

BULGARIAN
ACADEMY
OF SCIENCES

Sofia 1000
13-a Moskovska str.
+ 359 2 981 79 46
iphs.bas@gmail.com

ИНСТИТУТ
INSTITUTE
INSTITUT



ПО ФИЛОСОФИЯ И СОЦИОЛОГИЯ
OF PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIOLOGY
DE PHILOSOPHIE ET SOCIOLOGIE

L'ACADÉMIE
BULGARE DES
SCIENCES

Sofia 1000,
rue Moskovska 13-a,
+ 359 2 981 79 46,
iphs.bas@gmail.com



4th International Scientific Conference
**Contemporary Perspectives before the
Humanities and Social Sciences**
Varna, Bulgaria
August 29 – September 2, 2022

Organized by:

Institute of Philosophy and Sociology – Bulgarian
Academy of Sciences

Institute of Philosophy and Sociology – Azerbaijan
National Academy of Sciences

Faculty of Philosophy, University of Bucharest, Romania

Department of Philosophy, University of Liège, Belgium
CESNA-B, Serbia

CNRS, Sorbonne-Université, Paris, France

Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
Institute of Philosophy and Sociology

**Place: Frederick Joliot-Curie International Home of Scientists –
Varna and online via Zoom**

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

AUGUST 30

09.00-9.15 **Registration (Hall 1)**

09.15-09.30 **OPENING CEREMONY**

Welcoming speech:

Prof. Vesselin Petrov – Director of IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Prof. Ilham Mammadzade –Director of IPS–ANAS (Azerbaijan)

Prof. François Beets (Belgium)

09.30-12.00 **SESSION 1**

Applied Process Philosophy

Chair: Assist. Prof. Lina Georgieva

Panel 1 – Hall 1

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84570840466?pwd=c3VzVEZOSctncW0vTE9lc2lOaW5DUT09>

Meeting ID: 845 7084 0466

Passcode: 895120

1. Prof. Franz Riffert

University of Salzburg, Department of Education (Austria)

Dementia – The Process Philosophic Point of View

2. Prof. Vesselin Petrov

IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

The Applicability of Mathematics to Nature according to Alfred North Whitehead

3. Prof. Andrew Schumann

University of Information Technology and Management in Rzeszow (Poland)

Logical Models of Legal Argumentation

4. Assist. Prof. Lina Georgieva, Aleksander Nikulin

IPS – BAS (Bulgaria), Aalto University – School of Arts and Design (Finland)

The Art of Storytelling: Creative Thinking and Video Games

5. Assist. Prof. Daniela Ivanova

IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Logic in AI

12.00-14.00 **LUNCH**

14.00-16.00

SESSION 2

Analytic Philosophy I

Chair: Assoc. Prof. Marina Bakalova

Panel 1

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84570840466?pwd=c3VzVEZOSCtncW0vTE9lc2lOaW5DUT09>

Meeting ID: 845 7084 0466

Passcode: 895120

1. Prof. Fabrice Pataut

CNRS, Sorbonne-Université, Paris (France)

The Semantics of Positive Introspection

2. Assoc. Prof. Gheorghe Ștefanov

University of Bucharest (Romania)

What Sort of Action is Predication?

3. Assoc. Prof. Boris D. Grozdanoff

IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Fregean Semantics for Artificial General Intelligence Based on Deep Reinforcement Learning

4. Assist. Prof. Andrei Mărășoiu

University of Bucharest (Romania)

The Truth in Understanding

16.00-16.30

Coffee break

16.30-18.00

SESSION 4

Analytic Philosophy II

Chair: Assoc. Prof. Marina Bakalova

Panel 2

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84570840466?pwd=c3VzVEZOSCtncW0vTE9lc2lOaW5DUT09>

Meeting ID: 845 7084 0466

Passcode: 895120

1. Prof. Mitchell Green

University of Connecticut (USA)

Speech-Act Norms and Cultural Evolution.

2. Prof. Mircea Dumitru

University of Bucharest (Romania)

On Subjective Awareness. Philosophers on Explaining Consciousness

3. Prof. Laurențiu Staicu

University of Bucharest (Romania)

What Is a Species and What Is Not: Revisiting David Hull's Notion of Species as Individuals

14.00-16.00 SESSION 3

Science Communications of Social Representations and the Formation of Social Representation in Information Culture

Chair: Assist. Prof. Martin J. Ivanov

Panel 1 – Hall 1

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84570840466?pwd=c3VzVEZOSCtncW0vTE9lc2lOaW5DUT09>

Meeting ID: 845 7084 0466

Passcode: 895120

1. Assist. Prof. Martin J. Ivanov, Prof. Ahmet Suerdem, Umur Bedir, PhD

IPS – BAS (Bulgaria), Business Administration Department, Bilgi University (Turkey), Communication Department, Aydın Universtiy (Turkey)

Science Communication and Public Understanding of Science – the Mass Media Reporting about Science in Bulgaria and Turkey (1990–2020)

2. Assist. Prof. Svetlana Alexandrova, PhD

Social Survey Research Center, IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Digital communications and the formation of social representations in information culture

3. Birsena Numanovic Duljevic, PhD, Janko Todorov, PhD
Independent University of Banja Luka (Bosnia and Herzegovina), CESNA-B (Serbia), College of Vocational Studies in Criminalistic and Security of Nis (Serbia)

The Functioning of the Eurasian Economic Union and Turkey's Role in the Conflict Environment

4. Dr. Francesca Bartoli-Leonard
University of Bristol (UK)

The Importance of Science Communication in the Era of Academic Paywalls

5. Dr. Michael Carroll
Manchester Metropolitan University, Programme director: MSc Cellular Science, Embryology and Andrology programme lead (STP & HSST)

Covid's Hybrid: What we Learnt from Teaching during the Pandemic

6. Dr. Ana-Maria Tomova
PhD graduate from Manchester Metropolitan University (UK)

The Philosophy of Lab Information Management

7. Dessislav Sabev

Adjunct professor in Ethnology Laval University (Canada)

Technological foundations of culture: Indigenous/Inuit perspectives on science and engineering

After dinner – Welcoming with glass of wine

AUGUST 31

10.00-12.00 SESSION 1

Aesthetics of the 21st Century: Role, Challenges and Perspectives
Chair: Assoc. Prof. Sylvia Borissova

Panel 1- Hall 1

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83035668953?pwd=eTJBK3hkSjB1cUxGczY5cWILNHYwOT09>

Meeting ID: 830 3566 8953

Passcode: 029862

1. Prof. Mihaela Pop
University of Bucharest (Romania)

Art of the Void and the Nothing

2. Milena Popcheva, clinical psychologist
Bachelor in Philosophy, Södertörn University, Sweden, independent researcher in philosophy (Sweden)

Fire as a Dynamic Image of Material Life in the Philosophy of Heraclitus

3. Assoc. Prof. Kristyan Enchev
IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

On the Possibility of a New (Meta) Figure

4. Assoc. Prof. Sylvia Borissova
IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Masters of Joy

5. Assist. Prof. Galin Penev, PhD
IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Outside and Inside the Myth

6. Assoc. Prof. Shahla Faramaz Abdullayeva
IPS – ANAS (Azerbaijan)

The role of Fashion and Design in the Genesis of Moral Values

14.00-16.00 SESSION 2

*Contributions of Beron's Family to the Humanities**
Chair: Assoc. Prof. Sylvia Borissova

Panel 2

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83035668953?pwd=eTJBK3hkSjBlcUxGczY5cWILNHYwOT09>

Meeting ID: 830 3566 8953

Passcode: 029862

1. Assoc. Prof. Doroteya Angelova

IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

The Contribution of Vasil Beron for the Development of Logic in Bulgaria

2. Radina Bogomirova

IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Dr. Vasil Beron and His Archaeological Research

3. Assoc. Prof. Sylvia Borissova

IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Petar Konstantinov's Contribution to the Spiritual Development of Bulgaria and Its Integration into World Culture

**The panel is part of the current research project of IPhS – BAS 'Analysis and philosophical understanding of the role of the Berons' family for the spiritual development of Bulgaria and its integration into world culture', funded by the National Research Fund of Bulgaria – Competition Session 2017, contract ДН 15/13 of 18.12.2017, additional agreement No. 2 of 14.04.2022.*

12.00-14.00

LUNCH

14.00-16.00

SESSION 3

War and Peace in 21st Century
Chair: Assoc. Prof. Albena Nakova

Panel 3 – Hall 1

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82938975520?pwd=c0RicnpvY3VSa01hNnZyYmZXWTFldz09>

Meeting ID: 829 3897 5520

Passcode: 639953

1. Prof. Ilham Mammadzadeh, DSc

IPS – ANAS (Azerbaijan)

On the Issue of Cultural-Historical Epistemology

2. Assoc. Prof. Zohra Aliyeva

IPS – ANAS (Azerbaijan)

The Glorious History of Azerbaijan – The Second Karabakh War

3. Assoc. Prof. Sevinj Hasanova

IPS – ANAS (Azerbaijan)

Analysis of the Heritage of N. Machiavelli's Ideas in the Context of Influence on Modern Politics

4. Jamila Hashimova, Senior lecturer
Azerbaijan State Academy of Arts, (Azerbaijan)

Second Karabakh war

5. Gunel Haydarova, Researcher, PhD Candidate
IPS – ANAS (Azerbaijan)

The Concept of Peace in the 21st Century: Philosophical Approaches

6. Assoc. Prof. Albena Nakova, Prof. Valentina Milenkova
IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

The Image of People Running away from War through the Eyes of Bulgarians

14.00-16.00 SESSION 4

Philosophy of Implicit Knowledge
Chair: Assist. Prof. Petar Iliev

Panel 4

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83035668953?pwd=eTJBK3hkSjBIcUxGczY5cWILNHYwQT09>

Meeting ID: 830 3566 8953
Passcode: 029862

1. Prof. François Beets
Université de Liège (Belgium)

The “Axiom of Tiresias” and Its Ontological Commitments

2. Assist. Prof. Petar Iliev
IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

On the Power of Abbreviations in Epistemic Logic

3. Assoc. Prof. Anna Ivanova
University in Veliko Tarnovo (Bulgaria)

The Epistemological Status of Implicit Beliefs

4. Assoc. Prof. Marina Bakalova
IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Music Epistemology: A Case of Conceptual Disagreement

5. Assoc. Prof. Petia Todorova
IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Implicitness in Text

16.00-16.30 **Coffee break**

16.30-18.00 **SESSION 5**

War and Peace in 21st Century
Chair: Prof. Bogdana Todorova

Panel 5 – Hall 1

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82938975520?pwd=c0RicnpvY3VSa01hNnZyYmZXWTFLdz09>

Meeting ID: 829 3897 5520

Passcode: 639953

1. Academician Prof. Dr. Slobodan Neskovic
Center for Strategic Studies of National Security – CESNA-B
(Serbia)

*Correlation of War in the Former Yugoslavia with the Conflicts in
Nagorno-Karabakh and Ukraine*

2. Prof. Mihaela Pop
University of Bucharest, Faculty of Philosophy (Romania)

Poetry against War. False Discourse and Metaphysic Guilt

3. Prof. Dragan Kolev

Pan-European University “Apeiron” – Banja Luka, Republika
Srpska (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Global Redistribution of Geopolitical Power

4. Oana Șerban, PhD, Lecturer
University of Bucharest (Romania)

*Biopolitical Incursions of Self-Fashioning and Revaluing Life
through Social Media in the Context of the War between Russia and
Ukraine**

** Research supported by UEFISCDI contract TE64/2022, PN-III-
P1-1.1-TE2021-0439*

5. Bunyamin Seyidov, PhD
Incubation and Technology Transfer Center of ANAS (Azerbaijan)

*Dialogue and Cooperation in the Post-War Period as a Guarantor
of Peace in the South Caucasus Region*

6. Assist. Prof. Diana Petrova, PhD
IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Science as an Instrument to Encourage Peace and Progress

7. Assoc. Prof. Rumiana Jeleva, PhD
IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

*The New Geopolitical Reality and the EU Enlargement to the
Western Balkans*

8. Samira Dadashova, Research Associate
IPS – ANAS (Azerbaijan)

The War as I See It

SEPTEMBER 1

10.00-12.00 SESSION 1

Visions for the Education of the 21st Century
Chair: Assoc. Prof. Blagovesta Nikolova

Panel 1- Hall 1

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82938975520?pwd=c0RicnpvY3VSa01hNnZyYmZXWTFldz09>

Meeting ID: 829 3897 5520

Passcode: 639953

1. Assoc. Prof. Mariana Todorova
IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Future of Education through Digitalization. Study of Some Successful World Models – Finland and South Korea

2. Assist. Prof. Iva Manova

IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

The Italian Vision on the Future of Education in the European and Global Context

3. Assoc. Prof. Christina Ambareva
IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

What the experience of Covid-19 and Russian-Ukrainian war communicates to the concept of education for the 21st century

4. Prof. Bogdana Todorova
IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Re-conceptualization of Education and Re-framing the School as a Place for Preventing Radicalization

5. Dr. Gyulnara Gadzhimuradova, Visiting Researcher of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Business Studies of the University of Eastern Finland

Modern trends in the international market of educational and services

6. Jerome Glenn, Executive director, Millennium project, (Washington DC, USA)

AI augmented learning

*The panel is part of the current research project of IPhS – BAS
‘Rethinking Bulgarian education in the context of the 21st century:
concepts, methodologies, practices, participants" (2021-2023),
funded by IPhS – BAS

12.00-14.00 **LUNCH**
14.00-16.00 **SESSION 2**

Visions for the Education of the 21st Century
Chair: Assoc. Prof. Christina Ambareva

Panel 2

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82938975520?pwd=c0RicnpvY3VSa01hNnZyYmZXWTFldz09>

Meeting ID: 829 3897 5520

Passcode: 639953

1. Mariana Pencheva

Primary School “P.R.Slaveykov”, Veliko Tarnovo (Bulgaria)

*Together in Google for Education. Practical Aspects, Innovations
and Digitalization of School Life*

2. Georgi I. Georgiev, PhD, Radina Bogomirova

IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

*Web-Based Applications and Training Platforms for Music
Education*

3. Assist. Silviya Pencheva, PhD

IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

*Current Trends and Rethinking of the Bulgarian Education in the
Digital Age*

4. Assist. Prof. Iva Kuiumdzieva

IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Education Policies in Bulgaria from the 2030 Strategic Cycle

*The panel is part of the current research project of IPhS – BAS
‘Rethinking Bulgarian education in the context of the 21st century:
concepts, methodologies, practices, participants" (2021-2023),
funded by IPhS – BAS

CLOSING CEREMONY

SEPTEMBER 2

Cultural event

Romantic boat trip in Kamchia Nature Reserve

We are looking forward to see you all,

Organizing committee:

Assoc. Prof. Marina Bakalova (IPS – BAS)

Prof. Vesselin Petrov (IPS – BAS)

Assoc. Prof. Doroteya Angelova (IPS – BAS)

Assist. Prof. Martin J. Ivanov (IPS – BAS)

Prof. Mihaela Pop (University of Bucharest, Romania)

Academician Slobodan Nešković (CESNA-B, Serbia)

Prof. Ilham Mammedzade (IPS – ANAS, Azerbaijan)

Assoc. Prof. Zohra Aliyeva (IPS – ANAS, Azerbaijan)

Prof. François Beets (University of Liège, Belgium)

Prof. Fabrice Pataut (CNRS, Sorbonne-Université, Paris, France)

Prof. Ahmet Suerdem (University Biligly Turkey)

Assoc. Prof. Sylvia Borissova (IPS – BAS) – scientific secretary

Assist. Silviya Pencheva, PhD (IPS – BAS) – technical secretary

ABSTRACTS:

Participant: Assoc. Prof. Albena Nakova, Prof. Valentina Milenkova, IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Title: The Image of People Running away from War through the Eyes of Bulgarians

In recent years, the increasing flow of refugees passing the borders of our country has turned into one of the most serious challenges that Bulgaria has to deal with. The problem is topical and important as in this new situation, the meeting of different cultures, different civilizational, religious, and secular values, ever more frequently gives rise to tension, fear and rejection rather than hospitality and compassion. In the present article, the authors attempt to conceptualize the empirical data gathered in the framework of a survey conducted by the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. The study uses two sociological methods – in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. Based on the empirical data, the article presents the faces of the refugee crisis in the representations of Bulgarians, and discusses to what extent the measures undertaken by the state are adequate with regard to the possibility of integrating these persons in the country.

Participant: Assoc. Prof. Andrei Mărășoiu, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Bucharest (Romania)

Title: The Truth in Understanding

Can felicitous falsehoods ever constitute our understanding of something? Catherine Elgin (2004, 2017) argues that they often do, invoking the role that idealizations play in the theories and models we use to understand the world around us. In contrast, for Michael Strevens (2013), we only understand what we “grasp a correct explanation” of. Explanation is factive and model-based, hence so is the understanding it provides. Strevens argues that idealizations can be eliminated from models by which we understand phenomena of interest because the role of idealizations is heuristic, identifying factors that causally make a difference to the phenomena theorized. Departing from both Elgin and Strevens, I distinguish between our conceptions – the stuff of thought – and the cultural artifacts we use as props for thinking: our models and theories. And I argue that we have no way of telling whether idealizations (be they in-principle eliminable or not) are in fact cognitively represented by scientists conceiving of the phenomena thus idealized. I conclude that we in-principle have no basis to settle the issue of whether understanding is factive or not, for understanding is ineliminably cognitive. Keywords: understanding; factivity; scientific explanation; models; idealization; cognitive representation.

Participant: Prof. Andrew Schumann, Department of Cognitive Science and Mathematical Modeling at the University of Information Technology and Management in Rzeszow (Poland)

Title: Logical Models of Legal Argumentation

Legal argumentation is now considered sometimes within the framework of the so-called informal logic as a rhetorical process that

cannot be formalized by means of symbolic or mathematical logic. However, already at the dawn of its appearance, the legal discourse in Mesopotamia presupposed an impeccable logical competence, which means a comprehensive possibility of logical formalization by means of modern symbolic logic. This competence can be developed further, and the paper discusses the promising task of building expert systems for the automation or semi-automation of legal decisions. Obviously, these systems use a rich arsenal of formal logic to build an integral argumentation model with the subsequent possibility of a computer implementation of this model. The novelty of this task is associated with an opportunity of building an expert system of an electronic lawyer to strengthen the role of logical competence, already represented by artificial intelligence, in the legal practice. This paper shows that the strategies used in a court are dynamic and their mathematical formalization is possible within a new game theory, in which we can model the dynamics of strategies depending on changing contexts and new reactions of the opponent. The trial is thus a reflective (reflexive) game in which the opponents seek to predict each other's strategies. This process can also proceed as a conscious control when it is possible to impose on the opponent the interpretation of events through the modification of motives or modification of information.

Participant: Assoc. Prof. Anna Ivanova, University in Veliko Tarnovo (Bulgaria)

Title: The Epistemological Status of Implicit Beliefs

Implicit, tacit or dispositional beliefs, as they are called in different contexts are assigned to agents who possess information that is allegedly available to them but has never in fact been consciously represented as a belief or rationally accepted as such. Reasons for their adoption vary - some kinds relate to obvious logical and conceptual relations within an agent's belief system, others may be admitted as best explanations of some types of behaviour. The lack of a clear criterion for the availability condition raises a number of questions in contemporary epistemology. Implicit beliefs pose a problem for internalist theories of justification as far as the justifying conditions in most cases seem to require individuation of beliefs and explicit endorsement. Their acceptance furthermore provides examples of the inadequacy of the everyday ontology of mental states thus giving prominence to respective arguments from the philosophy of mind. This paper will outline an availability condition that could serve to remove the discontinuity with internalism and that has some relevance to the discussion about the status of mental states in the philosophy of mind.

Participant: Birsena Numanovic Duljevic, PhD, Independent University of Banja Luka (Bosnia and Herzegovina), CESNA-B (Serbia), Janko Todorov, PhD, College of Vocational Studies in Criminalistic and Security of Nis (Serbia)

Title: The Functioning of the Eurasian Economic Union and Turkey's Role in the Conflict Environment

The Eurasian Economic Union – EAEU is a project of socio-economic partnership of five countries of the former Soviet Union,

led by the Russian Federation. This concept is to some extent inspired by the positive values of modern world integration, with the threads of enlargement to the environment, the rest of Asia and the Balkans. This has resulted in the recent inclusion of Vietnam and the Republic of Serbia. The effects of the entry of these countries into the EAEU are evident, given that this market includes 183 million people with huge resources. In addition to the above, the paper analyzes the role of Turkey as a traditional regional power in the South Caucasus, Central Asia and Southeast Europe. Its strategy of action was especially manifested during the long war between Armenia and friendly Azerbaijan in the province of Nagorno-Karabakh. This situation and relations with the Russian Federation further complicate the conflict situation in that part of the world.

Participant: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Boris D. Grozdanoff, IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Title: Fregean Semantics for Artificial General Intelligence Based on Deep Reinforcement Learning

One of the main challenges contemporary efforts to build artificial general intelligence (AGI) systems face, in a broad Turing-test framed setting, is the artificial emulation of key linguistic functions like meaning and reference of sentences and singular terms. Here I suggest that Frege's influential distinction between sense and reference can be practically implemented in a prospective AGI system, driven by a deep reinforcement learning architecture (DRL), and can respond successfully to this challenge. Reinforcement learning (RL) is at the forefront of modern AGI research and in its

most recent form, DRL, harnesses the function approximation power of the other leading AI instrument, the artificial neural networks (ANNs). DRL formalizes the AGI tasks in the terms of agent, environment, state, action, policy and reward and in the suggested setup Frege's semantics would be implemented as RDRL embedded complementary semantic space for agent's choices (one for sense and one for reference), as successful choices would be reinforced by finely tuned RL methods. The semantic spaces would harness the power of deep ANNs due to the immense volume of linguistic parameters and the known potential of ANNs to learn optimal policies for agent's choices.

Participant: Prof. Bogdana Todorova, IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Title: Re-conceptualization of Education and Re-framing the School as a Place for Preventing Radicalization

The article aims to bring attention over the rights and freedom of education, more precisely over the education of the Muslim minority in Bulgaria. It stresses the necessity of re-conceptualizing education through the educational integration strategy of children and students, who are members of ethnic minorities. The author will apply Rorty's 'redescription' as a method and potential solution for reestablishing the human relationship toward other people, by re-signifying the world during a technological era, which is fragmented, cluttered with essentialisms, rigid attempts of ideologization and, more recently, generalized post-truth manipulation.

The author considers as inappropriate to leave religious education outside of the state's control, since various radical religious groups may use it to benefit their political purposes.

Participant: Bunyamin Seyidov, PhD, Incubation and Technology Transfer Center of ANAS (Azerbaijan)

Title: Dialogue and Cooperation in the Post-War Period as a Guarantor of Peace in the South Caucasus Region

Azerbaijan liberated its occupied territories since 1992 as a result of the Second Karabakh War, which began in September 2020. Covering a period of 30 years and observed by vandalism, genocide and other unthinkable acts, this occupation resulted in the liberation of the historical lands of Azerbaijan from slavery and the restoration of divine justice. Destruction of historical and cultural monuments, fauna and flora, environmental terror clearly showed the aggressive nature of Armenia. The atrocities committed confirmed the true owner of these lands. No nation would even behave in accordance with these values. Regardless of the outcome, any war is fraught with destruction, casualties, and long-term serious consequences. States and peoples face the grave consequences of war for a period of time. But the issue of territorial integrity, which is sacred to a state, can justify any war. By liberating the territories that the whole world considers as historical Azerbaijani lands, Azerbaijan has sent a fair message to the world: "We have no territorial claims against anyone and at the same time we will not allow anyone to occupy our lands". The Second Karabakh War is over. During the past year and a half, new post-war realities began to emerge, including security in the

region, the opening of new lines of communication, the establishment of new borders and other issues. It can be said that these issues can only be realized through dialogue and cooperation in the region. Living in stability, peace and security can be considered as a long-term behavioral strategy for the Azerbaijani and Armenian peoples. To this end, the conciliation steps and mediation missions of Turkey, the European Union and other partners should be characterized as a guarantee of regional security. It is hoped that in 30 years, the concepts of war and peace will finally transform into a model of security and development in the South Caucasus.

Participant: Assoc. Prof. Christina Ambareva, IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Title: What the experience of Covid-19 and Russian-Ukrainian war communicates to the concept of education for the 21st century

The presentation will discuss the change brought by Covid-19 to the concept of education in Bulgaria and the role of Russian-Ukrainian conflict in raising the awareness of even more changes. The purpose of my research is, more specifically, to examine the role of the health and information crises in Bulgaria for the shift towards more innovative forms of education and educational values. The first part of the presentation will review two case studies of digital innovators in secondary and vocational education in Bulgaria – the companies of Ucha.se and Software University. It will trace and analyze their practices with regard to the concept of digital education for the 21st

century. The second part of the presentation will focus on democracy as educational value and will discuss the failure of educational system to implement critical reforms in order to foster democratic experience in education. Digitalization (multimodality) of education and introduction of democracy as educational experience are discussed as key challenges brought by Covid-19 pandemics and Russian-Ukrainian war to societies. In the third decade of the 21st century these are two events of major importance for the future development of educational values, system and standards of quality of education. The discussion on these challenges will include references to practices and ideas outlining a philosophy of education which communicates better with the idea of the digital, interconnected and democratic future.

Participant: Assist. Prof. Daniela Ivanova, IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Title: Logic in AI

What was the role of logic/philosophical logic for Artificial Intelligence inception and what is her current role? Can we accept the statement that logic in AI is a continuous extension of the philosophical logic tradition or the opposite one, that AI has outgrown and abandoned the philosophical logic during its development? We can talk for role of logic in several directions and not only in the process of birth of AI: From her role in knowledge representation and reasoning, where logic is used to represent categorical knowledge and then draw conclusions based on deduction and other more advanced forms of reasoning. Logic as provider of the techniques for analyzing the implicit properties of

languages. But can we avoid the way AI changed the reasoning itself? To logic as the process of compiling, then reasoning, where we can consider it in learning from a combination of data and symbolic knowledge and we can consider it also as some meta-reasoning, where we employ it to reason about the behavior of machine learning systems. Because the core theoretical topics (modal, conditional and temporal logic, belief revision, and the logic of context) are so similar, and because the ultimate goal (the formalization of nonmathematical reasoning) is the same, one can see logic in AI as a continuous extension of the philosophical logic tradition. But rather it seems quite clear that logic in AI grew out of philosophical logic, can we close it within this frame only?

**Participant: Dessislav Sabev, Adjunct professor in Ethnology
Laval University (Canada)**

Title: Technological foundations of culture: Indigenous/Inuit perspectives on science and engineering

Based on more than 20 years field experience with Inuit and First Nations hunters in Northern Canada and Sami reindeer herders in the Barents Region, I am proposing a discussion on technology, science and culture. In very different ways, Indigenous cultures almost unanimously see technology as a vital connection to the land and enabler of keeping the tradition alive, while science is often approached as an unfriendly colonial system with ambiguous environmental, social, and political implications. This might open a further discussion on integrating advanced technology into Traditional Knowledge systems.

**Participant: Assist. Prof. Diana Petrova, PhD, IPS – BAS
(Bulgaria)**

Title: Science as an Instrument to Encourage Peace and Progress

A central element in modern societies is technological and scientific development, which aims to contribute to the human well-being. While advances in science, innovation, and technology make great progress in all areas of human activity, they also enable people and have incredible destructive power. In this regard, this report seeks to outline possible links, emphasizing the importance of people's participation in the knowledge process to achieve a peace-building communication paradigm. This topic inevitably raises the question and makes us think about what we can do so that science and technology contribute to peace more than they already do and encourage violence as little as possible. Today, at a time of constant growth of scientific achievements, the need for a democratic debate on the generation and use of scientific knowledge is unprecedented. Strengthening the role of science and the exchange of scientific knowledge are precisely the means that will contribute to building a fairer and more viable world.

**Participant: Assoc. Prof. Doroteya Angelova, IPS – BAS
(Bulgaria)**

Title: The Contribution of Vasil Beron For The Development of Logic in Bulgaria

In this talk I will present the role of Dr. Vasil Hadjistoyanov Beron for the development of logic in Bulgaria and in particular - the contribution that he makes in the mentioned scientific area with his textbook "Logic". As the work contains various philosophical views (incl. epistemological ones), the aim here is on the one hand to be highlighted and differentiated the purely logical themes and ideas, presented in the textbook. Respectively - to be analyzed to what extent they correspond to the development of logic in the 19th century (when the work is published). On the other hand - to be compared with those ones that present now in the contemporary textbooks of logic in Bulgaria in order to be demonstrated how advanced has been Beron's work, written two centuries ago.

**Participant: Prof. Dr. Dragan Kolev, Pan-European University
"Apeiron" – Banja Luka, Republika Srpska (Bosnia and Herzegovina)**

Title: Global Redistribution of Geopolitical Power

Contemporary security challenges, risks and threats are characterized by increased dynamism and global coverage. The basic and dominant tendency (process) on the world stage is the global redistribution of geopolitical power. As a consequence of this trend, there is destabilization (economic, political, military, etc.) of certain regions in the world and the emergence of many crisis hotspots. This is clearly evidenced by the conflicts (wars, military interventions, coups) that have taken place in recent decades in various parts of the planet and which have had global consequences. One of them is the growing awareness of the existence of common

and indivisible interests at the international level. The knowledge of the need for the concept of common security dominates. Is it possible to anticipate the basic outlines of the new world order on the basis of current events that indicate a global redistribution of global power? To what extent will the world as we know it from now on change? Is a new geopolitical cycle beginning? Is this the beginning of the creation of a multipolar world? Where is the world going? (Qu vadis svete?). These are the questions we are looking for answers to in this paper without pretending that they are complete and unquestionable.

Participant: Prof. Fabrice Pataut, CNRS, UMR 8011 Sciences, Normes, Démocratie, Paris (France)

Title: The Semantics of Positive Introspection

What should the semantics of ascriptions of the form "I f that p," where "I f" plays the part of the main clause and "that p" that of the subordinate declarative clause providing the content of whatever is fd look like? The properties at stake are the doxastic positive introspective property for bimodal propositional logic and the positive introspective property for epistemic propositional logic holding in all Kripke structures. Are the axiom schemata of Kraus and Lehmann's bimodal system KBCD (Kraus and Lehmann 1988) and of Voorbraak's S5+KD45 system (Voorbraak 1992) legitimate? The systems have an advantage: they provide separate accessibility relations for individual knowledge and individual belief such that the bridge axiom schema holds. This yields a coherent picture of what the semantics could look like. The crux of the matter is whether

these axiom schemata are psychologically and epistemically fit when mediate warrants must play an epistemic role, as is often the case with self-ascriptions. A surveyability constraint might be imposed so that I successfully positively introspect whether I f [that] p only provided my introspection doesn't tolerate increases in length and complexity beyond a certain level, whether the appropriate mental states have a representational content or just phenomenological properties. In case an argument grounds the modal claim that I could be the bearer of an attitude when positive introspection fails to deliver a warrant, it will be inquired whether a bimodal system without a bridge axiom could provide separate accessibility relations for individual knowledge (Ki) and individual belief (Bi) while also correctly capturing both the failure and the modal claim.

Participant: Prof. François Beets, Université de Liège (Belgium)

Title: The “Axiom of Tiresias” and Its Ontological Commitments

In book V of his *Philosophiae Consolationis* Boethius mentions a curious prediction supposedly made by Tiresias. Tiresias was considered in Greek mythology as the most famous soothsayer. It is to question him that Ulysses enters the Hells in *Odyssey* 11, 90.

The myth of Tiresias was mocked by the Romans. Horace, in his *Satires* (2, 5, 59), made parody of the words that Homer ascribes to Tiresias. Cicero, in his *De Natura Deorum* (II, iii) has some great preventions against Tiresias prophecies.

Boethius, in the middle of a discussion on God's foreknowledge (*Cons. V, 73-75*), mentioned the “ridiculous prophecy of Tiresias” (*Aut quid hoc refert vaticinio illo ridiculo Tiresiae*) :

Quicquid dicam aut erit aut non

“Whatever I say will either happen or not”

This is what I call the “Axiom of Tiresias”.

Boethius considered this axiom as a mere triviality (ridiculous prophecy): just an extension to the future of the Law of Excluded Middle.

In fact the “Axiom of Tiresias” is not trivial at all, it has more than one ontological commitment:

- There are an infinite number of instants : time is infinite.
- If the instants are discrete, time will never end : the eternity of time.
- If you admit the idea of an end of time, you have to explain the density or the continuity of time.

In Boethius formulation the “Axiom of Tiresias” is more than an extension of the Law of Excluded Middle, but the claim that the Principle of bivalence (*aut... aut*) applies to the future, with another commitment:

- Time is linear.

All these commitments may be assumed by a neoplatonician like Boethius, they are more questionable for a Christian theologian like Aquinas. And what about a quantum physic?

Participant: Prof. Franz Riffert, PhD, University of Salzburg, Department of Education (Austria)

Title: Dementia – The Process Philosophic Point of View

Personal identity, as seen from the perspective of the enlightenment reaching back to John Locke and still is held by many contemporary thinkers (for instance D. Parfit, 1984), is conceived as psychological continuity; in particular personal human identity in this paradigm depends on ability to execute higher psychological functions such as (conscious) remembering, explicit thinking (as for instance planning to achieve future goals) and deliberate rational decision making. But this approach to human diachronic identity has several unfortunate consequences; among them and probably the most serious one is the denial of personhood to persons suffering severe dementia. As Peter Singer (1995, 198) argued: “[O]nly a person can ... have plans for the future, because only a person can understand the possibility of a future existence for herself or himself. This means that to end the lives of people against their will is different from ending the lives of beings who are not people...killing a person against his or her will is a much more serious wrong than killing a being who is not a person.”

This presentation investigates an alternative possibility to account for personal diachronic identity from the point of view of Whitehead’s process philosophy. Whitehead discussed the role of the body and of implicit (non-conscious) memory, as well as from a person’s peculiar summation of earlier experiences. Although all these aspects contribute to a broader protection of human identity, they still suffer deficits; it is argued that full personal identity within the frame of process philosophy can only be secured by reference to God’s consequent nature: “The consequent nature of God is his judgment on the world. He saves the world as it passes into the

immediacy of his own life. It is the judgment of a tenderness which loses nothing that can be saved. It is also the judgment of a wisdom which uses what in the temporal world is mere wreckage.” (PR 346) So God saves human beings from the “terror at the loss of the past, with its familiarities and its loved ones” (PR 340)

Participant: Assist. Prof. Galin Penev, PhD, IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Title: Outside and Inside the Myth

The paper deals with the contemporary mythological turn as a part of the criticism of modernity. After Enlightenment and Comte’s positivism the myth was gradually defaced not only from philosophic world of view, but also from theology (in Protestantism) until establishing the Romanticism. In order to denounce the idolatry of the reason, the critics of Enlightenment and industrial society, restored mythology and gnosticism as forms of consciousness alternative to the discursive thinking. It turns to be a source of intellectual intuition that expanded the realm of experience up to the borders of the transcendence in the contemporary philosophy. No way how to pertain into a historical world without keeping in mind that the heroism stems from a gnostic myth, polarizing the world order. I mean two major approaches to the contemporary mythological deliberation: outside – Cassirer, and inside the myth – Voegelin.

Participant: Georgi I. Georgiev, PhD, Radina Bogomirova, IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Title: Web-Based Applications and Training Platforms for Music Education

The usage of web-based tools and platforms helps to optimize educational resources and processes in music learning. Providing proactive participation of students, teachers and parents in the educational process. The main factors of convenience and usability of these resources is that they can be used anywhere, anytime, by anyone, at all levels of school education and combined with all other standard educational materials. All we need is a computer or mobile device (tablet, smartphone), access to the Internet and an Internet browser. Of course basic skills to work in a digital environment are required. The main elements that could be extremely useful are ear training; musical literacy; music theory; rhythmic; recognition of various musical works, genres and styles; musical educational games. The interactivity of this type of learning shows us the future of education in general. There is great potential for unlocking creativity and improvisational abilities of learners.

Participant: Assoc. Prof. Gheorghe Ștefanov, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Bucharest (Romania)

Title: What Sort of Action is Predication?

My presentation will focus on the view according to which to predicate X of some object(s) is to perform a particular type of action on the object(s) in case. Following François Recanati (2019), I take Peter Hanks and Scott Soames to be the main proponents of

the view according to which the act of predicating X of some object(s) is what links the object(s) and X together in a proposition. The main question for any proponent of a pragmatic solution to the unity of a proposition problem is the following: is the act of predication an illocutionary act or a semantic one? One could use the Frege-Geach problem as a test here. My claim is that the best way to answer the question is to look at tagging - a primitive communicative action which could be regarded as an ancestor of predication (see Stefanov 2017) – and to try and figure things out starting from that.

Participant: Gunel Haydarova, Researcher, PhD Candidate, IPS – ANAS (Azerbaijan)

Title: The Concept of Peace in the 21st Century: Philosophical Approaches

In terms of philosophical content, peace reveals the development criteria that determine the application of the formula of stability. Ensuring peace depends on ensuring a high level of human rights. Peace lays the foundations of a stable and prosperous society. The highest form of human rights protection consists of universal development processes and balanced improving models. Peace is more in the process of dynamic and sustainable development. There are stable development conditions because the operation of the mechanism over time is subject to constant dynamism. There are different approaches to the concept of peace in various sources. Everyone wants peace, but everyone sees the way to it in their own way.

The author studies the concept of peace in the philosophy of modern era. To understand the meaning of this approach, let us clarify the concept of philosophy, the subject and object of its study.

At present, the empirical basis of peace is mainly research in following directions:

- 1) political
- 2) philosophical
- 3) sociological

However, despite the high level of achievements in this field of science, the existing empirical and theoretical basis of the theory of peace in modern period is not studied detailed from philosophical point of view. To investigate empirical and theoretical basis of the theory of peace through research in psychology and social philosophy, will pave the way for creating a theory that will not only be able to explain the causes of the infinite localization of the Earth's surface, but will also have a certain prognostic value to know an advance indication of a future event.

It is critically important to understand the philosophy of peace for the survival of mankind, the preservation of peace and the strengthening of the foundations for universal progress.

Participant: Prof. Ilham Mammadzadeh, Doctor of philosophical sciences, Director of IPS – ANAS (Azerbaijan)

Title: On the Issue of Cultural-Historical Epistemology

The problems of cultural and historical epistemology are at the core of our thinking. In our book, called "Philosophy of Modernity, History and Culture" (On the contours of Cultural-Historical

Epistemology), we have tried to give a general description of the range of problems related to cultural-historical epistemology by addressing this topic in a descriptive way. The concept of epistemology has long been used by some Azerbaijani philosophers. However, they often confuse it with the concept of methodology or equate it with scientific understanding in general, regardless of the differences between the natural and social sciences, as well as the fact that the social and humanitarian sciences allow for the emergence of new knowledge. In our opinion, cultural-historical epistemology connects the growth and development of knowledge and science in history with philosophy and culture, but not only in the full, general, universal sense of the word, but also in a concrete sense, in connection with history, for example, the history of Azerbaijan.

Participant: Assist. Prof. Iva Kuiumdzieva, IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Title: Education Policies in Bulgaria from the 2030 Strategic Cycle

The study is based on the systematization of the main goals and priorities for the development of school and pre-school education in Bulgaria, set out in the framework political documents for the strategic cycle 2030. The question is whether there are drastic discrepancies between the visions, goals, priorities and capacity of existing networks of organizations that could block the implementation of the strategic frame below-up? Through mapping stakeholders from the policies in the Education and case studies of

organizations will be derived from key strategic dilemmas to the development of education in BG and recommendations for the balance of dilemma will be formed.

Participant: Assist. Prof. Iva Manova, IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Title: The Italian Vision on the Future of Education in the European and Global Context

The purpose of my paper will be to present the vision of the current Italian government (and in particular of the Minister of Education Patrizio Bianchi) on how to reform the school system so as not only to overcome the consequences of the Covid emergency on educational results, but also to look beyond, to respond to the needs of the 21st century. This vision will be compared with EU policies in the field of education and with the opinions of leading experts on the subject of education for the future such as Daniel Goldman and Andreas Schleicher.

Participant: Jamila Hashimova, Senior lecturer, Azerbaijan State Academy of Arts (Azerbaijan)

Title: Second Karabakh war

The war in Karabakh turned out to be one of those classic wars that happen from time to time. If I can say so, this war was competent and therefore sparing. It was a war, every step of which was verified and thought out, a motivated army of a new generation against an army of terrorists, armed to the teeth with old weapons, not shunning

the shelling of peaceful cities and fleeing in desperation from a foreign land. To the honour of the Azerbaijani army, we did not destroy the civilian population. This war was called the bayraktar war. This is partly true. One cannot deny the fact of superiority in weapons. But this is only part of the war. The human factor was more important. The mere fact of taking Shusha with almost bare hands, which was included in the anthology of world military history, can be called an incredible monument of courage and will. our army on almost gently sloping rocks. The wounded went forward under fire. The people understood that the capture of Shusha meant the end of the war and victory. Whoever owns Shusha owns Karabakh - the old proverb has not lost its relevance. How is the 2nd Karabakh war different from the 1st? The first war was fought by the Armenians with the help of the Russian army. In the words of Nevzorov, who witnessed many battles, it was a victory for Russia. And the second war was a war of a new type of Azerbaijani army with the Russian army sample 90-x.

Participant: Assoc. Prof. Kristyan Enchev, IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Title: On the Possibility of a New (Meta) Figure

The purpose of this text is to show how figuration highlights the potentiality of a character. It claims that there are two causes for the internal disruptions – mismatchings – in characters. On the one hand, they are due to the split of a character/example into exemplifying and exemplified (the example exemplifies itself, thus becoming double). On the other hand, they are due to a certain rhetorical figure in a leading position, which figure both narrows the

movement of the figurative network and breaks through the concept, opening it to its own potentiality. I charge a figure that I invented – *illustricture* – with responsibility for this double movement. I consider, in connection with the potentiality of the concept of a particular figure, the possibility of inserting an example from another context (a myth, a story, a novel; a narrative in general), which example can be connected as part of a series (without the need to add additional examples) and it is seen as similar to the original in terms of a certain modelling of the character figure. Such a wedging contains an element of repetition but also introduces some deviation, possibly due to the opening of potentiality in the (re-)figuring of the example. I connect the issue of modelling and the ‘anticipatory repetition’ of a work in relation to itself with the thesis: by modelling itself, the work models the character figure.

Participant: Prof. Laurențiu Staicu, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Philosophy (Romania)

Title: What is a Species and What is Not: Revisiting David Hull’s Notion of Species as Individuals

One of the thorniest problems in contemporary philosophy of biology concerns the ontological status of biological species. The debate surrounding the definition of species and the meaning of the concept of species, a debate which started slowly but firmly after the publication of Darwin’s most famous work, *The Origin of Species*, has profound implications for all branches of biological science and for our understanding of the natural world. According to Ernst Mayr’s classical definition, a species is a class of interbreeding organisms, individuals sharing a common reproductive relationship.

This definition leaves a lot of unanswered questions and does not cover asexual organisms, i.e. species which are not reproducing via a sexual relationship. One of the most spectacular alternatives to this definition is David Hull’s proposal, which maintains that species are themselves individuals, not classes, and the so-called “individual” organisms studied by naturalists are just parts of species as individual entities. Although Hull’s definition has been praised by philosophers of biology, it was not very well-received by biologists themselves for obvious reasons: it is profoundly counter-intuitive and doesn’t seem to fit well with our empirical observations. I will argue that Hull’s idea could still be a promising hypothesis if we supplement it with some proper theoretical refinements. In other words, I intend to reevaluate the main theoretical merits of Hull’s definition of species and to respond to the main objections which have been formulated against it by tinkering a little bit with its philosophical background.

Participant: Assist. Prof. Lina Georgieva, IPS – BAS (Bulgaria), Aleksander Nikulin, Aalto University – School of Arts and Design (Finland)

Title: The Art of Storytelling: Creative Thinking and Video Games

Storytelling has always been around as one of the most ancient ways of conveying information and covering events. Now, interactive arts offer a new form of storytelling, where the narrative can not only be heard or seen, but also actively co-created by the audience.

Video games are unique combinations of interaction mechanics, content design and narrative where players can participate and experience a story as an active character in it. This narrative agency allows for video game stories to be dynamic and changed in the course of storytelling. Players are often given the opportunity to drive change both in the game world and in their character's story.

This new dynamic between pre-set narrative and player agency has major impact on the development of creative thinking – urgently needed by the modern educational system. New teaching methods have to be integrated into the curriculum to stimulate curiosity and creativity in an increasingly digital environment. Some video games have the ability to intrigue players in seeking new ways to achieve their goals, solve multi-component puzzles and develop critical thinking. Video games can contribute to increasing interest in abstract subjects such as arts, philosophy and literature - by helping players develop empathy through participation in situations that might otherwise feel too abstract for the students. This study explores a different perspective on how interactive art in the form of video games can develop creative thinking in students.

**Participant: Mariana Pencheva, Primary School
“P.R.Slaveykov”, Veliko Tarnovo (Bulgaria)**

**Title: Together in Google for Education. Practical Aspects,
Innovations and Digitalization of School Life**

Schools today are increasingly taking the form of dynamic institutions that do their best to meet the needs of their students and

the school community. The skills of the 21st century and the digital competencies of students play a key role in the educational process at school as a condition for expanding their horizons and orientation in the modern world.

The qualification of pedagogical specialists is daily and they increasingly use innovative teaching methods, combining them with traditional ones depending on the specific learning situation. Active and interactive teaching methods are applied - brainstorming, intra-team and inter-team discussions, case interpretation, role-playing games, research project development, visual, graphic, verbal and computer presentations, inverted classroom, mind maps, decision tree, interactive talk, etc.

All these methods of work are developed both in the real classroom and in Google classrooms, as well as hybrid. Students and teachers use the Google workspace as a shared place for ideas, learning resources, sharing experiences, games. The many tools and applications serve to increase the motivation to learn, to increase the pace of the work process and to direct the thinking of adolescents to the idea that the Internet can and should be used for educational purposes.

**Participant: Assoc. Prof. Mariana Todorova, IPS – BAS
(Bulgaria)**

**Title: Future of Education through Digitalization. Study of Some
Successful World Models – Finland and South Korea**

The lecture will present the latest trends in digital technologies and artificial intelligence in education, outline the risks and opportunities

of these trends and explore two of the world's most successful models in education, such as Finland and South Korea. The speaker will also answer the question of whether these successful models are universal or applicable in different cultural and civilizational contexts.

Participant: Assoc. Prof. Marina Bakalova, IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Title: Music Epistemology: A Case of Conceptual Disagreement

In this talk, I would like to elaborate upon an argument, which I defend elsewhere (Bakalova 2021), that listening to music can be an epistemically valuable endeavor. Imagine an exercise in which you and I have to find and agree upon typical musical expressions of two different, but closely related emotional states: say nostalgia and melancholy. I want to argue that such exercise, granted subjective disagreements, would likely be epistemically beneficial in various ways. First of all, it enhances self-knowledge related to how a state feels like to each of us. That, I assume, is the basis for drawing further epistemic benefits.

Next, I am interested in is the question whether by enhancing self-knowledge, listening to music can contribute to obtaining more sophisticated emotion concepts. A positive answer to this question requires the assumption that our emotion concepts are importantly determined by their phenomenal content. Hence, it makes sense to attempt to fix it by playing games like the exercise described above. One thing to notice is that the conclusion of the above question seems underdetermined. Apart from figuring out how a musical

sequence feels like to me, I need to understand how a given state feels like to my interlocutor, before fixing the conceptual content of the musical expression for both of us.

In my talk, I will seek answers to the following questions: What is a proper epistemic way to react to a potential disagreement with my interlocutor. Should we split the difference? How fine-grained we should go? And what is the structure of the conceptual knowledge we are talking about here?

Participant: Assist. Prof. Martin J. Ivanov, IPS – BAS (Bulgaria), Ahmet Suerdem Professor, Business Administration Department, Bilgi University (Turkey), Umur Bedir, PhD, Communication Department, Aydın Universtiy (Turkey)

Title: Science Communication and Public Understanding of Science – The Mass Media Reporting about Science in Bulgaria and Turkey (1990-2020)

Cultural indicators of popular science can help us to observe the variations in the modes of how societies appropriate science and technology (S&T) across different cross-cultural settings. Media analysis can help to ground the public opinion as measured by survey data into the historical context. Existing studies for producing media based science culture indicators depend on manual content analysis and are not methodologically designed for the age of big digital data.

We will present our ongoing efforts for comparing the representation of science in the Bulgarian and Turkish newspapers.

Participant: Prof. Mihaela Pop, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Philosophy (Romania)

Title: Art of the Void and the Nothing

The 20th century and especially the postbellic art called the contemporary art has brought to the attention of the public new ways of artistic expression and also, new ways of understanding life, human condition and the problems to which our society is confronted. Many of the new types of art have a very deep philosophical dimension. There were cases of neo-avantgardist artists as Yves Klein or John Cage among others, who proposed new artistic and also philosophical ideas not very much debated before as the void or the nothing doubled by the philosophical concept of accidentality, aleatory or possible.

Our proposal could be included in the topics – *Aesthetics as a philosophy of art*. It aims at debating the idea of pure creativity based on imagination and intuitivity very much elaborated by the artist Yves Klein. He used to speak about a certain “pure zone of sensitivity” based on de-materialization. This special zone was materially void and supposed a qualitative way of being an artist not as a quantitative one which was dominant for the material art.

We shall define certain concepts as dematerialisation, monochromy, architecture of the air paying attention to possible influences of neo platonian theories about the intelligible beauty. This artistic vision should be compared with John Cage’s concept of nothingness (Lecture on nothing) revealing thus a special interest of some contemporary artists (where we could also include a Romanian artist Paul Neagu) for a way of *expressing the transfer from quantitative*

condition to the qualitative and spiritual one. Yves Klein and John Cage used *fire* in their works to suggest the dematerialisation as a way of passing to a qualitative condition.

Participant: Prof. Dr. Mihaela Pop, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Philosophy (Romania)

Title: Poetry against War. False Discourse and Metaphysic Guilt

When the human society was preparing to overcome two years of pandemic and to prepare for a coming economic crisis, suddenly a big and powerful state, The Russian Federation decided that it was time to declare a war against one of its neighbours, Ukraine, an ex-traditional territory of medieval Russia with a native people speaking the same language and having in common lots of ancient traditions and the same Christian religion. Nobody would have imagined before that a new war was going to be developed on the territory of Europe, the continent which survived to other two destructive world wars.

Our proposal aims at revealing the art’s ability in unveiling the deep meanings of misleading people through false discourses. Thus, one can understand better the fundamental responsibilities of leaders in causing so much despair, terror and death. We will analyse a poem, War and Peace, written by Tudor Arghezi, a Romanian poet, during the II World War (in our personal literally translation). It reveals the fact that the two opponent armies and people who are in military conflict, are both induced and determined to act against each other by false discourses which use specific formulas capable of triggering emotional reactions that become the impulse for destructive actions.

An interesting comparison could be developed between the war rhetoric used by the fascists and the actual rhetoric of the Russians in the Ukrainian war using texts written by S.N. Eisenstadt. Our paper will also debate the concepts of responsibility and guilt of political leaders using Karl Jaspers' texts.

Participant: Milena Popcheva, clinical psychologist, Stockholm, Sweden, Bachelor in philosophy, Södertörn University, Sweden, independent researcher in philosophy (Sweden)

Title: Fire as a Dynamic Image of Material Life in the Philosophy of Heraclitus

This contribution to the International Conference on Contemporary Perspectives before the Humanities and Social Sciences will seek to find an interpretation of Heraclitus' idea about fire as the grounding element of cosmos that differs from other research on the topic which seems to understand Heraclitus' thinking in too literal manner, equalling it to a kind of primitive science according to which fire is viewed as basic matter constituting the universe in a static manner. I will argue that, on the contrary, what is essential in the idea of fire being the grounding element of cosmos is not its being a sort of tangible building material, but the way of its occurrence, acting and display. Fire is kept alive by consuming what is other. It consumes and destroys what is other to the point of its own extinction. At the same time there is an ambiguity about fire: it takes life, but in taking life it also gives and maintains other lives by emanating warmth and light. Fire becomes in this sense the image of material life itself. Matter occurs in the same way as fire: it

consumes what is other to itself while it simultaneously tears out itself in the direction of its own death. Further, I will argue that this way of thinking about fire is not a metaphor. Rather it suggests a thought combining the plasticity and dynamics of visual imagery in motion in order to express its concepts.

Participant: Prof. Mircea Dumitru, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Bucharest (Romania)

Title: On Subjective Awareness. Philosophers on Explaining Consciousness

Explaining phenomenal consciousness may very well be the scientific and philosophical problem of our age, the last frontier of knowledge. However, this is an extremely difficult task; for any attempt to find a proper place for consciousness within the natural world turned out so far to be not at all trivial. There is a conceptual tension which makes the task of giving a unitary explanation to the mind and to the physical world one of the most persistent and intriguing enigma. The predominant outlook about the natural world is of a physical kind. However, the mind and especially the conscious subjective experience do not seem to fit within this naturalist and physicalist explanation. It appears that we are caught in a dilemma, for we either stick to a physicalist explanation, but then it seems that we have to leave out consciousness, or else we should figure out a dramatic change of our conception about the natural world, which of course is extremely improbable. But then, is any attempt at understanding consciousness a dead-end, something which is doomed to fail?

Participant: Prof. Mitchell Green, University of Connecticut (USA)

Title: Speech-Act Norms and Cultural Evolution

Speech-act theory has traditionally approached speech-act types synchronously with the result that when norms governing speech acts—such as assertions, promises, and commands—are elucidated, little attention is paid to how those norms might have arisen and why they have the shape that they do. In this talk I will approach speech-act types as governed by systems of norms resulting from cultural-evolutionary (C-E) processes. Like norms of personal space and conversational turn-taking, speech act norms so understood need only be known implicitly, and the knowledge in question is better conceptualized in terms of proficiency rather than in propositional terms. The C-E perspective also allows us to appreciate how such norms play a role in maintaining and modifying social relations including those pertaining to privileges, obligations, and the transfer of information; at the same time, since products of evolution are not always optimal, it opens the possibility that not all speech-act norms are ideally suited for their tasks. The social-level patterns of normativity associated with speech acts in turn exert pressure on individual cognizers to conform to and exploit such norms; they may also drive grammatical innovation such as we see in the phenomenon of evidentials. In this way, language and cognition may co-evolve, though not necessarily genetically.

Participant: Oana Șerban, PhD, Lecturer, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Philosophy (Romania)

Title: Biopolitical Incursions of Self-Fashioning and Revaluating Life through Social-Media in the Context of the War between Russia and Ukraine*

This paper tackles the role of social-media in performing biopolitical incursions into the so-called immunization process that harmed communities and collateral victims of the Russian-Ukrainian war deal with, in overcoming abusive actions policies applied by aggressors.

My argument is that within the era of post-truth, social-media transgresses a biopolitical turn: affected communities and their supportive actors create a new social contract based on preventing violence, combating fake-news and increasing real interest for truth beyond political narratives and mediatic appetite for drama.

Engaging Agamben's, Harari's and Esposito's biopolitical arguments, I will explain to what extent the traumatic experience of war reframes a digital social-contract that, by means of networking and virtual self-fashioning, reconsider the value of life, the experience of premeditated death, the responsibility behind guilt and the need for an authentic and uncompromised memory, by placing at their core the interference, uses and abuses of social-media.

** Research supported by UEFISCDI contract TE64/2022, PN-III-P1-1.1-TE2021-0439.*

Participant: Assist. Prof. Petar Iliev, IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Title: On the Power of Abbreviations in Epistemic Logic

In the study of knowledge representation formalisms, there is a current interest in the question of how different formal languages compare in their ability to succinctly express various notions of group knowledge. For example, if we have a very rudimentary formal language L in which we can talk only about the individual knowledge of five agents a, b, c, d, e and we want to capture in L the intuitive notion “everybody knows the fact F”, we have to write a formula that says “a knows F and b knows F and c knows F and d knows F and e knows F” which implicitly says “everybody knows F” by talking explicitly about the individual knowledge of every agent. Suppose now that we introduce an abbreviation, say EF, for this formula in our language L, then EF is a more explicit and much more succinct formalisation of “everybody knows the fact F”; moreover, EF implicitly says “a knows F and b knows F and c knows F and d knows F and e knows F” which conforms with our intuition that we use expressions like “everybody knows F” precisely because we want to avoid the much longer expression based on the individual knowledge of every agent.

In my talk, I am going to survey several recent results from epistemic logic that give exact estimates on the relative succinctness of various formalisations of intuitive notions like “everybody in a group of agents knows”, “somebody in a group of agents knows”, “the fact F is a distributed knowledge among the agents in a group”, “the fact F is publicly known by the agents in a group”.

Participant: Assoc. Prof. Petia Todorova, IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Title: Implicitness in Text

The phenomenon of implicitness has been studied in various sciences for more than a decade, but the problems of the nature, typology, and features of the functioning of implicitness in the text remain unresolved. It is no accident that the terms implicitness and implicit are used in different contexts. Issues of implicitness are explored in papers relating to the implicitness of language units, the implicitness of the text, the implicitness of discourse, implicit information, implicit content, etc. Implicitness can be studied as an integral part of a communicative act, as a phenomenon manifested at different levels of the language system, as a component of language units, as well as private manifestations of implicitness – implication (and others), implicature. Identifying key aspects of implicitness research will help further work on identifying the means of creating implicitness in the text. A number of tasks contribute to the achievement of this goal: consideration of the main points of view on the nature of implicitness, identification of various types of implicitness, determination of the reasons for the occurrence of implicitness in the text. Analyzing the main points of view on the nature and sources of implicitness in the text, as well as the types of implicitness of text, it is possible to formulate an integrated approach on the study of implicitness of text, based on: the intentions of the author; the knowledge of the reader; and the language means to create text.

Participant: Radina Bogomirova, IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Title: Dr. Vasil Beron and His Archaeological Research

The report covers issues from the field of history of science, and more specifically, from history of archaeology in Bulgaria. It will trace problems related to the establishing and the initial stages of development of archaeological science and on the pioneers of archaeological research. The presentation will focus on the archaeological research of Dr. Vasil Beron (1824–1909), which is an important addition to his versatile activities. His studies are devoted to the medieval monuments of material culture and art from the Second Bulgarian state period in the old capital Tarnovo, the town he settled in. He is a representative of the Beron family from Kotel and a close relative (nephew) of Dr. Petar Beron, a physician and a public figure during the period of Bulgarian National Revival.

Participant: Assoc. Prof. Rumiana Jeleva, PhD, IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Title: The New Geopolitical Reality and the EU Enlargement to the Western Balkans

The focus of this article is on the interplay of geopolitics and EU enlargement policy and practice. The purpose is to emphasize the role of the enlargement in the process of European integration and to shed light on it as the EU most powerful mechanism in shifting the geopolitical puzzle. Hence, I will first discuss certain concepts of European integration as well as some aspects of the “return of geopolitics” (Guzzini 2012) to the contemporary debate pro and cons faster EU enlargement following Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Secondly, I will consider some important dimensions of the enlargement policy pertaining to the Western Balkan countries and show the state of affairs in particular countries in this region. Importantly, a focus will be put on the presentation of the personal attitudes of people in the region, which will enable an evidence-based conceptualization of the accession of Western Balkan countries to the EU in support of their Europeanization. The final section summarizes some prospects and possible developments of EU enlargement to the Western Balkans. It emphasizes the role of enlargement policy as a powerful tool through which the EU has been able to solve so far, a series of crises by extracting geopolitical advantages and expanding territorially in a peaceful way, but underlines that in the case of the Western Balkans, enlargement cannot be postponed any longer and to a later stage. The main rationale for this conclusion may be that without the territorial inclusion of the Western Balkans, the European Union appears to be an "unfinished project"; Hence, the achievement of the continental integrity and its political-economic objective as "a Europe without frontiers", laid down and carried out through treaties reforms (the Treaty on European Union – “Maastricht Treaty” in 1993 and the Treaty of Amsterdam in 1999) will remain unfulfilled mainly due to indecision and the deceptive sense of self-sufficiency of the Union itself. The countries of the Western Balkans, which have been in the waiting room of the EU for more than twenty years, now risk losing out again, as the attention of the European institutions is drawn to the EU Eastern Partnership and countries such as Ukraine and Moldova. As a result, the countries of the Western Balkans will be subjected to political fragmentation more and more frequently and with greater intensity. The population in the Western Balkan

countries – in recent years predominantly pro-European oriented as shown by the presented research data – is likely to feel fatigued by reforms as a precondition of EU membership and will increasingly react with intensified emigration to the EU and/or growing nationalism internally. In such a situation, the governments of these countries are likely to step up their search for other external partners outside the EU and to support alternative geopolitical aspirations in the region.

Participant: Samira Dadashova, Research Associate, IPS – ANAS (Azerbaijan)

Title: The War as I See It

As we know, conflict of interest always moves history and creates new political, economic, geographical and other interests. There has not yet been a century in the history of mankind when political borders or economic models have not been changed. And today we are again at the stage of economic and political reality's transformation. Any philosophical study of war is based on attempts to understand its nature, to formulate a theory of its causes and prevention. It is obvious that all wars and their consequences tend to change the international, regional and national order of things. In this regard, every study of war inevitably comes down to two main problems: 1) whether war can be just and be morally justified; 2) ideas about the nature of war are closely related to ideas about what kind of state is within its own territory and how states relate to each other. The first circle of questions is focused on the definition of the ethics of war, which acts as part of political ethics. The ethics of war

explores the moral limits and possibilities of conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia. At the same time, not only the moral principles and moods of the warring parties are taken into account, but also the specific circumstances in which they operate, because the Karabakh war has become a test of morality, both for participants and for outside observers and political commentators. Obviously, each belligerent has many different, often multifunctional, tasks and responsibilities, but their main goal is what determines the meaning and value of the war, namely, for us, the meaning of the Karabakh war is the peace in the region characterized by stability. Within the framework of the second problem, changes in the geopolitical structure in the South Caucasus region, their prospects and opportunities are considered. In this regard, the Shusha Declaration, signed between Turkey and Azerbaijan, its role and significance as well as its influence on stability and security in the whole region, is studied. The Shusha Declaration pays special attention to promotion of coordinated and joint actions in the political, military and security spheres from the point of view of common national interests.

Participant: Assoc. Prof. Sevinc Hasanova, IPS – ANAS (Azerbaijan)

Title: Analysis of the Heritage of N. Machiavelli's Ideas in the Context of Influence on Modern Politics

Appeal to the political ethics of N. Machiavelli is an attempt to comprehend and understand the most complex modern political and moral problems through the prism of the theoretical heritage of the

philosopher. It can be possible to clearer understand of modern political processes through the interpretation of the problems of politics and morality, ends and means, power and leadership, wars, freedom, oppression, the sovereignty of states and other problems posed by him. His insight as a philosopher who deeply understands the essence of political processes, and the theory developed by him stepped far forward, and, having extended the time frame, were able to maintain their universality in the sense of a way of comprehending mores in politics. So, understanding the problem in the way the author presented makes it possible to use his temporary cultural outsidersness and include it in a modern context. The search for answers to the questions of limiting power, the criteria of goodness in politics, protection from external encroachments, the need for a national army, the responsibility of politicians, parties, citizens, freedom as the only condition for true citizenship inevitably leads us to the legacy of the great philosopher.

The American researcher John Pocock called “Machiavelli’s moment” any historical period when the state is faced with a situation of temporary instability, when, during social turbulence, citizens go through a process of self-knowledge in order to find ways to effectively establish political, social harmony in the face of a stream of irrational chaotic negative events. The “Machiavelli’s moment” for sovereign Azerbaijan of the 21st century is the restoration of territorial integrity during the 44-day war, ensuring the security and well-being of the people, choosing in favor of the freedoms of civil society, the sense of self-awareness and understanding of state and public values of modernity, independence of internal and foreign policy. This is the moment of truth.

Participant: Assist. Silviya Pencheva, PhD, IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Title: Current Trends and Rethinking of the Bulgarian Education in the Digital Age

Education is a complex system that is influenced by various social, cultural and economic factors. Education systems are made up of individuals, groups, identities, cultures, institutions, discourses, networks, histories, relationships, and so on. Every participant in the education and science is aware of the need to rethink pedagogical models. We need that because in the modern world students are considered ‘digital natives’ – they grow up in a digitalised world. Education wants to and should to prepare for future life. The opportunities that technologies have for the implementation of the educational process are not yet fully known and used effectively enough. The teachers need to adapt themselves to the digital environment and to adapt the curriculum as well. Using technologies in the educational process create a new type of education, which brings to the new priorities in the didactic strategies. This motivates the students to be more active in class, and also significantly supports the teacher’s activity with new resources. In this context Covid-19 accelerated processes in Bulgarian school education that have been delayed for years. Despite this progress the education system has been slower to converge with European standards compared to peer countries in the region. In this context I will consider good practices, current trends and rethinking of the Bulgarian education in general in the digital age.

Participant: Academician prof. Dr. Slobodan Neskovic, International Academy of Sciences, Arts and Security – MANUB Belgrade, Center for Strategic Studies of National Security – CESNA-B, Belgrade, University Business Academy Novi Sad (Serbia), Professor Honoris Causa of the Faculty of Philosophy, St. Cyril and Methodius University of Veliko Turnovo (Bulgaria), Ukrainian Technological Academy of Kiev (Ukraine)

Title: Correlation of War in the Former Yugoslavia with the Conflicts in Nagorno-Karabakh and Ukraine

Our paper considers the broader social context of the wars in the territories of the former states of SFRY and the USSR. The war in the former Yugoslavia resulted in enormous human casualties, material destruction and refugees. The essential reasons are major centuries – long confrontations between countries on ethnic and religious grounds. Objective indicators indicate that there are permanent contradictions in interstate relations, as well as risks of recurrence of conflict. It is obvious that there is a correlation between the post – Yugoslav war and the wars between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the Nagorno – Karabakh region and the current one in Ukraine. The conflicts area a consequence of the aspiration for the formation of national – states, the triumphalist policy of the great powers and the efforts of the United States and its allies to control the territories of the former socialist republics. The fact is that the official institutions of the international community are not able to resolve numerous contemporary conflicts in the world, so their radical reorganization is necessary.

Participant: Assist. Prof. Svetlana Alexandrova, PhD, Social Survey Research Center, IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Title: Digital Communications and the Formation of Social Representations in Information Culture

The presentation deals with the question of the formation of social perceptions: in what conditions public attention has provoked and public interest has activated; how low trust in public sources of information, growing influence of digital technologies and communication, and “global information culture” (Lash, 2002) which leads to disinformation are affected. A concrete example is the situation with COVID-19 and the Bulgarian prevailing sentiment towards science.

Participant: Assoc. Prof. Sylvia Borissova, PhD, IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Title: Masters of Joy*

The paper presents an analysis of the philosophical and cultural-anthropological, axiological, ethical and aesthetic aspects and values of the master craftsman in the critical and journalistic work of the Bulgarian doctor and writer Petar Konstantinov, as well as the author’s transfer of these aspects and values on the concept of personality in the broadest plan. In this regard, the aesthetics of the holiday and the aesthetics of joy drawn by Konstantinov’s worldview will be presented and discussed, and the exhibition will be developed through the following steps of:

- 1) explication of the personality of the master craftsman whom Konstantinov lovingly depicts in the abundance of stories about carving, sculpting, forging, painting, writing, or, in other words—about the bringing of soul into matter through specific actions, practices and rituals according to the specifics of the material;
- 2) bringing out the essence of the constructive personality in axiological, ethical and aesthetic touches precisely on the basis of the inner touch of the human soul to its ‘other being’ in matter in creativity, be it fine art or craft;
- 3) deriving the inseparable connection between folklore, mythology, the holiday calendar, folk art, art and an essential aesthetics of joy.

**The report has been prepared within the current research project of IPhS – BAS ‘Analysis and philosophical understanding of the role of the Berons’ family for the spiritual development of Bulgaria and its integration into world culture’, funded by the National Research Fund of Bulgaria – Competition Session 2017, contract ДН 15/13 of 18.12.2017, additional agreement No. 2 of 14.04.2022.*

Participant: Assoc. Prof. Sylvia Borissova, PhD, IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Title: Petar Konstantinov’s Contribution to the Spiritual Development of Bulgaria and Its Integration into World Culture*

This report aims to present the overall contribution of the humanitarian, socio-scientific, journalistic and artistic works of Petar Konstantinov, as well as his educational, socio-cultural and

charitable activities for the preservation and development of the Bulgarian national consciousness, spirit and values in Bulgaria and all over the world, for the spiritual development of the Bulgarian country and its integration into the world culture.

The key of the report is to present a complete picture of the humanistic worldview of Peter Konstantinov – a picture that is currently missing in critical research in our country.

**The report has been prepared within the current research project of IPhS – BAS ‘Analysis and philosophical understanding of the role of the Berons’ family for the spiritual development of Bulgaria and its integration into world culture’, funded by the National Research Fund of Bulgaria – Competition Session 2017, contract ДН 15/13 of 18.12.2017, additional agreement No. 2 of 14.04.2022.*

Participant: Prof. Vesselin Petrov, Director of IPS – BAS (Bulgaria)

Title: The Applicability of Mathematics to Nature according to Alfred North Whitehead

The significant interest in philosophical mathematics follows from the amount of space allotted in Whitehead’s work *An Introduction to Mathematics* to the treatment of the three basic problems that had occupied Whitehead in his work up to that point. They are the question about the nature of mathematics, its unity and internal structure, and its applicability to nature. My focus in the following presentation will be on the third of the above questions: the applicability of mathematics to nature. Whitehead’s special interest

in applied mathematics can be seen in the large passages dealing with the mutual influence of physics and mathematics. Here also the topics are chosen so as to elucidate philosophical points, especially the question of how and why mathematics applies to nature at all. One of the areas that is not covered in *An Introduction to Mathematics* is the relationship of mathematics to the humanities or, more generally, to the subjective side of reality. However, one can already find hints intimating the forthcoming emergence of that question. In his mature philosophical works in later years Whitehead of course touches the problem of the relationship of mathematics to the humanities.

**Participant: Assoc. Prof. Zohra Aliyeva, PhD, IPS – ANAS
(Azerbaijan)**

**Title: The Glorious History of Azerbaijan – The Second
Karabakh War**

The Armenian-Azerbaijani Nagorno-Karabakh conflict has entered the history of the twentieth century as one of the most tragic conflicts, the consequences of which have seriously affected the fate of millions of Azerbaijanis.

As the overall state structure of the USSR weakened, the situation in the region worsened. Armed groups and terrorists sent from Armenia were expanding their criminal activities. Armenia made baseless territorial claims and launched military operations against Azerbaijan without declaring war. Thus, the conflict has entered a

new “hot phase”, Armenian armed forces brutally killed Azerbaijani civilians in the occupied regions and cities without distinguishing between military and civilians in the first Karabakh war. As a result of the war, the Republic of Azerbaijan lost one-fifth of its territories, and more than one million Azerbaijanis were expelled from their homeland.

In 1993, the United Nations (UN) adopted four resolutions of great importance in international law, demanding the complete, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the occupiers from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

Starting from 6 a.m on September 27, the Armenian Armed Forces attacked the positions of the Azerbaijani Army in the frontline zone, along with the densely populated villages of Tartar, Aghdam, Fizuli, and Jabrayil regions, as well as settlements located hundreds of kilometres from the frontline. They started committing several crimes against the civilian population by firing on civilian infrastructure with ballistic missiles, white phosphorus munitions, and cluster bombs.

Azerbaijan ended the Second Karabakh War (Patriotic War), which began on September 27, 2020, and lasted for 44 days, with a glorious victory in the situation of a global pandemic. The destruction of the myth of the “invincible Armenian army” invented by the Armenians by the Azerbaijani army, which dealt a crushing blow to the enemy, forced the Armenian government to demand a ceasefire.

In the last two hundred years, not only did Azerbaijan end up with glorious victory over Armenian occupiers but liberating its occupied lands and restoration of its territorial integrity.