РЕЗЮМЕТА

на трудовете на доц. д.н. Костадин Илиев Паев,

с които кандидатства в конкурс за заемане на академична длъжност професор в ПН 2.2 История и археология, по научната специалност **История на държавата и правото** (История на българската държава и право и Обща история на държавата и правото), обнародван в "Държавен вестник" бр. 42 от 12 май 2020 г.

Научната продукция за участие в конкурса, предвид интердисциплинарния му характер, в тематично отношение може да бъде разграничена в няколко групи:

- публикации по история на държавата като институция;
- публикации по история на българската държавност;
- публикации по история на българското право;
- публикации по история на правото на други страни;
- други исторически публикации.

В хронологически аспект публикациите обхващат времето от Античността до XX век. По отношение типът на публикациите се разграничават: монографии (две), обширна студия с две приложения, научни статии и съобщения (22), един учебник, едно учебно помагало, преводи на исторически извори с уводна част, коментари и бележки (4).

№	НМ показател	Публикация
1.	В.3	Паев, К. Държавата от Древността до Модерната епоха. Въпроси на теорията и историята. Второ допълнено издание: С.: Парадигма, 2020, 220 с. ISBN 978-954-326-424-7 Монографията е опит чрез прилагането на по-различен методологически подход държавата да бъде представена многостранно, с цел да се преодолее едностранчивото ѝ изучаване от различните науки – история, политология, социология, право, антропология и т.н. – на които тя е обект на изследване. Подзаглавието "Въпроси на теорията и историята" показва, че това не е цялостно проучване на държавата, а само на онези нейни аспекти, които се нуждаят от по-широко историческо представяне, допълване, обогатяване, критично интерпретиране и отношение към съществуващите дискусионни въпроси. Включени са също и нови тези на автора по темата. На практика, книгата проследява историята на институцията "държава" от Древността до Модерната епоха. В първата част се разглеждат различните аспекти на държавата: социологически, политически, икономически и юридически; връзката между държавата от една страна и религиите и идеологически, политически, иреленията за държавата и произхода на понятието "държава" със специален акцент върху значението му в българската правна лексика; класическите теории

		за държавата и нейните съставни елементи. За целта са използвани и анализирани най-съвременните изследвания в
		тази област.
		Втората част на изследването е посветена на историческото възникване и развитие на държавата от Древността до
		Модерната епоха. Тя включва специален раздел за модерните теории за възникването на държавата, които са твърде
		слабо познати у нас. Разгледани са видовете преддържавни политически обединения и типологията на държавата в
		нейното историческо развитие. Съдържанието и анализът са съпроводени и обогатени с множество исторически
		примери и сравнения. В този контекст са поставени и редица въпроси, касаещи българската история. Заключението
		поставя в дискусионен план редица актуални въпроси, касаещи държавата и нейните перспективи. В края е включено
		приложение с различните определения на държавата от Античността до XX век.
		Паев, К. Търновската конституция в светлината на балканския конституционализъм от XIX век. София: Сиби,
		2016, c. 360. ISBN 978-619-226-004-0
		Проучванията относно влиянието на балканските конституции върху първата българска конституция от 1879 г.
		датират отдавана. Въпреки това дълго време не се предлага задоволителна теза по тази тема. Това в голяма степен се
		дължи на липсата на пряко ползване на първоизточниците от страна на изследователите, т.е. текстовете на
		балканските конституции от 60-те години на 19 век. Това изследване стана възможно благодарение на направените
		преводи на гръцката, румънската и сръбската конституции съответно от 1864, 1866 и 1869 г., както и на други по-
		ранни балкански конституции. Тъй като по-рано не е правено цялостно сравнително историко-правно изследване на
		конституциите на балканските страни от това време, монографията запълва и тази празнина.
		Първата глава на монографията проследява зараждането и развитието на конституционализма на Балканите през
		първата половина на 19 век. Специфичното тук е съчетанието на движението за конституция с борбата за национално
2.	Г.5	освобождение. Разглеждат се подробно най-ранните конституции на Републиката на Йонийските острови от
		началото на 19 в., на Гърция, Дунавските княжества и Румъния, на Сърбия и на Османската империя. Обект на
		проучване във втората глава е идеята за конституция в българското общество през Възраждането. Анализирани са
		създадените по това време програми и проекти за конституционно управление на България. В третата глава е
		направен сравнително-правен анализ на текстове на балканските конституции и на Търновската конституция, в които
		се уреждат отделните публични институти: монархическият институт, народното представителство, изпълнителната
		власт, гражданските права и свободи, църквата и религията, съдебната власт, териториалното устройство и местното
		управление, войската и държавните символи, ревизията на Конституцията. Освен с балканските конституции
		множество сравнения са направени със съответните разпоредби на конституциите на западноевропейските страни и
		САЩ. Същевременно всяка глава е последвана от специално обособен параграф с изводи и обобщения. Изследването
		е придружено с две приложения – сравнителни таблици.
		В заключителната си част от една страна изследването поддържа становището, според което Търновската

		конституция е една от най-демократичните конституции за нейното време, но от друга – отхвърля тезата, определяща
		я като най-демократичната на Балканите. Търновската конституции не е буквално "копирана" от другите балкански
		конституции, заимствала е разпоредби от тях, но притежава своя българска автентичност. Паев, К. Участието на Тодор Бурмов в изготвянето на първоначалния проект на Органическия устав на
		Българското княжество. – История, 2019, Т. 27, № 5, 466-483. ISSN 0861-3710
		Възгледите на Тодор Бурмов за държавното управление на България са отразени в документ, съхраняван в руските
3.	Г.6	архиви. При първото му публикуване, документът е определен като отговор на един от българските нотабили – Тодор Бурмов – на въпросите на руското гражданско управление в България от 1878 г., а при второто – като правила
		за избор на български княз. Според залегналата в настоящата статия концепция и в двата случая са допуснати грешки
		и неточности, а принципно, самият документ съдържа редица разпоредби, намерили място в първоначалния проект
		за Органически устав на Българското княжество.
		Паев, К. За периодизацията на историята на българската държава и право. – В: Надежди и разочарования в
		историята. (Сборник в памет на професор Милчо Лалков). Благоевград, 2005, 487-493. ISBN 954-680-402-9; 978-954-
4.	Г.7	680-402-0
	- • •	Публикацията изтъква значението на периодите в историческото развитие и прави опит да даде една задоволителна и
		общоприемлива периодизация на историята на българската държава и право. За целта се предлага аргументирано и
		детайлно разграничение на отделните периоди и етапи от тях на базата на общи критерии и показатели.
		Паев, К. Още за предмета на историята на българската държава и право. – Съвременно право, 2008, бр. 3, 46-59. ISSN 0861-1815
	Г.7	Статия предлага някои нови идеи, които разширяват полето на изследване на тази университетска дисциплина и
5.		обогатяват нейното съдържание. Тези идеи касаят: изучаване на развитието на правото преди създаването на
5.		българската държава или особено на традиционното право на траките, правоотношенията в богомилските общности,
		правото по времето на византийското и османското господство в България. Специално внимание е отделено на
		последния период, който включва XV-XIX в. В заключението на статията се подчертава, че интердисциплинарните
		исторически и правни изследвания подпомагат развитието на юридическото образование в България.
		Паев, К. Историята на българската държава и право, и юридическото образование в България. – Управление и образование, Бургас, 2009, т. 5, кн. 3, 202-214. ISSN 1312-6121
6.	l I	Юридическото образование в България започва преди повече от 100 години. Няколко години след основаването на
	Γ.7	Висшето училище в София (днес Софийски университет) през 1892 г. е открит Юридически факултет. Историята на
0.	1.1	българската държава и право (под различни наименования) е била постоянен предмет в учебните планове на
		факултета. Тази статия проследява развитието на тази учебна дисциплина от 1892 г. до началото на XX век и
		представя богата информация за публикации в областта на Историята на българската държава и право на много

7.	Г.7	автори: учебници, монографии, студии, статии, документални сборници. Последната част се отнася до някои дидактически проблеми на този университетски предмет. Основното схващане е, че Историята на българската държава и право е силна връзка между знанията на студентите, придобити в гимназията, и юридическото образование в университетите. Пасв, К. Към въпроса за правоспособността на венецианците в българските земи и на българите във венецианските владения през XIV и XV век. – В: Човекът в историята. Методологически, методически и историографски аспекти. Сборник в чест на професор Георги Бояджиев. Благоевград: УИ "Неофит Рилски", 2009, с.159-181. ISBN 978-954-680-645-1 Ако проблемът с правоспособността на чужденците в българската средновековна държава е една от недостатъчно проучените теми в областта на историята на правото, то въпросът за правоспособността на българските земи и на българите в чуждите земи, е още по-слабо изследван. Статия с конкретно проучване на правоспособността на венецианците в българската средновековна държава е една от недостатъчно проучените теми в областта на историята XIV-XV в. В. В структурно отношение работата включва; 1) преглед на проблема за правоспособността на чужденците в българската правно-историческа литература; 2) представяне на източници за българо-венецианските отношения през късното средновековие - XIV-XV в.; 3) кратък преглед на венецианската инвазия и създаването на нейни владения в Югоизточно Средиземноморие и на България и Венецианската ренублика, юридически актове на венецианските власти (Венецианския сепат, док и др.); актове на венецианска република, юридически актове (нотариални актове, актове за регистрация и освобождаване на проби, договори, едно завещание и др.). Последната час та статията съдържа конкретен анализ на юридически актове, касаещи правоспособността на венецианците в българските земи и на българите в вългарина и на българия и ве съдои др.). Котове на венецианския съд, частни юридически актове (итариални актове, актове за регистрация и освобождаване
		процес и във времето се променя според политическата ситуация. Паев, К. Сведения за статута и правния режим на собствеността на влашките владетели в Русенско през XV-XVI
8.	Г.7	<i>век.</i> – Научни известия. Югозападен университет "Неофит Рилски". Правно-историческия факултет. Г. VI. кн. 1-2. Благоевград, 2010, 348-354. ISSN 1312-6385 Обект на проучване в настоящата публикация са няколко сведения от втората половина на XV и XVI в. за наличието
		на владения на влашките князе в Русенско. Специфичното в случая е, че става въпрос за собственост на владетел на съседна държава в рамките на Османската империя. Статията разглежда въпроси отнасящи се до статута на тези имоти и вероятността те да са притежавали екстериториалност и феодален имунитет.
9.	Г.7	Паев, К. Ценен източник за историята на правото от XIV век. – Научни известия. Югозападен университет "Неофит Рилски". Правно-историческия факултет. Г. VI. кн. 3. Благоевград, 2010, 204-209. ISSN 1312-6385

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		Анализираният източник от XIV в. (14 март 1374 г.) е завещание на Мария, съхранявано във Венецианския държавен архив. Мария е дъщеря на българката Кали и съпруга на Михаил. Мария и Кали са жители на Кандия, Крит. И двете
		се ползват със статут на свободни граждани. Видът на документа е твърде рядък, що се отнася до правоспособността
		на българите в чужбина през Средновековието. Мария предава цялото си наследство на майка си – българка Кали – и
		правото да го управлява. С този акт Мария поставя дъщеря си Елена под попечителството на Кали. Според условията
		на завещанието Мария дава пълни права на Кали в областта на правото на собственост, семейните и наследствените
		права, съдебното производство. Но всички действия на Кали трябва да бъдат насочени към доброто и интереса на
		Елена. Този източник показва, че българите - свободни граждани, имат ограничена правоспособност в сферата на
		частното право в земите под венецианско владичество. Други документи също потвърждават това. Има няколко
		договора от това време, сключени със свободни български мъже на Крит. Видът на документа и неговото значение
		ни дават основание да го квалифицираме като твърде ценен източник за историята на правото през XIV век.
		Паев, К. Договор или грамота е съглашението на цар Иван Александър с венецианците от 1347 г.? (Правно-
		исторически анализ) – В: Сборник "100 години от рождението на проф. Михаил Андреев". С.: УИ "Св. Климент
		Охридски", 2011, 194-210. ISBN 978-954-07-3275-6
		Официалният акт за отношенията между Венецианска република и българското царство, издаден от цар Йоан
		Александър (1331-1371) през 1347 г., е известен отдавна. Още от самото начало изследователите се затрудняват как
		да го определят: договор или грамота. Проследявайки венецианското нашествие на Балканите статията разкрива пътя
		и основните събития, довели до споразумението между българите и Венеция. Този акт е резултат от усилията на
		Венеция да спечелят нови съюзници срещу Генуа – старите им съперници в търговията – и новодошлите – турците,
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10.		от едната страна, а от другата страна – да регулират търговските си отношения с българите.
		Публикацията анализира подробно текста на документа, в който могат да се разграничат 14 клаузи, касаещи
		различни въпроси: от това какви мита и данъци трябва да плащат венецианците, до техните права да имат независим
		съд, да строят църкви и да запазват имуществото на починалите свои съграждани. Българската страна също поема
		задължения: да гарантира сигурността на венецианските търговци, да им помага в случай на корабокрушение и да им
		гарантира справедливо правосъдие. Подробният анализ на съдържанието и сравнението с другите подобни актове от
		средновековния период показва, че този акт има съдържание, характерно както на договорите, така и за грамотите,
		макар че съдържанието типично за договора, има предимство пред това, характерно за грамотите. Поради това най-
		подходящо е този акт да бъде наречен "договор-грамота.
		Паев, К. Законодателна уредба на празничната система в България от Освобождението 1878 г. до наши дни. – В:
11	Г.7	Празнично-юбилейната история (Сборник). С.: ИК "Ваньо Недков", 2012, 125-139. ISBN 978-954-9462-77-7.
11.		Публикацията представя систематизирано празничната система в България от Освобождението 1878 г. до началото
		на XXI век, на основата на проучване съдържанието на основните нормативни актове, които уреждат тази материя.
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12.	Г.7	Паев, К. Школи и проучвания по обща история на правото (XIX - средата на XX век) – Studia luridico-Historica, 2012, кн. 1, 30-46. ISSN 1314-9296 Статията разглежда проучванията на световната правна история, направени от 19 до средата на 20 век, формирането и развитието на научните школи по история на правото. Някои цялостни изследвания на правната история се появяват през 16-18 век, но истинската изследователска работа по световната правна история започва през 19 век. Точно по това време се създават изследователските школи. Общата концепция, която лежи в основата на тази статия, е, че факторите, формирали различните изследователски школи, са били предимно политически, а не юридически. Интересът на изследователите зависи от интереса на съответните общества. Така английските и френските учени изследват правната история на повечето страни и нации, защото Англия и Франция са мощни колониални империи. За разлика от тях германските и италианските учени изследователи си стемя и видоналние то на разпочние и други славянски изследователи са под влиянието на различни идеологически теории като <i>славянофилството</i> и панславизма. Ето защо те изучават своето национално и славянското право. Принос на статията е широкият и детайлен преглед на библиография на стотици автори и публикации на пет езика - английски, френски, италиански и руски. Тук е дадено и определение за същността на понятието "изследователска школа" по история на правото. В края има кратък преглед на научните трудове по световната правна история на бътверски език.
13	Г.7	Паев, К. Византийският период (XI-XII в.) в историята на българското право. – В: Държавата, обществото и историята. С.: Иврай, 2014, 215-223. ISBN 978-954-9388-62-6 . Публикацията интерпретира мястото на византийското владичество в българските земи (XI-XII в.), определяйки го аргументирано като самостоятелен период в историята на българското право и представя накратко сведения за основните източници на правото от това време.
14.	Г.7	Паев, К. Договорът за изработка в средновековна България. – Правна мисъл, 2014, № 1, 3-19. ISSN 1310-7348 Договорът за изработка в средновековното право не е бил обект на специално проучване. Публикацията привлича нови извори и интерпретира досегашните източници за постигането на една по-пълна и завършена картина относно сферите, мащабите и честотата на използване на този вид договори в средновековното българско общество. Публикацията разглежда социалните основи на договора за изработка в средновековна България. Приложението му е свързано с развитието на феодалното общество и формирането на една по-заможна прослойка, която наема лица със специални умения за изработката на определен продукт. В конкретният случай са привлечени редица нови извори свързани главно с упражняването на една специфична за онази епоха дейност, каквато е преписването, превеждането и украсата на книги. В резултат на това се достига дори до създаването на професионални работилници, занимаващи се с такъв вид труд. В публикацията е направена основна характеристика и е разгледана спецификата на

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		средновековният договор за изработка. Направена е съпоставка между отделните категории поръчители
		(възложители) и изпълнителите по социален и професионален признак. Анализът на наличните сведения показва
		твърде широко за досегашните ни представи разпространение на този тип договори в сферата на книжовната дейност. В публикацията са представени и статистически данни, с които се аргументира отстояваната теза.
		Паев, К. Възгледите на Стефан Бобчев за историята на правото. – В: Бобчеви четения: правната наука в чест на
		юриста професор Стефан Бобчев. С.: Изд. на УНСС, 2014, 65-70. ISBN 978-954-644-558-2
		Публикацията разглежда теоретичните възгледи на С. С. Бобчев за историята на правото – една не толкова
		атрактивна проблематика на изследователите в тази област. В нея са представени общите виждания на С. С. Бобчев
15.	Г.7	за правната история, оценките му за ролята и значението на българското обичайно право, връзката между
		българското и славянското право, идеите му за прагматичната насоченост на изследванията върху историята на
		българското право, методологическата му концепция за правно-историческите проучвания, чуждите влияния в
		развитието на българското право. Подчертана е актуалността на много от неговите теоретични постановки.
		Паев, К. Проф. Венелин Ганев и дейността на Българската лига за защита на правата на човека и гражданина. –
		Съвременно право, 2015, №. 1, 68-82. ISSN 0861-1815
		Публикацията е посветена на 135-годишнината от рождението на проф. Венелин Ганев. В нея се проследява
		участието и ролята му в Българската лига за защита на човешките и гражданските права в българското общество от
		началото на действителното ѝ възникване през 1922 г. до разпускането й през 1947 г. В дейността на В. Ганев като
		председател на Лигата се очертават няколко периода: от 1922 до 1938 г., когато Лигата е разформирована за първи
		път; 1945-1946 г., по времето, когато е регент; 1946-1947 г., когато дейността на Лигата се прекратява трайно.
16.	Γ.7	Проф. В. Ганев активно участва във всички инициативи на Лигата, които също могат да бъдат класифицирани в
		няколко групи: индивидуална защита на нарушени човешки и граждански права; официални актове (резолюции) на
		Лигата срещу нарушаването на правата на човека в страната; подготовка на конституционния проект през 1947 г.
		Въпреки усилията на Лигата и лично на проф. В. Ганев за защита на правата на човека и гражданите в България, по
		отношение на системното им нарушаване, Лигата не може ефективно да противодейства на установяващия се в
		България тоталитарен режим, но оставя траен отпечатък във времето – в началото на 70-те години на XX век нейната
		дейност е възобновена в чужбина като част от имигрантското движение срещу тоталитарните режими в Източна
		Европа. Паср. К. 800 седини Масия нария – един постед от ненициона – Studie Invidice Historice 2015, ин 4, 2, 12, ISSN
		Паев, К. 800 години Магна харта – един поглед от континента. – Studia Iuridico-Historica, 2015, кн. 4, 3-12. ISSN 1314-9296
17.	Г.7	Издадена в началото на далечния XIII век с идеята за ограничаване на монархическата власт и установяване на
1/.		законови гаранции за това, Магна Харта е наистина забележително явление. Въпреки че тази идея може да бъде
		намерена много по-рано в други европейски страни, в Магна Харта тя намира най-дълготрайно присъствие. Като се
		памерена много по рано в други свропенски страни, в тисти та памира нан дви отранно присветвие. Като се

		има предвид епохата, когато се появява, Магна Харта не достига до някои от основните принципи на съвременния конституционализъм като идеята за естествените човешки права, до издигането на народния суверенитет като основен източник на върховната власт. Влиянието на Магна Харта е ограничено главно в Англия и нейните колонии – най-вече в САЩ – където тя често се използва като източник за позоваване в съда и в политическия живот, докато влиянието ѝ в Континента е твърде слабо и ограничено. Въпреки това, дори днес в много конституции и други правни актове можем да намерим някои от принципите и идеите, които Магна Харта отстоява.
18.	Г.7	Паев, К. Изучаването на българската конституция в училище през социализма – съвременна интерпретация на един отминал опит В: Образованието в социалистическа България – между традицията и комунистическата идеология. Велико Търново: Фабер, 2015, 158-163. ISBN 978-619-00-0253-6. Публикацията разглежда проблема с изучаването на българските конституции в училище. Включва кратък преглед на традициите в това отношение в България след Освобождението през 1878 г., но основният акцент е върху времето на социализма. През този период България има две конституции - една от 1947 г. и друга от 1971 г., изучаването на които е част от обучението на учениците в основното училище и гимназията. Те се изучават като отделен предмет, но съдържанието им е силно идеологизирано и политизирано. Като дидактическа идея обаче, целяща да запознае учениците с държавното управление на страната, може да бъде оценена положително. Окончателното заключение е, че способността на днешното училище да предоставя правни знания и да създава правна култура е далеч назад в сравнение с миналото.
19.	Г.7	Паев, К. Произход на думата "държава" в българската правна лексика. – Правна мисъл, 2016, № 3, 126-137. ISSN 1310-7348 Публикацията разглежда въпроса за етимологията на думата "държава" в българската правна лексика, тъй като досегашните проучвания не дават задоволителен отговор за това. Произходът ѝ се свързва с глагола "държа", който първоначално се използва за означаване на определени вещноправните отношения през Средновековието. Във времето той претърпява сложната трансформация, в резултат на което понятието "държава" получава днешното си абстрактно значение.
20.	Г.7	Паев, К. Английският парламентаризъм от Магна харта до Пуританската революция. – Studia Iuridico- Historica, 2016, кн. 5, 100-108. ISSN 1314-9296 Въпреки че актовете на Английския парламент след Магна Харта до началото на Пуританската революция не са толкова широко известни, те играят важна роля за развитието на парламентаризма не само в Англия, но и в цялата световна парламентарна практика. Всеки следващ парламент с методична упоритост успява да придобие нови права във вековната борба с кралската власт. Постепенно неговият състав се разширява като включва представители не само на духовенството и благородничеството, но и на дребните рицари и на градовете. Съставен от две палати, Парламентът придобива решаваща роля при определяне на данъците и вземане на решение относно законността на

		изборите. Точно тогава се въвеждат някои от най-важните принципи на съвременния парламентаризъм: парламентарен имунитет, свобода на изявленията на представителите и тяхното право на законодателна инициатива. Без тези принципи модерното парламентарно правителство не би било възможно.
21.	Г.7	 Паев, К. Към въпроса за началото на българската държавност. – В: Общество, памет, образование. История и обществени нагласи. Т. 3. С.: Исторически факултет на СУ "Св. Климент Охридски". 2017 г., 69-80. ISBN 978-619-194-031-8 Публикацията интерпретира въпроса за началото на българската държавност в контекста на модерните теории за възникването на държавата. Аргументирано се отхвърлят опитите основаването на средновековната българска държава да се търси далеч във времето преди 681 г. За същинска държава, отговаряща на критериите за държавност, наложили се в теорията на държавата, може да се говори едва към края на VII в.
22.	Г.7	 Паев, К. Модерните теории за възникването на държавата. – Studia Iuridico-Historica, 2017, кн. 6, 90-100. ISSN 1314-9296 Съществуващите до днес теории за произхода на държавата досега са резултат от проучванията на философи, историци, социолози, политолози, археолози, антрополози и други. Публикацията представя най-популярните теории за възникването на държавата от втората половина на XX век, които у нас са твърде малко познати. В нея се дискутират иригационната и еволюционната теории, теориите за завоеванието и социално разслоение.
23.	Г.7	Паев, К. Въпросът за конституционният контрол в България 1879-1947 г. – Правна мисъл, 2018, № 2, 3-12. ISSN 1310-7348 Въпросът за конституционния контрол по време на действието на Търновската конституция не е разглеждан самостоятелно и цялостно. Обект на проучване са били само отделни негови аспекти. Публикацията разглежда възникването на този проблем в исторически и сравнителен план от времето, когато се създава проекта на първата българска Конституция до приемането на Конституцията от 1947 г. и налагането на тоталитарно управление в България.
24.	Г.7	Паев, К. Конституционният проект на проф. Стефан Киров от 1935 и 1938 година. Сравнително изследване. – В: Модерният свят на българина: Търновската конституция от 1879 г. В. Търново: УИ "Св. св. Кирил и Методий", 2019, 218-228. ISBN 978-619-208-180-5 През 1935 г. в България се предприема опит за конституционна реформа. За целта са създадени и публикувани няколко проекта. От 1992 г. български историци публикуват и изследват независимо един от друг два проекта за българска конституция от 1935 и от 1938 г., без да разберат, че става въпрос за един и същи проект, на един и същи автор. Тази публикация доказва общият произход и авторство на двата проекта, направени са съпоставки помежду им, както и с тогава действащата Конституция на България. Подчертано е влиянието на промените настъпили в страната и Европа върху конституционният проект.

25.	Г.9	Паев, К. Записката на княз Александър Дондуков-Корсаков за създаването на Търновската конституция. (Встъпителна студия). – В: Спомени, размисли и оценки на княз Александър Дондуков-Корсаков за създаването на Търновската конституция. Съст. К. Паев. С: Парадигма, 2019, 15-65. ISBN 978-954-326-390-5. Встъпителната студия е част изследване на непубликуван ръкопис на княз Александър Дондуков-Корсаков съставен между 1881 и 1883 г. и съхраняван досега в архивите. На базата на този документ се представя в нова светлина ролята на руския императорски комисар в България при създаването на първоначалния проект за Органически устав на Българското княжество, отношението му към ревизията на проекта в Петербург и позицията му при неговото обсъждане в Търновското Учредително събрание. Обвиняван от руското правителство и определени кръгове в Русия, след установяването на "режима на пълномощията" у нас, заради настъпилото по-късно влошаване на отношенията между двете страни, че е допуснал създаването на една твърде либерална конституция, княз Александър Дондуков- Корсаков разкрива нови факти и обстоятелства, от които се е ръководил в своята дейност и мотивация като императорски комисар при създаването на Търновската конституция. Изданието включва уводна част, общирна встъпителна студия (51 с.) и две приложения – оригиналният текст на документа и превод на български на двете редакции на първоначалния проект на Органическия устав на Българското княжество, придружен с коментари и бележки.
26.	E.21	Паев, К. Гражданското образование в обучението по история. Учебник за студенти от специалност "История". С.: Парадигма, 2020, с. 97. ISBN 978-954-326-418-6 Учебникът е предназначен за студенти от специалност "История", които изучават едноименен учебен курс. Включва лекции по десет теми, свързани с възможностите на предмета "История" да осъществява гражданско образование в училище.
27.	E.22	Паев, К. Семинариум по история на българската държава и право. Учебно помагало за семинарни занятия със студентите. Част първа. Средновековие. Варна: New Media, 2018, с. 158. ISBN 978-619-188-121-0 Учебно помагало за студенти от специалност "Право". Включва увод, теоретична част, подробна библиография и документи от историята на българската държава и право, съпроводени с въпроси, задачи и тестове. Някои от историческите извори за пръв път се представят в превод на български език.

ДОПЪЛНИТЕЛНИ ПУБЛИКАЦИИ (ПРЕВОДИ НА ИСТОРИЧЕСКИ ИЗВОРИ)*

28	Паев, К., Георгиева, С. Византийският морски закон. (В съавторство с д-р Силвия Георгиева). Превод, коментар и бележки. –
20.	Studia Iuridico-Historica, 2013, кн. 2, 44-65. ISSN 1314-9296

^{*} Списъкът включва преводи на исторически документи с коментари и бележки, които не са част от националните наукометрични показатели за това направление.

	Превод на първа и втора част на Византийския морски закон, който регулира широк спектър от правни въпроси и
	взаимоотношенията между субекти, свързани с морската търговия и корабоплаването, заедно с коментари, бележки и
	библиография към целия превод. (Забележка: Д-р Силвия Георгиева е преводач на третата част на закона, която е основна).
	Паев, К. Византийски правни паметници от времето на македонската династия (867-1056). Превод, коментар и бележки. –
	Studia Iuridico-Historica, 2013, кн. 2, 66-91. ISSN 1314-9296
29.	Превод на откъси от най-важните византийски правни паметници от времето на Македонската династия – Прохирос номос
29.	(Прохирон), Исагога (понякога неправилно наричана "Епанагога"), Василики, някои новели на император Лъв VI, Епитоме (легум)
	и от сборника със съдебна практика Пира – придружени с коментари, бележки и библиография. Текстове от тях се представят за
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30.	исторически изследвания) 2016, кн. 5, 109-119. ISSN 1314-9296
50.	Цялостен превод на първата гръцка Конституция от 1822 г., придружен с коментари, бележки и библиография. Представя се за
	пръв път на български език.
	Паев, К. Първоначалният проект на Органическия устав на Българското княжество. Превод, коментар и бележки. – В:
	Спомени, размисли и оценки на княз Александър Дондуков-Корсаков за създаването на Търновската конституция. С: Парадигма,
21	2019, 127-191. ISBN 978-954-326-390-5 .
31.	За пръв път на читателят се предлага да се запознае с текста на двете редакции на първоначалния проект на Органическия устав на
	Българското княжество от есента на 1878 г. на български език. Преводът е предшестван от кратък предговор, коментари, бележки,
	сравнения с оригиналния ръкопис, съхраняван в историческия архив на Народната библиотека и съответните корекции.

ABSTRACTS

of publications of Assoc. Prof. DSc Kostadin Iliev Paev, applicant in the competition for occupation of the academic position "Professor" in the field **2.2. History and Archeology**, Scientific specialty **History of the State and Law** (History of the Bulgarian State and law and World History of the State and Law), announced in State Newspaper No. 42/12 May 2020

The scientific production for participation in the competition, given its interdisciplinary nature, in thematic terms can be divided into several groups:

- publications on the history of the state as an institution;
- publications on the history of the Bulgarian statehood;
- publications on the history of Bulgarian law;
- publications on the history of the law of other countries, and
- other historical publications.

In chronological aspect, the publications cover the period from Antiquity to the twentieth century. The publications are distinguished in terms of type as follows: monographs (two), an extensive study with two annexes, scientific articles (22), one textbook, a handbook, translations of historical sources with an introductory part, comments, and notes (4).

Ν	Scientometric indicator	Publication
1.	V.3	Paev, K. <i>The State from the Antiquity to the Modern Ages. Questions of the Theory and History.</i> Second supplemented edition. Sofia: Paradigma, 2020, 220 pp. ISBN 978-954-326-424-7 The monograph is an attempt, through the application of a new methodological approach, to present the state from a different perspective, in order to overcome its one-sided study by various scientific fields – history, political science, sociology, law, anthropology, etc. – that the state is a subject of study to. The subtitle "Questions of Theory and History" shows that this is not a comprehensive study of the state, but only of those aspects of it, which require a broader historical presentation, supplementation, enrichment, critical interpretation and treatment of existing matters of discussion. New theses on the topic by the author are also included. In practice, the book traces the history of the institution "State" from the Antiquity to the Modern age. Structurally, the publication consists of two parts - theoretical and historical. The first part deals with various aspects of the state: sociological, political, economic and legal; the connection between the state, on the one hand, and religions and ideologies on the other hand; the definitions of the state and its constituent elements. The most up-to-date research in this field has been used and analyzed for this purpose.

		The second part of the edition is devoted to the historical origin and development of the state from Antiquity to the Modern Age. It includes a special section on modern theories of the emergence of the state too little known in our
		Modern Age. It includes a special section on modern theories of the emergence of the state, too little known in our
		country. The types of political unions, precursors of the state, and the typology of the state in its historical development
		are presented. The content and analysis are accompanied and enriched by a multitude of historical examples and
		comparisons. In this context, a number of questions have been raised concerning Bulgarian history. The conclusion raises
		many relevant questions about the state and its prospects. Finally, an annex with the various definitions of the state from
		Antiquity to the twentieth century is included.
		Paev, K. Tarnovo Constitution in the light of the Balkan constitutionalism of the XIX century. Sofia: Sibi, 2016, 360 pp.
		ISBN 978-619-226-004-0
		Studies on the impact of the Balkan constitutions on the first Bulgarian constitution of 1879 date back a long time.
		However, no satisfactory thesis on this topic has been available for many years. This is largely due to the lack of direct
		use by researchers of primary sources, i.e. texts of the Balkan constitutions of the 1860's. This study was made possible
		due to the translation of the Greek, Romanian and Serbian Constitutions, respectively dating to 1864, 1866 and 1869, and
		other earlier Balkan constitutions. As no complete comparative historical and legal study of the constitutions of the
		Balkan countries of that time has been done previously, it is the monograph that fills this gap.
		The first chapter of the monograph follows the roots and the development of constitutionalism in the Balkans in the first
		half of the 19th century. The specific issue therein is the combination of the constitution movement with the fight for
		national liberation. The earliest constitutions of the Republic of the Ionian Islands from the early 19th century, Greece,
	~ -	the Danube Principalities and Romania, Serbia and the Ottoman Empire are examined in detail. The subject of study in
2.	G.5	the second chapter is the idea of a constitution in Bulgarian society during the Bulgarian Revival. The programs and
		projects for constitutional governance of Bulgaria, created at that time, are analyzed.
		The third chapter contains a comparative legal analysis of the texts of the Balkan constitutions and the TarnovoTarnovo
		Constitution, both of which govern the distinct public institutions: the monarchical institution, public representation, the
		executive, civil rights and freedoms, the church and religion, the judiciary, zoning and local governments, the army, the
		symbols of the state, and the revision of the Constitution.
		Other than with Balkan constitutions, numerous comparisons have been made with the relevant provisions of the
		constitutions of some Western European countries and the United States. At the same time, each chapter is followed by a
		separate paragraph, outlining conclusions and summaries. The study is accompanied by two annexes – comparative
		tables. In its final part, on the one hand the study supports the view that the Tarnovo Constitution is one of the most
		democratic constitutions of its time, but on the other hand it rejects the thesis, in which it is defined it as the most
		democratic constitution on the Balkans. The Tarnovo constitution has not been literally "copied" from other Balkan
		constitutions, it has borrowed provisions from them, but it has its own Bulgarian authenticity.
L		r

 Bulgarian Principality. – History, 2019, V. 27, N 5, 466-483. ISSN 0861-3710 The views of Todor Bournov on the state government of Bulgaria are reflected in the document, kept in the Russian archives. In its first publication, the document was defined as a response by one of the Bulgarian prominent figures – Todor Bournov – to the questions of the Russian civil administration in Bulgaria in 1878, and in the second publication – as the rules for the election of the Bulgarian principale, the document was defined as a response by one of the Bulgarian principality. – History of the election of the Bulgarian prince. According to the concept contains ubistantial errors and inaccuracies, but in principale, the document itself conclains a number of provisions, which have been used in the initial draft of the Organic Statute of the Bulgarian Principality. Paev, K. On the periodization of History of the Bulgarian State and Law. – In: Hopes and Disappointments in History. (Collection in memory of Professor Milcho Lalkov). Blagoevgrad, 2005, 487-493. ISBN 954-680-402-9; 978-954-680-402-0 The publication emphasizes the importance of periods in historical development and attempts to give a satisfactory and generally acceptable periodization of the Bulgarian State and Law. – Contemporary law, 2008, N 3, 46-59. ISSN 0861-1815 G.7 Faev, K. More on the Subject of the History of the Bulgarian State and Law. – Contemporary law, 2008, N 3, 46-59. ISSN 0861-1815 This article suggests some new ideas, which extend the research field of that university subject, and enrich its contents. These ideas refer to: studying the development of the law before the foundation of Bugarian state, or especially the traditional law of the Thracians, the legal relationships in the communities of Bogomils, the law during the time of Byzantine and Turkey rule. Special emphasis has been placed on			Paev, K. The contribution of Todor Bourmov in the elaboration of the original draft of the Organic Statute of the
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			in their high school studies and the juridical education in universities.

7.	G.7	 Paev, K. On the question of the competence of the Venetians in Bulgarian lands and of Bulgarians in Venetian possessions in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. – In: The Man in History. Methodological and historiographical aspects. Collection in honor of Professor Georgi Boyadzhiev. Blagoevgrad: South-West University Press, 2009, 159-181. ISBN 978-954-680-645-1 Given that the problem of the legal competence of the foreigners in Bulgarian mediaeval state is one of insufficiently explored topics in the field of the Law history, the matter of the legal competence of the Bulgarians in the foreign lands is studied to a much lesser extent. This article is a particular study on the legal competence of Venetians in the Bulgarian lands and of the Bulgarians in the Venetians territories during XIV-XV cc. From a structural standpoint, the work includes; 1) a review of the problem of foreigners' legal competence in the Bulgarian history andjudicial literature; 2) a presentation of sources of the Bulgarian-Venetian relationships during Late Middle Ages - XIV-XV cc.; 3) a short overview of Venetian invasion and establishment of dominions in South-East Mediterranean and Balkans; 4) a presentation of sources of juridical relationships between Venetians and Bulgarians: bipartite treaties between Bulgaria and Venetian republic, juridical acts of the Venetian authorities (Venetian Senate, Doge, etc.); acts of the Venetian court, private juridical acts (notarial acts, acts of slave registration and liberation, contracts, one testament, etc.). The last two paragraphs of the article contain concrete analysis of juridical acts, concerning legal competence of Venetians in the Bulgarian lands and of Bulgarians in Venetian dominions. The conclusion is that legal competence of the foreigners during XIV-XV cc. in Bulgarian and Venetian societies depended on numerous and complex factors. Legal competence was a dynamic process and it has been changing over time,
8.	G.7	 according to the political situation. Paev, K. Sources on the status and legal statute of ownership of the Wallachian rulers in town of Rousse in the XV-XVI centuries. – Scientific works. South-west University "Neofit Rilski". Faculty of Law and History. Year VI, N 1-2. Blagoevgrad: South-West University Press, 2010, 348-354. ISSN 1312-6385 The objects of the study in this publication are several sources dating to the second half of the XV and XVI century regarding existing possessions of the Wallachian rulers in the town of Rousse. What is specific about this case is that it is the property of a ruler of a neighboring state within the Ottoman Empire. The article discusses matters relating to the status of these properties and the likelihood that they have held extraterritoriality and feudal immunity.
9.	G.7	 Paev, K. A valuable source for the history of the law from fourteenth-century. – Scientific works. South-west University "Neofit Rilski". Faculty of Law and History. Year VI, N 3. Blagoevgrad: South-West University Press, 2010, 204-209. ISSN 1312-6385 The analysed source from XIV century (March 14, 1374) is a Last Will and Testament of Maria, kept in the Venetian State Archive. Maria is the daughter of the Bulgarian Kalli and wife of Michael. Maria and Kalli are residents of Kandia, Crete. Their legal status is of free citizens. This type of document is rather rare, as for the legal competence of Bulgarians

		abroad during the Middle Ages. Maria passes all of her inheritance to her mother, the Bulgarian Kalli, granting her with the right to manage it. With this act, Maria places her daughter Helena under the guardianship of Kalli. According to the provisions of the Last Will and Testament, Maria grants full rights to Kalli in the area of law of estate, family and inheritance law andjudicial proceedures. However, all of Kalli's acts have to be done in the protection of the best interests of Helena. This source shows that the Bulgarians, if free citizens, had limited legal rights in the private law in the lands under Venetian rule. Others documents confirm that. There are a few contracts dating back to that time period,
		concluded by free Bulgarian men in Crete. The type of this document and its meaning justify its qualification as a rather valuable source about the History of Law in XIV century.
10.	G.7	 Paev, K. Treaty or charter is the agreement of Tsar Ivan Alexander with the Venetians of 1347? (Legal-historical analysis). – In: Collection "100 years since the birth of Prof. Michael Andreev". Sofia: University of St. Kliment Ohridski Press, 2011, 194-210. ISBN 978-95 4-07-3275-6 The official act concerning the relationships between the Venetian Republic and the Bulgarian Kingdom, issued by Tsar Yoan Alexander (1331-1371) in 1347, has been known for quite a while. From the very beginning, scholars have had difficulties defining it as a treaty or a charter. Following the Venetian invasion on the Balkans, the article reveals the progress and the main events, which have resulted in the agreement between the Bulgarians and Venice. That act is the result of Venetian efforts to gain new allies against Genoa – their old trade rivals, and against the newcomers - the Turks, on the one hand, and regulating their trade relations with the Bulgarians on the other hand. The publication thoroughly analyses the text of the document, wherein a total of 14 clauses can be distinguished, concerning various matters ranging from how much duty and taxes should Venetians pay, to their rights to have independent courts of law, to build churches and to preserve the property of their deceased fellow-citizens. The Bulgarian state also undertook certain commitments: to assure the security of the Venetian merchants, to help them in case of shipwreck, and to guarantee them fair justice. The detailed analysis of the content and the comparison with the other similar acts from the Middle Ages shows that this act has some features typical of both treaties and the charters, despite the fact that the features of treaty have priority over the features of the charters. Therefore, it is most appropriate that it be called "<i>treaty-charter</i>".
11.	G.7	 Paev, K. Legislative regulation of the holiday system in Bulgaria from the Liberation of 1878 to the present day. – In: Festive and Jubilee History (Collection). Sofia: Publishing House "Vanyo Nedkov", 2012, 125-139. ISBN 978-954-9462-77-7. The publication presents in a systematic manner the holiday system in Bulgaria from the Liberation of 1878 to the beginning of the XXI century, based on a study of the main legislative acts and their content that govern this matter.
12.	G.7	Paev, K. Research of Schools and Bibliography Review on the World Legal History 19th – middle of 20th Century. – Studia Iuridico-Historica, 2012, N 1, 30-46. ISSN 1314-9296

		The article reviews world legal history researches made during the period from XIX to the middle of the XX century, the formation and the development of the research schools on the history of law. Some comprehensive research works on the history of law appeared in the XVI – XVIII century period, but the real research work on the legal history of the World began in the XIX century. This is when the the research schools have been set up. The general concept underlying this article is that the factors, which have formed the different research schools, havebeen predominantly political, not juridical. The interest of the research workers depended on the interest of their societies. Thus, the English and French scholars explored the legal history of most countries and nations, as England and France were powerful colonial empires. Unlike them, the German and Italian scholars directed their attention to their national legal systems and the Roman law – the two countries were separated and they made an attempt at national unification; they had no colonial possessions. Russian and other Slavonic researchers were under the influence of different ideological theories – <i>Slavyanofilstvo</i> and <i>Panslavism</i> . That is why they studied their own national law and the Slavonic law. A contribution of the article is the wide and detailed bibliographic preview of hundreds of authors and publications in five languages – English, French, German, Italian and Russian. A definition of the essence of law history research school has been provided herein. At the end, there is a short preview of research works on the World bibliographic preview of research works on the World legal history in Bulgarian language.
13.	G.7	Paev, K . <i>The Byzantine period (XI-XII centuries) in the history of Bulgarian law.</i> – В: Държавата, обществото и историята. С.: Иврай, 2014, 215-223. ISBN 978-954-9388-62-6 . The publication interprets the place of the Byzantine rule in the Bulgarian lands (XI-XII centuries), defining it with arguments as a separate period in the history of Bulgarian law and briefly presents information about the main sources of law of that time.
14.	G.7	Paev, K. <i>The Contract manufacturing in medieval Bulgaria.</i> – Legal Thought, 2014, N 1, 3-19. ISSN 1310-7348 The <i>Contract manufacturing</i> in the medieval law has not been the subject of a special study. The publication includes new sources and makes interpretation of existing ones to achieve a more comprehensive and complete picture of the field, the dimensions and frequency of use of this type of contract in the medieval Bulgarian society. The publication views the social foundations of contract manufacturing in medieval Bulgaria. Its use is associated with the development of feudal society and the formation of a more affluent class that employs people with special skills in the manufacture of a product. In this case, a number of new sources have been analyzed, mainly related to the activity, specific to that age, such as transcription, translation and decoration of books. As a result, even professional workshops dealing with such work is achieved. The publication features essential specifics of medieval contract manufacturing and reviews a comparison between different categories of contractors and workers, according to their social and professional status. The analysis of the available evidence shows the occurrence of this type of contract in the medieval Bulgarian society that is too broad for our current notions. The publication also presents statistical data that substantiates the main thesis.

15.	G.7	Paev, K . <i>Stefan Bobchev's views on the history of law.</i> – In: Bobchev's Readings: Legal Science in Honor of Lawyer Professor Stefan Bobchev. Sofia: University of National and World Economy Press, 2014, 65-70. ISBN 978-954-644-558-2 The publication discusses the theoretical views of S. S. Bobchev on the legal history - a not so attractive issue for researchers in this field. It presents the general views of S. S. Bobchev on the legal history, his assessments of the role and importance of the Bulgarian customary law, the relationships between the Bulgarian and Slavic law, his ideas about the pragmatic focus of research on the history of Bulgarian law, his methodological concepts about the legal and historical studies, and foreign influences on the development of the Bulgarian law. Finally, the paper highlights the relevance of many of S. S. Bobchev's theoretical formulations.
16.	G.7	Paev, K. <i>Prof. Venelin Ganev and the activities of the Bulgarian League for the Protection of Human and Citizen's Rights.</i> – Contemporary law, 2015, N 1, 68-82. ISSN 0861-1815 The publication is dedicated to the 135th anniversary of the birth of Professor Venelin Ganev. It traces his involvement and role in the Bulgarian League for Defense of Human and Civil Rights in the Bulgarian society from the beginning of its actual establishment in 1922 until its dissolution in 1947. The activity of V. Ganev as chairman of the League outlines several periods: from 1922 to 1938, when the League was disbanded for the first time; 1945-1946, at the time when he was a regent; 1946-1947, when the activity of the League is permanently discontinued. Prof. V. Ganev actively participates in all initiatives of the League, which can also be classified into several groups: individual defense of violated human and civil rights; official acts (resolutions) of the League against the violation of human rights in the country; preparation of the protection of human and civil rights in Bulgaria against the totalitarian regime establishing itself in Bulgaria at that time, the League could have not effectively countered their systematic violations, but it did leave a lasting mark in time - in the early 1970's, its activities have been resumed abroad as part of the immigrant movement against the totalitarian regimes in Eastern Europe.
17.	G.7	Paev, K. 800 Years <i>Magna Charta.A Look from the Continent.</i> – Studia Iuridico-Historica, 2015, N 4, 3-12. ISSN 1314- 9296 Issued at the beginning of the distant XIII century with the idea of limiting the monarchical power and the establishment of legal guarantees for that, Magna Carta is truly a remarkable phenomenon. Although this idea can be found much earlier in other European countries, in Magna Carta it finds its most lasting presence. Considering the age of its conception, Magna Carta fails to reach some of the fundamental principles of modern constitutionalism, such as the idea of natural human rights, to the rise of popular sovereignty as the main source of supreme power. The influence of Magna Carta is limited mainly to England and its colonies – mostly in the US – where it is often used as a source of reference in the court and in political life, while its impact on the continent is rather weak and limited. However, even nowadays, we can find some of the principles and ideas, which Magna Carta upholds in many constitutions and other legal acts.

18.	G.7	Paev, K. Studying the Bulgarian constitution at school through socialism period – a contemporary interpretation of a past experience. – В: Образованието в социалистическа България – между традицията и комунистическата идеология. Велико Търново: Фабер, 2015, 158-163. ISBN 978-619-00-0253-6 . This publication addresses the issue of teaching the Bulgarian constitutions in schools. There is a short overview of the traditions in this respect in Bulgaria since the Liberation in 1878, but the main focus is the socialism period. During that period, Bulgaria had two constitutions – one adopted in 1947 and another one, adopted in 1971, the study of which had been part of the students' training in secondary and high school. They were studied as a separate subject, but their content was highly ideological and politicized. As a didactic idea, however, it aims at familiarizing students with the country's government and can be given positive assessment. The final conclusion is that the ability of the modern school to provide legal knowledge and to create legal culture is rather far behind, compared to the past.
19.	G.7	Paev, K. Origins of the word "State" in the Bulgarian legal lexis. – Legal Thought, 2016, N 3, 126-137. ISSN 1310-7348 The publication deals with the etymology of the word "State" in the Bulgarian legal lexis, because the previous studies did not provide a satisfactory answer. Its origin is associated with the verb "hold", which was originally used to denote certain substantive law relations in the Middle Ages. Over time it has gone through a complicated transformation, and subsequently the term "State" has received its present abstract matter.
20.	G.7	Paev, K. <i>The English parliamentarianism from Magna Carta to the Puritan Revolution.</i> – Studia Iuridico-Historica, 2016, N 5, 100-108. ISSN 1314-9296 Although the acts of the English Parliament after Magna Carta until the beginning of the Puritan Revolution are not so widely known, they played an important role in the development of parliamentarianism not only in England, but in all over the world parliamentary practice. It is evident how each successive Parliament with methodical persistence succeeded to gain new rights in the centuries-old struggle with royal power. Gradually, its composition expanded to include representatives not only of the clergy and nobility, but also minor knights and cities. Composed of two Chambers, the Parliament took a decisive role in determining taxes and ruling on the legality of elections. That is the time when some of the most important principles of modern parliamentarianism have been introduced: parliamentary immunity, freedom of the statements of representatives and their right of legislative initiative. Without these principles, the modern parliamentary government would not be possible.
21.	G.7	 Paev, K. On the question of the beginning of Bulgarian statehood. – In: Society, memory, education. History and public attitudes. Vol. 3, Sofia: Faculty of History. Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", 2017, 69-80. ISBN 978-619-194-031-8 The publication interprets the issue of the beginning of Bulgarian statehood in the context of modern theories of the emergence of the state. The attempts to justify the founding of the medieval Bulgarian state long before 681 were

		reasonably rejected. A true state that meets the criteria of statehood, established in the theory of the state only exists since
		the end of the VII century.
		Paev, K. Modern Theories of the State Origins. – Studia Iuridico-Historica, 2017, N 6, 90-100. ISSN 1314-9296
		The currently existing theories of the origins of the state so far are the result of studies by philosophers, historians,
22.	G.7	sociologists, political scientists, archaeologists, anthropologists, and others. The publication aims to present the most
		popular theories about the emergence of the state since the second half of the twentieth century that are too little known
		in our country. It discusses the irrigation and evolutionary theories, the theories of conquest and social stratification.
		Paev, K. The issue of constitutional control in Bulgaria 1879-1947. – Legal Thought, 2018, N 2, 3-12. ISSN 1310-7348
		The issue of constitutional control during the effective period of the Tarnovo Constitution has not been studied in its
23.	G.7	entirety. Only certain aspects of it have been the objects of a study. The publication traces this problem in historical and
		comparative perspective from the time when the draft of the first Bulgarian Constitution was created, until the adoption
		of the 1947 Constitution and the establishment of totalitarian rule in Bulgaria.
		Paev, K. The Constitutional Draft of Prof. Stefan Kirov from 1935 and 1938. A Comparative study. – In: The Modern
		World of the Bulgarians: The Tarnovo Constitution of 1879. Veliko Tarnovo: University "St. St. Cyril and Methodius"
		Press, 2019, 218-228. ISBN 978-619-208-180-5
		An attempt for constitutional reform has been made in Bulgarian in 1935. Several projects have been created and
24.	G.7	published for this purpose. Since 1992, Bulgarian historians have published and researched independently of each other
		two drafts for a Bulgarian Constitution from 1935 and 1938, without realizing that it is the same project with the same
		author. The publication proves the common origin and authorship of the two projects, makes comparisons between them
		and compares them to the Bulgarian Constitution in force at that time. The influence of changes in the country and in the
		Europe on the constitutional project has been highlighted.
		Paev, K. The Records of Prince Alexander Dondukov-Korsakov for the creation of the Tarnovo Constitution.
		(Introductory study). – In: Memories, thoughts and assessments of Prince Alexander Dondukov-Korsakov on the
		creation of the Tarnovo Constitution. (K. Paev, ed.). Sofia: Paradigma, 2019, pp. 192. ISBN 978-954-326-390-5 .
		The introductory study is part of a research work on an unpublished manuscript of Prince Alexander Dondukov- Korsakov, compiled between 1881 and 1883 and preserved in the archives until now. On the basis of this document the
		role of the Russian imperial commissioner in Bulgaria in creating the initial draft of the Organic Statute of the Bulgarian
25.	G.9	Principality, his attitude towards the revision of the project in St. Petersburg and his position during the discussion of the
		project in the Tarnovo Constituent Assembly have been presented in a new light. Accused by the Russian government
		and certain circles in Russia, after the establishment of the "Regime of powers" in Bulgaria, due to the subsequent
		deterioration of relations between the two countries, for allowing a very liberal constitution, Prince Alexander
		Dondukov-Korsakov reveals new facts and circumstances that guided him in his activities and motivation as an Imperial
		commissioner in the creation of the Tarnovo Constitution. The publication includes an introduction, a large introductory

		study (51 pp.) and two annexes – the original text of the document and a translation into Bulgarian of the two versions of
		the original draft of the Organic Statute of the Bulgarian Principality, accompanied by comments and notes.
		Paev, K. Civic education in history teaching. Textbook for students in History. Sofia: Paradigma, 2020, pp. 97. ISBN
26	E.21	978-954-326-418-6
26.	E.21	The textbook is designed for History major students, who are taking the History course. It includes lectures on ten topics
		related to the ability of the subject "History" to provide school civic education.
		Paev, K. Seminarium on the History of Bulgarian State and Law. Textbook for seminars with students. Part One. The
	E.22	Middle Ages. Varna: New Media, 2018, pp. 158. ISBN 978-619-188-121-0
27.		Textbook for Law major students. It includes an introduction, a theoretical part, a detailed bibliography and documents
		from the history of the Bulgarian state and law, accompanied by questions, tasks and tests. This is the first presentation
		for some of the historical sources as Bulgarian language translations.

ADDITIONAL PUBLICATIONS (TRANSLATIONS OF HISTORICAL SOURCES)*

 between entities related to maritime trade and shipping, accompanied by commentaries, notes and a bibliographic reference. (Note: T third and fundamental part has been translated by Silviya Georgieva, PhD) Paev, K. Byzantine legal collections from the time of the Macedonian Dynasty (867-1056). Translation comments and notes. – Stur Iuridico-Historica, 2013, кн. 2, 66-91. ISSN 1314-9296 29. Translations of excerpts of the most important legal Byzantine monuments from the time of the Macedonian dynasty – Prohiros Nom Eysagoge (sometimes incorrectly called "Epanagoge"), the legislative corpus Basilica, some Novels of Emperor Leo VI (886-912), Epito (legum) and from the collection of case law Peira – with comments, notes and bibliography. Texts therein have been presented in Bulgar language for the first time. Paev, K. First Greek Constitution of 1822. Translation comments and notes. – Studia Iuridico-Historica, 2016, кн. 5, 109-119. ISSN 137-30. 9296. Complete translation of the first Greek Constitution of 1822, with comments, notes and bibliography. Presented in Bulgarian language for the first time. Paev, K. The original draft of the Organic Statute of the Bulgarian Principality. – In: Memories, thoughts and assessments of Print Alexander Dondukov-Korsakov on the creation of the Tarnovo Constitution. Sofia: Paradigma, 2019, 127-191. ISBN 978-954-326-390-5 		Paev, K. and Georgieva, S. <i>The Byzantine Sea Law</i> . Translation, comments and notes (Co-authored with Dr. Silvia Georgieva). – Studia Iuridico-Historica, 2013, кн. 2, 44-65. ISSN 1314-9296
 third and fundamental part has been translated by Silviya Georgieva, PhD) Paev, K. Byzantine legal collections from the time of the Macedonian Dynasty (867-1056). Translation comments and notes. – Stur Iuridico-Historica, 2013, кн. 2, 66-91. ISSN 1314-9296 Translations of excerpts of the most important legal Byzantine monuments from the time of the Macedonian dynasty – Prohiros Nom Eysagoge (sometimes incorrectly called "Epanagoge"), the legislative corpus Basilica, some Novels of Emperor Leo VI (886-912), Epito (legum) and from the collection of case law Peira – with comments, notes and bibliography. Texts therein have been presented in Bulgar language for the first time. Paev, K. First Greek Constitution of 1822. Translation comments and notes. – Studia Iuridico-Historica, 2016, кн. 5, 109-119. ISSN 131-30. 9296. Complete translation of the first Greek Constitution of 1822, with comments, notes and bibliography. Presented in Bulgarian language for the first time. Paev, K. The original draft of the Organic Statute of the Bulgarian Principality. – In: Memories, thoughts and assessments of Print Alexander Dondukov-Korsakov on the creation of the Tarnovo Constitution. Sofia: Paradigma, 2019, 127-191. ISBN 978-954-326-390-5 	28.	Translation of the first and second part of the Byzantine Maritime Law, which regulates a wide range of legal matters and relationships
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^{*} The list includes translations of historical documents with comments and notes that are not part of national scientific indicators for this scientific field.

the Bulgarian Principality from the autumn of 1878 in Bulgarian language. The translation is preceded by a brief preface, commentary, notes, comparisons with the original manuscript, stored in the historical archives of the National Library, and related adjustments.