

**2ND CZECHO-SLOVAK SYMPOSIUM ON THE CHALLENGES
OF AI FOR ADMINISTRATIVE LAW: "THE ROBOT: A GOOD
SERVANT, A LORD MALEVIL" (VEĽKÁ TRŇA, TOKAJ
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In recent years, the deployment of artificial intelligence (AI) has become a central topic of discussion among scholars of administrative law in Europe. In the scholarship of administrative law, a shift towards an automated (Engström, 2024), or self-driven state (Butler, 2025) is being thematised. While some authors consider this tendency *a radical change in the DNA of public administration* (Demková, 2023), others are more restrained in their evaluation of current developments (Mir, 2024). Undeniably, this scholarly interest has been triggered by the fact that, in several jurisdictions, legislation has already paved the way for AI deployment in public administration. In Spain, the possibility of deploying AI by administrative authorities is provided by the very broadly formulated Art. 41 of Act No. 40/2015 (*Ley 40/2015, de 1 de octubre, de Régimen Jurídico del Sector Público*). In the Federal Republic of Germany, the deployment of AI in administrative decision-making is regulated by the Federal Administrative Procedure Act (*Verwaltungsverfahrensgesetz*), the German Fiscal Code (*Abgabeverordnung*), and the Social Code Book X (*Sozialgesetzbuch X*). In several other jurisdictions, the deployment of AI has been enabled by law in specific proceedings. This is currently the case, for example, in Estonia and Latvia, where AI deployment has been enabled by the legislation governing tax proceedings. Also, the legislation governing tax proceedings in the Czech Republic allows the use of AI in the

processing of personal data. The fact is, however, that the reflection of AI deployment has not been limited to national legislation. On 5 September 2024, the first-ever international legally binding treaty in this field was adopted - the Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law.

These developments have not only attracted the attention of scholars abroad, but also that of Czech and Slovak administrative law scholars. To reflect these developments, the first Czech-Slovak symposium on challenges of AI for administrative law was organised by the Department of Administrative Law at the Law Faculty, Charles University in Prague, in March 2025. The readers of this review had already had the chance to read the report on this symposium in issue 1/2025 (Serhiichuk, 2025).¹ The academicians from the Department of Constitutional and Administrative Law at the Law Faculty, University of Košice, decided to continue this endeavour and organised the second Czech-Slovak symposium on the challenges of AI for administrative law on 2 – 3 October 2025. The 2nd symposium was organised under the umbrella of the project awarded to Košice scholars by the Scientific Grant Agency of the Slovak Ministry of Education. It took place in the very picturesque Tokaj Region. The 2nd Czech-Slovak symposium on challenges of AI for administrative law was organised under the subtitle "The Robot: A Good Servant but a Bad Master".²

The symposium was divided into four panels. The first of them was chaired by Professor Radomír Jakab (*University of Košice*) and opened with a presentation by the authors of this report (together with Lucie Vonášková, *Charles University*). The presentation addressed the newly adopted Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law, and its implications for administrative law. The speakers highlighted that the European Union signed this Framework Convention on behalf of its member states and that it will, consequently, also be binding in the future for the Czech and Slovak Republics. Further, the speakers also pointed out that the Framework Convention contains a binding obligation to *"enable, as appropriate, the establishment of controlled environments for developing, experimenting and testing artificial intelligence systems under the supervision of its competent authorities"* (Article 13). In the following presentation, Lukáš Jančát (*University of Košice*) outlined the dynamic developments in national legislation, adopted very recently to allow AI deployment in administrative proceedings in Europe. His presentation was further elaborated by Eliška Klimentová, Vladimír Sharp and Jan Nešpor (*Charles University*), who presented a rather critical outline of the newly proposed Article 15a of the Czech Code of Administrative Procedure. They argued that while specific foreign models inspired this proposal, its wording could create myriad practical problems. In this respect, the presenters argued that in the future, another wording of the provision must be prepared. The last speaker in this panel was Associate Professor Zuzana Hamuláková (*Comenius University*), who thematised the draft of the new Slovak Act on AI.

The second panel of the symposium was chaired by Professor Jakub Handrlíca (*Charles University*) and opened with a presentation by Professor Radomír Jakab (*University of Košice*), on transparency in AI deployment in public administration. In his speech, Prof. Jakab also addressed the very sensitive issue of AI deployment in administrative discretion. In the following presentation, Professor Marianna Novotná and

¹ The written and more expanded versions of the presentations held at this symposium will be published in *Acta Universitatis Carolinae Iuridica* (*Charles University Law Review*) 1/2026.

² „Robot: Dobrý sluha, zlý pán.“

Zuzana Adamová (*University of Trnava*) addressed potential liability issues arising from AI deployment in public administration. Further, Rastislav Král (*University of Košice*) discussed AI deployment in chatbots and the potential to eliminate disputable decisions in public administration.

The third panel was chaired by Associate Professor Tibor Seman (*University of Košice*). This panel was opened by a very inspiring presentation by Associate Professor Peter Molitoris (*University of Košice*), who discussed the potential of AI for alternative dispute resolution in public administration. The next speaker was Associate Professor Olga Pouperová (*University of Olomouc*), who discussed the potential of AI deployment in legal analysis. Lastly, Diana Repiščáková (*University of Košice*) gave a presentation on the potential use of AI to combat illegal online content. The auditorium appreciated the transdisciplinary nature of her approach to this topical issue.

The very last panel of the symposium was chaired by Associate Professor Peter Molitoris (*University of Košice*). A presentation was given by Associate Professor Tibor Seman (*University of Košice*). In his presentation, he addressed the issue of risks arising from the prospective deployment of AI in selected administrative proceedings. Further, Miroslava Franc Kupcová (*University of Košice*) addressed another issue, potentially arising from future AI deployment—the possibility of nullity of an administrative act issued by AI. She also presented several potential approaches to this problem. Lastly, Tomáš Šefčík (*University of Košice*) addressed the very topical issue of information protection in the AI deployment in public administration.

In the very east of the former Czechoslovakia, the 2nd Czechoslovak symposium on the challenges of AI for administrative law brought together academics from almost all law faculties of the former state. The event clearly demonstrated that despite the dissolution of the common state, the scholars still share common interests and are eager to discuss together. The symposium clearly showed that the deployment of AI represents a fertile ground for scholarly discussions in the field of administrative law. For readers interested in these issues, the research team led by Professor Radomír Jakab will prepare a proceedings volume of written contributions to be published by ŠafárikPress in 2026. Also, some of the written contributions will appear in English in a special issue of *Studia iuridica cassoviensia*, 3/2025 devoted to the law of new technologies.

On behalf of the participants from Charles University, we would like to thank the research team led by Professor Radomír Jakab for organising this enjoyable event in the inspiring atmosphere of the Tokaj Region.

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