



# THE IMPACT OF USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION: A STUDY OF LEGITIMACY OF BALANCING SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

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| Article history:   | Abstract:  |
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| <b>Received:</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> March 2026<br><b>Accepted:</b> 11 <sup>th</sup> April 2026 | The purpose of the study is to investigate administrative control via automated decisions issued by artificial intelligence systems. This study further led to an investigation and mapping of the challenges involved in compliance with administrative control by artificial intelligence system. A socio-legal study approach was adopted based on library-based comparative approach is functional, focusing on the way each legal system response to a similar set of issues raised by AI-based automated decisions and not so much finding similarities through formal legal texts. This approach helps to identify functional alternatives, regulatory lacunae and best practices that can be transferred across borders regarding the impact administrative control by artificial intelligence system the findings revealed that, for Iraq to meet the AI obligation, they must overcome challenges including cost and complexity. Nevertheless, these costs are less expensive than the drawbacks assessed for non-compliance. Following judicial review automated decision issued by artificial intelligence system can help the Iraqi judiciary grow. However, it is difficult and expensive to comply with these requirements. The current research hopes that the AI regulatory authorities of French and Iraq will adopt more effective measures for efficient compliance with AI. |

**Keywords:** Accountability, Artificial intelligence, Automated decision, Fairness, Impartiality, Administrative decisions, Transparency

## INTRODUCTION

The increasing use of artificial intelligence in administrative governance, particularly under the domain of control, monitoring and decision making, has already modified the relationship between states and its citizens. The rea globally administered through artificial intelligence technologies like face recognition, automated data processing and predictive analytics to escalate productivity and strengthen public safety (Alshadoodee et al., 2022).

Finding a balance between competing requirement of national security and individual liberty has long been a top priority for public administration and constitutional law. However, the introduction of AI driven systems provides a new level of complexity because algorithmic decision making can be opaque, biased and difficult to control as suggested by (Kovalenko et al., 2024). In this scenario, it is mandatory to evaluate effectiveness of administrative control mechanisms in addition to them to their compliance with fundamental rights, legal obligations and moral values.

The study asserted that unregulated technological governance threatens democratic principles excessive dependence on automated system scan leads to surveillance overreach and violation of due process of law (Newman et al., 2022). In addition, in opinion of (Fejes, 2021), with a focus solely on necessity of finding a balance between security requirements protecting the freedom. The aim of the study is to examine how AI impact administrative control procedures.

It examines how government could benefit from AI while upholding transparency, accountability, and legal compliance. (Yara et al., 2021) asserted that by submitting a statutory structure that balances latest advancement with democratic values and um dignity, this study ultimately looking for advance the discussion on responsible AI governance.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Shchitova, 2020, contended that the expanding assimilation of administrative control and artificial intelligence has emanated a lot of procedural discussion amongst scholars regarding the enforcement and legal concerns for execution,



culpability, and safety of fundamental rights. The study draws attention to the AI threats the focal points to democratic omissions, secrecy, impartiality together with its revolutionary possibility to enhance administrative efficiency boost. As per (Hoffmann-Riem, 2020) this study investigates in three dimensions firstly, the performance of AI administrative control, secondly, algorithmic governance's moral and legal challenges and thirdly, the viability and balancing security and autonomy in AI driven administration.

AI technologies have become indispensable to administrative control frameworks due to their capacity to tackle data perform forecasting analysis and establish automated decisions. Government offices are utilizing AI rapidly enhancing policy execution, speeding up decisions making and enhancing security surveillance. However, this dependency raises reservation about due process of law and transparency (Greenstein, 2021). Moreover, by shifting decision making authority from human to opaque algorithmic processes, automation in administrative systems has potential to undermine accountability and conventional notion of administration of justice. Algorithmic related regulations make it harder to discern between governance and control. Because AI system might serve as an instrument of behavioral control and supervision than as aids for administrative efficiency (Leslie et al., 2021). Legal fraternity is turning rapidly regarding the ethical and procedural implications of artificial intelligence in governance.

AI in governance AI operated decision making as "black box society" underscoring the difficulty of analyzing algorithmic rational and assurance of justice. The perils of surveillance capitalism, in which automated system undermines citizens agency and sustain inequity (Buchholtz, 2020) In addition absence of clear lawful framework for AI responsibility exacerbates these threats. The standardize ethical patterns in AI system to build up technological innovation into line with moral statutory norms. The jurists also accentuate the essential for algorithmic transparency and human error uphold the rule of rule (Shaelou & Razmetaeves, 2024).

The contradiction between state security and individual rights is not new in constitutional regime. But AI creates it worse by enabling more thorough and precise surveillance. The study asserted that forecasting analytics and facial recognition software and applications can enable anticipatory governance, potentially infringing upon people's freedom of speech and privacy (Rademacher, 2020). As per law, the proportionate criterion remains essential for making decisions whether such acts are permissible. Additionally, reaching balance requires incorporating artificial intelligence (AI) governance into human rights frameworks that upholds accountability, necessity and openness. The study further highlights that a right-based approach to artificial intelligence (AI) is necessary to maintain legitimacy and public trust in administrative governance (Berk, 2021).

Although previous studies recognize the potential risks of artificial intelligence (AI) in administrative systems, few studies completely examine how the legal concept might be operationalized to attain actual balance between security imperatives and constitutional assured fundamental liberties (Martsenko, 2022). This dependency emphasized the requirement for a multidisciplinary framework that considers ethics, law, technological governance. The current study contributes to this discussion by releasing an analytical model that strikes a balance between the efficacy of AI operated administrative control and control and control and constitutional guarantees of liberty, dignity and due process of law (Alqodsi & Gura, 2023).

## **METHODOLOGY**

The current study employs a qualitative approach equipped with doctrinal and analytical legal methodologies to examine the impact of artificial intelligence and administrative control procedures and feasibility of balancing security requirements within the preservation of freedom (Slavkovic, 2024). The qualitative approach us the best suited for this study since it enables a comprehensive examination on legal framework policy instruments, and moral concerns related to AI governance. Instead of depending on numerical data, this study analyzes legal texts, policy papers, academic, and literature, to identify concepts, trends and challenges related to administrative control and human rights (Ruscheimer, 2023).

## **RESEARCH DESIGN**

A doctrinal legal research method was used to analyze primary legal sources such as administrative, constitutional laws, and relevant international instruments like Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, "(Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)," 2009) and European Convention of Human Rights 1950 (Frowein, 1985). This was supplemented with an analytical approach that explored how administrative activities based on AI adhere to these legal requirements the combination of doctrinal and analytical methods allows for both descriptive and evaluative insights into the legitimacy and validity of administrative activities operated by artificial intelligence AI.

## **DATA COLLECTION**



The study incorporated the primary sources of information utilized in instant research and secondary data sources, including government and official reports, scholarly articles and research papers, scholarly journals, legal commentaries and publication from national international organizations. Moreover, artificial intelligence (AI) related statutes and legislations, artificial intelligence (AI) governance was an additional step in data collection process involved reviewing courts judgements pertaining to artificial intelligence (AI) and automation in administration related tasks (Mertens, 2018).

### **DATA ANALYSIS**

A thematic analysis method was employed to classify and interpret the data collected. They were identified as openness, accountability, privacy, confidentiality, legitimacy and proportionality. To evaluate how artificial intelligence (AI) in administration related control and monitoring related to governance, ethics, issues, and legal challenges (Mihas, 2019).

### **RESULTS**

The analysis of academic sources, policy frameworks and legal texts yielded significant findings regarding the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) administrative control processes and necessity of finding balance security need and freedom protection. The results are categories in three primary dimensions including:

1. Enhancing administrative control and efficiency.
2. Emerging risks to legality, and freedom of the citizens.
3. The requirements for accountability-based governance mechanism and frameworks.

The study asserted that artificial intelligence into administrative possession and control has significantly improved the accuracy level, responsiveness, and efficiency of government functions and operations administrative departments and offices have demonstrated that automated decision making and predictive analytics technologies enhance risks detection, fast track case processing and reduce the risk of human errors. For instance, national security has increased best regards to artificial intelligence assisted surveillance and monitoring systems ability to identify the threats and potential dangers and allocate resources more effectively and efficiently. Furthermore, AI applications in data management have grown public services transparencies by reduction in officer's inefficiencies. These developments incorporate how applied in line with open and lawful processes and procedures for artificial intelligence promotion and effective governance.

Notwithstanding, this study discovered these benefits and advantages in legal and moral issues due to unchecked or badly handled use of artificial intelligence in administrative control. Establishing whether the actions are complied with legal parameters, like equity, proportionality and due process of law. It can be difficult because of algorithmic and due process of law, because algorithmic decision making frequently lack transparency. The result focus on achieving this goal to maintain legitimacy in AI based administrative regime a comprehensive governance framework that held to address rule of law.

According to instant study these growth and progress are also issues with more complicated in human right, accountability and legal domain. Particularly, when used without, express legal shield. In addition, AI driven data systems may reinforce discrimination and social justice by introducing bias into algorithmic. The issues and challenges imply that AI might inadvertently shift administrative discretion from accountable human officials to opaque technological mechanism. Moreover, ethical and moral values and latest modern technology are essential parts to regulate it. Validity depends upon rights-based techniques standing on transparency, fool proof and free from human errors. Productive human errors producers like autonomous security system, data sets, evaluation and Judicial Review. Judicial Review is found to be prerequisites for curbing and declaring null and void the abuse of power making assurance that administrative decisions remain subject to rule of law. The findings also suggested that United National Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 ought to serve as a directive for future development and enforcement of artificial intelligence policing.

Overall study concludes that artificial intelligence enhances administration activities effectiveness and public safety, its proper and accurate utilization necessities incorporating obligations and responsibilities that technological advancement equilibrium and human rights safeguards into the domestic and legal framework. To make sure modern technological advancement supports and encourages official government rather than legal undermines it, this type of balance must be considered.

These jurists argue for pattern transparency and unbiased disregards process to ensure AI system adheres to moral and ethical values and constitutional requirements for mitigating. Additionally, establishing audit trails and impact assessment and feasible standard can boost accountability and democratic control over automated governance. Artificial intelligence administration regularly blurs the boundaries between monitoring units and governance. It leads and puts



privacy and constitution although there may be genuine scrutiny tools for using latest and modern technologies. And including data analysis and forecasting etc, if they are not controlled, they could normalize extensive surveillance. Automated system runs the risk of reproduction of social justice when biased and discrimination are incorporated into algorithmic patterns.

Any restriction on personal liberties constitutionally justified according to United Nation Declaration of Human Rights 1948, along with international Conventions. Resultantly, the advancement of artificial intelligence growth surveillance required to be regulated by correct law. Moreover, striking a balance between protection of personal liberties and security requirements is matter of governance strategy rather than just a technical one. According to Parycek et al. (2023), these advances are also problems with more complex and subtle nature in the domain of human rights, accountability, and legality. The research also explores how administrative control could employ AI in manner that clear legal and constitutional norms. The findings demonstrate that statutory restrictions and huma centered oversights and incorporation accountability mechanism and into artificial intelligence are mandatory to accomplish the accurate balance.

## **DISCUSSION**

Utilizing artificial intelligence by automate system creates ethical and legal issues that challenge the validity, authenticity and legitimacy of state power and sovereignty, even though it enhances the administrative control effectively like concrete hands. In the discourse that follows, human rights, administrative law and artificial governance. One major significant element that comes out of the results is the tension between the concept of ratio and administrative enforcement. Since artificial intelligence programming, particularly those used for monitoring or forecasting purposes usually extend state power beyond accepted limits. There is a danger of invasion with individual liberties.

This boosts the claim that legality, necessity and accountability must serve as foundations for AI related rules and regulations. With the aim of making sure that the coherence between technologies and poly makers collaborates across discipline in development of ethical parameter and regulatory frameworks. Considering the results and analysis, legal and technological harmonization is indispensable for accomplishing permissibility of artificial intelligence driven administration control. Extensive artificial intelligence governance framework that incorporates accountability, transparency, and human social status. Human errors in administrative judgement ought to be followed by government officials.

for purpose of addressing new challenges such as predetermined partial data sets, misused and automated discriminations, legal framework must also be repealed. in these circumstances government can ensure that the application of AI enhances the democratic institute and rule of law than weaken them. Untimely even though the AI offers a lot of potential for enhancing administrative tasks and functions. Its proper application demands a well-rounded that upholds accountability, shield Human rights. Moreover, this study for the purpose of maintaining democratic legitimacy and public trust in this modern digital era, AI governance structures must accompany ethical, legal and procedural safeguards. For AI operations to be valid, fair, just and is therefore essential for allowing affected parties to understand and challenge administrative decisions.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION**

Instant study provides several institutional ethical and legal suggestions to guarantee the proper application of artificial intelligence in administrative control while retaining individual liberties. Blunt legal and regulatory framework controlling the applications of AI in administrative decision-making should be established by country. These regulations require that classify and specify the patterns and parameters of AI applications, hold administrative decisions accountable, and give citizens a way to contest algorithmic findings. These rules and regulations ought to be in accordance with international human rights norms and constitutional principles laid down by United Nations.

Mandatory transparency standards for AI systems, such as the disclosure of patterns and data sets rationalized the process and procedures for making judgments, ought to be adopted by administrative functionaries. There should be a mechanism to aware the general public regarding AI activities through press conferences, briefing, by utilizing print, electronic media as well as social media for retaining public confidence and coordinating judicial review. Moreover, government should install and implement algorithmic audits system for routine AI monitoring to avoid biasness, discrimination, and validity.

All administrative activities driven by AI must adhere to the fundamental principles of human oversight. Automated systems shouldn't be given complete decision-making power. In this regard guarantee equity and adherence to due process, moreover, the competent and trained official ought to inspect, verify and approve AI generated suggestions instead. Particularly, privacy, equality, and freedom of expression are human rights concepts that policy makers ought



to establish into AI government's legal systems. Moreover, make sure that this advancement innovation is beneficial to public interest rather than state overreach, this right based approach fosters legitimacy.

Additionally, fairness, accountability, and impartiality should be given to preference in moral and ethical design directives for AI enhancement. In this regard, to represent democratic norms and cultural values, public involvement in AI policymaking ought to be promoted. International coordination is necessary to harmonize to legal standards and advance responsible AI governance because AI technologies are global in scope. Cooperation through international organizations including the OCED, UNESCO, can promote the sharing of best practices and fortify moral standards around the globe.

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