інструментах, зворотному зв'язку, онлайн-комунікації, розвитку презентаційних навичок і командної роботи. Така модель цілком релевантна для вдосконалення підготовки викладачів НАДПСУ у партнерстві з європейськими структурами.

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**ARTIFICIAL INTEL LIGENCE AS AN ELEMENT
OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM:
PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS**

Today, AI is an actively developing research area of human activity with discoveries and developments, primarily in science, cybernetics and robotics. The key task of AI is intelligent modeling of achievable cognitive processes. Artificial intelligence is defined as a complex of technological solutions that allows to imitate the cognitive functions of a person (including self-learning and finding solutions without a predetermined algorithm) and to obtain, when performing specific tasks, results comparable, at least, to the results of human intellectual activity.

Any set of norms aimed at regulating AI-relations in the sphere of public administration should be the result of a deep and comprehensive study of almost all spheres of social life, culture and scientific knowledge [1].

It is necessary to lay the foundation for the normative regulation of AI based on general principles and rules, which will contribute to the development of

consistent regulation. Due to its specificity as a unified instrument of regulation on a global scale, based on the consent of states, international law itself should serve as the starting point for the formation of regulation in the field of AI.

In general, AI applications have the potential to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of administrative service delivery and support government decision-making by simulating different policy options in the performance of public administration functions. Researchers have pointed to the potential for AI technologies to improve policy development by providing civil servants with additional data-driven information [2], automate routine tasks and processes [3], improve the information provided to citizens, make services more personalized, and better understand citizens' sentiments and needs, for example through the analysis of social media data.

Although some of the challenges of using innovations, including artificial intelligence technologies, can be compared to both the private and public sectors, the context in which public administrations operate is different, and therefore private sector results may not be directly transferable to the public sector without adjusting for this contextual difference.

We note that effective regulation of relations related to artificial intelligence should be based on a detailed and comprehensive analysis of all aspects of society, science and culture. The basis for creating a regulatory framework in the field of AI should be agreed principles and rules that will ensure consistent regulation. The features of international law, as a coordinated and global regulator, make it an ideal starting point for developing relevant rules in the field of AI.

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