



THE RESEARCH TEAM FROM THE UNIVERSITIES OF  
CATANIA, PLOVDIV AND BITOLA,  
AND THE LAW FACULTY STUDENT COUNCIL

Round Table

## LAW IN THE DIGITAL ERA

### PAPER ABSTRACTS

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## 1<sup>st</sup> PANEL

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**Research fellow David Roccaro, PhD,  
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### **CAN WE STILL DISOBEY? LAW AND RESISTANCE IN THE DIGITAL AGE**

**Abstract:** The impact of the digital on law is not a merely technical fact. It is a political transformation. When decisions affecting people's fundamental rights are delegated to automated systems that are opaque and removed from any democratic oversight, an unprecedented rift opens between formal legality and substantive justice. In this scenario, the classical concept of civil disobedience – conceived to challenge visible laws, before an identifiable authority, in a recognizable public space – reveals all its limitations. This paper proposes a rereading of that concept in light of the conditions of possibility specific to the algorithmic society, where power is exercised through invisible architectures and dissent manifests through distributed, anonymous forms mediated by technological artefacts. These new practices of resistance, while challenging traditional categories, retain an essential democratic function: making visible the injustice that code conceals.

**Keywords:** Civil disobedience, Algorithmic society, Digital resistance, Digital dissent, Opacity

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**Assoc. Prof. Konstantin Pehlivanov, PhD,  
University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria**

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### **EXECUTIVE BODIES IN BULGARIAN E-GOVERNMENT**

**Abstract:** The scientific communication analyzes the institutional changes in the state bodies in Bulgaria that implement the state policy in e-government. This structure naturally changes along with the change of parliamentary majorities, but the similarities and differences in the replacement of management ideas will be examined.

**Keywords:** e-government, executive power, institutional changes

**Резюме:** Научното съобщение анализира институционалните промени в държавните органи в България, които изпълняват държавната политика в електронното управление. Тази структура естествено се мени покрай промяната на парламентарните мнозинс-

тва, но ще бъдат разгледани приликите и разликите при подмяната на управленските идеи.

**Ключови думи:** e-government, изпълнителна власт, институционални промени

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**Prof. Svetlana Veljanovska, PhD,  
University of Bitola, North Macedonia**

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## DIGITALIZATION OF THE JUDICIARY – BENEFITS AND RISKS

**Анстракт:** Трудот ја анализира дигитализацијата на судството како значаен, но комплексен процес во современото општество. Се разгледуваат придобивките од воведувањето на информатичко-комуникациските технологии, особено преку системи како АКМИС и електронската комуникација, кои придонесуваат за зголемена ефикасност, транспарентност и намалување на трошоците. Трудот ги истакнува и предизвиците поврзани со техничката инфраструктура, сајбер безбедноста и дигиталниот јаз, кои можат да создадат нови нееднакости. Се поставува прашањето за влијанието на дигитализацијата врз квалитетот на правдата и се заклучува дека е потребен балансиран пристап. Дигитализацијата треба да се развива постепено, со соодветни инвестиции и политики, со цел да обезбеди правична, безбедна и достапна правда за сите.

**Клучни зборови:** дигитализација на судство, АКМИС, транспарентност, сајбер безбедност, дигитален јаз

**Abstract:** The paper analyzes the digitalization of the judiciary as a significant yet complex process in contemporary society. It examines the benefits of introducing information and communication technologies, particularly through systems such as ACMIS and electronic communication, which contribute to increased efficiency, transparency, and cost reduction. However, the paper also highlights challenges related to technical infrastructure, cybersecurity, and the digital divide, which may create new forms of inequality. It raises the question of how digitalization affects the quality of justice and concludes that a balanced approach is necessary. Digitalization should be developed gradually, with appropriate investments and policies, in order to ensure fair, secure, and accessible justice for all.

**Keywords:** digitalization of the judiciary, ACMIS, transparency, cybersecurity, digital divide

**Senior Assist. Prof. Alfio Guido Grasso, PhD,  
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**THE PROFESSIONAL USE OF AI:  
BETWEEN REGULATION AND LIABILITY**

**Abstract:** Artificial intelligence is increasingly transforming intellectual professions, raising new questions concerning regulation, professional liability, and the preservation of human decision-making. Recent European and Italian legislative initiatives recognize the legitimacy of AI-assisted professional activities while imposing requirements of transparency, risk management, and human oversight. In the legal field, the growing use of generative AI has highlighted the risks associated with algorithmic errors and hallucinations, leading courts to reaffirm the professional's duty to verify and control AI-generated outputs. At the same time, the increasing effectiveness of AI systems prompts reflection on whether professional diligence standards may evolve to include the responsible use of such technologies. Particular relevance is also attached to professionals' duties to inform clients and patients about the use of AI, as a means of safeguarding trust, autonomy, and accountability in professional relationships.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence; Professional Liability; Professional Diligence; Transparency; Human Oversight

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**Assoc. Prof. Angel Shopov, PhD,  
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**EU DIGITAL IDENTITY (LEGAL ASPECTS)**

**Abstract:** The current EU Digital Identity Framework has the goal of creating a unified approach to electronic identification that works across every Member State. At the center of this framework are the EU Digital Identity Wallets ('wallets'), which enable natural and legal persons to access services across Member States while ensuring the protection of personal data and privacy through secure digital identification. The author compares the EU legal framework with the Bulgarian legislation on the issue of electronic identification.

**Keywords:** identification, EU Digital Identity, national e-identification

**Prof. Sasha Dukoski, PhD, University of Bitola**

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**ВЛИЈАНИЕТО НА ВЕШТАЧКАТА ИНТЕЛИГЕНЦИЈА  
ВРЗ ТРГОВСКИТЕ ДОГОВОРИ**

**THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE  
ON TRADE AGREEMENTS**

**Анстракт:** Трудот се осврнува на влијанието на вештачката интелигенција врз создавањето и примената на трговските договори. Во современото дигитално општество кога трговските договори во најголемиот дел се унифицирани, се помало е учеството на страните во нивното креирање. Најчесто се применуваат однапред дадени обрасци кои само се прилагодуваат на реалните потреби. Но дали со појавата на вештачката интелигенција сето тоа е минато. Придобивките од истата се многу: автоматизирани платформи и ботови, генерирање целосни документи или клаузули (*narrow or boilerplate*). Кон ова треба да се додадат интелектуалните договори (*smart contracts*) на блок чејн, односно извршување по код, а не по намера. Се поставува оправдано прашањето за правните ризици, односно недефинираните односи од штета која е предизвикана од погрешна одлука на вештачката интелигенција, двосмисленост на дефинирање на услугите, прекршување на правата на трети лица, како и тешкотии во примена на соодветна законската регулатива, особено во арбитражни и судски процеси.

**Клучни зборови:** Трговски договор, автоматизирани платформи, правни ризици.

**Abstract:** The paper addresses the impact of artificial intelligence on the creation and application of commercial contracts. In the modern digital society, when commercial contracts are mostly unified, the participation of the parties in their creation is decreasing. Pre-defined templates are most often used that are only adapted to real needs. But is all this a thing of the past with the advent of artificial intelligence? The benefits of it are many: automated platforms and bots, generation of complete documents or clauses (*narrow or boilerplate*). To this should be added the intellectual contracts (*smart contracts*) on the block chain, i.e. execution by code, and not by intention. The question is justified about the legal risks, i.e. undefined relationships from damage caused by a wrong decision of

artificial intelligence, ambiguity in defining services, violation of third party rights, as well as difficulties in applying appropriate legal regulations, especially in arbitration and court processes.

**Keywords:** Trade agreement, automated platforms, legal risks.

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**Assoc. Prof. Krassimir Mitev, PhD,  
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#### **DATA AS PAYMENT IN DIGITAL CONTENT AND SERVICES' CONTRACT**

**Abstract:** The Law on the Provision of Digital Content, Digital Services and Sale of Goods created a special framework for contracts under which a trader provides digital content or services to consumers. The regulation, following the requirements of EU directive 2019/770 is applicable not only to typical contracts with monetary consideration but also to contracts where, instead of a price, the consumer provides the trader with his personal data. The report will examine a few issues related to the effects of this contract.

**Keywords:** digital content contracts, obligation, data as counter performance, data protection, consumer contract law

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**Rosario Zappalà, PhD Student,  
University of Padua, Italy**

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#### **THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON CONTRACTUAL LIABILITY**

**Abstract:** The most notable feature of contemporary digital technologies lies in the high degree of autonomy that AI systems may exhibit, raising significant challenges across different fields of inquiry, particularly in the areas of contractual and tort liability. From the first perspective, civil law scholars are required to address the issues affecting the attribution of liability for breach of contract where the debtor decides to perform the obligation using artificial intelligence tools. This paper focuses on the debate surrounding the possibility of working out the so-called “liability gap” through the application of vicarious liability rules.

**Keywords:** Autonomy risk, breach of contract, liability gap, vicarious liability

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**Assoc. Prof. Antoniya Ilieva, PhD, University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria**

**Assoc. Prof. Maria Hristozova, PhD, Medical University Plovdiv,  
Bulgaria**

**Kristina Mateeva, LL.M. in Law, University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria**

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### **APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HEALTHCARE: CHALLENGES AND PROPOSALS**

**Abstract:** Over the past decade, artificial intelligence has increasingly entered the field of healthcare, offering new opportunities for diagnosis, treatment, and the management of medical data. Its application, however, raises a number of challenges related to ethical standards, data protection, and the reliability of algorithms. The need for a clear regulatory framework and effective oversight of the implementation of these technologies is becoming more and more evident. In this context, the formulation of appropriate recommendations is essential to achieving a balance between innovation and ensuring high-quality and safe medical care.

**Keywords:** Healthcare, artificial intelligence.

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**Prof. Malina Novkirishka-Stoyanova, DSc,  
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### **РИМСКИТЕ *TABELLIONES* И СЪВРЕМЕННИТЕ НОТАРИУСИ: ПРЕДИЗВИКАТЕЛСТВОТА НА СЪЧЕТАВАНЕТО НА ПУБЛИЧНИЯ И ЧАСТНИЯ ИНТЕРЕС В СЪВРЕМЕННАТА ЕПОХА**

### **ROMAN *TABELLIONES* AND CONTEMPORARY NOTARIES: THE CHALLENGES OF CONCILIATING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTERESTS IN THE MODERN ERA**

**Резюме:** Докладът има две основни плоскости на изследване: римските табелиони и развитието на римската традиция за нотариалната дейност в съвременната епоха. Темата се разглежда във връзка със съществените нововъведения в нотариалното законодателство и практика, в управлението на базите данни и използването на изкуствения интелект.

**Ключови думи:** *tabelliones*, *tabularium*, нотариуси, римско право, съвременно право, бази данни, изкуствен интелект

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**Abstract:** The report has two main areas of study: Roman *tabelliones* and the evolution of the Roman tradition of notarial activity in the modern age. The topic is considered in relation to significant innovations in notarial legislation and practice, database management, and the use of artificial intelligence. The challenges facing the professional duties and responsibilities of notaries and their contemporary role in the development of legislation on contracts, property, and other aspects of notarial activity are also presented.

**Keywords:** *tabelliones*, *tabularium*, notaries, Roman law, contemporary law, databases, artificial intelligence

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**Assoc. Prof. Petya Nedeleva, PhD,  
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## ДИГИТАЛНИТЕ ОБЩНОСТИ И ВЪЗРАЖДАНЕТО НА ОБИЧАЙНОТО ПРАВО

### DIGITAL COMMUNITIES AND THE REVIVAL OF CUSTOMARY LAW

**Резюме:** Настоящият доклад разглежда ролята на дигиталните общности в създаването и прилагането на собствени правила за поведение. Чрез сравняване на обичайното право в българските земи с нормите, които се развиват в онлайн общностите днес, се твърди, че дигиталната епоха е породила нови форми на обичайна регулация, които съществуват наред с формалното право.

**Ключови думи:** дигитални общности; обичайно право; правна култура; саморегулация; онлайн поведение; платформено управление; алгоритмична регулация, кодът като право

**Abstract:** This paper examines the role of digital communities in creating and enforcing their own rules of conduct. By comparing customary law in the Bulgarian lands with the norms that develop in online communities today, it argues that the digital age has given rise to new forms of customary regulation that exist alongside formal law.

**Keywords:** digital communities; common law; legal culture; self-regulation; online behavior; platform governance; algorithmic regulation, code as law

## 2<sup>nd</sup> PANEL

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Assoc. Prof. Pakiza Tufekdji, DSc,  
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### ВЕШТАЧКАТА ИНТЕЛИГЕНЦИЈА ВО КАЗНЕНОТО ПРАВО ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN CRIMINAL LAW

**Анстракт:** Интеграцијата на вештачката интелигенција (ВИ) во казненото право отвора нови можности за модернизација на правосудниот систем, но истовремено поставува сериозни правни предизвици и ризици. Клучно прашање е усогласувањето на алгоритамските процеси со уставните и законските гаранции за заштита на човековите права, особено правото на правична постапка, непристрасно судење и презумпцијата на невиност. Недоволната регулатива создава правна празнина која може да доведе до злоупотреби и нарушување на принципот на правна сигурност. Дополнително, постои ризик од дискриминација и пристрасност во алгоритмите, што може да резултира со нееднакво третирање на граѓаните пред законот. Истражувањето има за цел да ги идентификува овие правни предизвици, да ги анализира потенцијалните ризици од примената на ВИ во кривичните постапки и да предложи насоки за развој на нормативна рамка која ќе обезбеди балансирана примена на технологијата, без нарушување на фундаменталните права и слободи.

**Клучни зборови:** Вештачка интелигенција, казнено право, правни предизвици, човекови права, правична постапка, правна сигурност

**Abstract:** The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into criminal law opens new opportunities for the modernization of the justice system, but at the same time raises serious legal challenges and risks. A key issue is the alignment of algorithmic processes with constitutional and statutory guarantees for the protection of human rights, particularly the right to a fair trial, impartial adjudication, and the presumption of innocence. The lack of adequate regulation creates a legal gap that may lead to abuses and undermine the principle of legal certainty. Additionally, there is a risk of discrimination and bias embedded in algorithms, which could

result in unequal treatment of citizens before the law. This research aims to identify these legal challenges, analyze the potential risks of applying AI in criminal proceedings, and propose directions for the development of a normative framework that ensures a balanced use of technology without infringing upon fundamental rights and freedoms.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Criminal Law, Legal Challenges, Human Rights, Fair Trial, Legal Certainty

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**Assoc. Prof. Daniela DONCHEVA, PhD,  
University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria**

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### **ПРЕСТЪПЛЕНИЯТА В ДИГИТАЛНИЯ СВЯТ CRIMES IN THE DIGITAL WORLD**

**Резюме:** Съвременният живот се развива в два паралелни „свята“ – реалният и дигиталният. Обществените отношения се отличават със сериозна динамика и в двете реалности, като в някои аспекти скоростта на промените във виртуалната действителност е много висока и поставя в невъзможност съществуващата нормативна уредба да постигне адекватното ѝ регулиране.

Особено сериозен е този процес в областта на наказателното право, от гледна точка на появата на нови видове престъпления, чиято регулация е фрагментарна или изобщо липсва. В тази връзка възникват много проблеми от материалноправен характер, но и от процесуално естество, които водят до ситуация, която застрашава основни принципи на правовата държава, свързани с опазването на обществения ред.

В доклада се разглеждат материалноправни проблеми, пред които наказателното право се изправя във връзка с квалифицирането на обществененоопасните деяния, извършени в дигиталната действителност, като чрез дефинирането им се стреми да очертае възможни решения.

**Ключови думи:** наказателно право, престъпление, дигитален свят

**Abstract:** Modern life unfolds in two parallel “worlds”- the real world and the digital world. Social relations are characterized by significant dynamics in both realities, and in some aspects, the pace of change in virtual reality is so rapid that it renders the existing regulatory framework incapable of adequately addressing it.

This process is particularly acute in the field of criminal law, given the emergence of new types of crimes for which regulation is fragmentary or entirely absent. In this regard, many problems arise – both of a substantive

and of a procedural nature – that lead to a situation threatening the fundamental principles of the rule of law related to the protection of public order.

The report examines substantive legal issues that criminal law faces in connection with the classification of socially dangerous acts committed in the digital realm, and through their definition, it seeks to outline possible solutions.

**Keywords:** Criminal Law, crime, digital world

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**Plamen Pantov, PhD Student, University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria**

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### COMPUTER FRAUD

**Abstract:** This presentation examines key practical and conceptual problems in the current regulation of computer fraud under Article 212a of the Bulgarian Criminal Code. It focuses on the narrow and outdated construction of the basic offence, its systematic placement within the chapter on fraud, and the inadequate reflection of modern technological realities, including automated transactions and the use of electronic signatures. On this basis it's important to create an autonomous computer fraud provision, structured around data manipulation and misuse of digital identity, with clearly differentiated basic, qualified and privileged forms and sanctions, comparable to those for document fraud.

**Keywords:** Bulgarian Criminal Code, crime, criminal fraud

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**Liljana Jonoski, PhD Student,  
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**СЛОБОДАТА НА ЗДРУЖУВАЊЕ ВО ДИГИТАЛНАТА ЕРА:  
ПОЗИТИВНИТЕ ОБВРСКИ НА ДРЖАВАТА И КОМПАРАТИВЕН  
ОСВРТ НА СЕВЕРНА МАКЕДОНИЈА И БУГАРИЈА**

**FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION IN THE DIGITAL ERA: POSITIVE  
OBLIGATIONS OF THE STATE AND A COMPARATIVE  
OVERVIEW OF NORTH MACEDONIA AND BULGARIA**

**Анотација:** Овој труд ја анализира слободата на здружување и синдикалното организирање во контекст на дигиталната ера, како права гарантирани со член 11 од Европската конвенција за човекови права. Фокусот е ставен на позитивните обврски на државата во обезбедувањето услови за ефективно уживање на овие права во дигитално опкружување, вклучително и преку онлајн платформи и нови форми

на граѓанско организирање. Преку анализа на судската пракса на Европскиот суд за човекови права и компаративен пристап, се разгледуваат правните и институционалните рамки во Северна Македонија и Бугарија. Трудот укажува дека дигитализацијата отвора нови можности, но и предизвици, особено во однос на регулацијата, заштитата на правата и административните бариери. Заклучокот потенцира дека усогласувањето со европските стандарди и адаптацијата на националните законодавства се клучни за зајакнување на демократијата и ефективната заштита на човековите права во дигиталната ера.

**Клучни зборови:** слобода на здружување; дигитална ера; позитивни обврски

**Abstract:** This paper analyzes freedom of association and trade union organizing in the context of the digital era, as rights guaranteed under Article 11 of the European Convention on Human Rights. The focus is placed on the positive obligations of the state to ensure conditions for the effective enjoyment of these rights in a digital environment, including through online platforms and new forms of civic organization. Through an analysis of the case law of the European Court of Human Rights and a comparative approach, the legal and institutional frameworks in North Macedonia and Bulgaria are examined. The paper highlights that digitalization creates new opportunities, but also challenges, particularly regarding regulation, rights protection, and administrative barriers. The conclusion emphasizes that alignment with European standards and the adaptation of national legislation are essential for strengthening democracy and the effective protection of human rights in the digital era.

**Keywords:** freedom of association; digital era; positive obligations

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**Arjana Shala Shasivari, PhD Candidate,  
University of Bitola, North Macedonia – online**

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## **PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION AND PRIVACY RIGHTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO IN THE DIGITAL ERA**

**Abstract:** The rapid advancement of technology has brought the world closer as it contributed to many areas such as faster communication and access to information, which enabled the collection, storage and processing of personal data as key practices in the digital era. Nevertheless, the information age that we are currently living in has created unprecedented challenges in the context of protection of personal data and pri-

vacy rights. The Republic of Kosovo has adopted the Law on Protection of Personal Data that determines the rights, responsibilities, principles and punitive measures with respect to the protection of personal data and privacy of individuals as well as responsibilities of the institution responsible for monitoring the legitimacy of data processing and access to public documents. This paper will examine the legal framework on personal data protection and privacy rights, and the alignment of Law on Protection of Personal Data with the General Data Protection Regulation - GDPR. Since the right to privacy is defined and protected by International Instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, this study concludes that strengthening personal data protection in the digital era is important in safeguarding fundamental human rights.

**Keywords:** Personal Data Protection; Privacy Rights; GDPR; Human Rights

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**Atanas Kostov – attorney at law,  
Plovdiv Bar Association, Bulgaria**

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### **COPYRIGHT IMPLICATIONS AND PATENTABILITY OF AI-GENERATED INVENTIONS**

**Abstract:** The presentation concerns the copyright aspects of artificial intelligence and the perspectives developed in European case law and legal doctrine on the subject. He will also address the issue of the patentability of software-related inventions involving artificial intelligence, examining the approaches adopted both in Europe and in the United States.

The presentation will explore key judicial decisions that have shaped the legal framework in this area, as well as provide a concise overview of the broader social implications and challenges arising from the rapid development and deployment of artificial intelligence technologies.

**Keywords:** Copyright, Implications, patentability, AI-Generated, inventions

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**Meillan Luc, PhD candidate,  
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### **THE EU STRATEGY TO DOMINATE THE CRYPTO MARKET**

**Abstract:** This research analyses the European Union's regulatory strategy towards the crypto market, examining how its legislative inter-

ventions seek to overcome the challenges posed by decentralisation. Despite the disruptive promise of crypto innovation, the EU has opted for a regulatory approach inspired by traditional financial law rather than a paradigm shift tailored to decentralised systems. Crypto innovation was initially incorporated into EU law through the fifth Anti-Money Laundering Directive (AMLD5), before being subjected to a comprehensive framework with the adoption of the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCA) in 2023. MiCA establishes a residual classification of "crypto-asset", subdivided into asset-referenced tokens (ARTs), electronic money tokens (EMTs) and other crypto-assets, and imposes registration, identification, transparency and prudential obligations on issuers and crypto-asset service providers (CASPs). This core regulation is complemented by sector-specific texts (DAC8 for taxation, DORA for digital resilience, the Travel Rule for AML/CFT, the DLT Pilot Regime for market infrastructures). However, this regulatory strategy reveals a structural flaw: by relying on the identification of intermediaries to apply EU law, the European legislator leaves fully decentralised services (DAOs, DeFi protocols) in a legal vacuum, creating the risk of a two-tier crypto market. The analysis concludes that the EU has missed an opportunity to revolutionise its supervisory approach – notably by exploiting the public nature of blockchains to shift from a "Know Your Customer" logic to a "Know Your Transaction" logic.

**Keywords:** Crypto-assets; MiCA Regulation; European Union law; Decentralised Finance (DeFi); Anti-Money Laundering (AML/CFT); Financial regulation; Blockchain; Stablecoins

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## **ON THE INSOLVENCY REGISTER OR WHY THE LAW CAN NOT FUNCTION WITHOUT TECHNOLOGIES**

### **ЗА РЕГИСТЪРА ПО НЕСЪСТОЯТЕЛНОСТ ИЛИ КАК ПРАВОТО НЕ МОЖЕ БЕЗ ТЕХНОЛОГИИТЕ**

**Abstract:** On 8th of July 2025, the Law on Insolvency of Natural Persons entered into force. The law provides that the acts issued in insolvency proceedings concerning natural persons shall be entered or published in the Insolvency Register under Article 760e of the Com-

merce Act. A period of nine months has been provided during which the Executive Director of the Registry Agency is required to establish the necessary conditions for the registration and publication of these acts in the register. The register will become operational by virtue of an order issued by the Minister of Justice, which will be published on the websites of the Ministry of Justice and the Registry Agency. Only after the publication of the Minister's order, applications for the opening of insolvency proceedings against natural persons will be allowed. At present, there is a law that has entered into force but cannot be applied due to the lack of a functioning electronic register, the establishment of which is a prerequisite for the implementation of the law. It appears that purely technological conditions are preventing the functioning of an important judicial procedure that had been prepared for years and which is now entirely dependent on modern technologies.

**Keywords:** Insolvency Register, Natural Persons, Registry Agency

**Резюме:** На 08.07.2025 г. влезе в сила Закона за несъстоятелност на физическите лица. Законът предвижда актовете в производството по несъстоятелност на физическите лица да се вписват или обявяват в регистъра по несъстоятелност по чл. 760е ТЗ. Предвиден е срок от 9 месеца, в който Изпълнителният директор на Агенцията по вписванията е задължен да създаде необходимите условия за вписване и обявяване на тези актове в регистъра. Въвеждането на регистъра в действие ще стане със заповед на министъра на правосъдието, която се обявява на сайтовете на Министерство на правосъдието и Агенция по вписванията. Едва след обявяване на заповедта на министъра ще могат да се подават молби за откриване на производства по несъстоятелност по отношение на физически лица. В момента е налице влязъл в сила закон, който не може да бъде прилаган, поради липса на функциониращ електронен регистър, създаването на който е условие, за прилагане на закона. Оказва се, че изцяло технологични условия са пречка за функциониране на едно важно съдебно производство, което беше подготвяно в продължение на години и което в момента е изцяло зависимо от новите технологии.

**Ключови думи:** регистър по несъстоятелност, физически лица, агенция по вписванията

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**ПРАВНИ И ЕТИЧКИ ПРЕДИЗВИЦИ ОД УПОТРЕБАТА  
НА АИ ВО СУДСКИОТ СИСТЕМ ВО РСМ**

**LEGAL AND ETHICAL CHALLENGES OF USING AI IN THE  
JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA**

**Анстракт:** Овој труд ја анализира примената на вештачката интелигенција во правниот систем, со посебен осврт на состојбите и перспективите во Република Северна Македонија. Во фокусот е начинот на функционирање на АИ системите, нивната улога во работката на големи количини правни податоци, како и можностите за автоматизација на одредени судски и административни процеси. Посебно внимание се посветува на примената на овие технологии во судството и обвинителството, каде тие претежно се користат како помошни алатки за анализа, систематизација и забрзување на постапките, без да го заменат човечкото одлучување. Трудот ги разгледува и клучните правни и етички предизвици поврзани со употребата на вештачката интелигенција, вклучително и прашањата за одговорност, алгоритамска пристрасност, транспарентност и заштита на личните податоци. Дополнително, се анализира постојната правна рамка и потребата од нејзино унапредување во согласност со европските стандарди, особено во контекст на новите регулаторни решенија како што е EU AI Act. Заклучокот укажува дека вештачката интелигенција има значителен потенцијал за зголемување на ефикасноста и квалитетот на правосудниот систем, но нејзината примена мора да биде внимателно регулирана, со цел да се зачуваат основните принципи на владеење на правото и заштитата на човековите права.

**Клучни зборови:** вештачка интелигенција, правосудство, дигитализација, правна сигурност, етика, заштита на податоци

**Abstract:** This paper analyzes the application of artificial intelligence in the legal system, with a special focus on the situation and prospects in the Republic of North Macedonia. The focus is on the functioning of AI systems, their role in processing large amounts of legal data, as well as the possibilities for automating certain judicial and ad-

ministrative processes. Special attention is paid to the application of these technologies in the judiciary and prosecution, where they are mainly used as auxiliary tools for analysis, systematization and acceleration of procedures, without replacing human decision-making. The paper also considers the key legal and ethical challenges associated with the use of artificial intelligence, including issues of liability, algorithmic bias, transparency and protection of personal data. In addition, the existing legal framework is analyzed and the need for its improvement in accordance with European standards, especially in the context of new regulatory solutions such as the EU AI Act. The conclusion indicates that artificial intelligence has significant potential to increase the efficiency and quality of the justice system, but its application must be carefully regulated in order to preserve the basic principles of the rule of law and the protection of human rights.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, justice, digitalization, legal certainty, ethics, data protection

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### **RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES IN THE DIGITALIZATION OF ORDER-FOR-PAYMENT PROCEEDINGS**

**Abstract:** The latest amendments to the Bulgarian Civil Procedure Code introduced a broader use of electronic procedural actions by both the parties and the court in order-for-payment proceedings. In certain respects, these changes have proved particularly successful, especially in balancing the workload among the various regional courts across the country. The amendments have also introduced certain procedural simplifications for the parties involved. At the same time, however, some of the new provisions have led to difficulties and delays in the proceedings, revealing certain shortcomings in the new legal framework. The purpose of this presentation and the future paper is to provide a critical analysis of the recent innovations and to initiate a discussion on how to address the problems that have arisen and improve the proceedings so as to make them even more efficient and convenient for both the parties and the court.

**Keywords:** Bulgarian Civil Procedure Code, digitalization, order-for-payment proceedings

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**ELECTRONIC JUSTICE IN CIVIL LITIGATION:  
VIDEO CONFERENCING AS A MEANS OF DOING PROCEDURAL  
ACTIONS IN ELECTRONIC FORM**

**Abstract:** The essence of electronic justice is expressed in the possibility provided by law for the parties to the claim process to exercise their procedural rights in electronic form, and the judicial authority to issue its acts in electronic form. This necessitates the consideration of videoconferencing as a means of exercising procedural rights in electronic form, its scope and advantages.

**Keywords:** videoconference, procedural, actions, electronic, form

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**DISPUTE RESOLUTION BEFORE THE FIFA FOOTBALL  
TRIBUNAL: PROCEDURAL RULES  
AND EU LAW PERSPECTIVES ON ADR**

**Abstract:** This paper analyzes dispute resolution before the FIFA Football Tribunal with a focus on its procedural rules in the digital era. It examines key features of the Tribunal's functioning, including the predominantly written procedure, digital case management, procedural efficiency, and safeguards for the parties. The paper further considers whether, from the perspective of EU law, the FIFA Football Tribunal may be qualified as a form of alternative dispute resolution, given its specialized jurisdiction and its role as an alternative to state court litigation in football-related disputes. Particular attention is paid to the limits of such qualification in light of the regulatory autonomy of sport and the applicable legal standards of the European Union. The study seeks to contribute to the broader discussion on the place of specialized transnational dispute resolution mechanisms within the contemporary digital legal order.

**Keywords:** dispute resolution, FIFA Football Tribunal, ADR

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