Comparison & Election Between AI Models: Heterodox Analysis of Conditions*

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Abstract: A heterodox review of the development of everyday implementations of artificial intelligence algorithms, their biases, and risks to human life due to a lack of transparency or the black box effect. This paper focuses on the evaluation of a problem that has influenced the development of artificial intelligence: the ethical-economic dilemma of the black box, along with its paradox. Focusing on this problem—whether transparency prevails over algorithmic performance (and how it is valued, with its biases and risks)—allows us to understand the paradox that leads to the current dichotomy between the Anglo-Saxon and continental European worlds. Through a bibliometric-narrative and critical-hermeneutic study, along with the theoretical and methodological frameworks of Austrian Economics and New-Institutional Economics (given their experience in analyzing other black boxes, such as the State, the public sector, and welfare economics), this paper offers an exposition and explanation of the problem, its scope, and whether a future convergence of positions on the matter can be expected.

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I. Introduction

Artificial intelligence (AI), as it is known today, has its origins in the collaboration between university professors and the military for encryption work (i.e., Enigma Project: Government Code & Cypher School, with the participation of Turing). After World War II, its development began in universities with public funding (Huang et al., 2023; Gofman & Jin, 2024; Neumann et al., 2024). A popular example, because it was the official origin of the term AI itself (in 1956, at Dartmouth College, with public funding), was the "Dartmouth Summer Research Project on Artificial Intelligence," an event organized by scholars such as McCarthy, Minsky, Rochester, and Shannon (Doroudi, 2023). The term AI encompasses several fields (with attention paid here to the relationships between economics, engineering, and applied ethics). It is often used to refer to the ability of machines to imitate human cognitive functions: learning from experience, adapting to new tasks, or performing functions such as image, voice, or sound recognition; language translation; etc., even decision-making (LaGrandeur, 2024; Singla, 2024). AI is based on algorithms and models that allow computers to process information and solve problems autonomously (Tan et al., 2024). However, this has several implications, which differ depending on the model used for its development. Initially, after World War II, the situation was similar in the West, with the study of AI promoted at the university level and state research centers (i.e., machine learning and the Turing test, 1950). However, after decades of slow progress (effectively, but not efficiently), with the arrival of globalization and the intensification of digitalization (Sánchez-Bayón, 2020 and 2021), companies began to take an interest in their development and applications (Sánchez-Bayón, 2025a-b). Thus, a division emerged between the European model (inspired by public interventionism, open source and a focus on transparency and ethics) versus the American model (driven by private initiative, without open source and oriented towards efficient results). To understand why the American model (with its private entrepreneurship and business orientation) has prevailed since November 2022 (Sánchez-Bayón et al., 2024a-b and 2025a-b), it is necessary to analyze how the scientific community has addressed the issue, the great debate of which has been framed in the following terms: AI algorithms are progressively implemented in image processing, natural language processing (NLP), clinical decision support, law enforcement, and other areas. At the same time, many concerns were raised regarding ethical issues and potential risks of applied AI to solving life-related problems (Awad et al, 2018; Benkler, 2019; Biller-Andorno and Biller, 2019; Ngiam and Khor, 2019; Sánchez-Bayón, 2025b), with hundreds of papers published on this topic, especially during the last few years (before 2022 and the breaking point for the US model with LLMs: ChatGPT, Gemini, Grok, etc., Xie & Avila, 2025). In this work, we address one of the frequently mentioned concerns: many AI algorithms are “black boxes” so that the user has no idea why the machine chooses one solution or another (Benkler, 2019; Petkus et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2023; Marcus and Teuwen, 2024). The concern about being a black box is fully applicable to deep neural networks (DNNs) with a large number of parameters (up to 108 and more). However, other AI methods (logistic regression, decision tree, support vector machines, etc.) are generally considered incomparably more transparent (the first example of AI is probably to be traced back to radar-based proximity fuses during World War II). While DNNs became true game changers in fields, such as NLP and image processing, which superiority in other fields (i.e., in biomedical research and applications) is questioned (Wang et al., 2023). The advantage of non-DNN AI models as more transparent is questioned by some authors. For example, Lipton (2017) scrupulously examines various aspects of human understanding of the work of an AI system. The author considers the transparency of the AI system at different levels: the entire model (simulable, Teufel et al., 2023; Chen et al., 2023; Chaudhary, 2024), the individual components (decomposable), and the training algorithm (algorithmic transparency,

Grimmelikhuijsen, 2023; Cheong, 2024) and explains how key components of the AI system relate to human understanding of how the system obtains its results. For interpreting the results, which could further contribute to the "informativeness" of the entire system, should also be considered (Romanova, 2025). Lipton argues that although simpler non-DNN models have more understandable algorithms, the entire class of these models does not demonstrate an obvious advantage. The author also shows that analysis by human experts fits the definition of a "black box" fairly well. Regardless, the public perception of non-DNN ML methods as more transparent can cause a significant advantage in their competition with DNNs. Therefore, this perception itself can become a major advantage, possibly somewhat outweighing the performance degradation, as "transparent" algorithms are seen as much more compatible with "human-involved" solutions. In this work, thanks to the analysis of narrative bibliometrics (Jahin et al, 2023) and the empirical illustration of the theorems of Austrian economics (with their translation to the classroom, improving learning, Alonso et al, 2024; Sánchez-Bayón, 2015), we propose to verify and quantify the differential hypothesis (between the US model and the EU model), that a "black box" reputation is widely considered as a major drawback of AI algorithms, directly influencing implementation opportunities (especially in life and health-related sectors).

II. Materials and Methods

This study is based on heterodox approaches (Sánchez-Bayón, 2020 and 2025c), which apply analytical elements from: a) narrative bibliometrics (Torres, 2023; Rivas et al., 2024), beyond the traditional systematic literature review (Tahiru, 2021; Ammar, 2025; Zhu et al., 2025); and b) the theory of the Austrian School of Economics-ASE (Menger, 2007[1871]; Huerta de Soto, 2000), such as the theorem on the impossibility of economic calculation under socialism (Mises, 2000[1922] and 1949) – currently revised by Boettke, 2000; Huerta de Soto, 2010, etc. - and some other main principles of political economy (Menger, 2007[1871]; Sánchez-Bayón, 2025c-d). The debate over the impossibility of economic calculation theorem is a defining element of Austrian economics thinking and has distinguished it from other schools (Huerta de Soto, 2000 and 2008; Smith, 2024); moreover, this theorem has experienced a revival under the management of the last crisis (Sánchez-Bayón et al., 2023 and 2024c). The economic calculation theorem, or the impossibility of socialism, has been discussed and applied by scholars in this heterodox tradition in a wide range of contexts and future research (i.e., public management of digitalization in the tourism industry, Sánchez-Bayón et al., 2024c). This paper focuses on the comparison between two main models: a) the American entrepreneurial model (based on private entrepreneurship, with a closed code that prioritizes the efficiency of the results); b) the European academic model (based on public intervention, with an open code that prioritizes transparency and ethics in the processes). Likewise, the Mises theorem is related to the Menger-Hayek theorem (Menger, 2007[1871]; Hayek, 1988) on institutional evolution (American model) and constructivism (European model), and the Huerta de Soto-Sánchez-Bayón theorem (Huerta de Soto et al., 2021 and 2025) on dynamic processes, entrepreneurship and well-being with empirical illustration (Alonso et al., 2024), in addition to addressing secondary effects such as the black box. According to these theorems, a heterodox interpretation of the rise of AI in 2022 is possible (Floridi, 2024; Sánchez-Bayón et al., 2025a-b), favoring the US model (leaving behind the EU's public academic model); this paper examines whether this event was a coincidence or causality, based on these economic principles (Sánchez-Bayón, 2025c).

A search in the *Web of Science Core Collection* by the key sequence “artificial intelligence ethics” (until 2022, with the boom of USA model, Floridi, 2024; Sánchez-Bayón et al, 2025), it was founded above 600 results with one–two papers per year in 1990-2000, up to 117 papers in 2018 and 189 papers in 2019 (later was the COVID-19 boom and in 2022 the AI boom). Since our aim is to suggest recommendations for present AI development (between EU university model vs. USA business model), the modern trends are of primary importance. Therefore, we decide to limit our consideration to the papers published from the beginning of 2017 until 2022 when the search was performed (between the crisis recoveries to AI boom, Challoumis, 2024; Noncheva & Baykin, 2025). The total number of 400 papers were identified, out of them 267 in peer-review journals

including highest-rank journals with impact factors 30-70 (i.e., New England Journal of Medicine, The Lancet Oncology, Nature, Science; Awad et al, 2018; Benkler, 2019; Ngiam & Khor, 2019; Biller-Andorno & Biller, 2019). We performed primary screening of the papers (using personal judgment) based on the abstracts. Out of total 400, we chose 198 papers (49%) of interest to the subject of the algorithm transparency. These papers were accessed and manually scored according to the following four-grade scale:

1. The paper does not mention the issue of algorithm's transparency
2. Algorithm transparency problem is mentioned but not pursued
3. There is special focus on the AI transparency problem
4. The AI transparency problem principal for the article

We did not manage to formulate any formal way of scoring, so we must admit that it was somewhat subjective. We present an example of scoring, considering four articles published in the most influential journals (impact factor 30-70) and scored 1–4, respectively.

1. Awad et al. (2018) in Nature presents outcomes of impressive sociological research of choice of people of various cultures' in situations like the trolley problem (in the context of autonomous vehicles). The algorithm choice (transparent vs. 'black box') is not mentioned.
2. Detailed analysis of AI (machine learning) currently applied in clinical oncology (Ngiam & Khor, 2019) in Lancet Oncology just mentions the desirability of "doctors' understanding of how machine learning tools produce predictions."
3. Biller-Andorno and Biller (2019) in New England Journal of Medicine devote a special section ('Morality, Transparency, Humanity') to the transparency issue.
4. Benkler (2019) in Nature perceives expanding application of AI systems as a serious threat to the society and designates non-transparent ('black box') algorithms as a key problem.

The score of papers screened during the preliminary consideration was set to 1.

The 2019 impact factors (IF) of the peer-review journals were recorded according to the Journal Citation Reports™ (JCR, 2019). For conference proceedings and other non-peer-review publications, IF=0 was set. We also recorded the number of times each publication was cited. However, taking in account that most publications are very recent, we did not consider the number of citations as a meaningful parameter. All the data processing was performed using MATLAB™ software (www.mathworks.com). The Supplementary Material contains the table in Excel™ format (https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=5283013), with data about authors, paper title, publication details (journal, volume etc.), times cited, journal IF, the transparency score 1-4, and DOI (digital object identification).

III. Results & discussion

During the academic debates between 2017-2022 (previous to AI boom), the main concerns of the authors were:

1. Military applications
2. Autonomous vehicles
3. Legal and moral responsibility for the actions of AI systems
4. Health care AI applications. For example, Mazurowski (2020) points out the conflict of interests of some radiologists when competing the AI consulting systems.
5. Data privacy (first and foremost – in healthcare)
6. Surveillance (AI systems for facial recognition etc.) and corresponding threats of abuses and personal rights violations (see important case study by Andreeva et al, 2019).
7. Last but not least, authors are addressing public perception of AI systems as affected by 'black box'-type algorithms. Floridi et al, 2018 (one of the most cited paper in the sample) points out the 'explainability' of the algorithm as a crucial factor of AI success. Cath (2018) insists that extensive governmental regulations and control are the key factors for public trust in AI systems. Dietvorst et al. (2018), they argue that producers could overcome the 'algorithm aversion' phenomenon (caused by lack of transparency) by providing the user with opportunity of algorithm correction, even slight.

Out of 400 papers, 291, 53, 34 and 22 were scored 1,2,3, and 4, respectively. The results are shown at Fig. 1. Only 27% of the papers on AI ethics address the issue of AI transparency. However, in our opinion this number is somewhat

misleading. Namely, most papers scored "1" (actually, all but two) deal not with AI specifically but essentially with ethical issues of the society, its moral values and social order. Therefore, we conclude that out of papers properly dealing with artificial intelligence ethics (2+53+34+22), nearly all mention the transparency issue, and more than half (34+22) pursue it. It may be also meaningful to note, that papers published in journals with higher IF tend to address the issue of the AI transparency much more frequently. Fig. 2 presents median journal IF vs. transparency importance score. We can suggest therefore that algorithm transparency is a major issue in the ethical context of AI.

The list of 400 analyzed papers is available at:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aUyxGvwS4Hz0d717LVmRk2clnabIIn2V/view?usp=sharing

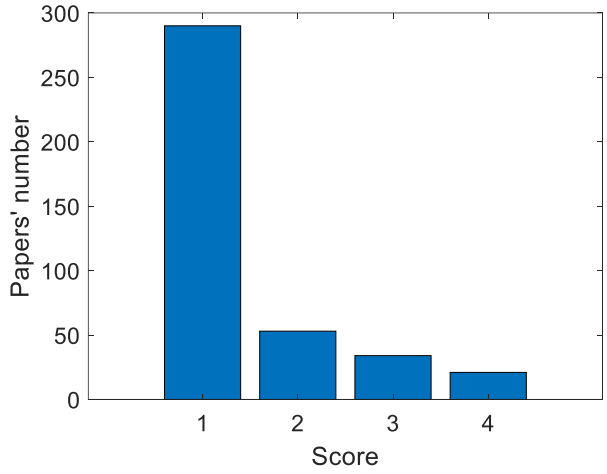

Fig. 1. Algorithm's transparency importance score distribution. 1 – not mentioned, 2 – mentioned but not pursued, 3 – special focus, 4 – principal topic.

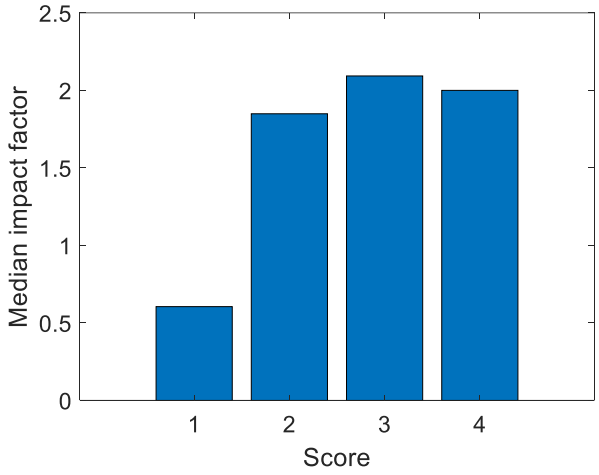

Fig. 2. Median impact factor of journals according to the transparency score of published papers. 1 – not mentioned, 2 – mentioned but not pursued, 3 – special focus, 4 – principal topic.

Although scientific and academic production is biased in favor of the university model, given the drift of the publishing system toward the knowledge industry, ultimately, funding is required. In the United States, funding comes from the business world, while in Europe, funding comes from the public sector. Thus, the debate persists and remains unresolved.

Right now, the most relevant AI model is the USA business approach, but before the AI boom in 2022, the main Western AI model was the EU university model (with public funds for research, Foffano et al, 2023), because there was a concern on ethics issues and the algorithm´s transparency. There was an initiative to preserve this model in Europe (European Parliament, 2023), but there are not enough AI into the EU, and the biggest big-tech are in USA (Bollerman, 2025). Our meta-analysis confirmed that algorithm's transparency is discussed as an important topic in scientific literature dealing with ethics of AI and its acceptance by the society. Therefore, an important practical recommendation can be formulated: In life & health-related tasks, in every case where hardly interpretable AI system has no obvious performance superiority over a better interpretable, the latter should be preferred.

The black box risk persists today (Marcus & Teuwen, 2024) because the AI mainstream is focused in USA business approach and its DNNs, as game-changers in the field for efficiency, latency, etc. However, the EU university approach

is still relevant for sectors such as bioethics, because the algorithm´s transparency and the simulation of human decisions are basic aspects. In economic terms, there are many opportunity costs with the USA model, because the ethic limits are requested for dignity by the Human Rights International Law (as *ius cogens* or imperative law for everybody), and it is the most security way to improve the AI (to control the AI in favor of human beings, to control the technological monopolies, etc.). In this sense, before 2022, there was a biggest concern on algorithm´s transparency and its work under presumption of 'human in the loop' solutions.

For future research lines, it is intended to delve deeper into the models, with attention to special aspect, like AI university model in USA (Oh & Sanfilippo, 2025); AI education and the integration of diversity and disability, as well as analyzing which model is successful in other parts of the World (Al-Rashaida et al, 2025; Buragohain & Chaudhary, 2025; Dumitru et al, 2025).

IV. Conclusions

AI was developed in the academic field in the 1950s, but eventually moved into the business world with the beginning of globalization, giving rise to two contrasting models. As indicated, on the one hand, the American business model, based on private entrepreneurship, with closed source code and prioritizing efficient results, and on the other hand, the European model, based on public intervention, with open source code and prioritizing transparency and ethics in processes. With the AI boom of 2022, it might seem that the USA business model has prevailed over the EU university model, but the debate remains open: is a more efficient but closed model preferable or a more transparent model that simulates human action? In the bioethical field (the study of life and healthcare), it is key to address this model. In this sense, the most notable criticisms come from the European university model, but for it to develop more effectively, it needs to become more competitive, building bridges with the business world, rather than opposing it. This issue must be addressed as soon as possible, as the risk is greater, as evidenced by the asymmetry between American and European LLMs. Furthermore, it's also worth extending the debate to other parts of the world to see what creative proposals they offer in this regard.

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