

# Principles Governing the Use of Artificial Intelligence in the Realization of Administrative Justice

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One of the most important concerns of lawyers is to help develop mechanisms that can lead to the realization of justice and its rule in society. In this regard, it is necessary to implement changes consistent and compatible with the basic principles of administrative justice. Administrative justice has two dimensions: a priori (administrative actions) and a posteriori (justice created by the supervisory body). Artificial intelligence is an up-to-date and efficient tool that can be used in administrative actions and assist the supervisory body in its duties. However, there are disadvantages to using artificial intelligence in this process, which inevitably requires the creation of principles to benefit from it in realizing administrative justice, according to which artificial intelligence can be used in realizing administrative justice. Therefore, in the present study, all basic concepts and principles in this field were examined to determine the principles governing artificial intelligence's use in realizing administrative justice. Then, the main concepts for taking measures using artificial intelligence were extracted and reported as a mind map. The results showed that using artificial intelligence improves the administrative process in realizing the principle of proportionality, fairness, logicity, and legality of administrative decisions. Given that artificial intelligence provides its advice based on the principle of impartiality, this expands justice in administrative decisions. Therefore, this tool can be effective in the administrative decision-making process, and on the other hand, it will be a reliable advisor for the supervisory body. The results of the present study can be considered an important step in developing and redesigning artificial intelligence in administrative affairs, which, in light of this, will lead to the best administrative performance, the expansion of administrative justice, and accountability.

**Keywords:** Artificial intelligence, administrative law, accountability, administrative justice, automation.

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## 1. Introduction

In public law, one of the controversial topics is administrative justice; justice requires resolving conflicts of interest. On the other hand, administrative justice oversees administrative decisions (actions), and in different social groups, administrative decisions determine the rights and obligations of individuals

(Rostami & Ranjbar, 2014). Administrative justice strives to meet some of the public expectations of the country's legal and political system. The path of administrative justice is a challenging one, and it must be ensured that administrative justice, accountability, and transparency are present in administrative law processes (Hemmati, 2019). Justice has always been one of the aspirations of humanity, and humans have



endured great suffering to achieve it. Providing justice in all social areas is one of the duties of governments, but providing administrative justice is of particular importance because it is related to the actions of the government and administration itself. In other words, to provide justice in society, the government must start with itself and consider justice in administrative actions so that it is initially recognized as a just government that intends to provide comprehensive justice in society (Baseri & Faghih Habibi, 2023). However, although the implementation of administrative justice is in the hands of the government and depends on it, it can be considered an easy and impossible task. Today, the complexities and expansion of administrative affairs and the complexity of administrative bureaucracies have made administrative decision-making difficult, and on the other hand, monitoring administrative actions has also become difficult. Therefore, it can be said that the realization of administrative justice in administrative affairs is based on the realization of justice in two parts of administrative affairs: first, the creation of fair administrative decisions and actions, and second, effective supervision of these actions in a way that does not allow injustice in administrative actions and decisions. This is because the administrative institution is always under suspicion of accusations of bias in favor of sovereignty in making administrative decisions, which means these decisions may jeopardize the rights of citizens. Therefore, in addition to making fair administrative decisions, supervision is always one of the fundamental foundations of justice in administrative affairs (Rostami & Ranjbar, 2014). However, as mentioned, it is difficult to make fair decisions due to the complexities in administrative affairs and bureaucratic processes. On the other hand, monitoring becomes difficult and almost impossible due to creating dark corridors of administrative affairs. In this regard, it is necessary to provide new tools to the administration and supervisory institutions at the same time as these complexities arise, so that they can adapt to these changes and, in line with the development of administrative actions, and it can provide justice in administrative affairs in line with the development of administrative practices. Given that artificial intelligence acts as an impartial advisor to the administrative official, it can help him make fair decisions. On the other hand, it can come to the aid of the supervisory institution. Like a

torch, it guides him through the dark corridors and the administration's obscure mechanisms, revealing matters hidden from the observer. Today, with the introduction of artificial intelligence, all aspects of modern life have been affected (Goudge, 2021). Machine learning algorithms represent a newer generation of computer science. The data revolution has had a profound impact on society. Today, complex computer systems drive everything (Bignami, 2022). Government agencies are trying to find ways to use new technologies to simplify and improve decision-making and utilize the vast amounts of data collected, given the advancement of the modern world (Goudge, 2021). The use of modern technologies such as artificial intelligence must be carefully examined within the framework of the law. All necessary conditions for the use of artificial intelligence in administrative justice must be provided in a legal, acceptable, and subject to appropriate accountability mechanisms. In the present study, the role of artificial intelligence on administrative justice, one of which is in a priori justice and is related to the same administrative acts, and the role of artificial intelligence in providing a posteriori justice, which is the same justice created by the supervisory body that often assumes the task of correction, annulment. regarding administrative acts, was examined. Therefore, the question must be answered that what approaches and principles are needed to use artificial intelligence in the realizing of administrative justice, accountability, and transparency in today's advanced and complex societies? In this regard, one of the most important concerns of public lawyers is to help develop mechanisms that can achieve justice and meet public expectations. Ultimately, achieving changes consistent and compatible with the basic principles of administrative justice is of great importance. The use of artificial intelligence may pose challenges in relation to justice or create unreliable information and data, but given all these challenges, today all the necessary conditions have been provided for the use of artificial intelligence in providing administrative justice in a legal, acceptable and subject to appropriate accountability mechanisms. The present study aimed to investigate the capacities of artificial intelligence in administrative law, ensuring administrative justice, and accountability in a priori and a posteriori justice. It is intended to review the existing literature, analyze the laws related to the use of artificial

intelligence, and examine case studies of artificial intelligence that can be effective in the Administrative Court of Justice tasks is intended. Also, all the basic concepts and fields of use were examined, then by reviewing the studies, the main concepts for taking measures in the use of artificial intelligence were extracted and reported in the form of a mind map.

## 2. Administrative justice

The concept of administrative justice is used to identify the scope of administrative justice and the extent of the role and contribution of the government and individuals and private citizens in administrative decision-making (Barak-Erez, 2005). The administrative justice system is a part of the justice system in any country. The justice system can be divided into criminal, civil, administrative, employment, etc. However, the main point is that justice within these systems is not provided only through the courts; a range of interconnected mechanisms and institutions play a role in and contribute to this work (Cane, 2009). Administrative justice has two dimensions: a priori and a posteriori. A priori administrative justice is a set of measures taken to correct and improve the administrative decision-making process. It expresses dissatisfaction with the initial administrative decision and the emergence of a dispute between the addressee or addressees of the decision and the decision-making authority. A posteriori justice is manifested in the form of the beneficiary's demand for correction, replacement or annulment of the initial decision and possibly compensation for the damage resulting from the decision, which highlights the vital role of a posteriori institutions and mechanisms in achieving administrative justice (Rostami & Ranjbar, 2014). How can artificial intelligence help administrative justice in both a priori and a posteriori dimension? The following discusses the solutions and assistance of artificial intelligence in administrative law, administrative justice, accountability, and decision-making.

## 3. The role of artificial intelligence in the realization of a priori justice

One of the administrative acts that is highly criticized by citizens is the actions that an office or employee performs or makes a decision based on discretionary authority (Vijeh & Ahmadi Kamarposhti, 2023).

However, given the nature of administrative jurisdiction, this can be very effective in the behavior of the administration, which must be based on justice. Because these decisions are usually issued based on the employee's diagnosis (Vijeh & Ahmadi Kamarposhti, 2023); Therefore, artificial intelligence can help a lot in creating unanimity verdicts in decisions that are taken on the same issues. Artificial intelligence refers to the capacity of machines to perform intelligent human tasks, including the ability to generalize to tasks that are not explicitly programmed (Raso, 2021). The adoption of technology in the provision of a priori administrative justice requires the replacement or displacement of human decision-makers by machines. Under the broad headings of legality, reasonableness, and procedural fairness, courts ensure through judicial review and administrative action that authorities respect the principles of administrative law. Decision-makers in the Administrative Court of Justice must act on the basis of legal authority and remain within the limits of that authority. One of the advices and works that artificial intelligence can lead to a positive administrative effect is its use in the field of administrative competences of employees and administrative decision-makers. Because one of the things that people always object to is the quality of the content and effects of these decisions, while artificial intelligence can reduce the rate of these errors, which are often caused by the conflict between administrative decisions and the law. This issue may not be directly related to the Court. However, it can effectively provide justice in the administration and reduce the number of cases entering the Administrative Justice Court. However, one should not ignore the biases and errors caused by the use of artificial intelligence, because the data is given to it by people, and the data may be different or based on personal opinion.

On the other hand, the phenomenon of automation bias should also be considered; people may only decide based on the recommendations reported by artificial intelligence. In this way, the use of artificial intelligence technology can distract decision makers from their legal duties. This is the detriment of using machines to perform intelligent human tasks rather than employee decision-making.

## 4. Principles of making artificial intelligence more efficient in the realization of administrative justice

Artificial intelligence has been challenged by several principles in the face of administrative justice, which must be observed. The following are concepts that can be considered in the use of artificial intelligence in administrative law and can greatly contribute to its design and use process.

Decision-makers must consider individual cases on their own merits and decide whether to exercise their power. However, a decision maker may develop a significant repertoire of functions over time. The desire to treat similar cases the same may lead the decision maker to set guidelines for exercising of his discretion. Context will be important in assessing the degree to which the decision maker may legitimately proceed through a general rule rather than individual decisions. On the one hand, where “programs are numerous and very similar, policy may become almost a law.” However, on the other hand, “where the number of programs is small and the circumstances are very different, more flexibility is needed” (Forsyth et al., 2023). Discretionary decisions that require an individual assessment of the circumstances of each applicant cannot lend themselves to relying on artificial intelligence technology.

Another concept that is dealt with is fairness. Administrative decision-makers are required to listen to everything that clients say before making a decision, which makes the use of AI in administrative law challenging. To overcome these problems, humans must fully understand why and how the AI reached a particular result and have the authority to modify the

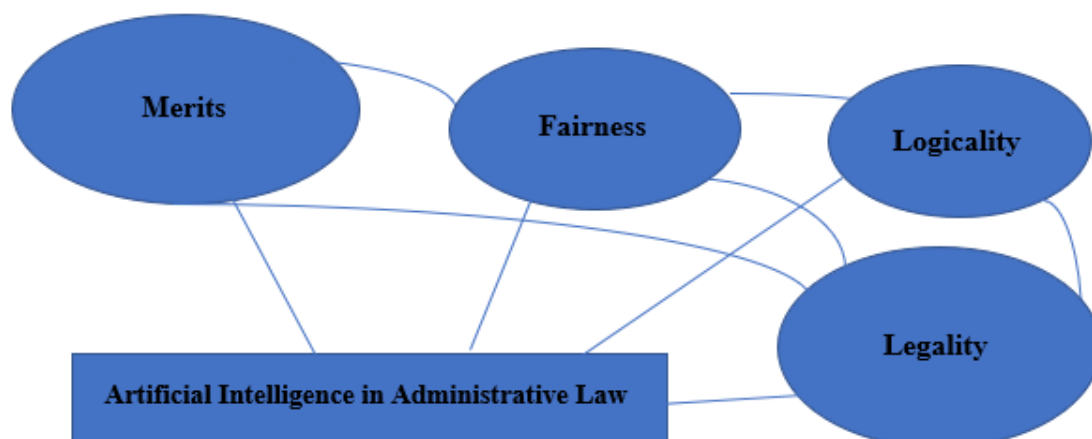
result or process that led to it. As long as these two requirements are not met, the use of artificial intelligence technology will probably not be consistent with fairness.

By reviewing the existing literature, another concept worth considering is the logicity of artificial intelligence, which must be considered. Based on the findings of a study examining the logicity of artificial intelligence, it has been pointed out in classic judicial review research that the administrative decision on the objection was within the range of logical responses (Bignami, 2022). However, not many studies have been conducted in this field; therefore, it is better to include some human intervention in decision-making made by artificial intelligence and apply it in a way that makes decision-making logical.

Legality is another concept that can be mentioned as a challenge in artificial intelligence. In administrative law, using artificial intelligence, all decisions must be made in accordance with the law of the country. Therefore, in addition to artificial intelligence, human factors must be involved for review. The requirements of legality are the basic requirements of the principles of administrative law. Figure 1 shows the concepts suggested for the use of artificial intelligence in administrative law. This diagram shows the concepts in circles from largest to smallest in order of importance. At a minimum, legality, rationality, and procedural fairness have created limitations for the use of artificial intelligence in administrative justice.

**Figure 1**

*Artificial Intelligence Concepts in Administrative Law.*



One of the limitations of using artificial intelligence to establish justice in the office is that artificial intelligence can change the model of administrative justice from professional behavior or moral judgment to bureaucratic rationality. When a decision-making structure is coded as a program, the result is that this AI automatically determines the range of possible actions (Aneesh, 2009; Kyriakidou, 2025). In studies conducted and with the introduction of several artificial intelligences, the assumption has been confirmed that bureaucratic rationality replaces professional behavior or moral judgment as an operational model of administrative justice, leading to unpleasant consequences (Kyriakidou, 2025). Therefore, the need for human decisions becomes of great importance. Relying solely on artificial intelligence by eliminating human resources can lead to problems that disrupt administrative justice.

#### **5. Artificial intelligence solutions and assistance in establishing justice in the office (administrative justice)**

The principles of administrative justice provide a framework for considering the acceptability of certain uses of AI. Even in cases where the country's laws approve the use of AI, its use may create limitations. Administrative justice requires a balance between the administrative justice model required for a particular type of decision-making and the use of artificial intelligence. That what times can artificial intelligence be used alone in decisions or artificial intelligence can be used along with human resources.

#### **Accountability using artificial intelligence and the authority responsible for AI errors**

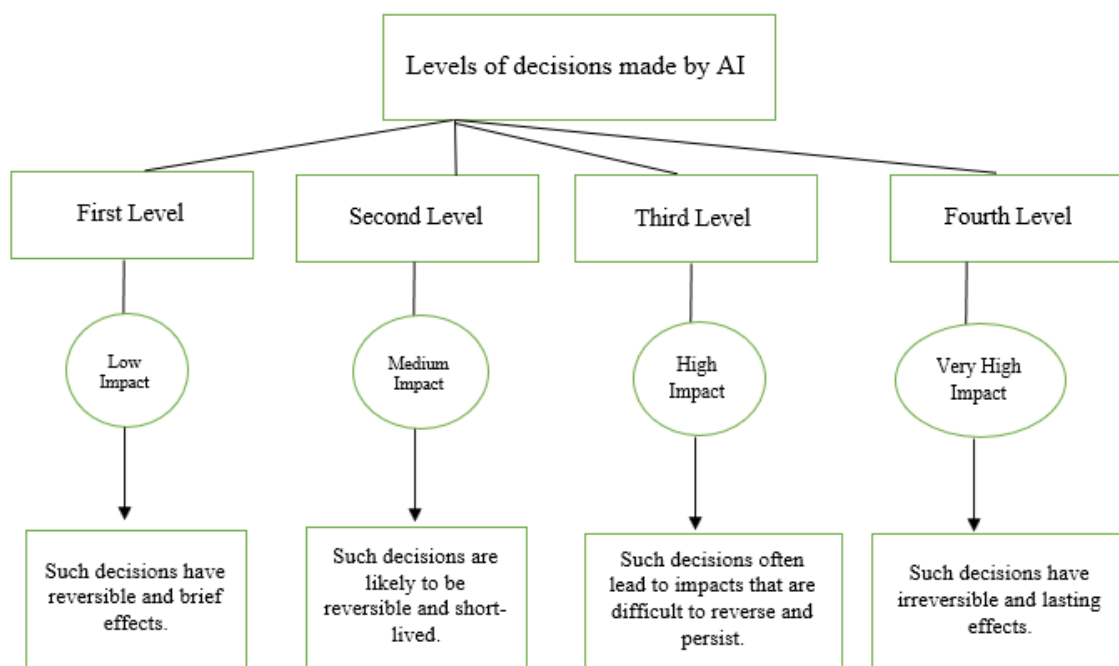
Accountability involves establishing processes to determine desired performance measures. During the searches, few studies were conducted regarding the use of technology in government administration. If AI is provided for in law, the decision-maker must follow other principles of administrative law for accountability, as it may be argued that a decision made by an AI is not a correct decision at all, since the production of the AI response does not involve a mental process to conclude and will not have a legal basis.

Data protection has also raised concerns, with the use of AI imposing restrictions on the use of personal data and the deployment of automated decision-making. Some limitations are procedural, while others are more fundamental. Factors such as the complexity of the system design, algorithm, type of decision, impact, and data must be carefully considered when designing AI. Given these harms, certain principles must be observed. The following issues should be considered more carefully in responding to the use of artificial intelligence: 1- The rights of individuals and society; 2- The health or well-being of individuals and society; 3- The economic interests of individuals, institutions, and society; 4- Sustainability. Also, by reviewing the existing literature, the importance of decisions made by artificial intelligence in the four aforementioned areas can be examined at four levels (Figure 2).

**Figure 2**

*Levels of importance of decisions made by AI across four domains: 1. rights of individuals and society; 2. health or well-being of individuals and society; 3. economic interests of individuals, institutions, and society; 4. sustainability.*





Each requirement imposes different obligations depending on the level of impact. Where more impactful decisions are to be made, human decision-making must also be involved. While low-impact decisions can be made without human intervention, high-impact decisions cannot be made without specific human intervention points throughout the decision-making process, and the final decision must be made by a human.

## 6. The role of artificial intelligence in the realization of a posteriori justice

Dissatisfaction with an initial administrative decision and the emergence of a dispute with the decision-making authority highlights the vital role of posteriori justice in realization administrative justice. In handling grievances and complaints, a distinction should be made between initial handling in the administrative hierarchy and possible review of the decision by higher administrative authorities, and cases where the case is referred to a third party (Rostami & Ranjbar, 2014). Referral to a third party is a model of social order. Artificial intelligence, along with the decision-making authority, the decision of higher administrative authorities, and the third party, can lead to a reduction in dissatisfaction with the initial administrative decision issued and play an important role in realization posteriori justice. Studies have reported that the presence of artificial intelligence as a Decision maker, facilitating, and assisting tool in the

Issuance of a criminal sentence phase is advisable; however, using this technology in an independent and decision-making manner is contrary to the requirements of modern judgment and punishment, brings about ritual ruptures, and questions the human contribution to establishing justice (Sheykhvand et al., 2023). In applying artificial intelligence in law to advance social justice, a study has shown that artificial intelligence can serve as a tool to eliminate discrimination, reduce inequalities, and improve access to justice. By utilizing artificial intelligence, legal systems can be made more transparent, efficient, and fair, providing equal opportunities for all members of society (Mohebbi & Amiri, 2025). Another study showed that artificial intelligence can assist human decision-making in public management accountability (Bignami, 2022). Research has investigated artificial intelligence and administrative law, which has examined decision-making tools based on artificial intelligence in Canadian administrative organizations. In that study, how decisions based on artificial intelligence algorithms have been examined based on the concepts of administrative law related to fairness, responsibility and justice, and it was found that they should be adapted to deal with the problems that artificial intelligence algorithmic technologies create for procedural justice, responsible and accountable decision makers, and basic justice (Raso, 2021). In 2023, a study by Daly et al. showed that using of artificial intelligence

technology in administrative justice and administrative law decision-making should be guided by legal frameworks (Daly, 2023). According to the results of the studies, it can be cited that although artificial intelligence systems can process a large amount of data at a speed unattainable for humans and report the analysis of large data sets without errors, it is better that artificial intelligence can help make better decisions by identifying patterns, trends and insights alongside human decisions. It should also be noted that AI systems are designed to learn and adapt over time, continuously improving their decision-making capabilities. Therefore, over time and with long-term use of an AI system, its recommendations become more accurate and precise, leading to better decisions.

## 7. Applications of artificial intelligence in administrative law

One of the applications of artificial intelligence in administrative law can be to respond to questions from members of the public in the areas of justice and provide quick and personalized answers; therefore, it satisfies members of the public and can reduce the human workload in this regard. In processes that need to save time and costs, artificial intelligence tools can effectively simulate a situation and help improve the administrative justice process. Artificial intelligence can help promote administrative justice and laws by analyzing work patterns and evaluating employee performance and productivity. Artificial intelligence can prevent injustice by analyzing decision patterns, regardless of various factors such as gender, race, or social status. However, effective use of AI requires a balance between the use of technology and maintaining the humane principles of the legal system. In addition to the above, it should be noted that the transparency and transparent operation of an artificial intelligence algorithm alone cannot guarantee that all of its decisions and opinions are correct and perfect.

## 8. Conclusion

Today, artificial intelligence has brought profound changes to the fields of justice. When using artificial intelligence in administrative law, competence, fairness, rationality, and legality must be applied; therefore, special attention must be paid to these concepts when

designing artificial intelligence, and human resources also need to be used for final verification. Also, in administrative justice, human decisions are of great importance. Data protection is the most important challenge that must be addressed. In the process of accountability using artificial intelligence, the rights, welfare, economic resources, and sustainability of all members of society must be considered. It is hoped that the results of this study can be considered an important step in designing an artificial intelligence that benefits all members of society and has the best performance. The concepts presented in this study can identify opportunities for legislators and policymakers to create AI design frameworks that address the dilemmas of AI-based decision-making.

## Authors' Contributions

Authors contributed equally to this article.

## Declaration

In order to correct and improve the academic writing of our paper, we have used the language model ChatGPT.

## Transparency Statement

Data are available for research purposes upon reasonable request to the corresponding author.

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## Declaration of Interest

The authors report no conflict of interest.

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## Ethical Considerations

In this research, ethical standards including obtaining informed consent, ensuring privacy and confidentiality were observed.

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