РЕЗЮМЕ НА АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК:

The focus of the dissertation, as the title suggests, is on the legal status of the prokurist, regulated in the general part of the Bulgarian Act of Commerce, as **sui generis** commercial representative. The interaction of the legal norms, regulating the application of the commercial law in the public sphere, is analysed also in aspect of the administrative and criminal liability of the representative.

The legal status of the prokurist is not being separatly analysed and published in Bulgaria. The regulation of the rights and responsibilities of the persons, who manage and represent the companies and their liability, required identification of these persons. The legal position of the prokurist is analysed via the norms, regulating the figure in Chapter V of the Act of commerce and their coherence with the other related norms of the national legislation, ant their consistence with the relevant EU law.

The subject of the legal research is the legal status of the prokurist, in the context of the commercial representation per procura, the structural and the functional characteristics of this specific form of commercial representation, the application of the procura as normative legal structure in the various aspects of the commercial activity.

The practical importance of the results of the research is the application of the results in the law enforcement. The de lege ferenda proposals about the legislative reforms needed, could be used in the process of implementing the relevant EU directives and regulations.

The legal position of the prokurist is analysed, in relation to the legal position of the represented trader and their normative regulation in the aspect of the two separate obligations – the one with parties – representative and represented and the other with parties the trader and the third parties as a complex of rights, obligations and their legal consequences.

The rights and the obligations of the prokurist in the structure of the trader's corporate governance and the consequences of his actions as to the third parties are analysed, regarding the consistence of the term prokurist with the definition of the director in the relevant company law and insolvency directives, as there is no corresponding definition for directive in the national legislation.

Last but not least is the legal position of the prokurist is analysed in the restructuring and insolvency proceedings and the ongoing implementation of the Directive (EC) 2019/1023

on restructuring and insolvency. Regarding the consequences of the insolvency proceedings, after the legal person is being insolvency liquidated, the legal position of the prokurist is compared to the legal position of the entrepreneurs, and the relevant rules, laid in the framework of the directive.