SEMINAR ORGANISED BY THE ITALIAN COUNCIL OF STATE IN
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Turin, 23-24 November 2026

Technological challenges, with particular attention being paid to the introduction of digital technology and artificial intelligence into the organisation of the administration and administrative justice

QUESTIONNAIRE

Responses from the Polish Supreme Administrative Court

This questionnaire has been prepared in anticipation of the seminar to be held in Turin on 23 and 24 November 2026. In accordance with point 2 of the guiding principles adopted by the Hellenic Presidency of ACA-Europe, it aims to explore the current challenges facing administrative judges, particularly those related to technology, and more specifically the introduction of digitalisation and artificial intelligence into the organisation and functioning of the administration and administrative justice.

In order to gain an in-depth understanding of the various dimensions of these technological challenges, the survey is split into three parts:

Part A - The digitalisation of administrative proceedings, with a focus on the experience of various supreme administrative jurisdictions and the impact of this transformation on the organisation and conduct of judicial activity.

Part B - Automated administrative decision-making and judicial review by administrative courts, particularly issues of technical discretion, automation and the delimitation of judicial powers.

Part C - The role of the administrative judge and the use of artificial intelligence in the performance of judicial functions and in the decision-making process, particularly in light of Regulation (EU) 2024/1689, known as the 'AI Act', as well as other European Union standards and regulations, such as Regulation (EU) 2016/679, known as the 'GDPR', Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, known as the 'DSA', and Regulation (EU) 2022/1925, known as the 'DMA'.

Part A

The digitalisation of administrative proceedings and the use of artificial intelligence tools by the administrative justice system

A.I – Infrastructure and technological organisation

A.I.1 – Digital equipment and resources

1. What is the level of digital equipment available to judges and administrative staff?

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☐ Non-existent
☐ Limited
☐ Intermediate
X High
☐ Complete

Please explain if necessary:
-

2. Is the technological infrastructure (networks, servers, equipment, connectivity) suited to the day-to-day operational needs of the administrative jurisdictions?

☐ Strongly disagree
☐ Somewhat disagree
☐ Neither agree nor disagree
X Somewhat agree
☐ Strongly agree

Please explain if necessary:
-

Administrative court judges have access to the basic equipment, such as desktop computers and laptops (with software), the legal database acts (LEX legal information system), dual monitors, printers, scanners, institutional e-mail accounts. Judges are also equipped with a remote digital signature. Judges' laptops are combined with internal databases such as CBOIS – Central Database of Judgments and Case Information, OSO – Case Management System and EZD – Electronic Document Management (databases in which all notifications to pending cases are made). Access to these databases is secured by VPN connections.

The court staff have access to the same facilities, but not to remote digital signatures.

A.I.2 – Cloud solutions, remote access and interoperability
3. To what extent does your jurisdiction use cloud-based solutions for its information systems?

X Not at all
☐ To a limited extent
☐ Moderately
☐ Extensively
☐ Completely

Please explain, where applicable, and, in the absence of cloud solutions, specify the alternative infrastructure solutions implemented:

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3a. Do the adopted technical solutions enable judges and staff to perform their duties remotely using the institutional equipment made available to them? If so, please specify any limitations.

The adopted technical solutions allow judges and court staff to carry out their duties remotely using the institutional equipment made available to them. This applies to court rulings and court records, not administrative case files.

3b. Are the applications being used interoperable with other national or cross-border judicial IT systems? If so, please specify the extent of this interoperability.

The CBOIS and OSO are not interoperable with other national and cross-border judicial IT systems. In particular, the OSO is not integrated with applications created for public administration bodies. It means that every file delivered by a particular public administration authority to an administrative court must be submitted in paper and digitised, even though it was in electronic form during administrative proceedings.

A.II – Digitalisation and dematerialisation of judicial administrative proceedings
A.II.1 – Dematerialised administrative proceedings
4. Is a dematerialised judicial administrative proceedings system in place within your jurisdiction?

☐ No
☐ Yes, at an initial stage
X Yes, at an intermediate stage
☐ Yes, at an advanced stage
☐ Yes, on a fully integrated basis

Please explain if necessary:
-

4a. When this system exists at least at an initial stage, do judges and staff process and sign documents exclusively in digital format in their everyday working practice?

☐ Never
X Rarely
☐ Occasionally
☐ Frequently
☐ Always

Please explain if necessary:
-

4b. Percentage of paper files prior to the implementation of dematerialised administrative proceedings that have been digitised:

X 0–20%

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☐ 20–40%
☐ 40–65%
☐ 60–80%
☐ 80–100%

A.II.2 – Digital services for members of the public, lawyers and public authorities
5. Are digital services available for filing documents, consulting files, notifications, payments or other related services? If so, please specify which ones.

Administrative courts offer services for submitting documents (electronic correspondence – ePUAP) and viewing files made available to parties to proceedings (PASSA – Administrative Court Case Files Portal).

6. Do these digital services guarantee an adequate level of accessibility for people with disabilities?

☐ 0–20%
☐ 20–40%
X 40–65%
☐ 60–80%
☐ 80 - 100%

7. Are lawyers involved in the design, development and implementation of digital platforms and tools intended for their use?
If so, please specify the terms of this involvement.

Lawyers are involved in developing and implementing digital platforms and tools designed for their use in terms of the compatibility of these platforms and tools with the law. They also participate in creating new regulations enabling the operation of these platforms and tools.

8. Are there any support and training measures in place for users outside the court system (lawyers, members of the public, government agencies) regarding the use of the digital tools available to them?
X YES
☐ NO

If so, please specify which ones
Technical support or e-learning courses are prepared by administrative authorities, lawyer associations and NGOs to help users outside the court system use such digital tools.

A.III – Security of information systems and data protection
A.III.1 – Compliance with the regulatory framework
9. Do your jurisdiction's information systems comply with European and national standards on security, data protection and digital preservation?

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☐ Strongly disagree
☐ Agree only slightly
☐ Indifferent
☐ Somewhat agree
X Strongly agree

Please explain if necessary:
-

A.III.2 – Incident management and business continuity
10. Are IT security incidents dealt with promptly and effectively?
☐ Never
☐ Rarely
☐ Occasionally
☐ Frequently
X Always

11. Are business continuity and disaster recovery plans regularly updated and tested?

☐ Never
☐ Rarely
☐ Occasionally
☐ Frequently
X Always

A.III.3 – Publicity and dissemination of court decisions
12. Are court decisions available online in their entirety?

☐ Never
☐ Rarely (only for the most significant decisions)
☐ Occasionally
☐ Frequently
X Always

Please add any additional information and explain if necessary:

Almost all judgments given by administrative courts are published in CBOSA – Central Basis for Administrative Court Judgments, which is anonymised and available to external users. This database does not include the most sensitive judgments.
The unanonymised version, CBOIS, includes all judgments and is available for all judges and court staff.
The databases have many functionalities: judgments can be searched for using keywords, case reference number, the name of a judge, the type of judgment, the date, the case type designation etc.

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13. Where a system for publishing decisions online is in place, is there an internal policy to ensure the protection of personal data and respect for the right to be forgotten?

☐ No
☐ No formalised policy; anonymisation is carried out by the registry services on a case-by-case basis
☐ No formalised policy; anonymisation is decided on a case-by-case basis on the instructions of judges
☐ Yes, personal data are systematically anonymised
X Yes, personal data are anonymised in accordance with an internal policy providing for targeted exceptions
☐ Other (please specify)

-

A.IV – Training and digital skills

14. Does your jurisdiction offer structured and regularly updated digital technology training courses for judges and staff?
If so, please specify which ones.

Yes, there are seminars and conferences organised in the field of electronic correspondence, IT systems operation and anonymisation.

A.V – Involvement of judges in digital transformation

15. To what extent are judges involved in decision-making and design processes relating to technological innovation and digital transformation in the judiciary? If applicable, please provide details.

Judges are involved in the ongoing computerisation of administrative court proceedings. For example, they participate in the preparation of internal case management systems and the implementation of AI tools.

A.VI – Use of AI systems in administrative justice
A.VI.1 – Tools and level of deployment

16. Are artificial intelligence systems currently used to assist in judicial or administrative activities?

In general, they are not used. However, there are internal tools, such as above mentioned databases, that are currently used. They have a supportive function but do not influence the decisions made by judges.

16a. If so, which ones are used? (Please tick all that apply)
☐ Chatbots
X Semantic search tools
X Automated anonymisation of decisions

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☐ Text analysis and assistance with legal research
X Tools to assist with organisation and court management
☐ Other (please specify)

-

16b. Overall level of internal deployment of AI systems:
☐ Occasional or isolated use
☐ Trial phase
X Development phase
☐ Widespread use
☐ Full integration

Please explain if necessary:
-

A.VII – Governance, regulation and ethical framework for AI
A.VII.1 – Internal guidelines and regulatory compliance
17. Has your jurisdiction adopted any internal guidelines, charters or policies governing the use of AI systems, in particular in application of Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 (the AI Act), the GDPR and other relevant European instruments?

X YES
☐ NO
If so, please specify which ones.

There are internal guidelines on using publicly available solutions such as ChatGPT, concerning the prohibition of providing content with personal data, including correspondence with the parties to the proceedings (implementing national and EU law, such as GDPR's provisions).

18. Are AI systems subject to prior risk assessments?
X YES
☐ NO
If so, please specify the terms of these assessments

The adoption of any system based on AI is subject to prior risk assessment, such as IT security analysis or personal data protection (GDPR).

19. Are there specific requirements in terms of transparency for the use of AI systems?

See the answer to question no. 17.

If so, please provide details.

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20. Is the use of AI systems accompanied by human oversight mechanisms?
X YES
☐ NO

If so, please provide details.

AI systems are used under human oversight, meaning that every use of such systems requires the participation of court staff. This means that these systems are not autonomous.

21. Are specific methodologies implemented during the design, development and deployment of AI systems to ensure their traceability, reliability, integrity and accuracy? If so, please provide details.

No, there are not.

A.VIII – Innovation, prospects and future needs
A.VIII.1 – Current innovation projects
22. Are there any innovation projects currently under way in the following areas? (please tick all that apply)

☐ Process automation
☐ System interoperability
X Modernisation of existing systems
X Advanced digital services for external users
X AI systems
☐ Other (please specify)

For example, digitisation of paper files by scanning using OCR (Optical Character Recognition).

A.VIII.2 – Barriers to digital transformation
23. What do you consider to be the main barriers to the digital transformation of administrative justice? (please tick all that apply)

X Complexity of the regulatory framework
X Insufficient financial resources
☐ Lack of specialised human resources
X Organisational complexity
☐ Resistance to change and digital skills gap
☐ Cybersecurity risks and challenges

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☐ Other (please specify)

-

A.VIII.3 – Investment priorities

24. What do you think should be the priority areas for investment over the next few years? (please tick all that apply)

X Modernisation of infrastructure
X Cybersecurity
X Training and skills development
X Deployment of AI systems
☐ Interoperability at European level
X Complete digitalisation of administrative procedures
☐ Other (please specify)

-

25. Please describe one or more good practices in digitalisation that have been implemented or are planned within your jurisdiction.

The parties to the proceedings are entitled to access the case files in electronic form, which can be found in the designated online Administrative Court Case Files Portal (PASSA).

Part B
Automated administrative decisions and judicial review

B.I – Automated administrative decisions: substantive legality and procedure

1. Are there provisions in your legal system that authorise public administrations to use digital or algorithmic technologies in the exercise of their powers?

X YES
☐ NO

If so:

1.a. According to these provisions, what are the authorised tools and the objectives pursued by their use?

In Poland, the statutory provisions on computerisation of the activities of public authorities are in force. They regulate the principles of digitisation of public administration, including communication between citizens and public authorities, data exchange within the administration, and technical standards.

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The authorised tools to implement these provisions include, among others, electronic communication platforms with public authorities and electronic seals used by public authorities to authenticate official documents and decisions. There are also systems designated for specific public authorities, such as a system that enables automatic contract analysis and comparison with the register of prohibited clauses; the Clearing House ICT System (STIR) for the automatic analysis of banking transactions to detect VAT fraud and money laundering and e-Tax Office (an information and transaction service for taxpayers).

1.b. What types of acts can be adopted using these technologies?
In particular, is the use of algorithms permitted for the adoption of administrative decisions involving discretionary powers?

Every administrative act of the administrative authority can be send by the public authority electronically to the party of the proceedings, authorised by the electronic seal or electronic signature.
Some administrative acts, such as Social Insurance Institution (ZUS) indexation decisions, are issued automatically in the form of an official document (official form). These decisions do not involve discretionary powers.

2. Are there provisions in your legal system governing the design, deployment and use of artificial intelligence systems employed by public administrations?

X YES
☐ NO
If so,
2.a. What type of implementation measures are these? (for example, legislative or soft law):

These are legislative measures. The design, deployment and use of artificial intelligence systems is partly subject to the Act on the computerisation of entities performing public tasks. Work is underway on a statute on artificial intelligence systems, which will implement the AI Act into Polish law system.

2.b. Is there an obligation for public administrations to inform the public or individuals about the use of AI systems?

There is no obligation for public administrations to inform the public or individuals about the use of AI systems but the General Data Protection Regulation applies to any system that processes personal data, including artificial intelligence systems used in public administration.

2.c. Are any authorities or bodies responsible for developing general rules or standards for the use of artificial intelligence within public administrations?

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The minister responsible for computerisation is responsible for developing such general rules or standards and the advisory bodies operating under him, e.g. the Council for Digitalisation and the Committee for Digitalisation.

3. What conditions must be met to ensure the legality of administrative procedures involving the use of artificial intelligence systems?
In particular:
3.a. Is the decision-making administration required to indicate the type of algorithmic system used and its principal characteristics?
3.b. At what stage of the procedure must the administration provide information about the use of an algorithmic system and its characteristics?
3.c. Does the interested party have the opportunity to comment on or challenge the use or operation of the AI system before the final decision is made?

No general standards oblige administrative authorities to specify, either during the administrative procedure or in the final decision, the use of a particular algorithm or to make its characteristics publicly available.
The legality of administrative procedures in Poland using artificial intelligence is currently based on a combination of the EU Artificial Intelligence Act (AI Act), and national regulations, including the Code of Administrative Procedure and the GDPR.
Moreover, in March 2026, the Ministry of Digital Affairs published the first Guide to Artificial Intelligence for Public Administration, which sets standards for automation and data analysis with the use of AI.

4. Are specific areas of administrative law in your country subject to express authorisation for the use of administrative decisions based on artificial intelligence systems?

There are no such areas of administrative law in Poland, but some sectors of the administration rely on automated or semi-automated procedures, for example social security, tax administration, public registers or benefits administration. In each case, the final draft of the administrative act is approved by a public official.

5. Are there specific areas of administrative law in which the use of artificial intelligence systems for issuing administrative decisions is expressly prohibited?

There are no such regulations. As previously mentioned, in public administration, AI can only play a supporting role (e.g. by preparing draft decisions), and the final decision must be made by a public official.

B.II – Judicial review of automated administrative decisions
6. Does national case-law recognise the legality of automated administrative decisions?

X YES
☐ NO
Please explain if necessary:

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If so:
6.a. What principles and conditions have been identified by national case-law as necessary for these decisions to be legally valid?

The same principles and conditions must be met, regardless of whether the decision is made in an automated (semi-automated) way or not.

6.b. Have any limitations been identified with regard to the possibility of delegating the administration's decision-making power to algorithmic systems?

N/A

6.c. In particular, which of the following principles must be respected, according to national case-law, when adopting an automated administrative decision? (Please tick all that apply)

☐ Principle of transparency
☐ Principle of non-exclusivity of human intervention ('human in the loop')
☐ Principle of non-discrimination
☐ Principle of knowledge and comprehensibility of algorithmic functioning
☐ Principle of attributing the decision to an authority vested with power
☐ Other (please specify)

N/A

7. Has national case-law ruled on the nature and legal classification of the algorithm or AI system used for administrative decision-making?

N/A

8. What are the limits of the judicial review that administrative judges can exercise over automated administrative decisions?

The scope of judicial review remains the same for administrative judges in every case they adjudicate.

9. According to national case-law, is the right of access to the algorithmic process that led to the automated administrative decision recognised?

☐ YES
X NO

If so:

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9.a. What information relating to the AI system (data, logic, key parameters) must be made available to the party concerned?

Part C
Administrative judges and the use of artificial intelligence in the performance of judicial functions and in the decision-making process, in light of Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 (the 'AI Act') and other European Union standards and regulations, such as the GDPR, the DSA, the DMA, etc.

1. Does your country recognise, at constitutional level, principles that expressly refer to the use of artificial intelligence in the performance of judicial functions?

☐ YES
X NO
If so, please specify which ones

-

2. Has your country adopted or is it in the process of adopting national measures to implement Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 (the AI Act) concerning the use of artificial intelligence to support judicial decision-making, which is classified as a 'high-risk' activity (Annex III, point 8(a))?

☐ YES
X NO

If so:
2.a. What is the nature of these measures (legislative, regulatory, guidelines, soft-law instruments)?

2.b. For what purposes is the use of AI permitted? (Please tick all that apply)

☐ Research and interpretation of the law
☐ Research and assessment of the facts
☐ Application of the law to a specific factual situation
☐ Administrative activities that are purely ancillary (recital 61 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1689)
Please explain if necessary:

2.c. What measures are taken to ensure human oversight (Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1689)? In particular, under what conditions is the user able to ignore, cancel or override the result produced by the artificial intelligence system (Article 14(4)(d) of the AI Act), or to suspend or interrupt its use (Article 14(4)(d) of the AI Act)?

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2.d. What regulatory measures have been adopted to ensure the transparency, accuracy and robustness of the artificial intelligence system used (Articles 13 and 15 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 – the AI Act)?

3. Are there any official forms of testing or use of artificial intelligence systems for decision-making or generating judicial decisions currently in place in your country?

☐ YES
X NO
Please explain if necessary:

If so:
3.a What do they consist of?

-

3.b. What data sets are used?

-

3.c. Is the software used publicly owned or provided by private operators?

-

3.d. Have any biases been identified in its operation? If so, what kind?

4. Are measures planned in your country to ensure a sufficient level of artificial intelligence literacy specifically for judges (Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1689)?
☐ YES
X NO

If so:
4.a. What do these measures consist of?

4.b. Is specific training planned to prevent or limit the phenomenon known as 'automation bias' (Article 14(4)(b) of the AI Act)?

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☐ YES
X NO

Please explain if necessary:
-

5. Is the use of generative or agentic artificial intelligence systems permitted in your country to assist in the drafting of procedural documents or court decisions?

To help you understand the question better: **generative artificial intelligence (AI)** is a category of AI models which, thanks to machine learning and training on vast amounts of data, are capable of creating original content (text, images, videos, music, etc.). **Agentic AI** is described as a system capable of autonomously planning, making decisions and executing complex tasks with minimal human intervention to achieve a defined objective [source: OECD].

No, it is not.

6. Has the national case law of your country addressed issues concerning the interpretation and application of EU Regulation 2024/1689?

☐ YES
X NO

Please explain if necessary:
-

6.a. If yes, which principles have been established?
-

7. Have national courts of your country submitted preliminary rulings to the Court of Justice of the European Union regarding EU Regulation 2024/1689?

☐ YES
X NO

Please explain if necessary:
-

7.a. If yes, which questions were referred? What answers has the Court of Justice of the European Union provided?
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