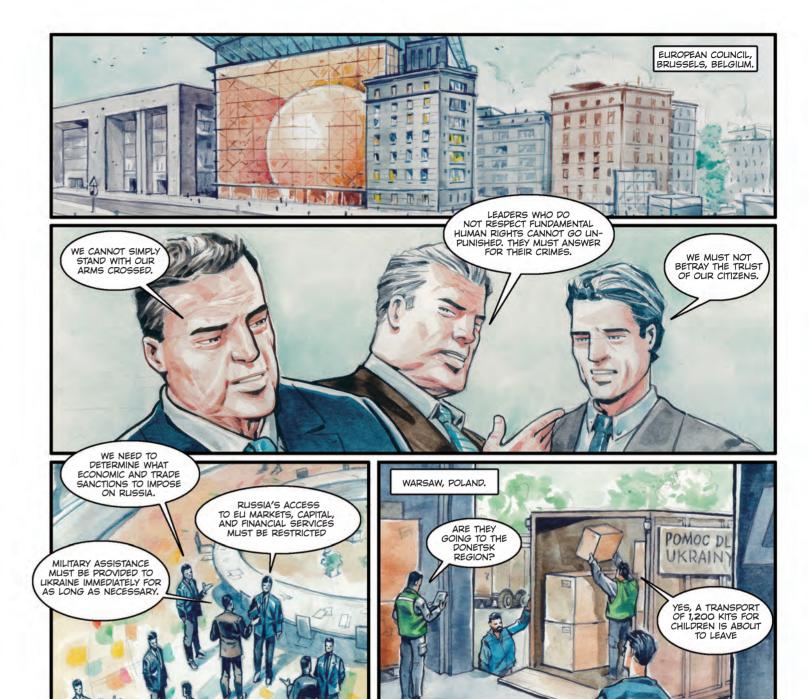


























WE CANNOT LET













































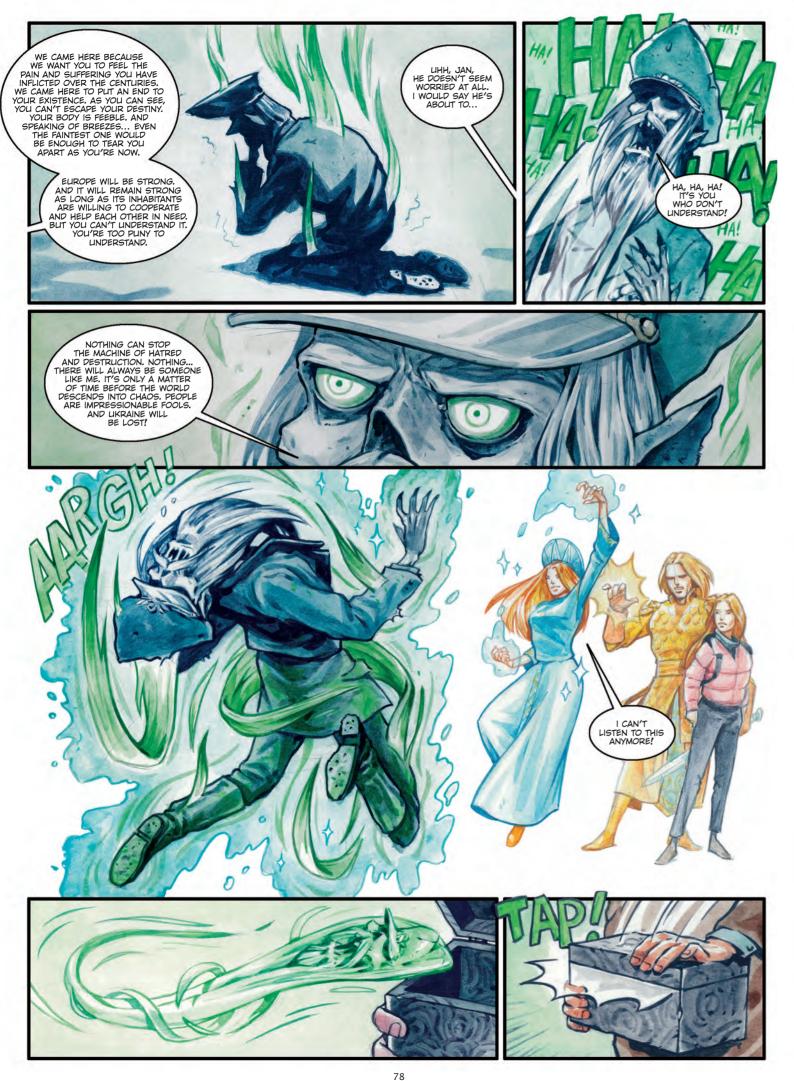


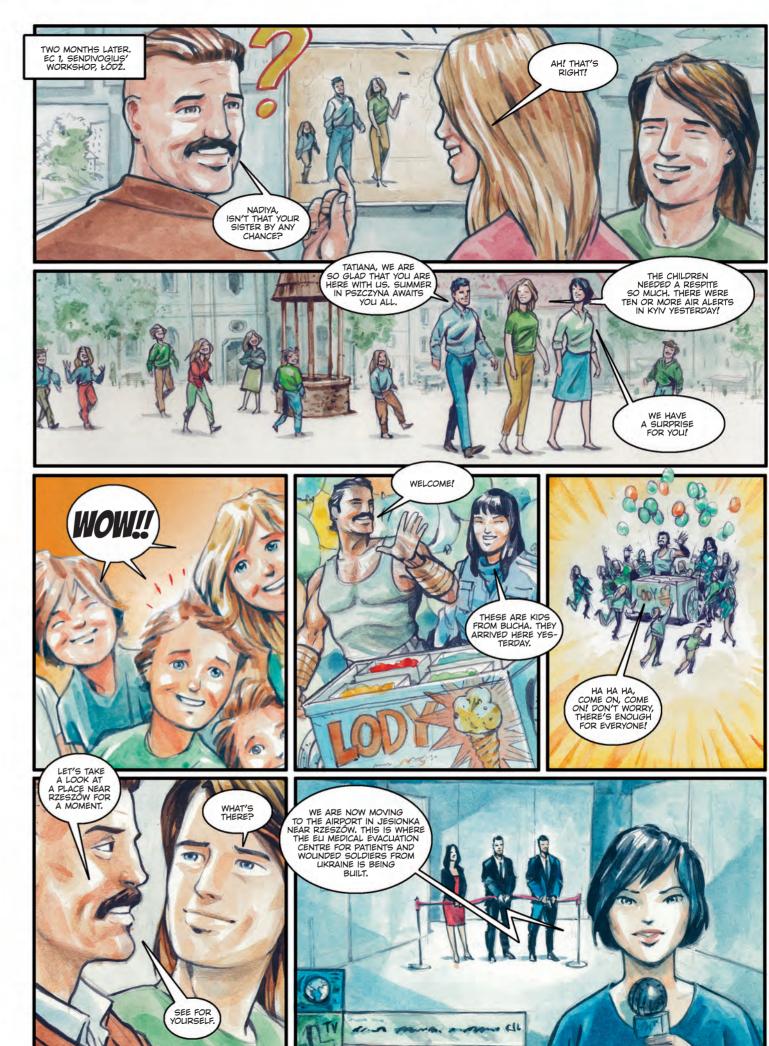


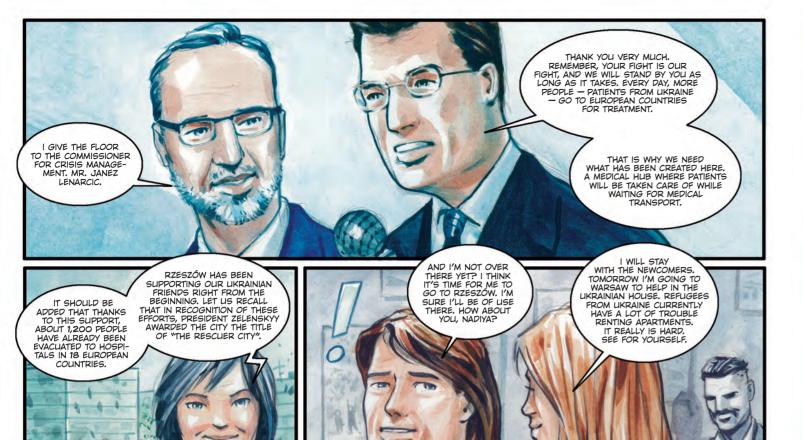








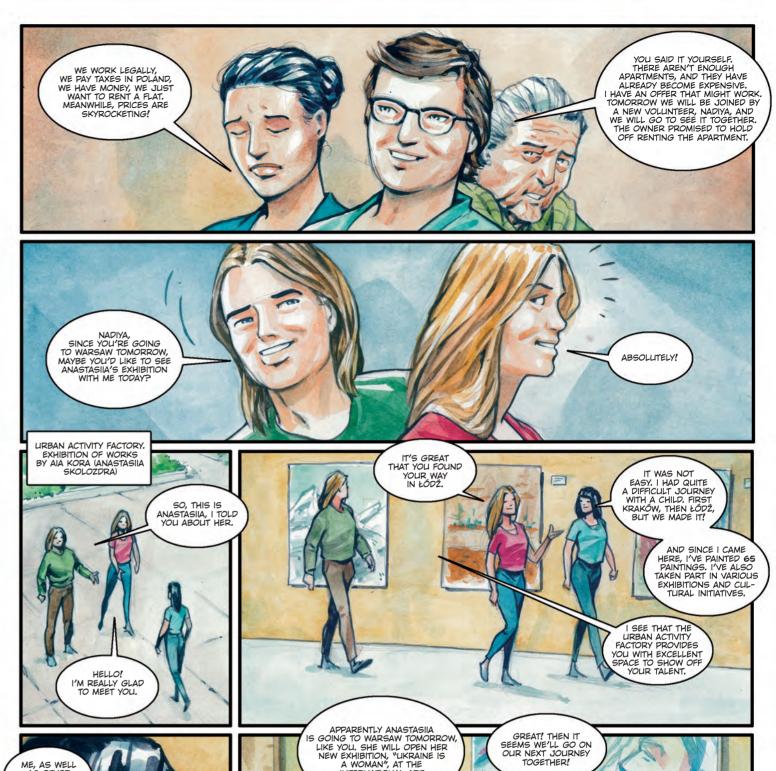


















# RUSSIA'S AGGRESSION AGAINST UKRAINE AND EUROPEAN UNION'S REACTION

On 24 February 2022, the Russian Federation illegally invaded Ukraine. The attack constituted a violation of the United Nations Charter and a crime against peace. The European Union's position on Russian responsibility has been clear from the very beginning. On the day of the aggression, European Council President Charles Michel and European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen issued a joint statement on Russia's unprecedented and unprovoked aggression of Ukraine. Michel and von der Leyen strongly condemned the invasion, and called on Russia to immediately withdraw its military and respect Ukraine's territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence. The Kremlin would not listen, though, with reaction to the attack and support for Ukraine topping the agenda of an extraordinary European Council summit. The EU leaders imposed eleven packages of sanctions on Russia. They made it impossible for the country to freely trade in certain key raw materials such as coal, crude oil and natural gas. In addition, they prevented Russian nationals from moving within the European area without restrictions, and hampered the purchase of components for the Russian war machine on world markets. In the first year of fighting alone, the EU provided Ukraine with over EUR 67 billion's worth of economic, humanitarian and military assistance. In 2023, the EU will make available EUR 18 billion to support Ukraine, of which EUR 7.5 billion has already been disbursed. To address the needs of refugees in the EU, considerable EU funding was also provided.

#### **UKRAINE AND EUROPEAN UNION**

The relationship between the European Union and Ukraine became closer in the wake of the successful Revolution of Dignity, which lasted from November 2013 to the end of February 2014. The Revolution broke out after President Viktor Yanukovych, influenced by Moscow, defied public expectations by refusing to sign the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU. On 22 February 2014, Yanukovych was removed from power by Ukraine's Supreme Council and fled to Russia. The new Ukrainian government signed the Association Agreement on 21 March 2014. Ukraine is willing to join the European Union, and like any other country on our continent it may apply for membership, which it did on 28 February 2022. On 23 June 2022, the European Council granted candidate status to Ukraine. EU membership will allow Ukraine to embark on the path of development Poland has been pursuing since 2004.

## TEMPORARY PROTECTION DIRECTIVE

On 4 March 2022, the European Union triggered the Temporary Protection Directive. This gives displaced people fleeing the war in Ukraine certain rights in the EU, including a residence permit, access to the labour market and suitable accommodation or housing, medical care, and access to education for children. EU countries have given around 4 million refugees from Ukraine temporary protection since then. Poland adopted extraordinary measures, which have been in place since March 2022. They have given Ukrainian refugees unrestricted access to the labour market, the education system and healthcare.

# EUROPEAN UNION INVESTMENTS IN POLISH MUNICIPALITIES AND DISTRICTS

After the EU enlargement in 2004, Poland became the biggest beneficiary of this historic event. Since then, over EUR 238 billion has been invested in Poland, while Warsaw contributed EUR 79 billion to the joint budget within the same period. EU funds help to build and improve rural and urban infrastructure, they support agriculture, education, science and entrepreneurship. European investments are visible in the local municipalities which are partners of this year's Paneuropa. Rzeszów benefits from the nearby A4 motorway, co funded-by the EU, which connects the Polish-Ukrainian border to the Polish-German border. Travellers use the Local Bus Station, while residents and visitors of the Podkarpacie region's capital city can take a tour of the Rzeszów Basements. Łódź has witnessed ongoing urban renewal, which involved the historic Wigencia factory providing new premises for the Pinocchio Theatre. Additionally, one of the villas in the former Meyer Passageway has been transformed to house the MeMo Media Library. Cultural investments are also visible in the Upper Silesian city of Pszczyna, where EU funds helped to renovate the Castle Museum, build the District Transfer Centre, and create the European Bison Show Farm. All these investments provide the setting for the plot of our "Paneuropa - Standing with Ukraine" comic book

#### **CIVIL SOCIETY SUPPORT FOR UKRAINIAN REFUGEES**

In February 2022, photos and videos made the headlines in Europe and around the world, showing volunteers from Poland and other EU countries who had come to the Polish-Ukrainian border to help refugees, hard on the heels of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Heeding the call of their heart, civil society members would support Ukrainian refugees wherever they appeared: at the railway and bus stations, at the mushrooming help centres that offered a place to rest, and at the collection and distribution points for in-kind aid. Measures to aid refugees would be taken by local governments. They included the cities of Rzeszów, winner of the Rescuer City title awarded by the Ukrainian President for assistance to refugees: Łódź, which took in a hundred thousand refugees in April 2022; and Pszczyna, whose municipal and district authorities joined forces to provide refugees with accommodation, and their children with places at schools. All these local governments are the partners of "Paneuropa - Solidarity with Ukraine". Throughout the country, help would be offered by non-governmental organizations such as the Ukrainian House in Warsaw (another partner of this year's edition), and associations such as the Volunteer Fire Brigades, which set up a number of donation drives. Ordinary citizens would welcome our Ukrainian guests under their roof. Business people would provide financial and in-kind support. Putin's army - destroying Ukrainian houses, schools and businesses - was met in Poland and the European Union with a firm grassroots response. Thank you!

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- calling the standard phone number:
- +32 229 996 96
- filling in the online application form available at:

https://european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/write-us\_en

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# Project partners:





















#### Berenika Kołomycka born 1983

A comic book author, illustrator, sculptor, and graphic artist. She collaborated with Grzegorz Janusz (*Wykolejeniec*) and Marzena Sowa (*Tej Nocy Dzika Paprotka*), among others. In 2011, she won the Comics Grand Prix at the MFKiG in Łódź. Her works have been published in Polish and foreign magazines, numerous anthologies, and school textbooks. The author of the children's comic series *Tiny Fox and Great Boar*. She illustrates the series about Mika, titled *Arcygroźne Domostwory*, for the publishing house Dobranoga

#### Dominik Szcześniak born 1981

A graduate of cultural studies at the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin. A comic writer, the long-term editor-in-chief of the Ziniol magazine, and host of the "Halo Comics" program on the Radio Lublin. An animator at Lublin's Punkt Kultury and the editor-in-chief of the Bronowice District's Dzielnicówka. He published two original comic books: GadKaszmatka (2012) and Robaczki (2015). He is an author of many comic albums, such as Dolores (illustrated by Marcin Rustecki), Wacine Kafliki Żyttu (illustrated by Maciej Pałka), Fotostory (illustrated by Rafał Trejnis), Tim and Miki w Krainie Figli (illustrated by Piotr Nowacki) or Petla (illustrated by Marcin Rustecki, Grzegorz Pawlak, Rafał Trejnis). He is a winner of the lifetime achievement Złoty Kurczak award. For his merits in the field of Lublin culture and achievements in popularizing Polish comics, he received the medal of the President of the City of Lublin.

#### Bohdana Vitkovska born 1994

A graduate of Germanic Languages and Literatures from the Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University. A self-taught artist, author of illustrations, fine art paintings, posters, comics and book covers. She has worked in the game development industry as a character artist since 2017. She makes traditional Ukrainian wax tiaras in her free time. Currently she lives and works in Kyiv.

## Daria Bairamova born 1995

A graduate of the National Academy of Fine Arts and Architecture (NAOMA). Previously she worked as a designer in a branding agency and was involved in the rebranding of Ukrzaliznytsia (Ukrainian state railways). Currently, she's working as an illustrator and comic book writer, creating her comic book album *Midnight Conversations*. She collaborates with publishing houses Ranok, Vydavnytstvo, and others. In 2021, her comic book *Bethlehem 12* was among the top three finalists of the International Comics Festival.

### Wojciech Stefaniec born 1980

A graphic designer, creator of posters, book covers, music album covers, and a comic book artist. A graduate of the Pomeranian University in Słupsk. Author of over a dozen comic book titles. He collaborated with many of the most notable creators of the contemporary Polish comic book scene, such as Jerzy Szyłak, Dominik Szcześniak, Bartosz Sztybor, and Daniel Gizicki, as well as with novelist Daniel Odija. He participated in many exhibitions devoted to Polish comics. Winner of numerous awards for his albums Szelki, NOIR, Wróć do mnie, jeszcze raz, Stolp and Rita.

## Przemysław "Trust" Truściński born 1970

A Polish cartoonist, creator of comic books, illustrator, and painter. He is a graduate of the High School of Fine Arts in Łódź, he studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in Łódź. He made his debut on the Polish comics scene in the 1990s, mainly creating fantasy titles. He is a member of the "Contour" group, he has participated in many collective

and individual exhibitions in Poland and abroad. He is the recipient of many awards, including the OKTK Grand Prix in 1993 and the Graphic Award in the Book of the Year 2021 competition of the Polish Section of IBBY. In 2010 he was awarded the Medal of Merit for Polish Culture. In 2013 he received the Silver Cross of Merit. His achievements include the albums *Komiks W-wa*, *Trust - Historia Choroby, Najczwartsza RP - Antylista Prezerwatora, Tymczasem, Trust. Album* and *Andzia* (also released in France).

#### Rafał Szłapa born 1976

A graduate of the State Secondary School of Fine Arts in Bielsko-Biała and the Faculty of Graphic Arts at the Academy of Fine Arts in Kraków. Graphic designer, creator of graphics and illustrations, storyboards, posters, and book covers. For many years he was associated with the advertising market. Since 2010 he has been working on his series about the Polish superhero *Bler*.

Currently, he lives in Kraków.

#### Robert Służały born 1979

A graduate of the State Secondary School of Fine Arts in Jelenia Góra and the University of Adam Mickiewicz in Kalisz. He collaborated on numerous projects with many scriptwriters in the Polish comic book scene (including Dennis Wojda, Jerzy Szyłak and Andrzej Ziemiański).

#### Grzegorz Pawlak born 1986

A second-degree graduate of Architecture and Urban Planning at the Silesian University of Technology in Gliwice. He is a graphic designer in a large Polish company, and after hours he works as a comic book artist and occasionally designs illustrations and covers. Together with Daniel Gizicki, he runs an independent comic book publishing house Celuloza, which publishes his *NOIRtober* series of atzines, among other titles. He is winner of competitions for short comic forms organized by the House of Literature in Łódź and at the MFKiG festival.

#### Ihor Baranko born 1970

He became interested in comics as a child when he got a comic book by Grzegorz Rosiński. He graduated from an art school in 1988 and spent two years in the Soviet Red Army. In 1990, after leaving the service, he traveled around Central Asia. He returned to Ukraine after it regained independence and immediately began his career as a comic book artist. He published short stories in the Slovenian Stripburger and the Polish AQQ. In 1999 he set off to conquer the USA, where he created the comics Pifitos and Skaggy the Lost. There, he also met representatives of Les Humanoides and began working for French publishers - he created the continuation of Exterminator 17, or his series - The Dance of Time, The Egyptian Princesses, Jihad and Maksym Osa. In 2013, he decided to emigrate from Ukraine to Thailand, where he's working on the adaptation of the epic Mahabharata (volume 1 is currently being published in Polish), and in his free time he creates the Widow series, set in the realities of the 17th-century Ukrainian steppes.