

Introduction

In the conditions of increasing competition among companies, as well as various scales of spatial arrangements, education in the field of entrepreneurship is of particular importance. It significantly affects improving the quality of social capital and the development of economic activity in changing conditions, as well as shaping the market situation. The presented research works of individual authors refer to this trend, focusing on improving education in the field of entrepreneurship, developing economic activity of local systems and the impact of the pandemic on the activities of companies and institutions.

The presented research shows that education in the field of entrepreneurship is an important factor in building social capital, which is necessary for economic activation and raising the level and quality of life in society. In relation to this, against the background of historical development, a critical assessment of its content and methods was made. The research directions were outlined to improve the level and quality of entrepreneurship education, and the new tasks facing it were indicated (A. Kurczewska).

An important role is played by social activity on a local scale and the degree of its identification with a given town. Against this background, the research issues of social activation through the education of residents and tourists are outlined in the example of the research results of the “Cichy Memorial” project implemented in the Bieszczady region. Particular attention was paid to the scope of knowledge, skills and social attitudes of the inhabitants of the study area (A. Niezgodna, E. Markiewicz).

The country of origin of the product, price, and quality are among the most important selection criteria when making purchasing decisions by the consumer. Regarding this, theoretical assumptions and the concept of the product country of origin effect were presented, which gives the possibility of using them in the strategies of enterprises operating in an international environment (I. Drabik).

The basis for effective company management is having reliable and complete information about the product and its position on the market. Based on the enterprise CCC SA an attempt was made to explain that financial indicators objectively describe various areas of the company’s operation and allow it to assess its economic condition. It was assumed that they best allow for indicating the directions of activity and therefore require special attention on the part of the managers, especially in the conditions of the possibility of an emerging threat (A. Kucinski).

The financial statements were the basis for the analysis of a failed takeover in the example of Daimler and Chrysler. As a result of the merger, it was planned to create a new economic entity. Based on the example study, the conditions of intersections and mergers of enterprises, possible causes of failures, and the patterns of their formation were determined, and the consequences of creating a new economic entity in the form of acquisitions and mergers were discussed. An analysis was made of the typology of capital groups (P. Łojek).

Public financial support programs, especially for SMEs, are an essential factor in the development of companies. Against this background, three programs were discussed:

“Polish Technology Bridges,” “SME Internationalization,” and “Go to Brand.” Attention was paid to the criteria, barriers to obtaining them, and the possibilities of achieving the most favorable economic effects. They were assessed in terms of several features that allowed us to determine the differences between them. It was pointed out that the programs have both advantages and disadvantages. Consequently, they are attractive to companies to varying degrees, and using them requires experience, location of the location and technical and economic resources of the company (C. Miłoś).

The crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has changed the operating conditions of individual companies to varying degrees. This is indicated by the analysis of changes taking place in the global aviation market. The scale of recession in the global space was sometimes different and depended on the conditions existing in individual countries. Aviation companies were characterized by great diversity in this respect. It was found that China became the world market leader in terms of many indicators, overtaking the United States in this respect (A. Szczypinski).

The emergence of the pandemic has led to serious changes in the functioning of the global economic space. This is indicated by the impact of Covid-19 on the number of beneficiaries benefiting from co-financing for starting a business and the schedule of legal regulations to limit the impact of coronavirus, introduced in 2020–2021 (A. Buczak).

The pandemic has also changed educational services. This is indicated by the presented research results carried out as part of the project “Diversification of social attitudes in the sphere of educational services during a pandemic.” A number of problems were identified in the work, including communication between teachers and students, lack of preparation of teachers and students for remote work, insufficient IT infrastructure at school and at home, financial deficits enabling the purchase of new equipment, and deteriorating mental condition of students (J. Hauke, E. Bogacka, A. Tobolska, J. Weltrowska).

In the presented research works, current and particularly important research issues concerning the role of entrepreneurship in the development of companies and spatial systems in the changing conditions of the environment were taken up. We encourage you to develop this particularly topical research issue and share its results in our journal.

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