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FUTURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE IN UKRAINE: STRATEGY FOR INTEGRATING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

The relevance of the research topic is determined by the necessity of integrating artificial intelligence technologies into Ukraine's administrative justice system, which is an important step towards the digital transformation of the judiciary and improving the effectiveness of justice. Given current global trends in justice systems, the application of artificial intelligence can significantly improve court procedures, reduce the workload of judges, and ensure access to justice for citizens. In Ukraine, the issue of implementing artificial intelligence technologies requires further research, as there is no comprehensive legislative regulation in this field. The aim of the study is to analyze the potential use of artificial intelligence technologies in administrative justice and to develop a conceptual model for the implementation of these technologies in the judicial system. The research tasks include examining international experience with artificial intelligence in judicial practice, analyzing the legal aspects of implementing these technologies in Ukraine, and developing recommendations for their integration into administrative justice. The research results show that the implementation of artificial intelligence technologies in Ukraine's administrative justice system will significantly enhance the efficiency of court processes. In particular, the automation of analytical processes, such as predicting court decisions, analyzing judicial practice, and automating legal consultations, will substantially reduce the workload of judges. This will create conditions for faster and more objective case reviews, especially those of low complexity. The use of artificial intelligence for predicting court decisions will not only improve efficiency but also increase the predictability of judicial outcomes, which will foster greater trust in the judiciary. However, the implementation of artificial intelligence technologies in Ukraine faces several legal challenges, including the need for new legislative initiatives. This includes developing specific regulatory acts governing the use of technologies in judicial practice, as well as addressing issues of human rights protection, transparency of judicial proceedings, and preventing discrimination resulting from the use of automated systems. In addition, there is a need for ethical standards in the application of artificial intelligence to avoid potential algorithmic biases and to maintain fairness and judicial independence. At the same time, mechanisms for supervision and control over the use of artificial intelligence must be established to ensure that the algorithms comply with the requirements of legislation and citizens' rights. The practical value of the research lies in the development of recommendations for integrating artificial intelligence into administrative justice, which can be used during the formulation of state strategies for the digital transformation of the judiciary, as well as for improving legal standards and training judges and other professionals in this field.

Key words: *administrative justice, artificial intelligence, automation of justice, judicial information technologies, legal aspects of digitalization, digital transformation of the judicial system.*

Introduction. The modern world is experiencing a rapid development of digital technologies, which directly impacts all spheres of society, including the field of justice. One of the key directions of legal transformation is the implementation of artificial intelligence (AI) in judicial proceedings, which can significantly enhance

the efficiency of case adjudication, contribute to the unification of judicial practice, and minimize the influence of human factors on judicial decisions. This issue is particularly relevant for Ukraine's administrative justice system (AJS), which aims to ensure the effective protection of citizens' and legal entities' rights in their relations with the state. Ukraine is witnessing an increasing workload on administrative courts, leading to delays in case resolution and a rise in judicial errors. At the same time, there is a growing need to improve the quality of judicial decisions, which can be achieved through the use of advanced data analysis and judicial process forecasting technologies. In this regard, it is essential to develop a strategy for integrating AI into AJS, which will encompass not only the technical aspect of implementing relevant digital solutions but also the regulatory and legal framework for their operation. AI can perform various tasks within AJS, including automated analysis of judicial practice, assistance in drafting decisions, verification of procedural documents, and forecasting court rulings based on similar cases. The implementation of such technologies presents not only a technical challenge but also a legal one, as it raises issues regarding the legal status of such systems, liability for their actions, and adherence to fundamental judicial principles such as independence, impartiality, and adversarial proceedings. Countries in Europe and beyond are actively taking steps toward integrating AI into judicial processes. Some jurisdictions already use algorithmic systems to analyze case law, predict decisions, and automate routine legal tasks. Studying international experience can serve as a foundation for developing an effective strategy for Ukraine, taking into account the specifics of its judicial system and ensuring a balance between innovation and guarantees of fair justice. This article explores the prospects of introducing AI into Ukraine's AJS, proposes a phased integration plan, and analyzes the key stages of implementing such a strategy. Special attention is given to issues of legal regulation, potential benefits, and possible risks associated with the digital transformation of the justice system.

Relevance. In the current conditions of digital transformation in the legal system, the integration of AI into AJS is becoming an inevitable stage in the development of justice in Ukraine. Administrative courts play a crucial role in protecting the rights of citizens and legal entities in their relations with government authorities; therefore, enhancing their efficiency is a strategic objective. The use of AI in judicial proceedings will facilitate the automation of routine processes, reduce the workload on the judiciary, and improve the quality of decision-making. Global experience demonstrates that AI technologies are already actively used in the legal systems of developed countries. They are employed for analyzing judicial practice, drafting decision templates, and predicting case outcomes. However, Ukraine currently lacks a comprehensive strategy for implementing AI in administrative justice, posing the risk of lagging behind global trends and complicating access to justice. Moreover, the modern judicial system faces challenges such as lengthy case processing times, inconsistencies in judicial practice, and limited human resources. AI can serve as an effective tool for addressing these issues. However, its implementation requires not only technological changes but also the creation of an appropriate regulatory framework that ensures a balance between process automation and adherence to the principles of the rule of law. Given the above, researching strategic approaches to integrating AI into Ukraine's AJS is of utmost relevance. Identifying the stages, mechanisms, and prospects for implementing intelligent technologies will allow for the development of a scientifically grounded concept for the digital modernization of the judicial system.

Objective. The objective of this article is to develop strategic approaches to the integration of AI into Ukraine's AJS, identify the main stages, mechanisms, and regulatory foundations for its implementation, and contribute to enhancing the efficiency of judicial proceedings, reducing the burden on courts, and ensuring the consistency of judicial practice.

The scientific novelty of this study lies in the first comprehensive examination of the impact of artificial intelligence on admin-

istrative justice in Ukraine, as well as in the development of a conceptual model for integrating artificial intelligence into judicial practice, taking into account the specifics of national legislation.

The methodological foundation of the study is based on comparative analysis, a systemic approach, and legal forecasting methods, which not only allow for an assessment of the current state of technology implementation but also enable the prediction of possible trends in its development in Ukraine. The influence of artificial intelligence on the realization of rights and freedoms in Ukraine was studied by [1, c. 65-74]. [2, c. 315-320] examined artificial intelligence in judicial proceedings and court decisions. The issue of eliminating risks associated with the use of artificial intelligence in judicial proceedings was addressed by [3, c. 88-91]. The principles of artificial intelligence in Ukraine were studied by [4, c. 18-24]. The legal prerequisites for the introduction of artificial intelligence in Ukrainian justice were examined by [5, c. 143-145]. The application of the principles of artificial intelligence in Ukraine: the law of the European Union and Ukraine was studied by [6, c. 16-19]. The possibilities of using artificial intelligence in judicial proceedings were studied by [7, c. 154-158].

Research Findings. During the study, key approaches to the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies into administrative justice (AJ) in Ukraine were formulated. An analysis of international experience revealed that the implementation of AI in the field of justice contributes to improving the efficiency of judicial procedures, optimizing the workload of judges, and enhancing access to justice. The main challenges faced by countries during the digital transformation of judicial processes were identified, including issues related to the legal responsibility of algorithms, ensuring the objectivity of judicial decisions, and the protection of personal data. Based on the analysis of the regulatory and legal framework, it was established that Ukraine lacks comprehensive legislation regulating the development, implementation, and use of AI in judicial processes. It was examined that the legal aspects of AI integration require a comprehensive approach combining international standards and the national peculiarities of the judicial system. A conceptual model for the phased implementation of AI in AJ in Ukraine was developed. The proposed stages include: modernization of existing electronic judicial systems (the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System, the Electronic Court); testing and implementation of AI in analytical processes, particularly in forecasting judicial decisions and automating legal consulting; integration of AI into the decision-making process for cases of minor complexity (with the consent of the parties); and the introduction of ethical standards for the use of AI aimed at avoiding algorithmic biases and ensuring transparency of justice.

The practical significance of the obtained results lies in their potential application in the development of the state strategy for the digital transformation of judicial processes. The proposed recommendations can be used to improve the regulatory and legal framework, implement technological solutions in judicial practice, and train personnel to work with AI systems. Additionally, the findings of the study may be useful to the academic community and can be applied in the preparation of specialists in the fields of administrative law, cyber law, and legal informatics.

Discussion. The last decade has been marked by a global technological revolution associated with the development of AI. According to forecasts by PwC, by 2030, AI could contribute to an increase in global GDP by $15.7 trillion, opening up vast opportunities for business process optimization, automation, and increased production efficiency. In the future, AI will play a key role in technological progress, promoting inclusive development, sustainable economic growth, and improving citizens' well-being in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter – UN). Ukraine has an ambitious goal of securing a significant place in the European AI market, which is possible through its integration into strategic sectors such as education, economy, public administration, cybersecurity, medicine, and defense. [8].

According to the Digital Development Strategy of Ukraine's Innovative Activities for the Period until 2030 (hereinafter – Strategy 2030), Strategic Goal 16 is to ensure the creation of conditions for the development of domestic infrastructure for research, innovation, and the implementation of AI solutions. [8].

Achieving Strategic Goal 16 in the field of AI solutions implementation is envisioned through the following tasks: creating an innovation cluster that unites research institutes, universities, startups, and businesses for AI development and governance solutions; supporting projects to develop and enrich the Ukrainian language corpus; developing a White Paper on the state approach to AI regulation; creating conditions for the implementation and competitiveness of high-tech AI and blockchain-based products; fostering the development of innovative AI-based technologies in priority economic sectors; holding open data-based competitions to engage the public in government collaboration; developing partnerships between universities, research institutions, and businesses for interdisciplinary AI research; integrating gender-sensitive data into govtech solutions and developing bias-free algorithms; creating a regulatory platform for AI product testing in compliance with Ukrainian and EU legislation; and gradually harmonizing Ukrainian standards with EU AI legislation. [9].

According to the Concept for AI Development in Ukraine (hereinafter – the Concept), key directions, mechanisms, and timelines for the implementation of AI development tasks have been outlined. Its implementation promotes both the growth of domestic developments in this field and their entry into international markets. However, Ukraine still lacks comprehensive national legislation regulating the legal aspects of AI creation, implementation, and usage. In this context, a flexible regulatory approach is crucial to balancing the protection of human rights and society from potential AI-related risks while simultaneously fostering innovation development. [10].

According to the Concept, one of the issues requiring resolution is the absence of AI application in judicial practice. To achieve the Concept's goal in this area, the following tasks should be ensured: developing and improving existing legal technologies, including the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System, the Electronic Court, and the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations; introducing AI-based advisory programs that provide broad public access to legal consultations; using AI to analyze existing data to prevent socially dangerous phenomena; determining optimal resocialization measures for convicts through AI-assisted information analysis; and implementing AI-based mechanisms for decision-making in minor cases (with the parties' consent) by analyzing legislation and judicial practice. [10].

The integration of AI technologies into the judicial systems of leading countries has necessitated the development of common principles and rules for their application. In December 2018, the European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ) adopted the Ethical Charter on the Use of AI in Judicial Systems and Their Environment. This document became CEPEJ's first step towards ensuring the responsible application of AI in European judicial systems in accordance with the values of the Council of Europe.

To achieve these goals, the Government approved the Priority Action Plan for 2020, which included the development and submission to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (hereinafter – CMU) of a draft CMU act on the approval of the AI Development Law Concept – a necessity for forming a coherent state policy on AI regulation and addressing Ukraine's lag in this field. [11].

Subsequently, the Government approved the Priority Action Plan for 2021, which included the development and submission to the CMU of a draft CMU order approving the action plan for implementing the AI Development Concept in Ukraine – a necessity for creating favorable conditions for expanding and improving the quality of AI research, achieving Ukraine's leading position in the global AI research community, and reducing corruption [12].

Three years later, the Government also approved the Priority Action Plan for 2024, which included the development and submission to the CMU of a draft CMU act approv-

ing the Concept of the State Target Scientific and Technical Program for AI Technology Application in Priority Economic Sectors until 2026 and a draft CMU act approving the corresponding State Target Scientific and Technical Program – a necessity for fostering innovation and AI-based technology development in priority economic sectors [13].

The Government further approved the Priority Action Plan for 2025, which included the development and submission to the CMU of a draft CMU act approving the State Target Scientific and Technical Program for AI Technology Application in Priority Economic Sectors until 2026. This measure aims to define directions and key tasks for AI technology development and implement state support mechanisms that will help enhance Ukraine's economic potential within Europe and strengthen its position in the global market [14].

It is also worth paying attention to the Strategy for the Development of the Supreme Court for 2023–2027 (hereinafter – Strategy 2027), according to which the Supreme Court's vision for the next five years is to position itself as a high-tech court. The court is actively developing online and electronic court systems, implementing remote case hearings, and utilizing AI to ensure judicial practice consistency. It employs modern digital tools for management and communication, including specialized software, dashboards, and Zoom video conferences. All employees are proficient in modern digital technologies, and regular training events are held to enhance their qualifications [15].

According to Article 16 of the Code of Judicial Ethics, "The use of artificial intelligence technologies by a judge is permissible if it does not affect the judge's independence and impartiality, does not relate to the evaluation of evidence or decision-making processes, and does not violate legislative requirements." This article establishes clear boundaries for the permissible use of AI technologies in judicial activities, emphasizing the need to preserve judicial independence, impartiality, and personal responsibility for decision-making [16].

The core idea of this provision is that AI can be used as an auxiliary tool to automate certain judicial processes (such as analyzing judicial practice, searching for legal acts, and managing document flow) but cannot replace judges in assessing evidence or making decisions. This aligns with universally accepted principles of justice, which require not only algorithmic data processing but also deep human understanding of legal norms, case context, and circumstances that may go beyond formalized rules.

This limitation is also consistent with international ethical standards in the field of AI application in judicial proceedings. It aims to prevent situations where automated systems make legally significant decisions without proper judicial oversight. This is crucial for protecting human rights and mitigating potential risks associated with algorithmic bias, technical limitations, or data processing errors.

The application of AI in administrative justice is one of the sections of my dissertation research. I intend to continue exploring AI's potential impact as a tool for preventing corruption and achieving gender equality. So, for those interested – stay tuned, more to come!

Conclusions. The integration of AI into the system of administrative courts in Ukraine is a promising direction for the development of the judiciary, aligning with global trends in the digital transformation of justice. However, the effective implementation of AI requires comprehensive legislative regulation aimed at eliminating legal gaps, protecting the rights of participants in judicial proceedings, and ensuring compliance with international standards. The study established that Ukraine currently lacks a comprehensive regulatory framework governing the application of AI technologies in administrative courts, defining the boundaries of their use, and determining responsibility for algorithm-based decisions. Examining international experience in this field, particularly the practices of the EU, the USA, and other countries, allows us to conclude that Ukraine needs a phased implementation of legislative changes. The initial steps should include the development of a specialized regulatory act (a law or a code) establishing general principles for AI regulation in the judiciary, as well as amendments to the existing procedural legislation. The primary focus should be on the following aspects: clear definition of AI application areas; ensuring compliance with

human rights, particularly the right to a fair trial; establishing mechanisms for appealing decisions made using algorithms; preventing discrimination resulting from automated processing of judicial data. Another crucial aspect is the development of ethical standards for AI use in the judicial system, based on fundamental principles of justice – independence, impartiality, reasoned decision-making, and adherence to the rule of law. In this context, implementing oversight and monitoring mechanisms for AI usage is advisable, including the creation of specialized independent commissions or regulatory bodies responsible for verifying algorithms for compliance with legal requirements and citizens' rights. Special attention should be given to the issue of legal liability for decisions made using AI. Legislation must clearly define who bears responsibility in cases of erroneous or unlawful decisions made by automated systems. The accountable party could be the algorithm developer, the authority implementing the technology, or the judge using AI as an auxiliary tool in decision-making. Introducing such regulations will help eliminate legal uncertainty and safeguard the rights of participants in judicial proceedings. Additionally, an important area of regulation is the protection of personal data processed by AI. Clear rules must be established for the collection, storage, and use of information to prevent unauthorized access and potential misuse of technology by government authorities or third parties. The use of AI in judicial proceedings should be based on the principles of transparency and openness, ensuring the ability to verify algorithms for objectivity and fairness. The gradual implementation of AI in administrative courts is also essential, requiring preliminary testing and piloting before full-scale deployment. This approach will help assess the effectiveness of the technology, identify potential shortcomings, and address them before its widespread introduction. In this regard, pilot projects should be launched within selected judicial institutions to evaluate the benefits and risks of AI in law enforcement activities. Thus, the results of this study highlight the necessity of developing and implementing a clear strategy for the legislative regulation of AI application in Ukraine's administrative courts. This strategy should include the adoption of specialized regulatory acts, amendments to existing legislation, the introduction of oversight and monitoring mechanisms, and the establishment of legal guarantees for the protection of human rights in the use of advanced technologies in justice. Only through a comprehensive and balanced approach to AI regulation in the judiciary can a balance be achieved between technological progress and ensuring the legal security of citizens and society as a whole.

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Олашин В. В. Майбутнє адміністративного судочинства України: стратегія інтеграції штучного інтелекту

Актуальність теми дослідження зумовлена необхідністю інтеграції технологій штучного інтелекту в адміністративне судочинство України, що є важливим кроком на шляху до цифрової трансформації судової системи та підвищення ефективності правосуддя. З огляду на сучасні тенденції у світовому правосудді, застосування штучного інтелекту може значно покращити судові процедури, зменшити навантаження на суддів та забезпечити доступність правосуддя для громадян. В Україні питання впровадження технологій штучного інтелекту потребує додаткових досліджень, оскільки відсутнє комплексне законодавче регулювання в цій сфері. Метою дослідження є аналіз можливостей застосування технологій штучного інтелекту в адміністративному судочинстві, а також розробка концептуальної моделі впровадження цих технологій у правосуддя. Завданнями дослідження є вивчення міжнародного досвіду використання штучного інтелекту в судовій практиці, аналіз правових аспектів впровадження технологій в Україні та розробка рекомендацій щодо їх інтеграції в адміністративне судочинство. Результати дослідження показали, що впровадження технологій штучного інтелекту в адміністративне судочинство України сприятиме значному підвищенню ефективності судових процесів. Зокрема, автоматизація аналітичних процесів, таких як прогнозування судових рішень, аналіз судової практики та автоматизація юридичного консультування, дозволить значно знизити навантаження на суддів. Це створить умови для швидшого і більш об'єктивного розгляду справ, особливо тих, що мають незначну складність. Прогнозування судових рішень на основі штучного інтелекту забезпечить не лише ефективність, а й передбачуваність судових результатів, що сприятиме довірі до судової системи. Однак, впровадження технологій штучного інтелекту в Україні стикається з певними правовими викликами, зокрема необхідністю створення нових законодавчих ініціатив. Це включає розробку спеціальних нормативних актів, що регулюють використання технологій у судовій практиці, а також питання збереження прав людини, прозорості судочинства та запобігання дискримінації внаслідок використання автоматизованих систем. Поряд з цим, важливою є потреба в етичних стандартах застосування штучного інтелекту, щоб уникнути можливих алгоритмічних упереджень, зберегти справедливість і незалежність суддів. Водночас необхідно створити механізми нагляду та контролю за використанням штучного інтелекту, щоб забезпечити відповідність алгоритмів вимогам законодавства і правам громадян. Практична цінність дослідження полягає у розробці рекомендацій щодо інтеграції штучного інтелекту в адміністративне судочинство, що можуть бути використані під час розробки державної стратегії цифрової трансформації судової системи, а також для вдосконалення правових норм та навчання суддів та інших фахівців у цій сфері.

Ключові слова: *адміністративна юстиція, штучний інтелект, автоматизація правосуддя, судові інформаційні технології, правові аспекти цифровізації, цифрова трансформація судової системи.*