

INTRODUCTION

Introduction The doctrine of other countries recognizes that individual societies are now moving from the era of industrialism based on the rule of law to the era of digitization based on algorithms. Artificial Intelligence technology is only about 60 years old, but its emergence has led to applications that deeply affect our lives, undoubtedly changing the world we live in. Artificial intelligence concepts derive from efforts to develop artificial neural networks to replicate human intelligence, which should result in the ability to interpret and learn from information. According to the contemporary definition, artificial intelligence covers the area of knowledge in which there is fuzzy logic, evolutionary computing, neural networks, artificial life and robotics, and one of its important features is the ability to learn and take into account new circumstances in the course of solving a given problem.

The aim of research The analysis of issues related to AI requires attention to the fact that the processing of personal data that is used in many processes carried out with the participation of AI should undoubtedly be carried out in a manner that respects human dignity. Accordingly, the focus should be on the person who creates and influences the technology, not the technology itself. In addition, protecting dignity involves preventing people from being exposed to artificial intelligence without their knowledge and consent. The aim of the research is to find an answer to the question to what extent AI can be used in public administration and what benefits can be achieved thanks to it, as well as what precautions it requires.

Objectives AI is about using algorithms. Algorithms are nothing new. Over the decades they have been used in computer programs. Nowadays, however, advanced algorithms have become digital robots - often advanced computer programs (and not physical entities, as before), which now have the ability to adapt and "learn". From year to year, AI appears in more and more areas of life: healthcare, finance, education, as well as public administration, and even in the judiciary.

The methods of the research: analysis of scientific literature, websites, law regulations.

Theoretical backgrounds

The use of AI in a given area of life, for example in the judiciary or public administration, for obvious reasons requires the development of an appropriate algorithm. For its proper functioning, the data it can use play a special role. Therefore, "algorithmic bias" is an important issue. In order to prevent it from occurring, the data should not only be correct, but also diversified. Although the data appear to be objective, they are easily manipulated, they can also be biased and reflect cultural, gender, national or other prejudices and preferences.

On the other hand, the issue of transparency of activities and the development of the algorithm in such a way that it is possible to trace the way in which AI makes a decision at each stage preceding it is possible. The actions of the algorithms sometimes boil down to the black box effect, in which it is difficult to find out how the algorithm determined the final result. In the context of the lack of transparency of AI's activities, threats are perceived in the sphere of the right to a fair administrative procedure. It requires recreating all the thought patterns that AI used in a given case. Therefore, transparency of activities is important, allowing for clarification on the basis of which data and on the basis of which assumptions a specific administrative decision has been made.

In general, decisions made by AI are perceived as more balanced and fair. Thanks to the use of AI in the administrative decision-making process, it gains timeliness. It is emphasized in foreign literature that thanks to the use of AI in a modern administrative procedure, it can significantly approach two fundamental values for it: fairness and efficiency.

AI has appeared in many areas of life and science. For example, Canadian administrative agencies have long used algorithm-based decision-making tools. The situation is similar in the USA, where, for example, in Chicago, sanitary officials use the Smart Data Platform to determine the sequence of inspections in restaurants. In turn, in New York, the Mayor Office of Data Analytics, using new technologies, cooperates with the municipal police indicating where to send construction inspectors.

Recently, in the sphere of administration, the term automated decision-making (ADM) has started to be used. The related issues are regulated in the Hungarian Code of General Administrative Procedure, which entered into force on January 2, 2018. The provision of Art. 39 of the Code provides that the application may be adjudicated in an automatic decision-making procedure, a summary procedure or a full procedure. On the other hand, the provision of Art. 40 of the Hungarian Code of Administrative Procedure provides that: "Automatic decision-making shall apply if a) it is permitted by an Act or government decree, b) all data are available to the authority at the time of the submission of the application, c) decision-making does not require deliberation, and d) there is no party with opposing interests".

Main findings

Precautions

The scope of AI's autonomy in the sphere of making decisions by it should be sufficiently narrow, so as not to allow for unjustified arbitrariness. Since algorithms in artificial intelligence systems collect extensive personal data, their storage, processing and transmission via external communication networks, they require appropriate safeguards to prevent misuse of personal data by third parties.

Benefits

The positive aspects of using AI include reducing operating costs and eliminating mistakes or abuses committed by humans, for example those resulting from subjectivism. A number of artificial intelligence techniques have the potential to improve the policy-making process, including optimization and decision support techniques. Artificial intelligence reduces the time needed to complete the task. It enables multitasking and relieves existing resources.

Artificial intelligence enables the implementation of previously complex tasks without significant costs.

A number of AI techniques can potentially improve the policy-making process, including optimization and decision support techniques. AI drives down the time taken to perform a task. It enables multi-tasking and eases the workload for existing resources. AI enables the execution of hitherto complex tasks without significant cost outlays. AI operates 24/7 without interruption or breaks and has no down time.



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The AI works 24/7 with no interruptions or interruptions, and there is no down time.

Main results and conclusions

The use of artificial intelligence consists in automating procedural activities in routine and repetitive cases. Undoubtedly, it can be applied to administrative matters that are inherently simple, with a simple factual and legal status. Thus, in those cases where making certain determinations does not go beyond the capabilities of the automated system.

Of course, the use of AI in law and administrative proceedings may consist not only in the actual decision being made, but also in recommending the decision to the official who will ultimately be responsible for taking it. In addition, artificial intelligence can develop draft preliminary assessments as to the legal or factual status of a given case. The scope of its application should depend on the legal bases adopted in a given country.