

*INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FINTECH, CYBERSPACE AND
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE LAW*

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Section I.
**FinTech Law: Better Regulation, the „Less is
More” Report, and Effective Governance**

Friday – March 27, 2026

ONLINE ON ZOOM

Moderator:

Lecturer Dana Volosevici, Petroleum-Gas University of Ploiesti, Romania

! Each paper will be presented within 15 minutes

! Fiecare lucrare va fi prezentată în maxim 15 minute

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS

FINTECH – NEW PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract

The development of artificial intelligence and financial technology (FinTech) has evolved over time as a mutually reinforcing process. FinTech has developed through several historical stages. Its evolution is usually divided into four phases (1.0–3.5), during which several important milestones appeared, such as the credit card (1950), the ATM (1967), the SWIFT system (1973), and later algorithmic trading and mobile technologies. The aim of this research is to present the characteristics and legal regulation of FinTech by examining the relevant academic literature. In the early 2000s, the spread of the internet and the emergence of crowdfunding gave new momentum to the sector, which is now transforming financial services through the integration of artificial intelligence. FinTech innovations greatly facilitate work in the financial sector, but they also carry many risks. The legal regulation of FinTech shows significant differences at the international level.

THE PERFORMANCE OF OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO FUNDING UNDER THE NATIONAL RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE PLAN: A CASE STUDY ON THE FINANCING OF A PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

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Abstract

The time remaining until the implementation of projects funded under the NRRP, the allure of funding perceived as easily accessible, and the diverse range of opportunities have all encouraged both public and private entities to pursue numerous infrastructure projects in the areas of digitalization, healthcare, and the green component. The study's objectives are to ease the success in implementing the European financed projects. In this context, the purpose and the results of the study is to draw the participants' attention to become increasingly focused on strictly adhering to the commitments outlined in the specific guidelines, the application, and the funding agreement, all of which constitute the basis for the obligations of European fund beneficiaries. Probably one of the most important factors driving the idea of a project funded by European funds is money. Thus, the availability of grant funding is one of the reasons why prospective beneficiaries embark on this path. The implication of this study is to underline why the financial implementation component of any project is essential to its success.

**ETHICAL GOVERNANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE INSURANCE
MARKET: LEGAL IMPLICATIONS AND PROTECTION MECHANISMS**

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Abstract

The accelerated development of artificial intelligence in the insurance market is leading to a profound transformation of traditional mechanisms for underwriting, pricing, and managing insurance benefits. However, the use of algorithmic systems in these areas raises significant legal and ethical issues, particularly with regard to the transparency of automated decisions, the risk of discrimination, and the identification of the subject. However, the use of algorithmic systems in these areas raises significant legal and ethical issues, particularly with regard to the transparency of automated decisions, the risk of discrimination, and the identification of the party responsible for any damages. This article analyzes the concept of ethical governance of artificial intelligence applied to the insurance market from the perspective of insurance law and the protection of the fundamental rights of the insured and the beneficiary. In this context, the main ethical principles with legal relevance — legality, transparency, non-discrimination, responsibility, and human oversight—are examined, as well as the regulatory instruments capable of ensuring the responsible use of artificial intelligence. The analysis highlights the limitations of the current legal framework and the need to integrate ethical governance into the regulatory architecture of insurance as a mechanism for preventing contractual imbalances and strengthening trust in digital systems. Finally, proposals are made for the development of a legal and ethical governance model tailored to the specificities of the insurance market.