

Subject

“The EU enlargement in W.B. countries. An AI technological and democratic impact enhancing the active “politis” citizen into a new era of culture”.

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“Niccolò Machiavelli: ... there is nothing more difficult to plan, more doubtful to achieve, more dangerous to manage than the creation of a new system... and partly from the distrust of mankind, who believe in nothing new until they have actual experience of this”

Summary

The purpose of this study presents the EU enlargement (EU Enlargement Policy COM (2023, Brussels 8.11.2023)) in W.B. countries by the use of AI technology to regulate a state of justice, to rationalize the public administration (Anthony Arundel, Carter Bloch, Barry Ferguson-2019-) at the service of the European citizen. The problematic of this study is the AI tool effectiveness, the amelioration of civil servants’ duties, the education, the skillfulness of citizens- “politis”. The paradox is if AI technology is the tool for solving the human complexity (religion, beliefs, language, traditions) how is the European democratic institutions has been regulated (Democratization Agenda (1950) so as to reduce political polarization (Bason,2010) or to establish the new “innovating culture era” in the service of mankind.

Key words

AI technology, ethics, public sector, education.

ABSTRACT

Le but de cette étude présente la nécessité de l’élargissement de l’UE en Occident. des pays. La technologie de l’IA entend réguler un état de justice, rationaliser l’administration publique au service du citoyen européen. La problématique de cette étude est l’efficacité des outils d’IA au centre de l’Europe, l’amélioration des devoirs des fonctionnaires, l’éducation, l’habileté des citoyens – « politis ». Le paradoxe est que la technologie de l’IA est transformée pour répondre aux besoins humains en tant qu’outil d’aide à l’élargissement de l’UE avec l’aide de la Banque mondiale. pays et appliquer les institutions démocratiques européennes afin de réduire la polarisation politique et d’établir la nouvelle « culture innovante », qu’est l’ère de l’IA au service de l’humanité.

Chapter 1.

The Evolution of AI Technology

1.The past and the future

The democratization of states was formulated in accordance with the “Democratization Agenda 1950) based upon the Venice Commission reports concerning the states of Central & Eastern Europe. The European Convention on Human Rights (1950) is the mechanism of the Convention that refers to the “real democracy”. The philosopher Alexis de Tocqueville supported that “it is not enough for the state to be democratic but society and citizens must also be democratic and that is the difficulty”.

Today “Society” reacts to confront crises (economic, pandemic, energy) rethinks and handles electronic devices to ameliorate the way of living, by using “Big data”. Data can become a useful tool for a better society, to ameliorate efficiently the public sector so as to confront any type of crises. The data aim at both private and public sector in order to maximize the ways of thinking, to challenge the future competition, even more to facilitate human life in the frame of transparency, meritocracy and objectivity. EU is responsible to expand its own borders in order to strengthen democracy and make polices well known, to expand technologies to trade, to form social policy, to respect the climate, the environment, to deteriorate the critical lacuna limits Europe’s power to influence the future of the global economy.

In 2020, EU sought skillful technological personnel. Firstly, the digital technology was mentioned in the “Lisbon Treaty (2009)”, in the Program MAP 2000(2010) such as the SEM 2000 Program that aims at reducing the bureaucracy. Later, the “Innovative Principles and Values” Program (2007) has transformed the legislation of each country into the innovative digital economy respecting the rules of 96/71 Regulation and the Program Refit (152 art. Lisbon). To determine the AI technology is a new way of transaction, the process of transition towards a “digital economy”. In April 2021, the European Commission proposed the first EU regulatory framework for AI new technology by applying, classifying and analyzing the risk posing to users, different risk levels for better institutional regulation by using the AI Act (2023).

Europe, as a leader in human-centric Artificial Intelligence, had the intention to to create a data single market that will make the EU more competitive globally and will enable innovative processes, products and services. Data can flow within the EU domains and across sectors, for the benefit of all; European rules, for privacy and data protection, are covered by competition law and fully respected.

Methodology.

AI technology. Several limitations of the research that produced this brief were identified:

- The complexity of the decision-making process
- in the Balkan countries (e.g., Bosnia and Herzegovina due to its complex institutional setup), resulting in the lack of information about adopted AI-related to legal strategies;

- The legal documents relating to the brief were mainly available in local languages;
- The lack of primary data sources

Modernization of Public Administration using Chabot since 2019

Given examples:

- Modernization of Public Administration uses Chabot by simplifying tools for immediate implementation such as borrowing a Chabot in order to provide services to older people.
- The tools that intended to be integrated are named Artificial Intelligence (AI). They have the ability to translate surgeons, to control aircraft traffic, or to update and to supplement tax returns, military services and immigration policy.

In Greece, public payments by the Single Payment Authority, the registration of Civil Servants, tax returns, medicine, education and any kind of examinations are performed by Technical Intelligence.

2.The *Digital Decade Policy Program Action*

The AI Treaty/Act the targets on digital skills, infrastructure, digitalization of business & Public services (Ps)/Public Sector due to European Declaration on Digital Rights & Principles must be realized on 2030. EU adopted the Lisbon Strategy (2007) concerning the public administration and modernization giving in principles and values of quantitative targets and decisions so as to combat unemployment, to restore injustice through easy digital access to the public sector by obtaining a proper function of the state. Data, principles identified in the Oslo Manual (2005).

- **A new AI era**

The Lisbon Strategy and the Public Sector innovation in the public sector. As an example, research on e-government, public policy and public management has evaluated the role of factors such as collaboration, knowledge sources, innovation activities such as training, and innovation objectives (de Vries et al., 2018). EU adopted the Lisbon Strategy (2007) concerning the public administration modernization giving in principles and values of quantitative targets and decisions so as to combat unemployment, to restore injustice, to ameliorate through easy digital access the measurements of public sector.

Meanwhile, series of crises (2008-2023) economic, pandemic, immigration, climatic, energy crises appeared the use of the internet or the E-Government to support the state and the citizens. The pandemic crisis enforces digital economy by increasing freelance employment. The state, as an institutional and innovative helper to the citizens, manages to manipulate the shock of crises by erasing global values of knowledge. In the time the “Artificial Intelligence” (AI) is transformed into the tool of

the digital economy, aims at simplifying the work of civil servants and reducing bureaucracy. On the other hand, W.B. countries intend to enhance the digital tool in order to be modernized in comparison with other European countries.

- **Democratic Digitalization, the way of living the active “politis” citizen**

The problematic side of this research seeks to apply properly the “digitalization knowhow” technic of EU. How to approach the requirements of new era? By facilitating the public administration procedures. EU has to relaunch the European project emphasizing on values:

- Equality and solidarity
- Fundamental freedoms and the rule of law

Sharing on sovereignty and citizen participation at all levels for the progress and harmony of the “*EU REFORMS & TRANSFORMATIONS*” in a way of enlargement. The point under question is “*to apply the new technology system of the AI introduced the digitalization in countries, modernizing the bureaucratic system, changing the political world.*” The digitalization facilitates the way of citizens living. The intention is to show that the digital modernization simplifies the public administration services. This way makes easier the correlation of “citizen-politis” of the new bureaucratic administrative system since the Weber’s bureaucracy.

Chapter 2.

The role of AI in the EU enlargement

The EU needs enlargement to confront crises and challenges:

- a. economic- scale & technology aspects and
- b. in social –demographic, political and defense as well.

As far as it concerns the domain of EU’s societal governance standards, norms, principles, values have been supported in different cultures. The state of justice is required by the eligible countries and their neighborhood. EU is an advanced federation system till today due to the creation of single market, a way to ensure free movement of goods, services, capital and persons within EU market, to enforce small business.

Its high level at different aspects social policy, technological and scientific capabilities in climate and the environment, democracy human rights, legal system, women rights, legal system, social mobility, approach to peace. To restructure, to be more flexible in transforming the borders. The core of nations in the EU are the most powerful centers in the world.

Chapter 3

1.Digitalization and ELISE

The Summit (2024-2025) showed that Bosnia and Herzegovina obtained digital strength and energy from appropriate to the Balkans needs modelled after the Energy Community and Transport Community to use data to all schools in the country. AI & ML supply a high market demand in Europe in all sectors to comply with different laws & principles. The European Location Interoperability Solutions for e-Government (**ELISE**) action aims at *Enabling Digital Government through Geospatial Data and Location Intelligence* is a package of legal/policy, organizational, semantic and technical interoperability solutions that aim to facilitate “more efficient and effective digital cross-border or cross-sector interaction and data re-use”. ELISE include the cost and time savings by re-using cost-efficient solutions and avoiding duplicated or unnecessary effort, i.e., in data procurement, application development and service delivery.

- More effective **and usable public digital services**, through sharing best practices, fostering collaboration, highlighting optimal business models, processes and technologies.
- **Financial benefits** for private sector companies in re-using public sector location data and participating in joint initiatives.
- **Better support to the Policy Lifecycle** and analysis through cohesive application of location information at the early policy stages.
- **Improved spatial awareness and analytical skills** for Organization to make best use of available data.

2. Digital Public Services Dimension in in W.B. (DESI 2022)

The Digital public services dimension measures digital transformation of key public services for citizens and businesses, number of e-government users as well as maturity of open data policies. This dimension consists of one sub-dimension which is further divided into five (5) indicators: a digital public services dimension in the Digital public services dimension, a WB region performed notably below the EU, i.e., Serbia has the highest score in the WB region, followed by Albania and North Macedonia with scores above the WB average, a digital public service, a e-Government sub-dimension, WB

The Strategy AI contains: “A credible enlargement perspective for & enhanced EU engagement within W.B” contains:

- Stabilization & Association Process (SAP) policy supporting by NATO, OSCE, the IMF & the World Bank.
- Presentation in Summit Zagreb (2000), Thessaloniki (2003) to reaffirm in all SAB countries their approximation to EU standards (Copenhagen criteria & eventual acquis Communautaire), series of actions obtained by Regulatory Dialogue was held in Brussels in 2022 between the Ministers of W. Balkans countries to put the basis for Electronic Communications Code, the Cybersecurity Act, the Network and Information Society Directive and the 5G toolbox.

3.The Copenhagen Criteria as Strategic aims:

The stability in W.B., the common regional policy, the European External Action Service (EEAS) is to make EU foreign policy effective, to manipulate ethnic conflicts (due to the Dayton agreements).The W.B. countries have to achieve the six (6) main initiatives such are: Socio-economic development, mechanisms, the financing of SMEs, transport & energy, “Digital Strategy” broads the online public services, the regional reconciliation and the good neighborly relations by improving cooperation in the field of *justice, education, culture, youth and sports*.

4.The Strategy for the “Western Balkans”

The "Strategy for the Western Balkans" or the "Stabilization and Association Agreement” revises enlargement methodology so as to establish a bilateral free trade area. This strategy includes the European social cohesion in an “institutional” common environment where the “acquis communautaire” contributes to the enlargement of the European Union. A harmonious development of the member states in accordance with the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (Plan for the Western Balkans) (COM (2020)660 final).

3.The enlargement deepens or widens EU?

The EU needs enlargement so as to obtain:

1. economic- scale & technology aspects,
2. social –demographic, political and defense as well.

The domain of EU’s societal governance standards, norms, principles, values and different culture. The state of justice is required by the eligible countries and their neighborhood. It is proper that EU should obtain an advanced federal system to enhance the single market.It’s a high level for obtaining different aspects social policy, technological and scientific capabilities concerning climate, environment, democracy, human rights, legal system, women rights, social mobility, a suitable system to peace. The core of this flexibility is to transform these countries by making them the most powerful centers in the world if EU restructure.

Chapter 4.

1. *The Digital Summit in e-W.B.*

Western Balkans countries (WB) appreciated the launch of the Regulatory Dialogue between the EU and WB on transformative policies within digital and green transition goals. Participants recognized the benefits for citizens such as the WB

regional roaming free regime charges and commitment to work, including data, an exchange between EU and the Western Balkans.

The e-Western Balkans countries (WB) appreciated the launch of the (Regulatory Dialogue) between the EU and WB and agreed to work on *transformative policies* within digital and green transition goals. Participants recognized the benefits for citizens brought by the WB regional roaming free regime and committed to work towards a reduction of roaming charges, including for data, between the EU and the Western Balkans. The start of the negotiations on Western Balkans accession to the Digital Europe Program was also highlighted.

2.The Berlin Process (2014)

The Civil Society Forum enabled the dialogue between Balkan citizens and regional and European decision-makers. Its goal is to ensure civil society participation in the deliberation and creation of policies tailored to bring the countries of the region closer to each other and to anchor them in the European Union. The series was launched in 2015 with the Civil Society Forum of the Western Balkans Summit (Vienna 2015). Since 2017, the European Fund for the Balkans is responsible for the format design and coordination of annual and interim regional Civil Society Forum meetings. Otherwise, the “Agenda CSF Tirana”, October 2023 concerned the preparation of a pro-core European states. Enhancing the Berlin Process is to shed light on mechanisms, strategies, best practices, accountability that can reinforce commitments, enhance transparency, regional stability, economic development and political cooperation. Particularly expressed the need to foster exchange and collaboration for a green and socially transition.

To sum up the above mentioned the *EU Future in W.B.* plan requires: Rule of law, new tools to confront challenges corruption, political & technical challenges, organized crime, weak institutions, to use democratic transformations to link economic prosperity and obtain EU membership. The Politics of Enlargement lead to apply the political commitment to examine the contentious aspects. To enlarge the single market as a Pathway to Prosperity & Green Agenda.

CHAPTER 5.

The result of the Digital Targets

The progress towards these 2030 digital targets is measured by individual indicators that are combined in the current *DESI four (4)* dimensions correspond to “Digital Compass” pillars and each dimension is measuring certain aspects of digital economy and society. The two (2) DESI dimensions have a three-layer structure composed of dimensions, each of which is divided into a set of subdimensions, which consist of individual indicators. In 2022, DESI structure remained the same, only definitions of several indicators were changed to reflect the measures dimensions.

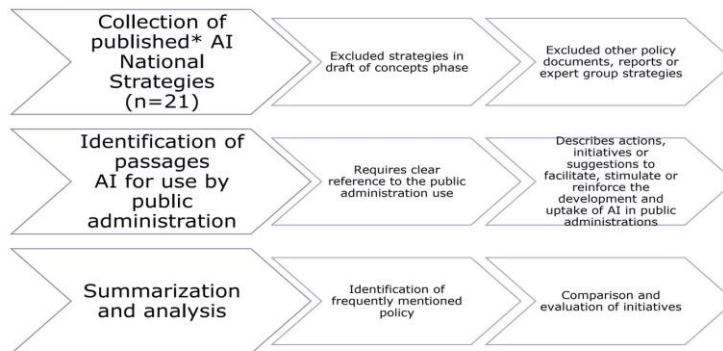
1. *Data, digital transformation* and AI in public sector offer potential challenges of Digital Government Transformation in Serbia example given by the prof. Stefan Dedovic, at the University of Tartu, Estonia. The preliminary research identifies the existing challenges related to the interoperability and data exchange in Serbia and presents observations on how to overcome existing challenges.

2. The “National Interoperability Framework (NIF)” in Serbia was adopted in 2014 which relies on the first version of European Interoperability Framework and could be updated. The business processes of the public administration are still not aligned in public administration which leads to duplicated data and lower efficiency in service delivery. One of the crucial identified barriers is the complexity of data exchange information systems, quality of data and non-aligned business processes

3. The existing e-services in Serbia are not fully automatic and mainly communication between administrations is asynchronous with delays in service delivery. Developing interoperability and full horizontal integration in the public sector in Serbia and data exchange, is also a prerequisite for potential cross-border e-services. Opportunities of AI for Western-Balkan public sector, i.e., the «SIGMA Webinars system” follows the service design and delivery in the W.B. countries particularly at the Tallinn University, Technology Dept.

The below scheme concerns statistics upon the W.B. countries:

ANALYSING NATIONAL AI STRATEGIES



TALLINN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

*As of April 2021, there are 21 countries which have published their national AI strategies: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Cze Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

First steps at the Sixth Western Balkans Digital Summit Panel Education

“Internet is like a magic library to help, to find answers quickly, and to make work more enjoyable”.

The opportunities offered by the Internet, is the access to modern knowledge that connect schools in BiH where it was noted that there is no internet in more than 500 primary and secondary schools accounting for 14,000 pupils. Internet infrastructure development requires 9,12 million BAM. Telecom provides the opportunity to “Investing in teachers is investing in our children to have an access to the Internet and to use it safely with the EU legislation in that regard. “In October

2023, the MTE will cover the costs of introducing Internet infrastructure in 76 remote schools in RS. For that purpose, 200,000 BAM was needed.

Chapter 6

1. The future of AI in Western Balkans, ministry's opinion

In addition to importance of digitalization and technological modernization is significant of investing in people and their daily learning process, so digital transformation is required to be: "... very important to offer to our citizens the solutions that may be used in all sectors as well as to invest in technology, but more importantly in people".

The most important skill in the future about AI will definitely be to learn and adapt continuously, and this is very important for public organization that the civil servants be more skillful and flexible. Technical specifications are quite relevant, but critical opinion, innovations and creative problems are also well". "Many new technologies are unknown even to people who are engaged in digital world, and when you are in politics and have to make decisions, it is not simple at all, especially taking into account the speed of technological development.

2. Artificial intelligence and the risks

AI technology eventually would cause huge job losses, demonstrated how governments have to be careful in taking their decisions. He explained that governments need to invest in digitalization of their strongest sectors, especially in education and public sector. "If you have strong services, digitalize your services, and if you have young people, invest in their digitalization" is supported by Luca Artesi from the Department for Digital Transformation of the Italian Council of Ministers presented what his department is currently engaged in. "Our department is involved in several measures – 5G, 6G , mobility, connectivity of schools, islands and national health institutions. We also have a cloud project as we all want interoperability of public sector. There is also public administrative payment system and the application with access to public services in place" he noted.

European Western Balkans is a new web portal that focuses on the WB countries and reports on development of the EU's enlargement policy. The portal is launched in 2014 by the Centre for Contemporary Politics. The closing event of the Civil Society Forum October 2023 took stock of the EU enlargement and Berlin Process. **Michael Roth**, German politician, said that the EU's future policy towards the candidate countries in East and Southeast Europe "...will *demonstrate its willingness to take more responsibility for freedom, democracy, and stability on the continent. Current EU member states should sponsor the candidates and provide them with technical assistance on their EU accession path. Finally, a qualified majority*

vote instead of unanimity should be introduced in the Council when it comes to the intermediary steps of the accession”.

3.The Result of Forum

The *European Future of the Western Balkans Rule of law* is a non-negotiable principle for EU accession and Western Balkan leaders deliver on their commitments and show tangible progress in reforms. The *renewed enthusiasm for enlargement* and the reinvigorating debate in speeding it up, require the support, commitment and engagement of all actors – government, businesses, and civil society. As *introduction of EU’s new financial instruments* is discussed, political and technical challenges such as corruption, organized crime, and weak institutions need to be tackled head on economic prosperity, democratic transformation as well the perspective of EU membership for the Western Balkans countries.

CONCLUSION

AI is really the tool to all problems of European communities, concerning digitalization inequalities, the needs for education, work, public administration, every form of crisis such as climate, economic, pandemic. Addressing and managing them with new digital tools enforces people to deal with crises and wars.AI system is a panacea or a tool of development or to solve the complexity of people with the power of digital technology. The answer given is to support the human existence or to cause a paradoxical dilemma that AI support technology for the human kind needs under the label of ethics.

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