



**VASIL LEVSKI NATIONAL MILITARY
UNIVERSITY**
76 Bulgaria Blvd., 5000 Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria
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Annual University Scientific Conference 2021

27-28 May 2021

Conference program

The conference start in BULGARIAN TIME (EEST)

[PARTICIPATION LINK](#)

Veliko Tarnovo

Bulgaria

2021



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The Organizing Committee
most politely invites you to participate in the Annual University Scientific Conference,
which will be held

on 27 – 28 of May, 2021 in Veliko Tarnovo

Chairman of the International Scientific Council
Brigadier General Ivan MALAMOV

Chairman of the Organizing Committee :
Colonel Associate Professor Engineer Nikolay URUMOV, PhD

Scientific secretary:
Lieutenant Colonel Engineer Daniel BERCHEV, PhD



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Conference program

27 May 2021

- **10.30-11.20 Official opening**
- **11:30-14:00 Presentations of the reports**
- **14:00-14:15 Closing ceremony**

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Moderators: prof. Vanya Banabakova, PhD

prof. Mihail Haralmpiev, PhD

11:30 – 11:40	<p>Halina Krysiuk, PhD <i>Oracle s.r.o. , Prauge, Czech Republic</i></p> <p><u>NATIONAL INTERESTS AND STRATEGIC PRIORITIES OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION</u></p> <p>In the article I would like to analyze the main aspects of Russian security policy and strategic priorities in XXI century. The national interests of Russia in the modern world are based on the security of the individual, society and the state and as well as protection against terrorism in all spheres of their life. The main idea of the article will be to analyze the Strategy of Russian Federation. Dynamic changes in the global geopolitical situation, the international position of Russia and the conditions of its internal development, the intensification of international terrorism, negative factors of the country's socio-economic development, new trends in the exacerbation of threats to the interests of citizens, society and the state pose an urgent task for all public authorities to develop effective measures, aimed at the practical solution of key problems of ensuring national security.</p>
11:40 – 11:50	<p>Assoc. Prof. Ivan Majchút, PhD <i>Armed Forces Academy of gen. M. R. Stefanik in Liptovsky Mikulas, Slovakia</i></p> <p><u>CURRENT SECURITY ASPECTS OF SLOVAKIA</u></p> <p>Security threats and challenges of Slovakia are changing. They are dynamic and interrelated, depending on the global, regional and national conditions. The impact of globalization is also significantly reflected in the current security environment. Security ensuring of Slovakia requires a proper understanding of the key security challenges and taking appropriate measures for their fulfilment.</p>
11:50 – 12:00	<p>Lt.Col. Mirosław Laskowski, PhD <i>War Studies University, Warsaw, Poland</i></p> <p><u>PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCES IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF OFFICERS</u></p> <p>The effectiveness of operations of the modern armed forces, despite technological progress, still depends on the preparation and competence of the managerial commanding staff. Therefore, the subject of the considerations are the competence requirements that a professional officer in the military service faces today.</p>



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12:00 – 12:10	<p>Prof. Halina Świeboda, PhD <i>National Security Faculty of War Studies University, Poland</i></p> <p>Coauthors: <i>Mateusz Kuczabski, PhD; Prof. Ryszard Szpyra, PhD; Tomasz Zawadzki, PhD; Tomasz Wałęcki(PhD Candidate); Paweł Stobiecki, PhD</i></p> <p><u>SOCIAL CONTROL IN THE FACE OF DIGITAL PROPAGANDA</u></p> <p>The subject of research presented in the article is the issue of controlling the society in the face of digital propaganda, its methods and instruments, whose ubiquity affects changes in the behaviour of community members, which adversely affect social cohesion. Disrupting internal controlling processes, they pose a threat to state security. Due to the theoretical form of conducted research the main research methods were a literature review. The result of the research is a conclusion distinguishing the most important factors detrimental to the preservation of the autonomy of the system (state) due to the influence of external cyber propaganda.</p> <p>The aim of the conducted research is to provide the basis for working out strategic recommendations for strengthening the information security of the state and creating assumptions for training the staff of the state administration, social organisations and economic entities in this field. Because without rational shaping of the infosphere the state, its economy and armed forces cannot function.</p> <p>The article presents a systemic analysis of the phenomenon of social control in the face of external propaganda with its methods and instruments: fake news, manipulation formulating the recognition of the causes of influence and susceptibility of users to fake news.</p>
12:10 – 12:20	<p>Kristina Mikalauskaitė-Šostakienė Coauthor: Daiva Bereikienė <i>Academy of Public Security, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania</i></p> <p><u>STRICT LIABILITY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HARM: LITHUANIA'S CASE STUDIES</u></p> <p>In 2005 Lithuania established the principle of strict liability of economic entities for damage caused to the environment. This was done in implementation of Directive 2004/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage</p> <p>As the Environmental liability Directive practice arena continues to develop and evolve, actual practice gained at cases and sites can provide illustrative guidance and</p>



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	instruction for multiple stakeholders in Lithuania as well.
12:20 – 12:30	<p>Éva Nagyné Dr. Hajnal <i>Óbuda University Alba Regia Technical Faculty, Hungary</i></p> <p>Coauthors: <i>Zsófia Nagy, Ervin Balogh, Martin Zsapka, András Tóth</i></p> <p><u>STATISTICAL VALIDATION OF A HIGH PRECISION CELL SIZE MEASUREMENT SOFTWARE</u></p> <p>An important methodological element in the research of cell cycle regulation is the very accurate measurement of the cell size, which can be solved by measuring time laps microscopic photographs. The model organization used for the measurement is <i>Schizosaccharomyces pombe</i>. The publication discusses the functional analysis and validation strategy of software designed to automate measurement. Based on the given methodology, an automated software testing and validation system can be created.</p>
12:30 – 12:40	<p>Lt. Col. Wojciech SÓJKA, PhD <i>National Security Faculty of War Studies University, Poland</i></p> <p>Coauthors: <i>MA Marek Klasa</i></p> <p><u>POLAND'S BORDER AS EXTERNAL BORDER OF THE EUROPEAN UNION – CONTEMPORARY THREATS AND CHALLENGES</u></p> <p>Poland is a country that forms a part of the EU's external border. As a transit country, it is exposed to many risks associated with the movement of goods and persons. The increasing movement of goods and trade in goods between Member States of the European Union and countries from other parts of the world is the basis for the emergence and identification of threats such as illegal migration, trafficking in human beings, the transport of prohibited goods or dangerous goods, tax fraud and customs and tax evasive measures. The challenge of border security Polish is also the anti-epidemic, which in the case of SARS-Cov-2 has highlighted the need for border services to cooperate with other services, guards and inspections. The experience of the Polish Border Guard and the Polish Army and other state services carried out under Operation "Tarcza" (Shield) is proof of this. The cooperation of police, anti-epidemic services, fire and border guards is a major challenge for border security Polish and the EU.</p> <p>Contemporary threats to state's border are multifaceted. Organized border crime,</p>



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	<p>trafficking in human beings, smuggling of drugs, prohibited persons and goods, as well as illegal migration are constantly occurring and dangerous border phenomena.</p> <p>State security in the situation of the SARS-Cov2 pandemic has shown the need for cooperation of many services, inspections, guards, the Police and the Polish Army. The effectiveness of these formations' activities is a guarantee of state security in the 21st century.</p>
12:40 – 12:50	<p>Malwina Ewa KOŁODZIEJCZAK, PhD <i>National Security Faculty of War Studies University, Poland</i> <i>Faculty of Law and Administration, University of Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński</i></p> <p><u>THE SEPARATION OF EXECUTIVE POWER IN THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND AND ITS CHALLENGES IN SECURITY AND DEFENCE TASKS</u></p> <p>According to Polish Constitution executive power is divided between President and Council of Ministers. After transformation of Polish legal and political system in the early 90's, very much emphasis was placed on cooperation between authorities, which was to strengthen the principle of check and balance. In fact, there was a fear that the president would gain too strong a position. Unfortunately, in consequence, too many tasks are combined: some acts of the President require the countersignature of the prime minister or appropriate request of the Prime Minister or the Council of Ministers.</p> <p>Difficulties in cooperation are particularly evident in the president's powers concerning the introduction of extraordinary measures and on his defence tasks. The author in her speech, will point out the disadvantages of the current procedure, among others - the appointment of the Commander-in-Chief and the introduction of extraordinary measures, and will propose possible changes.</p>
12:50 – 13:00	<p>Marta Bachor <i>National Security Faculty of War Studies University</i></p> <p><u>CONTEMPORARY TERRORISM AS AN EXAMPLE OF ASYMMETRIC ACTIVITIES.</u></p> <p>The end of the cold war meant profound changes in international relations that largely affected the security sphere.</p> <p>As a consequence, the catalog of threats was expanded to non-traditional, new security threats resulting mainly from the activity of non-state actors.</p> <p>Amongst them, one should indicate asymmetric actions, which, in the literature, are defined as a type of basic tactical action, in which the opposing side is not defined or its definition is not sufficient to use regular forms of combat.</p> <p>The events of September 11, 2001 are the example of an unconventional terrorist's attack. The scale of the damage exceeded all known conventional attacks.</p>



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	<p>On the one side we have a global power, backed by all its military, economic, and technological superiority. The opposing party is a terrorist organization characterized by a much lower potential than its opponent and relatively little state support. The aim of the speech is to characterize contemporary terrorism and to indicate terrorism as an asymmetric threat.</p>
13:00 – 13:10	<p>Marlena Blicharz, PhD <i>National Security Faculty of War Studies University, Poland</i></p> <p><u>IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES.</u></p> <p>The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in China and the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus caused, in the first place, some kind of shift in attitudes towards East Asia. However, in the longer term, wider effects apply into international relations around the world. The article aims to present the changes that have taken place in the context of the international position of East Asian countries over the last year.</p>
13:10 – 13:20	<p>Nicola Bassetto <i>University of Turin, Italy</i></p> <p><u>AL QUAEDA - ECIMT DETERMINANTS ANALYSIS</u></p> <p>The subject of this article is the most famous terrorist organisation Al Qaeda. The purpose of the article is to analyse the – Existence, Capabilities, Intentions, Motivation and Targets (ECIMT) as fundamental determinants of terrorism manifestation process. The methodology of research includes implementation of REMM model as well the ECIMT determinant analysis. Some conclusions are drawn at the end of the article.</p>
13:20 – 13:30	<p>Elisa Chiaravalli <i>University of Turin, Italy</i></p> <p><u>FEMALE SUICIDE TERRORISM</u></p> <p>The subject of this article is the female suicide terrorism. The purpose of the article is to analyse the – Existence, Capabilities, Intentions, Motivation and Targets (ECIMT) as fundamental determinants of female suicide terrorism manifestation process. The methodology of research includes implementation of REMM model as well the ECIMT determinant analysis. Some conclusions are drawn at the end of the article.</p>

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