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Section II.
Cyberspace and Artificial Intelligence Law

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ONLINE ON ZOOM

Moderator:

*Associate professor **Cristina Elena POPA TACHE**, Danubius International University of Galati, Romania; President of the International Institute for the Analysis of Legal and Administrative Mutations*

! Each paper will be presented within 15 minutes

! Fiecare lucrare va fi prezentată în maxim 15 minute

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS

SYSTEM OF LEGAL TOOLS OF PROTECTION AGAINST DEEPPAKES AND IT'S EFFECTIVENESS

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to analyze the system of legal remedies against the illegal dissemination of deepfakes, evaluate their effectiveness, and discuss current issues related to establishing criminal liability. To this end, the article is divided into three main parts. The introductory part is dedicated to a general presentation of deepfakes, the second deals with preventive legal instruments, and the third focuses on punitive instruments. In analyzing the legislation, the authors focus particularly on the following research questions, which reflect the objectives of the text: (1) which regulations apply to deepfakes and in what manner, (2) whether the legal instruments defined therein can prevent or limit the misuse of deepfakes, and (3) identifying obstacles to their application. To answer these questions, methods of doctrinal research are primarily used in combination with a socio-legal approach. The conclusion is that the obligation to label deepfakes introduced by European regulations is not, in itself, capable of eliminating the risks associated with the illegal dissemination of deepfakes; however, it is able to at least partially mitigate (reduce) them. Preventive measures must therefore be followed by punitive instruments, whether in the field of civil or criminal law protection. At the level of substantive criminal law, the situation is assessed as satisfactory and responsive to changes. The main problem in prosecuting deepfakes and their illegal use/dissemination lies in procedural aspects, particularly in evidence and the assessment of their recognizability, which, after all, is also a problem in relation to prevention.

“OWNING YOURSELF” IN THE AGE OF AI GLOBALIZATION: REDEFINING INDIVIDUALITY, POWER, AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FROM A SYSTEMS PHILOSOPHY PERSPECTIVE

Associate professor Ong Van NAM

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Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Abstract

This article reexamines the concept of “self-mastery” in the context of globalization and the rapid rise of artificial intelligence (AI), aiming to clarify the relationship between individuals, power, ownership, and sustainable development. It focuses on how individuals are increasingly shaped by modern institutions - such as the state, market, and technology - rather than acting as autonomous subjects. Using an interdisciplinary and systemic approach, the study combines philosophical analysis with sociological critique, applying dialectical reasoning to uncover tensions within contemporary social structures. The findings suggest that “self-mastery” should be understood not merely as personal autonomy, but as a broader form of creative and ethical capacity that enables individuals to shape their lives responsibly. The study also highlights the constraining role of institutional systems while recognizing AI as a potential force for empowerment. The article proposes a human-centered framework for sustainable development, emphasizing the individual as an active

agent in shaping institutions and future society.

EXISTENTIAL AWAKENING IN THE TECHNOCRACY: KIERKEGAARD AND THE THERAPY OF A HETEROGENEOUS SUBJECT

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Abstract

This article examines the thought of Søren Kierkegaard as a form of "existential therapy" in the context of modern society facing crises of morality, identity, and individual freedom. Instead of building a closed philosophical system, Kierkegaard deploys an indirect communication strategy and a polyphonic writing form to break the homogenization of the modern rational subject. He does not reinforce the self as a sensible center – capable of representing or possessing knowledge – but rather exposes human existence's incompleteness, fragmentation, and paradox. According to Kierkegaard, existential therapy does not aim to satisfy needs or rehabilitation. Still, it is a process of awakening the ethical possibility in the individual – where truth cannot be handed over. Still, it only appears in living, self-questioning, and taking responsibility. The article develops pairs of opposing categories, such as necessity – freedom means-ends, and self-possession – other-possession - to highlight Kierkegaard's existential therapy's transformative and critical nature. Through this, the study contributes to rereading Kierkegaard as a multi-layered existentialist philosopher. It suggests a critical ethical model capable of dialogue with the problems of the technocratic era, globalization, and the crisis of subjectivity in the 21st century.

DOWNLOADING FROM SHADOW ONLINE LIBRARIES AND COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENTS

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Abstract

Technological innovation has transformed the concept of libraries and works of speech, among other things. Digital online libraries have become the primary holders and distributors of intellectual content, relegating digital books to a secondary role. While public access to books has increased, one question emerges: Does everyone have the right to create a free online public library and distribute digital books? Is downloading digital books copyright infringement? Can any measures be taken against individual users and administrators? These questions necessitate extensive research into EU law, particularly with regard to the application of copyright law and the Digital Markets Act. A potential answer covers aspects such as jurisdiction, civil liability, and above all, constitutional freedoms of information and speech.

CBDCS, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DIGITAL IDENTITY: HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE RISK OF ANTICIPATORY PENAL CONTROL

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Abstract

Although CBDCs are promoted as safe and efficient financial tools with a modernised monetary infrastructure, their combination with artificial intelligence and digital identity highlights not only significant tensions in relation to privacy, economic autonomy, equality of treatment, and due process of law, but also creates a mechanism of preliminary criminal control. The article has a qualitative approach to the methodology expressed in the normative-analytical and comparative analysis, regulatory diversity by combining international institutional materials, the legal framework of the European Union and the relevant European jurisprudence. The analysis shows that the main risk does not stem from the

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existence of CBDCs themselves, but from the degree of data centralisation, mandatory traceability and the deployment of algorithmic systems for assessment, classification and institutional response. The original contribution of the article is the conceptualisation of CBDCs as a potential basis for prior criminal control, serving as an infrastructure capable of monitoring risk, imposing restrictions on individual freedom based on continuous probabilistic assessments.

WHEN CODE BECAMES LAW: REGULATING THE AI-ECONOMY

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Abstract

The study examines the transformation of code from a mere technical tool into a normative mechanism with direct effects on the organisation of the artificial intelligence-based economy. Against the backdrop of the expansion of algorithmic systems, the research highlights the ways in which technological development influences legal relationships, decision-making processes, and the distribution of power in the digital sphere. The paper underscores the need for regulation capable of aligning technological innovation with the requirements of the rule of law, the protection of fundamental rights, and the accountability of the actors involved in the AI economy. The conclusions suggest several solutions for minimising this underlying problem.

WORK-LIFE BALANCE IN THE AGE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: LEGAL, SOCIAL AND GENERATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE FUTURE OF WORK

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Abstract

The study searching for the reconfiguration of work-life balance in the age of artificial intelligence, where the boundaries between labour, personal autonomy, and social existence are becoming increasingly blurred. From a legal, social, and generational perspective, the analysis examines how AI-driven transformations of work challenge traditional understandings of time, responsibility, productivity, and human dignity. Particular attention is given to the ways in which digital infrastructures and automated systems reshape employment relations, redone expectations of availability, and generate new asymmetries between efficiency and well-being. The paper argues that the future of work cannot be conceived solely through the logic of technological progress, but must also be framed through the imperatives of social justice, and the intergenerational equity. Its conclusions advance several normative and policy-oriented directions aimed at preserving a more humane and sustainable balance between professional life and personal existence.

LEGAL PROTECTION OF WORKS GENERATED WITH THE USE OF A GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM

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Abstract

The study aims to address the issues raised by the legal means for the protection of human-generated creations with the help of artificial intelligence, in view of the criteria of originality for the protection of an intellectual creation through copyrights, to the duration of copyrights and to the moral rights of the copyright holder. The study raises the question whether rights related to copyright, granted in view of the economic investment, with a shorter duration and which, in most of the cases, do not confer moral prerogatives, are more appropriate for the legal protection of creations generated with the use of artificial intelligence. An example of such creations generated with artificial intelligence and protected by a related right are press articles. Such a normative solution has the undeniable advantage of preserving the current legal regime of copyright and the integrity of the legal categories of "originality" and "moral rights of

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authorship", a legal regime consolidated in time, through international, European and national legal instruments, verified and reaffirmed both theoretically and practically. Another advantage is the avoidance of the need to prove the proportion of human contribution ("prompts") and the originality of such prompts, in the context in which there are no means of evidence capable of proving these essential aspects of a work generated with the use of artificial intelligence.

DIGITAL SOVEREIGNTY AND CONSTITUTIONALISM IN CYBERSPACE: CHALLENGES FOR CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract

The research paper aims to analyze the concept of digital sovereignty from the perspective of constitutional law and the theory of political institutions, in order to identify the implications that the transformation of cyberspace generates for the exercise of public authority and the protection of fundamental rights. The research objectives are: (i) to clarify the relationship between classical sovereignty and digital sovereignty; (ii) to assess the role of Parliament, the Government, and local public administration authorities in regulating and implementing digital policies; and (iii) to determine the constitutional limits of state intervention in the online environment. The methodology includes doctrinal analysis, normative interpretation of relevant constitutional provisions, a comparative approach, and an examination of the applicable European legislative framework. The findings highlight the need for a coherent adaptation of Romanian legislation to the requirements of digitalization, through strengthening safeguards concerning data protection, cybersecurity, and democratic oversight of emerging technologies. The implications for Romanian legislation consist in ensuring that normative interventions comply with the constitutional principles of legality, proportionality, and separation of powers, with a view to consolidating an authentic framework of digital constitutionalism.

THE CHALLENGES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE UNIFICATION OF NATIONAL CASE LAW: BETWEEN THE EFFICIENCY OF NLP ALGORITHMS AND THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE AI ACT 2026

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PhD. Candidate Ionela CUCIUREANU
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Abstract

This paper analyzes the impact of natural language processing (NLP) technologies on the process of standardizing judicial practice in Romania, at a turning point defined by the almost full applicability of the European Regulation on Artificial Intelligence (AI Act). The central objective is to demonstrate how Transformer-type models (BERT, LLaMA) can be used to identify the semantic similarity of cases, respecting the formal structure imposed by art. 425 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The analysis highlights the need to transition from reactive unification mechanisms (RIL, HP) to a proactive decision support system, capable of ensuring the predictability of the act of justice without substituting the reasoning of the human magistrate.

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REGULATING THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF AI IN EUROPEAN LAW. TECHNOLOGY STAKES AND LEGAL CHALLENGES

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Abstract

The paper is based on the premise that the ambivalent impact of AI – a tool to promote protection and a factor in increasing the ecological footprint – is also manifested in terms of the environment. Reflecting this duality, European law seeks to balance the potential of AI to promote the green transition (AI for the environment) with the imperative to limit the environmental and carbon footprint of new technologies (sustainable AI). In this regard, relevant regulations encourage the use of AI to achieve the EU's goal of achieving climate neutrality in 2050, pollution management, biodiversity monitoring, energy optimisation and the fight against climate change. At the same time, environmental sustainability is a requirement of the AI value chain (the obligation of energy efficiency, transparency and green design). It is also an aspect of corporate social responsibility. The results of the study show that, regarding the European legal framework for AI – the AI Act [Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence] and the Council of Europe's Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence, Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law – we are in the presence of general regulations regarding the environmental impact of AI, which transfer the substance of the problem to the level of voluntary rules (Code of Practice for General Artificial Intelligence, 2025), a process that generates major legal challenges in the face of important technological stakes.

DIGITAL MIGRATION AND NEW FORMS OF TRANSNATIONAL MOBILITY

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Abstract

In the digital age, migration management faces unprecedented opportunities through the use of digital technologies — from IT systems at borders to artificial intelligence (AI) for processing and monitoring. However, this transformation brings significant challenges regarding the respect of fundamental rights (data protection, non-discrimination, access to asylum), the balance between security and freedoms, and the need for a clear regulatory framework. The article analyses the main digital tools used in migration management at the European Union and international level, highlighting current regulatory gaps and proposing directions for a regulatory framework that includes strong human rights safeguards.

CYBERSPACE AS A NEW REGULATORY AREA IN EUROPEAN UNION LAW

Lecturer Aurel - Octavian PASAT

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Abstract

Cyberspace has become an essential vector for the exercise of economic, political and legal power within the European Union. The rapid evolution of digital technologies, the increase in cyber threats and the dependence of critical infrastructures on information systems have led the European Union to develop a coherent regulatory framework, gradually shaping cyberspace as a genuine regulatory area. The article analyses the process of conceptualising cyberspace in European Union law, its competences in the field of cybersecurity and the role of digital strategic autonomy in strengthening European sovereignty. Finally, proposals de lege ferenda are formulated aimed at contributing to strengthening the Union's digital strategic autonomy, by strengthening the security of digital supply chains, reducing critical technological dependencies and developing a legal framework adapted to the new realities of cyberspace.

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FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND THE TORT LIABILITY OF JOURNALISTS IN THE DIGITAL SPACE

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Abstract

The article examines the relationship between freedom of expression and the tort civil liability of journalists in the digital space. The development of the online environment has significantly changed the way journalistic information is produced and disseminated, generating new challenges regarding the protection of personality rights. In this context, the analysis focuses on the applicable legal framework and aims to delineate the boundary between public interest and the right to privacy, as well as to establish the limits of exercising freedom of expression in the online environment. The study addresses the multiplier effect of the internet, which allows the rapid dissemination of information and may amplify its impact on the reputation and dignity of the targeted individuals. Finally, the study highlights the importance of maintaining a balance between freedom of expression and the protection of personality rights in the context of digital communication.

THE CHALLENGE OF REGULATION IN THE FACE OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES: FROM THE DAWN OF THE INTERNET TO THE AGE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Lecturer Bogdan Cristian TRANDAFIRESCU

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Abstract

The article analyzes the relationship between technological innovation and the legislator's response, as well as the capacity of law to adapt to new realities. It compares the now historical experience of regulating legal relationships in the digital environment with the current challenges generated by artificial intelligence. The paper is structured in two main parts, followed by conclusions. The first part examines the beginnings of the Internet and the evolution of the regulations it required. The second part analyzes artificial intelligence as a new object of regulation. The analysis compares the main regulatory models developed in the European Union, the United States of America, and China. What brings these two technological eras closer together is their radical novelty in relation to the traditional legal relationships and institutions with which law has operated for millennia, as well as the question of the legislator's response. What distinguishes them is the fact that, whereas the Internet is merely a virtual environment in which people interact and for which old legal institutions were adapted, artificial intelligence appears rather as a reactive reality with which one can interact, which acts, which will become increasingly independent, and which may perhaps acquire self-awareness in the more distant future.

LIFTING THE VEIL OF TIME: FROM LIABILITY FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO THE LIABILITY OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Abstract

The paper examines the possibility of a transition from liability for artificial intelligence to the liability of artificial intelligence itself. At present, the law places liability on the natural or legal persons who design, develop, put into circulation, or use artificial intelligence systems. However, technological developments compel legal doctrine to look further ahead: what will happen if artificial intelligence goes beyond the condition of a mere instrument and acquires a high degree of autonomy, perhaps even recognizable forms of self-awareness? Starting from this hypothesis, the study discusses whether the classical notions of imputation and liability will remain sufficient, or whether the law will be forced to rethink the very idea of the subject of law. In this context, the paper analyzes the relationship between technological autonomy, legal personality, and patrimony, as the basis for a possible liability of artificial intelligence itself. The paper

therefore proposes a rational exercise in legal imagination. It does not seek to depart from positive law, but rather to test its limits in the face of a changing technological reality. The analysis will be carried out from the perspective of general theory of law and legal philosophy, that is, from the perspective of those disciplines capable of thinking juridically not only about the present, but also about the possible forms of the law of the future.

LABOUR STATUS IN THE AGE OF AI: BEYOND THE EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE BINARY

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Abstract

The digital transformation of labour has increasingly blurred the traditional binary between dependent employees and self-employed service providers, exposing the limitations of existing labour law frameworks. This paper examines three alternative regulatory approaches that have emerged in response: the creation of hybrid categories of workers, problem-based regulation targeting specific vulnerabilities, and soft-governance instruments such as fair work ratings. Drawing on comparative examples from the United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, and recent EU developments, including the Platform Work Directive, the paper evaluates both the potential and the shortcomings of these approaches. While hybrid categories expand protection through intermediate statuses, they risk entrenching second-tier rights; problem-based regulation offers greater adaptability but demands constant monitoring of fragmented and often opaque work environments; and soft-governance instruments raise awareness but lack binding force, relying heavily on reputational pressure. The analysis highlights the broader structural dilemma within EU law between labour protection and economic freedom, as reflected in the Charter of Fundamental Rights. It argues for a multi-layered, integrated regulatory framework that balances innovation with protection, aligns with sustainability objectives, and ensures that the digital transformation of work advances fairness and human dignity.

THE DABUS EFFECT: LEGAL LIMITS OF "ARTIFICIAL GENIUS" AND THE CHALLENGES FOR PATENT LAW

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence has had, and continues to have a profound impact on intellectual property. Because the field of patents has traditionally focused on the protection of human creation, technological transformations and the ability of intelligent systems to generate autonomous inventions have given rise to significant legal issues. The relationship between Artificial Intelligence and patent law remains a challenge that will necessitate legislative paradigm shifts. Undoubtedly, flexible international regulations are required - regulations that do not lose sight of the interests of human inventors, the public beneficiaries of innovation, or scientific and technological progress. In an era of technology-accelerated transformations, Artificial Intelligence is no longer merely a tool. It is becoming an active participant in the creative and innovative process. This article examines the implications of recognizing Artificial Intelligence as an inventor within the patent system. Relevant cases, such as the DABUS project and the varying reactions of patent offices toward it, are discussed. We will explore essential questions: Can AI be an "inventor" in the current legal sense? What impact does this status have on intellectual property rights and human innovation? Is a reform of the legislative framework necessary to respond to this new technological reality? The relevant examples presented in this article will highlight the need for normative adaptation and current challenges.

**STUDY ON THE USE OF AI IN PREDICTION OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR BASED
ON HISTORICAL DATA**

Professor Carmen Silvia PARASCHIV
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Abstract

The study analyzes the potential of using artificial intelligence in predicting criminal behavior based on historical data. The research uses a quantitative approach and machine learning techniques to identify criminal patterns and estimate the probability of criminal events based on socio-demographic, spatio-temporal and contextual variables. Several predictive models are evaluated, such as logistic regression, random forest and artificial neural networks, using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall and F1 score. The results show that ensemble models offer high predictive performance, while traditional statistical models are easier to interpret in the decision-making process. The study also highlights ethical risks, such as algorithmic bias, data privacy and social stigma, underlining the need for responsible use of these technologies. The integration of artificial intelligence can support crime prevention and improve public policies, if transparency and control mechanisms are ensured.

**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE EXECUTION OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS:
BETWEEN EFFICIENCY AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS CONSTRAINTS**

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Abstract

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into the execution of criminal sanctions represents a significant development in contemporary criminal justice systems. From risk assessment tools to electronic monitoring and predictive analytics, AI-based technologies promise increased efficiency, consistency, and cost-effectiveness. However, their deployment raises complex legal and ethical challenges, particularly in relation to fundamental rights and procedural guarantees. This paper examines the role of AI in the execution phase of criminal sanctions, focusing on its potential applications and the legal limits imposed by human rights law. Special attention is given to the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), particularly Articles 3, 6, and 8, which protect human dignity, the right to a fair trial, and the right to private life. The analysis highlights the risks of algorithmic opacity, bias, and excessive reliance on automated systems in decision-making processes traditionally reserved for judicial authorities. The study argues that AI should function strictly as a decision-support tool, without replacing human judgment. A normative framework is proposed to ensure that AI deployment remains compatible with fundamental rights, emphasizing transparency, accountability, and judicial oversight. The paper concludes that while AI offers valuable opportunities, its use must be carefully regulated to preserve the core principles of criminal justice.

**DEEPPAKE AND THE NEED FOR CRIMINAL PROTECTION
OF THE "BIOMETRIC PERSON"**

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Lecturer Angelica Daniela STAICU
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Abstract

In this scientific endeavor, we aim to analyze the need for rigorous criminal protection of a person's biometric data, data that, if misused to create deepfake content, can seriously harm a person's rights and freedoms in terms of privacy, dignity, reputation, psychological freedom (e.g. online harassment), sexuality (by creating fake sexual content, the sexual freedom of the person (adult or minor) can be violated or restricted); child pornography, physical freedom

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and even in terms of their assets (cybercrime or financial fraud through the misuse of biometric data). Regarding the tools and techniques used in the methodology of this research, we recall the analysis of the legal grounds on which this scientific research is based, among others, in the provisions of the EU Law on AI (2024), the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, the EConv.HR, the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679), the draft law on the responsible use of technology in the context of the deepfake phenomenon (PL-x no. 471/2023), as well as some provisions of the Romanian Criminal Code., as well as the research of recent doctrinal opinions. The results and implications of this study will focus on what should be amended or completed in the national criminal legislation in order to attract criminal liability in the case of abusive use of a person's biometric data.

CRIMINAL PROTECTION OF PERSONAL DATA. ITS IMPORTANCE IN TODAY'S DIGITAL SOCIETY

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Associate professor Ana Alina IONESCU DUMITRACHE

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Associate professor Monica POCORA

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Professor Georgeta MODIGA

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Abstract

The development and expansion of digital technologies, as well as the integration of systems based on artificial intelligence (AI) into economic, administrative, and social processes, have led to an exponential increase in the volume of personal data collected, processed, and transferred globally. The legal protection of personal data must take into account the increasingly prominent criminal law issues, as serious breaches of data confidentiality, security, and integrity result in significant harm both to individuals — at an individual or collective level — and to the legal and social order. This study examines the mechanisms of criminal protection of personal data within the digital society, focusing on the interaction between criminal law norms, European data protection regulations, and the new challenges posed by the use of advanced information processing technologies. Particular emphasis is placed on criminal regulations and the types of offenses associated with unauthorized access to computer systems, illegal interception of communications, unauthorized disclosure of personal data, and the fraudulent use of digital information, as well as other offenses provided for in national criminal legislation. The findings highlight the conceptual and practical difficulties in delineating criminal liability in the context of automated data processing and the use of intelligent algorithms, as well as jurisdictional implications arising from the cross-border nature of data flows. The conclusions point to the need to strengthen the criminal legal framework by harmonizing incrimination norms, reinforcing international cooperation mechanisms, and developing legal instruments adapted to new technological realities. The criminal protection of personal data represents an essential element in guaranteeing fundamental rights and freedoms in today's digital society.

ADOPTION AS A LEGAL FICTION OF PARENTAGE IN MOLDOVAN LAW: CONCEPTUAL DELIMITATIONS AND METHODOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Abstract

This paper aims to analyze the institution of adoption in Moldovan law from the perspective of its classification as a legal fiction of filiation, highlighting the conceptual distinctions and methodological implications in the context of the use of artificial intelligence. The objectives of the study are to clarify the relationship between biological and legal filiation, as well as to assess how adoption functions as an autonomous institution within family law. Clarifying the relationship between biological and legal parentage is essential to understanding the institution of adoption. Biological

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parentage is based on natural ties, arising directly from birth and automatically giving rise to parental rights and obligations. On the other hand, legal parentage, such as that created through adoption, does not derive from biological reality, but from a deliberate act by the competent authorities, through which the law creates a kinship bond between the adoptive parent and the child. This distinction highlights that adoption is not merely an alternative form of parentage, but an autonomous institution within family law, with its own rules and effects. It confers rights and obligations similar to those of natural parentage, but is based on a legal decision and intervention, which gives it a distinct legal character. Clearly, adoption is recognized as an independent mechanism, established by law to protect the child, ensure family stability, and transform legal fiction into a reality with concrete effects on the lives of those involved. The methodology employed includes a normative analysis of the relevant legislation, doctrinal research, and a theoretical-comparative approach, supplemented by reflections on the integration of artificial intelligence tools into the legal process. The study's findings highlight that adoption functions as a necessary legal fiction that cannot be reduced to the traditional mechanisms of filiation, and that the use of artificial intelligence poses challenges in interpreting such legal constructs. The findings of this research clearly highlight the need for a prudent methodological approach that combines traditional legal analysis with the responsible use of emerging technologies in the field of family law.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AS A PLAYER IN THE CRIMINAL FIELD

Associate professor Adriana Iuliana STANCU
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Abstract

Understanding AI from the perspective of its criminal liability as a self-contained entity and at the same time establishing the persons who influenced their character by insinuating the idea of committing criminal acts, directly or indirectly, as an author, accomplice or instigator, can be a rather difficult objective to achieve. Due to the intelligence that characterizes AI, it is more like a natural person, so it should have the discernment of its actions, and it is interesting to establish how this can be determined. As a legal person, it cannot be framed in legal patterns because it does not meet the legal conditions for registration. Criminal liability involves conditioning a person who conflicts with the criminal law and sanctions should meet the educational purpose, if we look at AI from the perspective of a natural person. Not being a human being, it is difficult to assume that sanctions will achieve their goal. The concept of defendants entails a series of obligations that are not always specific to AI. And then it is difficult to imagine that you can oblige an entity without capital and without its own income to pay compensation. All these aspects must be correlated with the legal system harmed by AI.

REGULATORY ASPECTS OF MARITIME AUTONOMOUS SURFACE SHIPS IN DIGITAL ERA

Assistant professor Oana ADĂSCĂLIȚEI
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Abstract

The intersection of advanced technology, the legal framework, and implementation gives rise to a considerable challenge to the edifice of international maritime law in the context of maritime autonomous surface ships. The absence of crews and the complete automation of this new type of vessel raise questions about the applicability of current legal provisions. From a legal standpoint, the answer involves analyzing the adequacy of key international maritime conventions established under the International Maritime Organization concerning maritime autonomous surface ships. The analysis also examines the liability framework for maritime autonomous surface ships, as well as the effects that the introduction of these vessels may have on marine insurance. It is evident that amending the primary international maritime instruments will not yield a sufficient response. Traditional obligations cannot be fulfilled without crews on board. The adoption of a third-party liability regime, in this context, necessitates a model of strict liability. Moreover, the future regime of contractual liability must consider additional risks associated with damage to goods, the potential increase in liability limits, and the removal of certain exceptions that may allow carriers to evade liability. Marine

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insurance must adapt to new requirements, such as aligning the terms of standard insurance contracts with new risks like cyberattacks or the lack of adequate liability coverage.

COMPETITION LAW, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, AND ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION: JURISPRUDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND REGULATORY CHALLENGES

PhD. candidate Raluca Anica ONUFREICIUC

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Abstract

The interaction between competition law, artificial intelligence, and administrative jurisdiction has become a significant field of contemporary legal analysis in the context of rapid technological change and continuing regulatory transformation. This paper examines the extent to which administrative bodies and competition authorities must adapt their jurisprudential approaches and enforcement practices in response to AI-driven markets and increasingly automated economic environments. Particular attention is given to algorithmic decision-making, data concentration, digital platforms, and the difficulties involved in identifying, assessing, and sanctioning anticompetitive conduct within complex digital ecosystems. The article argues that artificial intelligence challenges traditional legal assumptions concerning market power, liability, evidentiary standards, procedural fairness, and the institutional competence of administrative authorities in competition matters. It further explores whether existing administrative and regulatory mechanisms remain capable of ensuring effective oversight while preserving legal certainty, transparency, predictability, and innovation. In this context, the paper highlights the need for both jurisprudential reinterpretation and normative adaptation in order to address the legal and institutional challenges raised by emerging digital market realities. The paper concludes that the evolution of competition law in the age of artificial intelligence requires adaptive regulatory strategies and a clearer redefinition of administrative jurisdiction to safeguard fair competition and effective enforcement in the digital economy.

BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION AND THE PROTECTION OF PERSONAL DATA IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: REGULATING BIOMETRIC TECHNOLOGIES BETWEEN THE AI ACT, THE GDPR, AND THE “DIGITAL OMNIBUS” PROPOSAL

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Abstract

The research examines the regulation of biometric identification technologies in the European Union from the perspective of fundamental rights, in particular the right to the protection of personal data. The analysis integrates the provisions of the Artificial Intelligence Act, the GDPR, and the “Digital Omnibus” legislative proposal. The objective of the study is to assess how the limits and safeguards applicable to biometric systems are defined, particularly in the case of high-risk systems. The study adopts a doctrinal and comparative methodology, analyzing European Union legislation alongside the case law of the European Court of Human Rights. The findings indicate a convergence toward a rights-based regulatory model that imposes strict conditions on the use of biometric identification, including requirements of transparency and proportionality. The paper argues that these developments reflect a transition toward a safe and human-centered model of artificial intelligence, in which innovation is conditioned by respect for privacy and data protection.

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE DIGITAL AGE: LEGAL CHALLENGES GENERATED
BY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND CYBERSPACE. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS:
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA AND THE EUROPEAN UNION**

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Abstract

Domestic violence has experienced, in recent decades, a significant diversification of its forms of manifestation, determined by the digitalization of social relations and the integration of technologies based on artificial intelligence in private life. Although the legislation of the Republic of Moldova, Romania and the regulatory framework of the European Union recognize and sanction domestic violence in its classic meaning – physical, psychological or economic, new forms of digital abuse, such as non-consensual electronic monitoring, algorithmic control, online harassment or the use of deepfakes, remain insufficiently regulated and difficult to legally frame. This article aims to analyze the legal challenges generated by artificial intelligence and cyberspace in the matter of domestic violence, from the perspective of the national law of the Republic of Moldova, in comparison with the existing normative solutions in Romania and emerging trends at the level of the European Union. The study highlights the limits of the current legal framework, the difficulties of legal qualification and evidence, as well as the risk of insufficient protection of victims. Finally, the article argues for the need to expand and reinterpret the legal concept of domestic violence, so that it explicitly includes forms of digital and technological abuse, in order to ensure effective protection of fundamental rights in the digital age.

**AI LITERACY AS A STANDARD OF LEGAL DUE DILIGENCE IN EU LAW
AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE**

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Abstract

This article analyses the evolutionary trajectory of AI literacy as part of the legal standard of due diligence in European Union law and in global governance. As artificial intelligence systems increasingly mediate legal decision-making processes, traditional conceptions of professional care grounded in general competence and prudence prove insufficient to cope with the epistemic and accountability challenges generated by algorithmic environments. Drawing on the specialised literature analysed through the ELICIT platform, in accordance with a methodology inspired by PRISMA standards, the study identifies a gap between existing professional competences and the requirements of legal and governance practices assisted by artificial intelligence. The findings highlight that an insufficient level of AI literacy generates significant risks, including algorithmic bias, accountability gaps, excessive reliance on automated outputs, as well as deficiencies concerning transparency and explainability. The article develops a doctrinal synthesis between notions of fault in civil law and the new principles of AI governance enshrined in the regulatory instruments of the European Union, in particular those based on risk established by the European AI Act. It is argued that the inability to understand and critically assess artificial intelligence systems constitutes a distinct form of professional negligence, conceptualised as algorithmic fault. At the same time, the study recommends the concept of algorithmic due diligence as a new normative standard, implicitly imposed by European Union law and increasingly relevant at the international level. The article concludes that integrating AI literacy into legal education and professional standards is fundamental for accountability, legitimacy, and the rule of law in algorithmic society.

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MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN FORENSIC INVESTIGATION

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Abstract

In recent years, forensic investigation has undergone significant development due to technological advances. Modern technologies have become indispensable to successful forensic investigation, with the aim of obtaining compelling results in the shortest possible time. These new technologies facilitate much more detailed documentation of the crime scene, as well as a deeper analysis of the evidence discovered at the scene of the offence, which, implicitly, leads to a more accurate clarification of the criminal act under investigation and to an increase in the efficiency of the investigative process.

PREDICTIVE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CONSTITUTIONALISATION OF DIGITAL GOVERNANCE

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Abstract

The evolution of predictive administration, grounded in the use of big data and advanced analytical tools, represents a transition from a reactive model of governance towards one with profound implications for the constitutional structure of the state. The article analyses this transformation from the perspective of the tensions between decision-making efficiency and the protection of fundamental rights, with a focus on the risks associated with the use of prediction in the administrative process, including algorithmic discrimination, the erosion of legal certainty and the limitation of effective access to remedies. The analysis is based on the social dimension of digital governance, emphasising the manner in which data exploitation reproduces or intensifies existing inequalities, particularly in relation to vulnerable groups. Against this background, the article explores the necessity of the constitutionalisation of digital governance, through the development of new principles such as digital due process and data sovereignty, in order to ensure a balance between technological innovation and the requirements of the rule of law. The conclusion suggests a harmonisation of the role of the constitution as an adaptive normative instrument, designed to regulate not only the present action of the state, but also its predictive projections upon society.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF LABOUR LAW PARADIGM IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITALISATION AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Abstract

The progressive digitalisation of the economy and the increasing deployment of artificial intelligence systems within organisational processes have led to a profound reconfiguration of employment relationships and of the normative foundations of labour law. Algorithmic technologies are increasingly shaping recruitment processes, performance evaluation, task allocation, and employee monitoring, thereby generating a structural transformation in the way labour is organised and governed within the contemporary economic environment. Labour law is thus confronted with the necessity of adapting its traditional concepts to emerging forms of digitally mediated work organisation, characterised by automated decision-making, algorithmic management, and platformisation. This article examines the transformation of the labour law paradigm against the backdrop of digitalisation and artificial intelligence, analysing the extent to which

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these technological developments affect the fundamental principles of worker protection, contractual balance, and employer responsibility. The analysis draws upon the theoretical reflections of Alain Supiot concerning the evolution of labour law within the globalised economy, highlighting the risk that the technological logic of algorithmic efficiency may erode traditional legal mechanisms designed to safeguard workers. From a broader normative perspective, the paper argues that the digital transition of labour governance requires not merely regulatory adaptation but a deeper conceptual rethinking of labour law as a discipline situated at the intersection of human dignity, technological mediation, and economic rationality.