SEMINAR ORGANISED BY THE ITALIAN COUNCIL OF STATE IN
COLLABORATION WITH THE HELLENIC COUNCIL OF STATE AND ACA-EUROPE
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 Supreme Court (Ukraine)_ (Please indicate your institution)

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

Co-funded by the European Union

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?

☐ Non-existent
☐ Limited
☑ Intermediate
☐ High
☐ Complete
Please explain if necessary: The equipment makes it possible to perform the functions of justice, but it requires gradual upgrading / updating.

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
☐ Somewhat agree
☐ Strongly agree

Please explain if necessary: infrastructure allows for the administration of justice, but needs gradual upgrading

A.I.2 – Cloud solutions, remote access and interoperability

3. To what extent does your jurisdiction use cloud-based solutions for its information systems?

☐ 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: for storing data as backup copies

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.

No; reason: lack of sufficient equipment and the objective necessity for enhanced cybersecurity measures, in particular those caused by the military aggression of the Russian Federation; despite the complexity, remote access is carried out through secure state nodes, which complies with national security requirements.

Co-funded by the European Union

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.
No

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
☐ Yes, at an intermediate stage
☑ Yes, at an advanced stage
☐ Yes, on a fully integrated basis
Please explain if necessary: See the Law of Ukraine "On Access to Court Decisions" (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3262-15#Text), the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2747-15#Text); the Procedure for Maintaining the Unified State Register of Court Decisions, approved by the Decision of the High Council of Justice No. 1200/0/15-18 of 19 April 2018 (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/v1200910-18#Text); the Regulation on the Procedure for the Functioning of Certain Subsystems (Modules) of the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System, approved by the Decision of the High Council of Justice No. 1845/0/15-21 of 17 August 2021 (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/v1845910-21#Text .

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
☐ Rarely
☐ Occasionally
☐ Frequently
☑ Always

Please explain if necessary: All court decisions are issued in written form in both paper and electronic formats; court decisions are prepared in electronic form using the Unified Judicial Information and Communication System; a qualified electronic signature of the judge is affixed to a court decision issued in electronic form.

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

☐ 0–20%

☐ 20–40%

Co-funded by the European Union

☐ 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.

Yes, in Ukraine certain subsystems (modules) of the Unified Judicial Information and Communication System (UJICS) operate to provide remote access to justice and automate procedural actions. The main tools are the "Electronic Account", the "Electronic Court", and the video conferencing subsystem.
Available digital services include:
1. Submission of documents and exchange of information
Remote submission: Through the "Electronic Court" subsystem, procedural documents, as well as written and electronic evidence, may be submitted to the court in electronic form.
Document creation: The system allows users to create electronic documents using a built-in editor and a qualified electronic signature (QES).
Electronic power of attorney: The Electronic Account functionality enables users to authorize other users to act on behalf of the principal.
2. Access to case materials and monitoring the status of proceedings
Case tracking: Users may monitor in real time the status of submitted documents and the progress of their case.
Access to materials: The system automatically sends electronic case materials to the accounts of the participants in the proceedings.
Digitization of paper materials: Upon a participant's request, the court ensures the scanning of paper case materials so that they can be reviewed through the "Electronic Court".
3. Notifications and receipt of decisions
Electronic mail and account notifications: Information on the delivery and registration of documents is automatically sent to the Electronic Account and additionally to the user's email.
Service of documents: For persons with a registered account, the court serves documents (including court decisions) exclusively in electronic form.
4. Payments
Online payment: The "Electronic Court" functionality allows users to pay court fees and other payments online directly when generating a document.
Automatic verification: Payment information is automatically attached to the generated document and verified by the system.
5. Other related services
Video conferencing: The possibility to participate in court hearings outside court premises using one's own technical equipment.
Access to recordings: The possibility to request and receive a copy of the technical recording of a court hearing (video/audio) directly through the Electronic Account.

Co-funded by
the European Union

Register of court decisions: Round-the-clock open access to the texts of court decisions through the Unified State Register of Court Decisions.

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

☑ 0–20%

☐ 20–40%

☐ 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.
Yes, they are involved through participation in working groups, the review and approval of draft legal acts, etc.

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?
☑ YES
☐ NO

If so, please specify which ones

In Ukraine, several forms of support and training are available for users outside the judicial system (lawyers, legal professionals, citizens, and representatives of public authorities) regarding the use of digital tools of the judiciary, in particular the "Electronic Court" subsystem within the Unified Judicial Information and Communication System (UJICS).

1. Official information resources and instructions
Official UJICS knowledge base (wiki.court.gov.ua) – a reference resource maintained by the system administrator that contains text and video instructions for users on how to work with UJICS subsystems (registration, authentication, submission of procedural documents, use of electronic powers of attorney, etc.).
"Judiciary of Ukraine" web portal – on this portal, the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine regularly publishes news, explanations, and announcements regarding changes in the functioning of the judiciary's digital services.

2. User technical support
Contact centre and technical support services of UJICS process user requests related to technical issues associated with the operation of the subsystems, including the "Electronic Court".

Co-funded by the European Union

The UJICS administrator performs technical administration of the system, monitors its operation, and ensures information security, as well as provides advisory support to users within its competence.

3. Educational activities for professional communities
Legal profession. The National Bar Association of Ukraine and professional legal organizations regularly conduct webinars and training events on the use of the "Electronic Court" subsystem and other digital tools for judicial proceedings.
Lawyers and public officials. Educational programs on the digitalization of justice are sometimes conducted in cooperation with international projects (in particular programs of the Council of Europe and the European Union), covering issues of e-justice, personal data protection, and the use of digital services in judicial proceedings.
Digital literacy (Diia.Osvita): a nationwide program aimed at improving digital literacy implemented by the Ministry of Digital Transformation.
International projects. Technical assistance projects (for example, the EU Pravo-Justice Project) also organize training sessions and public events related to the development of e-justice and digital tools within the judicial system.

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?

☐ Strongly disagree
☐ Agree only slightly
☑ Indifferent
☐ Somewhat agree
☐ 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
☑ Always

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

☐ Never
☐ Rarely

Co-funded by the European Union

☐ Occasionally
☑ Frequently
☐ 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
☑ Always

Please add any additional information and explain if necessary:

Court decisions are published in full, with two main exceptions:

1. The texts do not contain data protected by privacy guarantees;
2. The texts are not published in the part that contains information with restricted access (state secrets, commercial information, etc. Ukrainian legislation provides that anonymization is the procedure of masking in the text of an electronic copy of a court decision or a separate opinion of a judge any information that cannot be disclosed in accordance with legal requirements. The result of the anonymization procedure is the creation of an image of an electronic document. When disclosing information regarding a case, the following details cannot be published: place of residence or stay of natural persons…registration numbers of taxpayer cards, details of identity documents…Such information is replaced with letter or numeric designations.)

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
☐ Yes, personal data are anonymised in accordance with an internal policy providing for targeted exceptions
☐ Other (please specify)

Co-funded by the European Union

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. (see answer to question 8).

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. (see answer to question 7).

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?

16a. If so, which ones are used? (Please tick all that apply)

☑ Chatbots

☑ Semantic search tools

☑ Automated anonymisation of decisions

☐ Text analysis and assistance with legal research

☐ 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
☐ Development phase
☐ Widespread use

Co-funded by the European Union

☐ Full integration

Please explain if necessary:

The most successful project in Ukraine is the Database of Legal Positions of the Supreme Court (https://lpd.court.gov.ua), an innovative digital tool launched in 2021 to ensure the unity of case law and legal certainty. It functions as an intelligent ecosystem that provides relevant conclusions of the Supreme Court, structured by case categories, rather than simply listing documents from the Unified State Register of Court Decisions. The system is aimed at implementing the doctrine of consistency of case law, which is critically important for Ukraine's European integration course and for harmonizing national justice with international standards.
The application of artificial intelligence in the Database (version 2.0, introduced in 2025) focuses on deep analysis and semantic search. AI is used to generalize large arrays of court decisions, to identify systemic causes of disputes, to compare legal terms in submitted documents with existing conclusions of the Supreme Court and the European Court of Human Rights.

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?

☑ YES

☐ NO

If so, please specify which ones.
Administrative Order of the Head of the Office of the Supreme Court "On the Approval of the Regulation on the Use of Artificial Intelligence Technologies by Employees of the Office of the Supreme Court (Secretariat)"
https://court.gov.ua/storage/portal/supreme/rizne/ADMINISTRATIVE_ORDER_HEAD_OFFICE_SC.pdf

18. Are AI systems subject to prior risk assessments?
☑ YES

☐ NO

If so, please specify the terms of these assessments

According to the Regulation for the Use of Artificial Intelligence Systems, mandatory preliminary assessment is required under the following conditions:
Technology selection criteria: When selecting and approving AI systems, preference is given to tools whose developers ensure transparency of architecture, data security, and take measures to minimize algorithmic bias.

Co-funded by the European Union

Management approval: Only those AI technologies that have undergone verification and been directly approved by the Head of the Supreme Court Secretariat may be used for working with information subject to restricted access.
Security parameters assessment: The system must be preliminarily evaluated for adequate data protection, compliance with confidentiality requirements, and the presence of access controls.
Input data analysis: Before starting work, an employee is required to assess the origin and reliability of the input data (documents and information) uploaded into the system.
Audit right: Management has the right to initiate audits to assess the effectiveness and safety of technologies already in place.

19. Are there specific requirements in terms of transparency for the use of AI systems? If so, please provide details.

The Regulation establishes clear requirements regarding the transparency of the use of artificial intelligence systems, which can be divided into two levels: obligations of the employee toward external parties and requirements for the technological solutions themselves.
Requirements for Transparency in AI Use
1. Notification of AI Use (External Transparency)
Mandatory notification: If AI was used to create a document or any part thereof, the employee is obliged to inform the persons to whom such information is provided.
Method of notification: The notification must be included either in the document itself or in the accompanying information provided with it.
Exceptions (Technical tasks): Notification is not mandatory if AI was applied solely for technical operations, such as grammar checking, text formatting, or transcription.
2. Transparency of Architecture and Data (Technological Transparency)
Requirements for developers: When selecting AI systems, preference is given to tools whose developers provide transparent information about the technology's architecture and the data used for its training.
Work with restricted-access information: The use of AI for processing confidential information is permitted only if the technology ensures transparency of its architecture and training methods, allowing for an appropriate security assessment.

20. Is the use of AI systems accompanied by human oversight mechanisms?

☑ YES

☐ NO

If so, please provide details

The Regulation defines the principle of human oversight as one of the key prerequisites for the use of technologies. The main details of this mechanism include:
Principle of accountability and decision-making: The employee is obliged to independently make the final decision, relying on their own critical judgment, regarding the use of AI-generated results.

Co-funded by the European Union

Impossibility of replacing professional activity: AI is recognized solely as an auxiliary tool that cannot replace independent professional judgment, legal qualification, or the adoption of a final decision by a human.
Mandatory professional verification: Any information generated by AI is subject to mandatory verification by a qualified employee for accuracy, reliability, and absence of bias.
Personal responsibility: The use of AI does not relieve the employee of responsibility for the results of the work or for compliance with the legislation of Ukraine.
Control of primary sources: The employee must take measures to verify the primary sources of information provided by AI; if verification is impossible, the use of such results is prohibited.

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.
Yes, they are.
The Regulation provides for the application of specific methodological approaches and technical standards at the stages of selection, development, and implementation of AI systems to ensure their reliability and accuracy.
Methodological Requirements for AI Systems
1. Selection and Design Criteria (Reliability and Integrity)
Architectural transparency: In selecting technologies, priority is given to tools whose developers provide transparent information about the system's architecture.
Quality of training data: Developers must supply information on the data used to train the AI, enabling assessment of its quality and relevance.
Bias minimization methods: The technology must incorporate built-in measures to mitigate risks of algorithmic bias.
2. Implementation and Usage Methodology (Accuracy and Traceability)
Verification against primary sources: A methodological requirement is established for mandatory cross-verification of AI results with official databases and legislative acts.
Precise prompting method: To enhance result accuracy, employees must apply techniques for formulating clear and precise queries (prompt engineering).
Prohibition on self-learning from closed data: The usage methodology mandates a technical opt-out preventing input data from being used for further training of publicly available AI models, thereby safeguarding information integrity.
3. Oversight and Audit (Traceability)
Monitoring and audit system: The leadership of the Secretariat implements a methodology for regular inspections (audits) to evaluate the security and effectiveness of applied technologies.
Documentation and reporting: Results of AI usage are recorded in open reports, enabling tracking of application areas and identified risks.

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)

Co-funded by the European Union

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

According to the Concept of the Unified Judicial Information and Communication System, approved by Order No. 178 of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine dated April 30, 2025 (https://court.gov.ua/storage/portal/dsa/normatyvno-pravova%20baza/N_178_2025_dodatok.pdf), the system's development envisages the implementation of a comprehensive set of digital projects aimed at modernizing the justice infrastructure.
In particular, this includes: automation of internal processes in judicial authorities through the creation of subsystems for personnel management, financial and economic activities, and electronic document management;
ensuring interoperability via an electronic interaction component and integration with external information systems, including «SMEREKA» and «iCase»;
modernization of outdated technological solutions, in particular the «D-3» and «DSS» systems;
development of user-facing digital services, including the creation of a unified personal space in Super-app format and a mobile application.
The Concept also provides for the use of artificial intelligence technologies for text recognition (OCR), speech-to-text conversion (Speech-to-Text), and analytical data processing in the Unified State Register of Court Decisions.
Within the framework of international cooperation between the Supreme Court and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Laboratory of Legislative Initiatives, a project on digitization of the judicial system is currently being implemented, encompassing the development of a unified UJICS for all Ukrainian courts.
This initiative is directly aimed at modernizing outdated IT infrastructure and automating routine processes, which has already enabled the Supreme Court to save approximately 10 million UAH on postal correspondence.
The project envisages the introduction of innovative artificial intelligence solutions to ensure the uniformity of case law, as well as the development of digital services, such as the Ukrainian-language version of the ECHR-KS platform, which improves access to knowledge about the case law of the European Court of Human Rights.
Cooperation with SIDA is a priority area that ensures system interoperability and strengthens the cybersecurity of the justice system in wartime conditions, thereby contributing to Ukraine's further European integration (https://supreme.court.gov.ua/supreme/pres-centr/news/1961752).

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)

Co-funded by the European Union

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

☑ Modernisation of infrastructure
☑ Cybersecurity
☐ Training and skills development
☑ Deployment of AI systems
☐ Interoperability at European level
☐ 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.

In 2026, the Ministry of Digital Transformation plans to implement a project using artificial intelligence for administrative proceedings, aimed at relieving the judicial system (https://interfax.com.ua/news/telecom/1132630.html; https://thedigital.gov.ua/news/shtuchnyy-intelekt/shtuchnyy-intelekt-u-sudakh-ta-diyi-posyliuyemo-miznarodni-partnerstva-iz-shi).
A draft Cabinet of Ministers resolution titled «On the Implementation of an Experimental Project for the Consideration of Certain Categories of Cases Involving Administrative Offences Using Artificial Intelligence» has already been developed. It envisages launching an experiment in which «Artificial Intelligence» modules integrated into the

Co-funded by the European Union

systems of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Unified Judicial Information and Communication System will perform automated selection and analysis of cases concerning administrative offences in the field of road safety, provided for in Article 122-4 (leaving the scene of an accident), Article 124 (violation of traffic rules that caused a road accident), parts three and five of Article 126 (driving without a license and repeat offences) and Article 130 (driving while intoxicated) of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences; will form draft court decisions and submit them to judges for signing or rejection.

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?

☐ YES

☑ NO

For reference:
Ukrainian legislation currently does not contain special comprehensive regulation of the use of algorithmic systems for making administrative decisions, although certain digital technologies are applied in the field of public administration.
The Law of Ukraine "On Administrative Procedure" (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2073-20) provides for the following provisions:
Article 62. Consideration and resolution of the case in automatic mode
1. In cases and in the manner prescribed by law, administrative proceedings may be carried out fully or partially by the administrative body in automatic mode (using software means, without human intervention).
2. The administrative body is obliged to take measures to consider cases in automatic mode.
3. The administrative body bears responsibility for administrative acts adopted in automatic mode.

Article 63
2. A hearing shall not be held if the administrative body adopts the relevant administrative act in automatic mode.

Article 69
2. If a decision in the case can be made on the basis of electronic documents in machine-readable format and/or data from national electronic information resources, the administrative act may be adopted in automatic mode in cases provided for by law.

If so:

Co-funded by the European Union

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

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?

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

☐ YES

☑ NO

If so,

2.a. what type of implementation measures are these? (for example, legislative or soft law):

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

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

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?

Co-funded by the European Union

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?

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?

No

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

No

B.II – Judicial review of automated administrative decisions

6. Does national case-law recognise the legality of automated administrative decisions?

☐ YES

☑ NO

Please explain if necessary:

If so:

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

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

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

Co-funded by the European Union

☐ Other (please specify)

7. Has national case-law ruled on the nature and legal classification of the algorithm or AI system used for administrative decision-making?
No

8. What are the limits of the judicial review that administrative judges can exercise over automated administrative decisions?
Not specified in legislation

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

☐ YES
☑ NO

If so:
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

☑ NO

Co-funded by the European Union

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

☑ 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)?

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)?

Co-funded by the European Union

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

☑ 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

☐ NO

Co-funded by the European Union

If so:

4.a. What do these measures consist of?

Training and specialized courses for judges and court staff at the National School of Judges of Ukraine

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

☑ YES

☐ NO

Please explain if necessary:

Such training is planned as part of specialized training courses for judges and court staff at the National School of Judges of Ukraine.

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?

☐ YES

☑ NO

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].

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

☐ YES

☑ 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?

Co-funded by the European Union

☐ YES

☑ 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?

Co-funded by the European Union