

# INTELLECTUALIZATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

*INTELECTUALIZAÇÃO DO DIREITO ADMINISTRATIVO: DESAFIOS E  
PERSPECTIVAS PARA A IMPLEMENTAÇÃO DA INTELIGÊNCIA ARTIFICIAL NA  
ADMINISTRAÇÃO PÚBLICA*

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## Abstract

The article highlights the issues of intellectualization of administrative law through the prism of introducing artificial intelligence into the public administration system. We believe that the use of innovative technologies can radically transform the processes of decision-making, control and provision of administrative services, while simultaneously reducing the level of bureaucracy and increasing the transparency of interaction between the state and citizens. In our opinion, the key challenge is the need for a comprehensive update of the legislative field, taking into account the ethical, organizational and technical aspects of the use of algorithms. In particular, the question arises of who will be responsible for incorrect or discriminatory decisions of artificial intelligence systems, as well as how the protection of personal data will be guaranteed in the digitalized public administration environment. It should be emphasized that the experience of different countries indicates the presence of positive results from the implementation of digital solutions in the field of administrative services, in particular, reducing the time for processing documents, simplifying access to services and reducing the burden on civil servants. However,

## Resumo

*O artigo destaca as questões da intelectualização do direito administrativo através da perspectiva da introdução da inteligência artificial no sistema de administração pública. Acreditamos que o uso de tecnologias inovadoras pode transformar radicalmente os processos de tomada de decisão, controle e prestação de serviços administrativos, reduzindo simultaneamente o nível de burocracia e aumentando a transparência da interação entre o Estado e os cidadãos. Em nossa opinião, o principal desafio é a necessidade de uma atualização abrangente do campo legislativo, levando em consideração os aspectos éticos, organizacionais e técnicos do uso de algoritmos. Em particular, surge a questão de quem será responsável por decisões incorretas ou discriminatórias dos sistemas de inteligência artificial, bem como de como a proteção de dados pessoais será garantida no ambiente digitalizado da administração pública. Deve-se enfatizar que a experiência de diferentes países indica a presença de resultados positivos da implementação de soluções digitais na área de serviços administrativos, em particular, a redução do tempo de processamento de documentos, a simplificação do acesso aos*



modern research emphasizes the importance of proper change management, including staff training, defining a clear legal status for electronic solutions, and ensuring cybersecurity of state registries. In this context, the intellectualization of administrative law can act as a catalyst for the modernization of the entire public administration system, creating a basis for improving the quality, efficiency, and accountability of government to society.

**Keywords:** Administrative Law. Intellectualization. Artificial Intelligence. Public Administration. Digital Technologies. Delphi Method. BOCR. Ethics. Responsibility.

*serviços e a redução da carga de trabalho dos servidores públicos. No entanto, pesquisas recentes enfatizam a importância de uma gestão adequada da mudança, incluindo o treinamento de pessoal, a definição de um status jurídico claro para as soluções eletrônicas e a garantia da segurança cibernética dos registros estatais. Nesse contexto, a intelectualização do direito administrativo pode atuar como catalisador para a modernização de todo o sistema de administração pública, criando uma base para aprimorar a qualidade, a eficiência e a responsabilidade do governo perante a sociedade.*

**Palavras-chave:** Direito Administrativo. Intelectualização. Inteligência Artificial. Administração Pública. Tecnologias Digitais. Método Delphi. BOCR. Ética. Responsabilidade.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The intellectualization of administrative law represents a transformative approach to public administration, leveraging the integration of advanced computational tools and algorithms—most notably artificial intelligence—to modernize, streamline, and enhance legal and regulatory processes. This approach seeks to infuse traditional administrative law with data-driven insights, thereby improving decision-making, transparency, and accountability. By adopting intelligent systems, public administrations can manage vast amounts of information, predict outcomes, and even identify potential legal inconsistencies before they escalate. However, as promising as these prospects are, the integration of artificial intelligence into legal frameworks poses substantial challenges. Key among these are ethical concerns regarding fairness and accountability, as well as technical issues related to the reliability and interpretability of algorithmic decisions. The evolution of administrative law in this context demands rigorous legal reform to ensure that the deployment of artificial intelligence does not undermine fundamental rights or create opaque processes that evade judicial oversight. As administrative bodies increasingly rely on sophisticated digital tools, they must also address inherent biases embedded in data and algorithms, ensuring that the transformative benefits of intellectualization do not come at the expense of equity and justice.

The intellectualization of administrative law is becoming increasingly relevant today, as the rapid development of digital technologies and artificial intelligence opens up new horizons for public administration. In our opinion, it should be emphasized that the use of machine learning algorithms, expert systems and other artificial intelligence technologies has the potential to significantly accelerate decision-making processes in the public sector, improve the quality of public services and at the same time minimize corruption and bureaucratic risks. We believe that modern administrative law must respond to these challenges and opportunities by providing legal mechanisms for the effective and safe integration of artificial intelligence into the activities of public authorities.

It should be noted that, despite the optimistic forecast for the future implementation of intelligent systems, legal science faces a number of significant questions: how to harmonize automated decisions with the principles of the rule of law, protection of human rights and transparency? Is there a risk of “replacing” officials with algorithms and what guarantees will be provided to citizens to challenge errors of artificial intelligence systems? In our opinion, these issues are fundamental for the formation of the concept of intellectualization of administrative law. Scientists, lawyers and government officials are currently actively discussing the need to create a clear and flexible legal basis that would simultaneously promote innovation and protect society from potential abuses or discrimination. At the same time, the prospects for introducing artificial intelligence into public administration are not limited only to issues of technical implementation or legal regulation. One of the most important aspects is the ethical dimension. It should be taken into account that automated systems can work with large volumes of personal data, make decisions on the provision or non-provision of administrative services, determine the priority of access to public resources, etc. In our opinion, all these processes should be as transparent, controlled and accountable as possible in order to ensure public trust and legitimacy of the actions of government bodies. It should be emphasized that the intellectualization of administrative law is not an end in itself, but a tool for improving the efficiency of public administration. In recent years, in various countries we have already seen examples of the successful implementation of chatbots, systems for assessing risks in the tax or customs spheres, analysis of court decisions to identify typical errors, etc. However, the large-scale and in-depth use of artificial intelligence algorithms often encounters gaps in the legal field and

methodological difficulties associated with the lack of unified criteria for assessing the quality and reliability of such systems.

## 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Various authors address the issue of digital transformation of public administration and administrative law, focusing on improving the quality of services, transparency and protection of citizens' rights. Supriyanto (2023) examines the quality of public services in the context of population registration, emphasizing that the effective use of information technology can simplify bureaucratic procedures. At the same time, Frohman (2018) emphasizes the interdependence between the implementation of computerized systems and the protection of privacy, which brings to the fore the issue of regulating the processing of personal data in administrative bodies. Sytnyk (2017) addresses the issue of institutional foundations of public administration, arguing that the civilizational paradigm can be applied to the construction of modernized administrative law, in which information technology plays a leading role. In our opinion, this is consistent with the approach of Wance, Aslinda, Niswaty, Wahira et al. (2025), who in their systematic review examine digitalization trends in the area of administrative services and the population. Some publications focus on the cultural and educational aspects of public administration. For example, Hololobov and Antonova (2022) analyze the priorities of policy transformation in the field of culture, suggesting that innovative digital technologies, in particular artificial intelligence, can increase the effectiveness of government programs. In the context of national security, Kruk (2019) highlights the issue of institutional development of public administration, insisting that information systems are essential for achieving strategic goals.

According to the results of the study, Bielai, Antonova, Hololobov, Yevtushenko, and Sporyshev (2024) found that the practice of a needs-oriented approach to public administration contributes to strengthening national security, and intelligent systems can serve as a tool for identifying threats. At the same time, Bryson, Quick, Slotterback, and Crosby (2013) argue that inclusive public engagement processes are crucial for successful interaction with new technologies in the public sector. Adejare, Olla, and Oluwafemi (2014) in their theoretical review propose to expand the understanding of public administration, taking into account digital tools and intelligent systems that transform

communication models. The issue of modeling effective interaction between society and government is addressed in the work of Kryshtanovych, Kiyanka, Ostapiak, Kornat, and Kuchyk (2023), which emphasizes the importance of forming an adequate sustainable development policy using digital platforms. A similar opinion is held by Voronov, Kurnosenko, Bezena et al. (2023), who emphasize the role of total digitalization in the formation of regional development plans. Thus, the literature review confirms that the general trend towards intellectualization of administrative processes is natural and contributes to increasing the efficiency of public administration.

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

We believe that a comprehensive study of the problems and prospects of the intellectualization of administrative law requires a combination of several approaches that will allow us to take into account both the legal and organizational and technological components. In our opinion, the key research tool is the Delphi method, supplemented by the BOCR method, which allows for a deeper and more structured assessment of the aspects of benefits (Benefits), opportunities (Opportunities), costs (Costs) and risks (Risks) when implementing artificial intelligence in public administration. It should be noted that the diversity of the professional background of experts allows us to obtain more balanced assessments. The Delphi method involved a three-round survey: in the first round, respondents were asked to express the most important, in their opinion, advantages and threats of implementing artificial intelligence in the public sector. After generalizing and systematizing the experts' responses, the main groups of factors (BOCR) were identified, which formed the basis of the second round of the survey. At this stage, experts ranked and commented on the formulated factors in order of importance. The final (third) round allowed participants to clarify their positions by presenting them with generalized results and inviting additional arguments or corrections. Thus, our methodology allows us to objectively and comprehensively assess the issues of intellectualization of administrative law, based on the opinions of 50 competent participants. It should be noted that much attention was paid to repeated iterations (three rounds of the Delphi method), as this provides a more accurate and consistent vision of complex issues. We believe that only such a comprehensive and phased approach allows us to formulate recommendations

that will be useful for both legislators and executive authorities planning to implement intelligent technologies.

#### 4 REASERCH RESULTS

Within each category (BOCR), several factors were identified that experts considered to be the most important. For clarity, Table 1 presents the average weights of key factors after the third round, normalized within [0;1].

**Table 1**

*Factor weights within BOCR*

BOCR	Factor	W
B	1. Reducing the time for making administrative decisions	0.35
	2. Increasing transparency and accountability	0.3
	3. Optimizing resource allocation	0.2
	4. Reducing the burden on staff	0.15
O	1. The ability to create new electronic services	0.4
	2. Using machine learning for analytics	0.35
	3. Expanding the availability of administrative services	0.25
C	1. Financial costs for development and implementation	0.4
	2. Training and retraining of personnel	0.3
	3. Technical infrastructure (upgrades, support)	0.2
	4. Legal support (consultations, audit)	0.1
R	1. Possible failures and cyberattacks	0.4
	2. Ethical and legal conflicts (discrimination)	0.3
	3. Uncertainty about liability	0.2
	4. Difficulties with the legitimacy of automated decisions	0.1

It should be emphasized that in the Benefits category, the leading factor was “Reduction in time for making administrative decisions” (weight 0.35), which indicates the experts’ expectations for a significant acceleration of administrative processes. In the Opportunities category (0.40), “The possibility of creating new electronic services” prevails. Among Costs, the greatest attention was paid to “Financial costs” (0.40), and in Risks, to “Possible failures and cyberattacks” (0.40).

For the final assessment of the intellectualization of administrative law, experts in the third round provided their scores for each of the 14 factors (4 in Benefits, 3 in Opportunities, 4 in Costs, 4 in Risks) on a 10-point importance scale. We multiplied the average scores by the weights (see Table 1) and summed them within each category. As a result, the following aggregate scores were obtained (see Table 2).

**Table 2**

*Integrated indicator (B + O) / (C + R)*

BOCR	Sum
B	6.2
O	5.7
C	4.1
R	4.5
Integral	1.38

The indicator 1.38 indicates a positive ratio of benefits and opportunities to costs and risks. We believe that the intellectualization of administrative law, according to experts, has more advantages (more than one - a clear predominance of benefits and opportunities over costs and risks).

The overall positive trend: the coefficient  $(B + O) / (C + R) > 1$  indicates that, according to most experts, the benefits and potential of implementing artificial intelligence outweigh the resources that will have to be invested, as well as the risks.

The most significant benefits are the reduction of time for considering administrative cases and the creation of new electronic services.

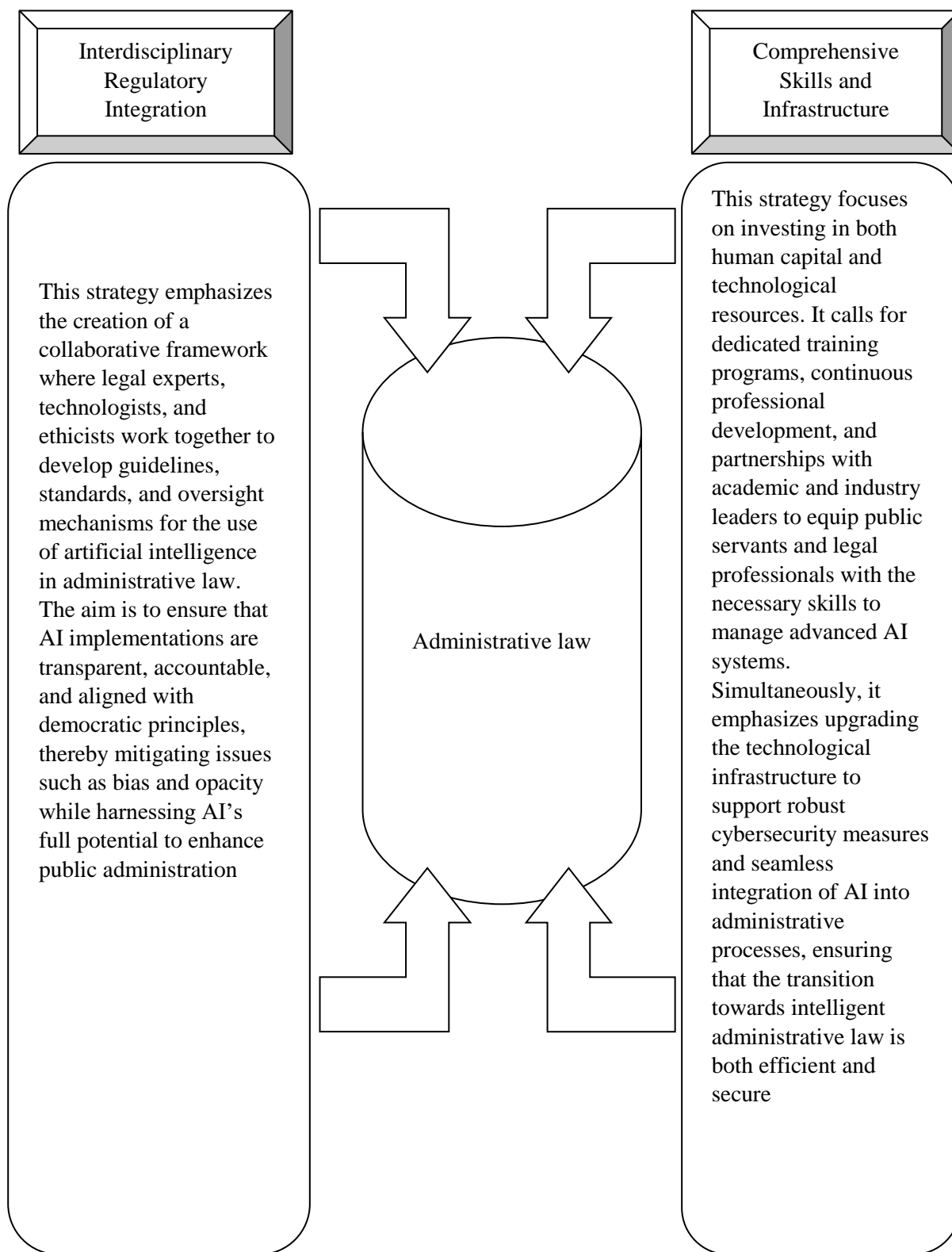
The main risk is possible cyberattacks and system failures, which emphasizes the need for enhanced cybersecurity.

Financial costs and personnel training remain a serious cost item that can slow down the implementation process if not properly planned.

However, even taking into account the costs and risks, the general conclusion in favor of the intellectualization of administrative law remains stable (Fig.1).

**Fig.1.**

*Strategies for increasing intellectualization in administrative law*



In our opinion, such results confirm that the successful implementation of artificial intelligence in public administration is possible only with a comprehensive approach, when financial, technical-legal, and organizational aspects are taken into account. Further detailing of each category can form the basis for relevant recommendations for enshrining security rules, ethical standards, and algorithm quality control methodologies in legislation.

## 5 DISCUSSIONS

Aspects of the safe implementation of intelligent systems in public administration have become the subject of attention of many researchers. Coppolino, D'Antonio, Mazzeo et al. (2018) consider a comprehensive system for protecting public bodies from cyber threats, which is especially relevant in conditions of intensive digitalization. Deepening this topic, Yemanov, Dzyana, Dzyanyi, Dolinchenko and Didych (2023) propose a model of public governance of cybersecurity, where artificial intelligence functions as an element of rapid response to threats. At the same time, Rahardjo (2016) demonstrates using the example of an electronic citizen registration system in the city of Makassar (Indonesia) that the successful implementation of technologies requires taking into account the peculiarities of local culture, the availability of electronic services and the level of digital literacy of the population. At the macroeconomic level, the study by Lagodiienko, Popelo, Zybareva et al. (2022) confirms that the management of foreign economic processes in the context of sustainable development is inextricably linked to effective information solutions that can also be applied in the administrative sector.

The issues of legal regulation and financial support in the context of state security and intellectual transformation are considered by Rushchyshyn, Medynska, Nikonenko, Kostak and Ivanova (2021). In their opinion, the formation of an effective regulatory environment with clear rules of the game is the key to the success of any reforms in the field of public administration. In parallel, Alazzam, Tubishat, Savchenko et al. (2023a) offer an innovative model for the development of e-commerce, emphasizing that similar principles (data protection, transparency, user trust) should also operate in public institutions. The study of global trends in the tourism industry conducted by Sylkin, Krupa, Borutska et al. (2023), demonstrates how the use of information models affects the sustainable development of regions. Alazzam, Shakhathreh, Gharaibeh and colleagues

(2023b) also emphasize the role of legal compliance and digital integration in the design of modern platforms. This wide range of research is completed by the work of Kopytko and Sylkin (2023), who model information strategies to combat corruption in the system of managing the economic security of the state - similar solutions can be integrated into the sphere of administrative services.

Thus, a review of the above works shows that the security, legal, organizational and economic aspects of the implementation of artificial intelligence in the public sector are closely interconnected. In our opinion, all authors emphasize the need for unification of standards, the creation of effective management models and ensuring a high level of cyber protection for the successful implementation of the intellectualization of administrative law.

## 6 CONCLUSIONS

The conducted research, based on a combination of the Delphi method (with the involvement of 50 experts) and the analysis according to the BOCR model, provides a thorough understanding of the potential and difficulties of introducing artificial intelligence into the system of administrative law and public administration. In our opinion, the key conclusion is the confirmation that the benefits and opportunities (B + O) significantly exceed the totality of costs and risks (C + R), and therefore intellectualization is considered by the expert community as a logical and desirable direction of development. It should be emphasized that the concept of “benefits” in this context covers a number of positive effects: acceleration of administrative procedures, transparency and accountability, optimization of the allocation of state resources. Of particular importance is the fact that artificial intelligence allows reducing the burden on personnel and freeing up human resources to solve more complex and creative tasks. In the area of “Opportunities”, the study demonstrated that the development of new electronic services, analytical tools and flexible forms of administrative services provision is the nearest future in public administration.

At the same time, the categories of “Costs” and “Risks” signal the need for clear strategic planning and the creation of legal and technical security mechanisms. In our opinion, the most significant cost item is the financing of technological solutions themselves and the accompanying infrastructure (servers, software, licenses,

communication channels), as well as training and retraining of personnel. From the point of view of risks, the main emphasis is on the vulnerability of artificial intelligence systems to failures and cyberattacks, as well as possible ethical conflicts and legal uncertainty regarding liability if algorithms make an incorrect or discriminatory decision. An important aspect revealed during the third round of Delphi is the awareness of experts of the complexity of legal support for the intellectualization of administrative law. Changes in legislation are needed that would define clear criteria for the quality and security of algorithms, procedures for attestation and certification of artificial intelligence systems, principles for maintaining confidentiality and protecting personal data. In addition, the issue of liability for the actions (or inaction) of automated modules should be regulated in order to avoid situations where the obligation to compensate for losses or correct errors remains unregulated.

In general, several strategic recommendations can be identified. First, it is worth starting with pilot projects that will allow you to accumulate experience and test technologies and legal procedures on a limited number of cases. Second, it is necessary to create or strengthen state bodies that would carry out independent expert examination of algorithms, ensure their quality and compliance with legal norms. Third, it is necessary to provide mechanisms for challenging automated decisions, in particular, appeal procedures, when citizens can demand a review of a decision made with the help of artificial intelligence. And, finally, it is critically important to develop a culture of security and ethics among developers and civil servants in order to minimize the risk of biased or dangerous algorithms. In our opinion, the quantitative indicators obtained as a result of the study (in particular, the integrated index of 1.38) and qualitative arguments from the expert community indicate the realism and feasibility of the transition of public administration to a new level of digital maturity. The intellectualization of administrative law not only reduces time and improves the quality of services, but can also contribute to a more transparent, open, and society-oriented government. At the same time, many challenges remain related to the adaptation of legal norms, cybersecurity, and the formation of an ethical culture, which require deep interdisciplinary cooperation between lawyers, technical specialists, civil servants, and the public.

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### **Authors' Contribution**

Both authors contributed equally to the development of this article.

### **Data availability**

All datasets relevant to this study's findings are fully available within the article.

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