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**THE LAW FACULTY AT *PAISII HILENDARSKI* UNIVERSITY OF PLOVDIV,
THE BALKAN ASSOCIATION OF ROMAN LAW
AND ROMAN LEGAL TRADITION *SOCIETAS PRO IURE ROMANO*,
THE BULGARIAN GROUP OF *HENRI CAPITANT*
ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS OF FRENCH LEGAL CULTURE,
AND THE EUROPEAN LAW STUDENT'S ASSOCIATION – PLOVDIV**

Discussion Forum

CHANGES AND LAW

PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

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1. Antonio Fernández DE BUJÁN

BILL PROPOSED BY THE SOCIALIST PARLIAMENTARY GROUP ON 10 JANUARY 2025: REFORM OF POPULAR ACTION (IN ENGLISH)

The text analyzes the historical and legal evolution of popular action, from classical Athens and Roman law to its configuration in the current Spanish legal system. It highlights its constitutional recognition, its role as a tool for citizen participation in justice, and the defense of the public interest. The text also addresses its strengths and weaknesses: on the one hand, enabling the prosecution of serious crimes such as corruption; on the other, its misuse for partisan purposes. Finally, it examines recent reform proposals and the tension between curbing abuses and preserving the essential democratic function of this institution.

PROPOSICIÓN DE LEY DEL GRUPO PARLAMENTARIO SOCIALISTA DE 10 DE ENERO DE 2025: LA REFORMA DE LA ACCIÓN POPULAR (PARTICIPATION LANGUAGE)

El texto analiza la evolución histórica y jurídica de la acción popular, desde la Atenas clásica y el derecho romano hasta su configuración en el ordenamiento español actual. Se detiene en su reconocimiento constitucional, en su papel como instrumento de participación ciudadana en la justicia y en la defensa del interés público. Asimismo, expone sus luces y sombras: por un lado, la persecución de delitos graves como la corrupción; por otro, los abusos con fines partidistas. Finalmente, aborda los proyectos de reforma recientes y la tensión entre limitar excesos sin vaciar de contenido esta garantía democrática.

2. Malina NOVKIRISHKA – STOYANOVA

THE APPLICATION OF *DELATIO* IN THE MODERN WORLD (IN ENGLISH)

The paper is about a specific modern issue—tax evasion, which has led to the revival of the Roman term “delatio” in public discourse and the invention of the term “bonus for informing” by the mass audience in Bulgaria. In this regard, it is worth clarifying the actual meaning of the term in Ancient Rome as it relates to accusations in Roman criminal procedure, although delatio has its own variations in private law and

civil procedure. In modern times, *delatio* is associated with information from a private individual about corrupt practices and damage to the state treasury, but gradually over time it has come to be associated with serious crimes, including cross-border crime.

Keywords: Ancient Rome, *delatio*, *accusatio*, *questiones perpetuae*, criminal proceedings, corruption, fiscal and administrative infractions.

L'APPLICATIONE DI DELATIO IN MONDO MODERNO (PARTICIPATION LANGUAGE)

La relazione è dedicata a un problema specifico attuale: l'evasione fiscale, in relazione alla quale nell'opinione pubblica in Bulgaria è stato “ripreso” il termine latino *delatio*, mentre il popolo ha inventato il “bonus contro la denuncia”. A questo proposito, vale la pena precisare il significato reale del termine nell'antica Roma, in quanto legato all'accusa nel processo penale romano, anche se la *delatio* ha le sue varietà nel diritto privato e nel processo civile. Al presente, la *delatio* è considerata come una informazione da parte di un privato su pratiche di corruzione e lesioni al tesoro pubblico, ma gradualmente nel tempo è stata estesa a reati gravi, compresa la criminalità transnazionale.

Keywords: Antica Roma, *delatio*, *accusatio*, *questiones perpetuae*, processo penale, corruzione, violazioni fiscali e amministrative.

3. Giovanbattista GRECO

CLUES TO A GREAT CHANGE IN SUET. TIB. 58

The communication is about the clues to a new conception of princep's image and constitutional role in Suet. Tib. 58.

Keywords: princeps' image, *maiestas*, Tiberius, criminal law

4. Goce NAUMOVSKI

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MACEDONIAN SPORTS LEGISLATION

The work contains analysis of the characteristics of the provisions of the Macedonian Law on Sports, as well as the secondary legislation, enacted by the newly established Ministry of Sports. Following issues are

particularly analysed: status of athletes, contract law issues and criminal law aspects. Applied methods: historical, legal, and comparative. Several conclusions are presented regarding the harmonization of the Macedonian Sports Law with the European Sports Law.

Keywords: sports law, Macedonian legislation, comparative law

5. Kristian RAYCHEV

HOW RECENT CJEU RULINGS CHANGED THE FOOTBALL REALITY IN EUROPE?

The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) plays a pivotal role in shaping the legal order of the European Union (EU), with its judgments exerting profound influence across various spheres, including the realm of sport. Football, as the most popular sport in Europe, has frequently been the subject of judicial scrutiny, particularly in disputes affecting the regulatory frameworks and policies of international football governing bodies such as FIFA and UEFA.

In recent years, landmark rulings of the CJEU in cases such as C-333/21 (European Superleague Company SL v. UEFA and FIFA), C-650/22 (Lassana Diarra v. FIFA), and C-600/23 (Royal Football Club Seraing v. FIFA, UEFA and URBSFA) have significantly reshaped the legal and economic landscape of European football. These decisions have called into question the monopolistic practices of FIFA and UEFA, the legitimacy of transfer regulations, and the binding authority of arbitral awards rendered by the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).

The present article seeks to examine how these rulings have transformed the realities of football in Europe, with particular emphasis on their legal, economic, and social ramifications.

6. Marija IGNJATOVIĆ

THE IMPACT OF CERTAIN EU RULES ON THE REGULATION OF MATRIMONIAL PROPERTY RELATIONS IN THE LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

The need to respond to the ever more demanding European integration process imposes an obligation on the prospective candidate countries as well

as on the states that have already joined the EU membership to engage in certain activities aimed at harmonizing their legislation in all areas of law. However, when it comes to the unification within the field of civil law, we may notice that the area of family law is the least prone to such processes. There is a number of reasons for this. First, there is no doubt that family law is a branch of law which is most exposed to different influences (historical, sociological, ethical, cultural, customary and others), which play an important role in the creation of a society. Moreover, family is commonly defined as the basic unit of the human society. Being the basic social institute, the family is a reflection of the society at large. In this context, it is rather clear why some family law norms have been predominantly studied and are still being studied within the framework of the national law. In other words, the unification of the European law within the area of family law has not been discussed much because all the attempts to find appropriate legal solutions which would be applied to all the EU member states have failed.

However, there have been different ideas and points of view lately on the unification in this area of law by means of international agreements and comparative law. In that context, there are two significant directives: the Council Regulation 44/2001 on the jurisdiction and recognition of decisions in civil and commercial matters, and the Regulation 1347/2000/EC on the jurisdiction and recognition of decisions in matrimonial matters and issues pertaining to the parental responsibility of marital partners towards their children.

Keywords: European Integration process, family law unification, national law, international agreements, EU Directives

7. Vasil PETROV

THE BULGARIAN ‘SOCIALIST’ INHERITANCE LAW OF 1949 AS A PRODUCT OF THE ITALIAN ‘FASCIST’ CIVIL CODE OF 1942 – WHAT IDEAS FOR CHANGES IN BULGARIAN INHERITANCE LAW CAN BE DRAWN FROM THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITALIAN INHERITANCE LAW?

The old Bulgarian Law on Inheritance from 1890 is a literal translation of the corresponding provisions from the repealed Italian Civil Code of 1865. Surprisingly, however, the Inheritance Law adopted in 1949, during socialism (and in the Stalinist period), which is still in effect in

Bulgaria to this day, is also a reception of the Italian Civil Code of 1942. The latter was enacted during the regime of Benito Mussolini. This second Italy-to-Bulgaria reception is smaller in scope, not without modifications, and moreover, was not acknowledged at the time of its adoption. And it's no wonder – there is no way for socialists (or communists) to admit that they adopt legal norms created by the jurists of a 'fascist' regime. The explanation for this unexpected reception (transplant) is the involvement of two prominent Bulgarian 'bourgeois' civil law professors, Ivan Apostolov and Petko Venedikov, in the working group drafting the inheritance bill in 1948. The first part of the report is dedicated to identifying received texts in the Bulgarian inheritance law of 1949 from the Italian inheritance law of 1942. The second part of the report discusses ideas for changes in Bulgarian inheritance law that can be drawn from the development of Italian inheritance law.

8. Slawomir KURSA

RECENT CHANGES IN POLISH INHERITANCE LAW

The presentation will discuss amendments to Polish inheritance law in recent years. These include, among others, the introduction of a vindicatory bequest, changes in the area of acceptance of inheritance with the benefit of inventory, the catalogue of reasons for unworthiness to inherit, the circle of statutory heirs and the compulsory share. The issue of the government's draft amendments to the forms of wills from 2024 will also be discussed.

Keywords: Polish inheritance law, vindicatory bequest, acceptance of inheritance with the benefit of inventory, unworthiness to inherit, statutory heirs, compulsory share, form of will

9. Yaroslava GUENOVA

L'IMPACT DE LA LOI SUR L'INTRODUCTION DE L'EURO DANS LE DOMAINE DES SALAIRES (PARTICIPATION LANGUAGE)

À ce jour la Bulgarie se trouve au seuil d'un changement imminent – le passage à l'euro dès le premier janvier 2026. Cet article se pose comme but de clarifier ce sujet du point de vue du droit de travail et à la base de quelques textes de la loi sur l'introduction de l'euro en République de Bulgarie.

THE IMPACT OF THE LAW ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE EURO ON WAGES (IN ENGLISH)

Bulgaria is currently on the verge of imminent change – the transition to the euro on 1 January 2026. This article aims to clarify this issue from the perspective of labour law and on the basis of several provisions of the Law on the Introduction of the Euro in the Republic of Bulgaria.

10. Martino Emanuele COZZI

LAW BETWEEN NEW NEEDS AND ANCIENT CULTURAL CONNOTATIONS. A COMPARISON BETWEEN ROMAN LAW AND CHINESE LAW (IN ENGLISH)

The paper aims to highlight how the evolution of law, often forward-looking, can sometimes lead to the reemergence of ancient norms and institutions. This seems to be demonstrated by Justinian's policies, in Roman legal experience, and by the recent activity of Chinese lawmakers.

Keywords: Roman Law. History of law. Chinese Law. Traditional Chinese Law.

IL DIRITTO FRA NUOVE ESIGENZE DI TUTELA ED ANTICHE CONNOTAZIONI CULTURALI. DIRITTO ROMANO E CINA A CONFRONTO (PARTICIPATION LANGUAGE)

L'intervento si propone di evidenziare come l'evoluzione del diritto, spesso volta al futuro, possa talvolta portare alla ricomparsa di norme e istituzioni del passato. Ciò sembra essere dimostrato dalle politiche di Giustiniano, dall'esperienza giuridica romana e dalla recente attività del legislatore cinese.

11. Zhana KOLEVA

THE CHALLENGE OF CASE LAW OF THE COURT OF EUROPEAN UNION OVER THE REGULATION OF COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

The report focuses on the impact of the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union on the regulation of commercial transactions. Relevant for the study is Directive 2011/7/EU on combating late

payment in commercial transactions. In one hand, the regulations are liberal as they provide free access to EU internal market and equal treatment of all participants there. On the other hand, they provide highly protection of creditors' rights. The Directive does not harmonize fully all the rules relating to late payments in commercial transactions and Member States may adopt different ones. Nevertheless, the new rules must be settled in favor of creditors. However, in accordance with the principle of equality and uniform application of EU law, the concepts of the Directive are autonomous and should be interpreted uniformly in all Member States. This challenges national doctrine and practice and changes long-standing traditions and concepts.

Keywords: late payment, commercial transaction, case-law, European Union Law

12. Petruț-George BRAN

THE FIDUCIA AS CONTRACT IN THE NEW ROMANIAN CIVILE CODE. TERMINOLOGIC CLARIFICATIONS (IN ENGLISH)

The fiducia contract is regulated in the recently adopted New edition of the Romanian Civil Code. This is a novelty in comparison with the older version. The name of this type of contract aligns with the Roman tradition, however, the content is inspired from the English Law (the concept of trust). For this reason, some etymological clarifications are necessary for a better understanding.

Keywords: fiducia, trust

IL CONTRATTO DI FIDUCIA NEL NUOVO CODICE CIVILE ROMENO. PRECISAZIONI TERMINOLOGICHE (PARTICIPATION LANGUAGE)

Il contratto di fiducia è regolamentato dal nuovo Codice civile romeno, adottato relativamente di recente in Romania. Ciò rappresenta una novità rispetto al vecchio Codice civile romeno. Il termine fiducia è di tradizione romanistica, ma il contenuto di questo contratto è ispirato al diritto inglese (trust). Pertanto, sono necessarie alcune precisazioni terminologiche al riguardo.

13. Angel SHOPOV

SUR LES AMENDEMENTS PROCHAINS DE DROIT DE LA CONSOMMATION BULGARE (PARTICIPATION LANGUAGE)

On va observer les exemples choisis de nouvelle législation européenne. Ils nécessitent des amendements prochains consécutifs dans le domaine de droit national de la consommation.

ON FUTURE CHANGES OF BULGARIAN CONSUMER LAW (IN ENGLISH)

Some main new European legal acts would be observed. They require future implementation measures by national consumer law.

Keywords: Consumer, law, EU Law, Bulgarian Law

14. Filip VUCHEN

THE IMPORTANCE OF GIS FOR MACEDONIAN WINE REGIONS

The work contains analysis of the characteristics of the provisions of the Macedonian Law on wines, in order to dispose the comparative advantage of the wine production, especially the quality bottled wine under the light of their protection through the geographical indication (name).

The significance of geographical names is that their scope of protection is broad, non-commercial, and not too closely tied to formal national borders.

Given the long tradition of wine production (mostly wholesale wine) and the gradual change of this routine to a more competitive one, such as the production of bottled and quality wines with GI origin, which will result in growth of the overall economy, GDP growth, as well as general progress of the country.

The text will present the legal and economic approach to explain and conclude whether the country's wine production is competitive and has a comparative advantage or not in relation to other wine-producing countries.

Keywords: Law on wine, Macedonian legislation, economic swot analysis, comparative EU law

15. Nikolay PAVLEVCHIEV

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE VARIABLE CAPITAL COMPANY AS A NOVELTY IN BULGARIAN COMPANY LAW (IN ENGLISH)

The recent introduction of the variable capital company (VCC) into Bulgarian law with the reform of the Commercial Act of 2023 represents one of the most significant innovations in our company law since 1991. This new type of company meets the needs of the modern economy, in particular start-ups and technology companies, by offering a flexible and dynamic structure.

Its main advantages include the absence of fixed capital, which facilitates the establishment and adaptation of the company; the free and diverse transferability of shares, which allows for the attraction of different types of investors; and the broad contractual autonomy, which allows partners to negotiate rights and obligations according to their needs, including modern mechanisms such as the conversion of loans into shares or employee participation. In addition, the VCC benefits from simplified corporate governance with immediate decisions and the possibility of electronic meetings.

In conclusion, the VCC is a new legal instrument aimed at modernizing Bulgarian company law and encouraging business innovation, although it raises questions about creditor protection and its practical acceptance in commercial transactions.

LAS VENTAJAS DE LA SOCIEDAD DE CAPITAL VARIABLE COMO NOVEDAD EN EL DERECHO SOCIETARIO BÚLGARO (PARTICIPATION LANGUAGE)

Las ventajas de la sociedad de capital variable como una novedad en el derecho societario búlgaro

La reciente introducción de la sociedad de capital variable (SCV) en el derecho búlgaro, mediante la reforma de la Ley de Comercio de 2023, constituye una de las innovaciones más significativas en el ámbito societario desde 1991. Este nuevo tipo de sociedad responde a las necesidades de la economía contemporánea, en particular de las startups y empresas tecnológicas, ofreciendo una estructura flexible y dinámica.

Entre sus principales ventajas destacan la ausencia de capital fijo, que facilita la constitución y adaptación de la sociedad; la transmisibilidad

libre y diversificada de las participaciones, lo que permite atraer distintos tipos de inversores; y la amplia autonomía contractual, que habilita a los socios a diseñar derechos y obligaciones conforme a sus necesidades, incluyendo mecanismos modernos como la conversión de préstamos en participaciones o la participación de empleados. Además, la SCV se beneficia de un gobierno corporativo ágil, con decisiones inmediatas y posibilidad de reuniones electrónicas.

En conclusión, la SCV representa un instrumento jurídico novedoso que busca modernizar el derecho societario búlgaro y fomentar la innovación empresarial, aunque plantea interrogantes sobre la protección de acreedores y su aceptación práctica en el tráfico mercantil.

16. Sara MITIĆ

ROMAN LAW AS A SOURCE OF THE CIVIL LAW IDENTITY OF SERBIA

The civil law identity of Serbia has been shaped through a dynamic interplay of continuity and change. With the settlement of the Slavs in the Balkans, they entered a territory already marked by the Roman legal tradition, which continued in the Serbian medieval state, especially through its reception in legal practice. The Serbian Civil Code of 1844, modeled on the Austrian ABGB yet adapted to local conditions, illustrates the preservation and transformation of Roman principles. This continuity of Roman law is further visible in the legal framework of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Thus, Roman law constitutes not only a historical foundation but also a lasting element of Serbia's civil law tradition.

Keywords: Roman law, legal heritage, civil law identity, Serbian medieval state, Serbian Civil Code (1844), Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

17. Radoslav OVEDENSKI

REGARDING A DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE LEGAL AID ACT AND THE REGULATIONS ON THE ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL LEGAL AID BUREAU

The scientific communication aims to show an admitted discrepancy in the Legal Aid Act and the Regulations on the Organization and Activ-

ities of the National Legal Aid Bureau. This concerns the provision of Art. 12, para. 1 of the Legal Aid Act and the provision of Art. 7, para. 1 of the Regulations on the Organization and Activities of the National Legal Aid Bureau, which relate to the duration of the mandate of the members of the National Legal Aid Bureau.

Keywords: Legal Aid Act; Regulations on the Organization and Activities of the National Legal Aid Bureau

18. Maša Smiljana ŠOVIĆ

ABORTION RIGHTS IN CONTEMPORARY LAW: A STEP FORWARD OR A STEP BACK?

In recent decades, many countries have moved toward liberalizing abortion laws and reinforcing women's right to choose. However, in recent years, a notable reversal has occurred in certain states that previously upheld liberal abortion policies. These countries are now enacting increasingly restrictive legal measures that curtail or even abolish access to abortion. This paper examines the underlying political, ideological, and socio-cultural factors driving this shift, as well as the broader implications for women's rights. Using a comparative law approach, the analysis highlights the fragility of reproductive rights even within previously progressive legal systems.

Keywords: Right to abortion, Human rights, Women's rights, Legal reform, Comparative law

19. Methody TODOROV

THE ATTITUDE OF JUSTINIAN'S LEGISLATION (CJ.1.14.12 – 529, CONST. DEO AUCTORE – 530) TOWARDS CLASSICAL ROMAN JURISTS – CHANGE AND CONTINUITY (IN ENGLISH)

The subject of the report is the attitude of the legislation of Emperor Justinian I (527–565) towards the works of classical Roman jurists, expressed in two of his laws, issued in two consecutive years. An attempt is made to identify and to follow the dual attitude towards classical Roman jurisprudence: on the one hand, reverent respect (*reverentia*) and a desire for continuity and preservation, on the other hand, a desire for

change in the legal system, expressed by granting broad powers to the Tribonian Commission in compiling the Digests to correct, supplement, purge, remove, and eliminate (*corrigere, emendare, purgare, eliminare, resecare*) the works of Roman jurists. Although the *Corpus iuris civilis* is the main way in which these legal studies have come down to us, the proclamation of the emperor as the sole interpreter of the law ultimately deprived jurisprudence of its role as a factor of flexibility and evolutionary change in the legal system. This contrasts with post-classical law, which, along with the widespread application of imperial laws according to the testimony of the Theodosian Code, also presumes jurisprudence to be an active and essential part of the legal order, without subjecting it to falsification.

**IL RAPPORTO TRA LA LEGISLAZIONE DI GIUSTINIANO
(CJ.1.14.12 – 529 D.C., CONST. DEO AUCTORE – 530 D.C.) E I
GIURISTI ROMANI CLASSICI: CAMBIAMENTO E CONTINUITÀ
(PARTICIPATION LANGUAGE)**

Oggetto di discussione nel rapporto è l'atteggiamento della legislazione dell'imperatore Giustiniano I (527–565) nei confronti delle opere dei giuristi romani classici, espresso in due sue leggi emanate in due anni consecutivi. Si è cercato di identificare e tracciare il duplice rapporto con la giurisprudenza romana classica: da un lato, il rispetto reverenziale (*reverentia*) e il desiderio di continuità e conservazione, dall'altro lato il desiderio di cambiamento nel sistema giuridico, espresso attraverso l'attribuzione di ampi poteri alla commissione di Triboniano nella redazione dei Digesti per correggere, integrare, epurare, eliminare e rimuovere (*corrigere, emendare, purgare, eliminare, resecare*) le opere dei giuristi romani. Sebbene il *Corpus iuris civilis* sia il mezzo principale attraverso cui questi studi giuridici sono giunti fino a noi, la proclamazione dell'imperatore come unico interprete della legge priva definitivamente la giurisprudenza del suo ruolo di fattore di flessibilità e di evoluzione del sistema giuridico. Ciò è in contrasto con il diritto post-classico che, insieme all'ampia applicazione delle leggi imperiali secondo la testimonianza del Codice Teodosiano, presume inoltre la giurisprudenza come parte attiva ed essenziale dell'ordinamento giuridico, senza sottoporla a falsificazioni.

20. Teodor KAZANDZHIEV

CHANGES IN PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION LAW ON A NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVEL IN BULGARIA

The communication aims to highlight the problems arising from frequent amendments of laws and ordinances, regulating the transportation of passengers and to draw a comparison to Roman law where amendments were seldom done. The aim of the presentation is to highlight the importance of balanced and well-prepared amendments.

Keywords: Passenger transportation, amendment of legal acts, roman law, commercial law

21. Todor ROGOSHEV

ILLEGAL OCCUPATIONS AND THE PROHIBITION TO USE FORCE

The prohibition of the use of force is among the fundamental principles of international law. Yet, this principle is being constantly violated today in a varying degree and in different forms. One of the less discussed questions that are being raised concerns the link between illegal occupations and the prohibition to use force in international law. This link is particularly significant for the hottest conflicts today – between Armenia and Azerbaijan, Ukraine and Russia, and Israel and Palestine.

22. Evgeniy KARALANOV

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE IMMUNITY OF STATE OFFICIALS AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNATIONAL CRIMES

It is well-established that state officials enjoy immunity for acts performed in their official capacity. However, due to recent changes in the legislation and the judicial practice of states, such immunities are not always absolute and they may not be applied in cases involving serious violations of international law. This article examines the current scope of the immunity of state officials, with a particular focus on their applicability when they are accused of committing an international crime.

23. Rosen KOSTOV

HIPPOCRATES AND CRISPR. THE BALANCE BETWEEN ETHICS AND OPPORTUNITY

The essay examines the complex and ever-changing interaction between medicine and law, tracing their development from the traditional principles of Hippocrates to modern genetic editing technology (CRISPR). While Hippocratic ethics laid the foundations for principles such as do no harm and medical confidentiality, modern medicine poses unprecedented legal and moral challenges. Then it is analyzed how the law regulates traditional aspects of healthcare such as informed consent and medical liability, focusing on the revolution brought about by genetic editing, which requires a rethinking of these principles. The essay emphasizes that the risk in genetic editing is fundamentally different—it is irreversible, affects future generations, and raises questions of collective responsibility. In conclusion, it is argued that while the basic principles of medical ethics remain valid, the law faces the challenge of striking a balance between scientific progress and the protection of human dignity by creating new legal frameworks to address the opportunities and risks of the future.

24. Daniela NAYDEVA

CHANGES AND THE LAW (ESSAY)

Throughout history, for a long time, man lived without rules and in chaos, but with time, created the law and began living in order. Law and order which continue to evolve and develop to this day. Social changes, law, and politics, undoubtedly related, shape human behaviour for the better, which in turn, betters all three of the above. Despite our and our law's advancement, I think we are still at the beginning of our betterment, and many changes remain to be made, in both man and in law, in order for us and our laws to be truly great.