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مجلة العلوم الإنسانية

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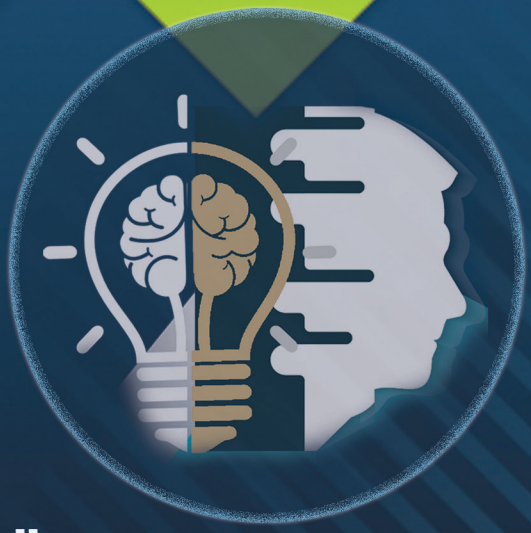

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نبذة عن المجلة

تعريف بالمجلة

مجلة العلوم الإنسانية، مجلة دورية علمية محكمة، تصدر عن وكالة الجامعة للدراسات العليا والبحث العلمي بجامعة حائل كل ثلاثة أشهر بصفة دورية، حث تصدر أربة أعداد في كل سنة، وبحسب اكتمال البحوث المجازة للنشر.

وقد نجحت مجلة العلوم الإنسانية في تحقيق معايير اعتماد معامل التأثير والاستشهادات المرجعية للمجلات العلمية العربية معامل " آرسيف Arcif " المتوافقة مع المعايير العالمية، والتي يبلغ عددها (32) معياراً، وقد أطلق ذلك خلال التقرير السنوي الثامن للمجلات للعام 2023.

رؤية المجلة

التميز في النشر العلمي في العلوم الإنسانية وفقاً لمعايير مهنية عالمية.

رسالة المجلة

نشر البحوث العلمية في التخصصات الإنسانية؛ لخدمة البحث العلمي والمجتمع المحلي والدولي.

أهداف المجلة

تهدف المجلة إلى إيجاد منافذ رصينة؛ لنشر المعرفة العلمية المتخصصة في المجال الإنساني، وتمكن الباحثين –من مختلف بلدان العالم– من نشر أبحاثهم ودراساتهم وإنتاجهم الفكري لمعالجة واقع المشكلات الحياتية، وتأسيس الأطر النظرية والتطبيقية للمعارف الإنسانية في المجالات المتنوعة، وفق ضوابط وشروط ومواصفات علمية دقيقة، تحقيقا للجودة والريادة في نشر البحث العلمي.

قواعد النشر

لغة النشر

1- تقبل المجلة البحوث المكتوبة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية.
2- يُكتب عنوان البحث وملخصه باللغة العربية للبحوث المكتوبة باللغة الإنجليزية.
3- يُكتب عنوان البحث وملخصه ومراجعه باللغة الإنجليزية للبحوث المكتوبة باللغة العربية، على أن تكون ترجمة الملخص إلى اللغة الإنجليزية صحيحة ومتخصصة.

مجالات النشر في المجلة

تهتم مجلة العلوم الإنسانية بجامعة حائل بنشر إسهامات الباحثين في مختلف القضايا الإنسانية الاجتماعية والأدبية، إضافة إلى نشر الدراسات والمقالات التي تتوفر فيها الأصول والمعايير العلمية المتعارف عليها دوليًّا، وتقبل الأبحاث المكتوبة باللغة العربية والإنجليزية في مجال اختصاصها، حيث تعنى المجلة بالتخصصات الآتية:

- علم النفس وعلم الاجتماع والخدمة الاجتماعية والفلسفة الفكرية العلمية الدقيقة.
- المناهج وطرق التدريس والعلوم التربوية المختلفة.
- الدراسات الإسلامية والشريعة والقانون.
- الآداب: التاريخ والجغرافيا والفنون واللغة العربية، واللغة الإنجليزية، والسياحة والآثار.
- الإدارة والإعلام والاتصال وعلوم الرياضة والحركة.

أوعية نشر المجلة

تصـــدر المجلة ورقيًّا حســـب القواعد والأنظمة المعمول بها في المجلات العلمية المحكمة، كما تُنشـــر البحوث المقبولة بعد تحكيمها إلكترونيًّا لتعم المعرفة العلمية بشكل أوسع في جميع المؤسسات العلمية داخل المملكة العربية السعودية وخارجها.

ضوابط النشر في مجلة العلوم الإنسانية وإجراءاته

أولاً: شروط النشر

أولاً: شروط النشر

1. أن يتّسم بالأصالة والجدّة والابتكار والإضافة المعرفية في التخصص.
2. لم يسبق للباحث نشر بحثه.
3. ألا يكون مستلّاً من رسالة علمية (ماجستير / دكتوراة) أو بحوث سبق نشرها للباحث.
4. أن يلتزم الباحث بالأمانة العلمية.
5. أن تراعى فيه منهجية البحث العلمي وقواعده.
6. عدم مخالفة البحث للضوابط والأحكام والآداب العامة في المملكة العربية السعودية.
7. مراعاة الأمانة العلمية وضوابط التوثيق في النقل والاقتباس.
8. السلامة اللغوية ووضوح الصور والرسومات والجداول إن وجدت، وللمجلة حقها في مراجعة التحرير والتدقيق النحوي.

ثانيًا: قواعد النشر

1. أن يشتمل البحث على: صفحة عنوان البحث، ومستخلص باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية، ومقدمة، وصلب البحث، وخاتمة تتضمن النتائج والتوصيات، وثبت المصادر والمراجع باللغتين العربيّة والإنجليزيّة، والملاحق اللازمة (إن وجدت).
2. فـــي حال (نشر البحث) يُزوَّد الباحث بنسخة إلكترونية من عدد المجلة الذي تم نشر بحثه فيه، ومستلاًّ لبحثه .
3. فـــي حال اعتماد نشر البحث تؤول حقوق نشره كافة للمجلة، ولها أن تعيد نشره ورقيّاً أو إلكترونيّاً، ويحقّ لها إدراجه في قواعد البيانات المحلّيّة والعالمية – بمقابل أو بدون مقابل– وذلك دون حاجة لإذن الباحث.
4. لا يحقّ للباحث إعادة نشر بحثه المقبول للنشر في المجلة إلا بعد إذن كتابي من رئيس هيئة تحرير المجلة.
5. الآراء الواردة فـــي البحوث المنشورة تعبر عن وجهة نظر الباحثين، ولا تعبر عن رأي مجلة العلوم الإنسانية.
6. النشر في المجلة يتطلب رسوما مالية قدرها (1000 ريال) يتم إيداعها في حساب المجلة، وذلك بعد إشعار الباحث بالقبول الأولي وهي غير مستردة سواء أجيز البحث للنشر أم تم رفضه من قبل المحكمين.

ثالثًا: توثيق البحث

أسلوب التوثيق المعتمد فـــي المجلة هو نظام جمعية علم النفس الأمريكية (APA7)

رابعا: خطوات وإجراءات التقديم

1. يقدم الباحث الرئيس طلبًا للنشر (من خلال منصة الباحثين بعد التسجيل فيها) يتعهد فيه بأن بحثه يتفق مع شروط المجلة، وذلك على النحو الآتي:

أ. البحث الذي تقدمت به لم يسبق نشرة (ورقيا أو إلكترونيا)، وأنه غير مقدم للنشر، ولن يقدم للنشر في وجهة أخرى حتى تنتهي إجراءات تحكيمه، ونشرة في المجلة، أو الاعتذار للباحث لعدم قبول البحث.

ب. البحث الذي تقدمت به ليس مستلا من بحوث أو كتب سبق نشرها أو قدمت للنشر، وليس مستلاً من الرسائل العلمية للماجستير أو الدكتوراة.

ج. الالتزام بالأمانة العلمية وأخلاقيات البحث العلمي.

د. مراعاة منهج البحث العلمي وقواعده.

هـ. الالتزام بالضوابط الفنية ومعايير كتابة البحث في مجلة العلوم الإنسانية بجامعة حائل كما هو في دليل المؤلفين لكتابة البحوث المقدمة للنشر في مجلة العلوم الإنسانية بجامعة حائل وفق نظام APA7

2. إرفاق سيرة ذاتية مختصرة في صفحة واحدة حسب النموذج المعتمد للمجلة (نموذج السيرة الذاتية).
3. إرفاق نموذج المراجعة والتدقيق الأولي بعد تعبئته من قبل الباحث.
4. يرسل الباحث أربع نسخ من بحثه إلى المجلة إلكترونيّاً بصيغة (word) نسختين و (PDF) نسختين تكون إحداهما بالصيغتين خالية مما يدل على شخصية الباحث.
5. يتم التقديم إلكترونياً من خلال منصة تقديم الطلب الموجودة على موقع المجلة (منصة الباحثين) بعد التسجيل فيها مع إرفاق كافة المرفقات الواردة في خطوات وإجراءات التقديم أعلاه.
6. تقوم هيئة تحرير المجلة بالفحص الأولي للبحث، وتقرير أهليته للتحكيم، أو الاعتذار عن قبوله أولياً أو بناء على تقارير المحكمين دون إبداء الأسباب وإخطار الباحث بذلك
7. تملك المجلة حق رفض البحث الأولي ما دام غير مكتمل أو غير ملتزم بالضوابط الفنية ومعايير كتابة البحث في مجلة حائل للعلوم الإنسانية.
8. في حال تقرر أهلية البحث للتحكيم يخطر الباحث بذلك، وعليه دفع الرسوم المالية المقررة للمجلة (1000) ريال غير مستردة من خلال الإيداع على حساب المجلة ورفع الإيصال من خلال منصة التقديم المتاحة على موقع المجلة، وذلك خلال مدة خمس أيام عمل منذ إخطار الباحث بقبول بحثه أوليًا وفي حالة عدم السداد خلال المدة المذكورة يعتبر القبول الأولي ملغي.
9. بعد دفع الرسوم المطلوبة من قبل الباحث خلال المدة المقررة للدفع ورفع سند الإيصال من خلال منصة التقديم، يرسل البحث لمحكّمين اثنين؛ على الأقل.
10. في حال اكتمال تقارير المحكّمين عن البحث؛ يتم إرسال خطاب للباحث يتضمّن إحدى الحالات التّالية:

أ. قبول البحث للنشر مباشرة.

ب. قبول البحث للنّشر؛ بعد التّعديل.

ج. تعديل البحث، ثمّ إعادة تحكيمه.

د. الاعتذار عن قبول البحث ونشره.

11. إذا تطلب الأمر من الباحث القيام ببعض التعديلات على بحثه، فإنه يجب أن يتم ذلك في غضون (أسبوعين من تاريخ الخطاب) من الطلب. فإذا تأخر الباحث عن إجراء التعديلات خلال المدة المحددة، يعتبر ذلك عدولا منه عن النشر، ما لم يقدم عذرا تقبله هيئة تحرير المجلة.
12. في حالة رفض أحد المحكمين للبحث، وقبول المحكم الآخر له وكانت درجته أقل من 70%؛ فإنّه يحق للمجلة الاعتذار عن قبول البحث ونشره دون الحاجة إلى تحويله إلى محكم مرجح، وتكون الرسوم غير مستردة.

13. يقدم الباحث الرئيس (حسب نموذج الرد على المحكمين) تقرير عن تعديل البحث وفقاً للملاحظات الواردة في تقارير المحكمين الإجمالية أو التفصيلية في متن البحث
14. للمجلة الحق في الحذف أو التعديل في الصياغة اللغوية للدراسة بما يتفق مع قواعد النشر، كما يحق للمحررين إجراء بعض التعديلات من أجل التصحيح اللغوي والفني. وإلغاء التكرار، وإيضاح ما يلزم. وكذلك لها الحق في رفض البحث دون إبداء الأسباب.
15. في حالة رفض البحث من قبل المحكمين فإن الرسوم غير مستردة.
16. إذا رفض البحث، ورغب المؤلف في الحصول على ملاحظات المحكمين، فإنه يمكن تزويده بهم، مع الحفاظ على سرية المحكمين. ولا يحق للباحث التقدم من جديد بالبحث نفسه إلى المجلة ولو أجريت عليه جميع التعديلات المطلوبة.
17. لا تردّ البحوث المقدمة إلى أصحابها سواء نشرت أم لم تنشر، ويخطر المؤلف في حالة عدم الموافقة على النشر
18. يحق للمجلة أن ترسل للباحث المقبول بحثه نسخة معتمدة للطباعة للمراجعة والتدقيق، وعليه إنجاز هذه العملية خلال 36 ساعة.
19. لهيئة تحرير المجلة الحق فـــي تحديد أولويات نشر البحوث، وترتيبها فنيّاً.

الهيئة الاستشارية

Algorithmic Governance and Judicial Oversight: A Comparative Analysis of AI Integration in Administrative Decision-Making and Its Implications for Judicial Review

الحوكمة الخوارزمية والرقابة القضائية: تحليل مقارن لدمج الذكاء الاصطناعي في عملية صنع القرار الإداري وتداعياته على المراجعة القضائية

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Abstract

This comparative study investigates the incorporation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into administrative decision-making, with a specific focus on the judicial review frameworks in Saudi Arabia and the European Union. It assesses two distinct legal systems: the European Union, which emphasizes data protection, and Saudi Arabia, which is guided by Islamic laws and emerging AI governance frameworks. By juxtaposing these diverse legal systems, the research provides a comprehensive perspective on algorithmic governance as a crucial instrument for judicial oversight in administrative choices. Employing a comparative legal research methodology, it analyzes case law, primary legal texts, and secondary sources to explore procedural disparities, particularly concerning the judicial oversight mechanisms governing AI-driven decisions. The findings reveal significant differences: Saudi Arabia adopts a centralized, efficiency-oriented model, while judicial oversight within the European Union is regulated by the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (Article 22), ensuring the right to human intervention in AI decision-making. The study advocates for the implementation of cross-jurisdictional best practices and the establishment of standardized protocols to assess the rationality of AI decisions. A hybrid algorithmic governance framework that amalgamates Saudi Arabia's emphasis on efficiency with the rights-centric oversight of the European Union could represent a pragmatic approach to AI governance within the realm of administrative law.

Keywords: Algorithmic governance; Comparative Law; European Union; Hail; Al-Jouf

المستخلص

تبحث هذه الدراسة المقارنة في دمج الذكاء الاصطناعي في عملية صنع القرار الإداري، مع التركيز بشكل خاص على أطر المراجعة القضائية في المملكة العربية السعودية والاتحاد الأوروبي. وتُقيّم الدراسة نظامين قانونيين متميزين: الاتحاد الأوروبي الذي يُركز على حماية البيانات، والمملكة العربية السعودية التي تسترشد بالشريعة الإسلامية وأطر حوكمة الذكاء الاصطناعي الناشئة. ومن خلال مقارنة هذين النظامين القانونيين المختلفين، يُقدم البحث منظورًا شاملًا للحوكمة الخوارزمية كأداة أساسية للرقابة القضائية على القرارات الإدارية. وباستخدام منهجية بحث قانوني مقارن، يُحلل البحث السوابق القضائية والنصوص القانونية الأولية والمصادر الثانوية لاستكشاف التباينات الإجرائية، لا سيما فيما يتعلق بآليات الرقابة القضائية التي تُنظم القرارات المعتمدة على الذكاء الاصطناعي. تكشف النتائج عن اختلافات جوهرية: تتبنى المملكة العربية السعودية نموذجًا مركزيًا مُوجهًا نحو الكفاءة، بينما تخضع الرقابة القضائية داخل الاتحاد الأوروبي للائحة العامة لحماية البيانات (GDPR) (المادة 22)، مما يضمن الحق في التدخل البشري في صنع القرار المعتمد على الذكاء الاصطناعي. وتدعو الدراسة إلى تطبيق أفضل الممارسات عبر الولايات القضائية ووضع بروتوكولات موحدة لتقييم عقلانية قرارات الذكاء الاصطناعي. إن إطار عمل حوكمة خوارزمية هجين يدمج التركيز السعودي على الكفاءة مع الإشراف المرتكز على الحقوق من جانب الاتحاد الأوروبي من الممكن أن يمثل نهجا عمليا لحوكمة الذكاء الاصطناعي ضمن نطاق القانون الإداري.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الحوكمة الخوارزمية؛ القانون المقارن؛ الاتحاد الأوروبي؛ حائل، الجوف.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context and Significance

Adopting AI in public administration has resulted in a global regulatory paradox involving OECD countries and the European Union. In contrast, nations in the global South, such as Saudi Arabia, aim to achieve state efficiency and technological sovereignty. Whether as designers or consumers of AI, stakeholders should continuously develop algorithmic governance to mitigate the risks associated with the system. Saudi Arabia's model demonstrates that algorithmic governance encompasses the practices and rules for designing and using algorithms integrated into AI technologies. Algorithm governance is not merely a collection of ethical guidelines or a charter; instead, it is based on procedures that must be followed to ensure that algorithms function as intended. Furthermore, algorithms should protect the public from non-compliance with the law and any form of discrimination. For these reasons, this compliance should be supported by a judicial system that promotes regulatory oversight (Raman et al., 2025).

Judicial oversight of AI applications is crucial for advancing public administration. While AI holds potential for enhancing accountability and equity within the judicial system, it also poses challenges related to bias and ethical concerns. Judges must monitor technological advancements to ensure that protective measures are effectively integrated into their policies. AI aids in analyzing extensive datasets and offers recommendations based on historical outcomes and Islamic legal principles. Furthermore, it reduces cognitive strain and enhances judges' decision-making capabilities. Evidence from Saudi Arabia suggests that these systems can help address issues by leveraging existing data for decision-making. Nonetheless, concerns regarding its adoption persist, along with pre-existing biases that judicial precedents may worsen. The lack of transparency in algorithmic governance also warrants scrutiny. Nevertheless, AI represents a transformative force impacting legal systems. This study proposes a hybrid governance model for AI that merges Saudi Arabia's efficiency with the European Union's rights-based approach, aiming to create a balanced regulatory framework for nations in the global south (Raman et al., 2025).

1.2 Problem Statement

The accelerated adoption of AI in administrative decision-making across Global South countries has generated significant tension between technological advancement and foundational principles of administrative law. While AI promises improvements in efficiency, consistency, and data-driven governance, its integration into public administration presents challenges to established norms of legal reasoning, procedural fairness, and judicial accountability. Administrative decisions rendered or assisted by algorithms frequently lack transparency and are challenging to scrutinize through conventional legal mechanisms. This situation disrupts core doctrines such as the right to be heard, the obligation to provide reasons, and the right to appeal, thereby undermining the rule of law(Serey et al., 2021).

Despite the increasing dependency on artificial intelligence in administrative processes—including welfare eligibility, land allocation, and licensing—numerous jurisdictions in the Global South are devoid of comprehensive legal frameworks that regulate the design, deployment, and oversight of algorithmic systems. The regulatory infrastructure is frequently underdeveloped, courts are inadequately prepared to scrutinize AI logic, and there is a significant lack of clarity regarding who bears liability for erroneous or discriminatory algorithmic outcomes (Raman et al., 2025). These shortcomings engender legal uncertainty and pose considerable risks to citizens whose rights are impacted by automated decisions (Raman et al., 2025). The existing literature predominantly emphasizes Western legal systems, particularly the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation and AI Act, providing limited insight into how non-Western legal traditions may address analogous challenges challenges(Pedraza & Vollbracht, 2023).

This disparity is particularly pronounced in the oversight of Islamic legal traditions as a potential source of normative guidance. For instance, Saudi Arabia's Sharia-based administrative framework prohibits gharar (excessive uncertainty) and tadlis (deception), which conceptually align with algorithmic transparency, fairness, and trust requirements. Nevertheless, the contribution of Islamic jurisprudence to AI governance remains insufficiently explored (Raso, 2021). The centralized legal and technological development in Saudi Arabia presents a unique case for examining how Sharia principles can bolster algorithmic accountability while maintaining cultural legitimacy. Additionally, ASEAN and other Global South nations encounter further challenges in harmonizing disparate data governance systems, which impede the establishment of clear, enforceable standards for

personal data protection and algorithmic practices regulation (Pedraza & Vollbracht, 2023).

In order to address the existing legal and normative deficiencies, this study seeks to explore the potential of hybrid models—incorporating codified administrative law alongside Sharia-based ethical principles—to create a culturally grounded and legally practical framework for the regulation of artificial intelligence within administrative decision-making processes. The study employs comparative legal analysis to examine the responses of the European Union and Saudi Arabia to the legal challenges posed by algorithmic governance, thereby developing actionable models for jurisdictions within the Global South that are situated similarly (Serey et al., 2021). This issue may be distilled into three questions:

1. What judicial oversight mechanisms exist within the European Union and Saudi Arabia, specifically concerning Hail and Al-Jouf, that guarantee legality, transparency, and accountability in AI-driven administrative decision-making?

2. What legal and institutional deficiencies exist in the governance of algorithmic decision-making across countries in the Global South, particularly concerning personal data protection, liability, and due process?

3. To what extent can the principles of Sharia, particularly the prohibitions against gharar and tadlis, be effectively integrated into administrative AI systems to create hybrid models that maintain both ethical integrity and legal legitimacy?

1.3 Research Objectives

1. To conduct a critical evaluation of the judicial and administrative frameworks utilized in the European Union and Saudi Arabia, integrating Hail and Al-Jouf into the governance of artificial intelligence in public decision-making, with a particular focus on legality and procedural fairness.

2. To identify and analyze the legal, institutional, and normative deficiencies in artificial intelligence governance across jurisdictions in the Global South, particularly with regard to algorithmic transparency, personal data protection, and judicial oversight enforceability.

3. To develop a governance model that is both culturally grounded and legally robust, integrating Sharia-based principles with codified administrative law, in order to support the responsible adoption of AI in Global South nations, including those in the ASEAN region.

1.4 Literature Review

In public administration, AI not only plays a significant role in predictive decisions but also allows institutions to anticipate future scenarios while at the same time preparing for present responses (Calzada, 2024). Available evidence shows that measures encouraging predictive analytics can enhance forecasts of social trends and assist in addressing emerging issues. Conversely, overreliance on past and historical data risks bringing out biases in the decision-making (Raman et al., 2025). This phenomenon can be exemplified through the various methodologies that advocate for the utilization of AI in forecasting prospective challenges. The integration of AI in the administrative decision-making process encompasses the collection of data pertinent to the compliance with job discipline training initiatives, as well as the formulation of economic models. The capacity to foresee such challenges empowers the government to render informed decisions while proactively addressing contemporary issues. Consequently, efficiency in decision-making not only enhances governmental operations but also fosters the development of sound judgments. AI has evolved from a peripheral innovation to fundamentally transforming administrative decision-making by integrating operational efficiency, normative consistency, and legal rigor into the framework of public governance. Rather than displacing the tenets of administrative law, AI functions to operationalize and strengthen its foundational principles—legal competence, jurisdictional validity, lawful purpose, procedural regularity, and formal requirements—through programmable architectures that minimize discretionary deviation. This transformation is being concretely implemented across various legal systems, notably within the European Union and Saudi Arabia, where AI is embedded within codified frameworks of administration modernization. Conversely, the Administrative Procedure Act of the United States (APA), Federal law, governs the incorporation of artificial intelligence within public administration in the United States. This Act ensures that decisions made by agencies, whether executed through automated processes or manual intervention, are grounded in statutory authority, reasoned decision-making, and appropriate notification (Serey et al., 2021).

Federal agencies, including the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of Labor, have implemented AI systems to prioritize claims, detect anomalies, and automate determinations classified as low-risk (The Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. §§ 551-559, 1946). Although the Administrative Procedure Act does not explicitly reference AI, it mandates that agency regulations and adjudications comply with procedural requirements, including the provision of reasoned explanations and the assurance of non-arbitrariness (Motor Veh. Mfrs. Ass'n v. State Farm Ins, 463 U.S. 29, 1983).

Integrating AI into administrative decision-making processes necessitates technical innovation and strict adherence to legal norms that ensure transparency, accountability, and procedural fairness. Recommendation 2020-1 issued by the Administrative Conference of the United States (ACUS) provides a foundational legal framework for the responsible deployment of AI within federal agencies, particularly where automated systems influence or determine individual rights and entitlements. AI tools must function within existing statutory and regulatory frameworks, such as state unemployment codes or federal benefit systems, rather than circumventing them, thereby preserving the primacy of administrative law. ACUS emphasizes that agencies must differentiate between advisory algorithms and binding automated decisions and maintain clear internal guidelines that ensure all AI-assisted outcomes remain reviewable under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). Crucially, the recommendation emphasizes the importance of transparency not only for public legitimacy but also to fulfill due process in adjudication. Agencies must calibrate AI systems to produce interpretable and explainable outputs, especially when these systems are employed in legal decisions that restrict individual freedoms or economic access. Moreover, ACUS warns of the danger of encoding and reinforcing harmful bias, urging agencies to perform regular audits of data inputs and algorithmic behavior while assessing AI performance against established fairness metrics (Administrative Conference of the United States. Recommendation 2020-1: Agency Use of Artificial Intelligence, 2020). The guidance also advocates for strong internal oversight mechanisms and external accountability through courts, Congress, and inspectors general, particularly when AI limits discretionary authority or leads to decisions that impact legal rights. Notably, the recommendation asserts that final decisional authority must remain with responsible human officials, ensuring technological efficiency does not overshadow normative judgment. In summary, ACUS Recommendation 2020-1 reframes AI not as a substitute for administrative legitimacy but as a tool that can enhance procedural integrity and support the rule of law in modern governance if legally designed and supervised (Awaisheh et al., 2024).

Consequently, these systems are not legally distinct from the administrative state but are integrated within it. In the context of the European Union, principles of administrative legality are deeply ingrained in the civil law tradition, requiring traceability, legal justification, and procedural fairness in every administrative act. Article 22 of the GDPR guarantees that individuals are protected against decisions made solely based on automated processing, unless such processing is legally authorized, includes sufficient safeguards, and is subject to contestation (Raso, 2021). Furthermore, the formal protections outlined in GDPR Article 22, which allow individuals to challenge automated decisions, are often inadequately equipped to address the collective and institutional complexities of public administration. Scholars highlight a persistent "transparency fallacy": the misguided assumption that revealing source code or algorithmic parameters equates to true transparency. Genuine administrative transparency requires legal interpretability, auditable decision trails, and the ability for normative evaluation, rather than just technical accessibility (The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (European Union) 2016 O.J. (L 119), 2016).

The European Artificial Intelligence Act creates a thorough legal framework that incorporates artificial intelligence into the established structure of administrative law. It designates its application in public administration as "high-risk" under Article 6. This designation is crucial because it enforces strict legal responsibilities on administrative bodies, especially concerning the creation of risk management systems (Article 9), adherence to documentation and disclosure requirements (Article 13), ensuring human intervention (Article 14), and maintaining auditable data governance methods. These obligations extend beyond mere regulatory measures; they serve as procedural safeguards embedded within European administrative law, ensuring that all administrative outputs—algorithmic or

otherwise—are consistent with legality, proportionality, and the right to be heard (Artificial Intelligence Act, European Union, 2024).

National procedural codes support this framework. For instance, France's Code of Relations between the Public and the Administration (CRPA) imposes a definitive obligation on administrative authorities to provide well-founded legal reasoning (motivation) for their decisions (Articles L211-1 to L211-5). This obligation similarly extends to individuals affected by algorithmically generated actions. When algorithmic decision-making influences individual rights or benefits, French law necessitates transparency in automated processing. This legal framework ensures that individuals possess the right to request a human review. This regulatory dynamic elucidates that within European legal systems, artificial intelligence is not perceived as an independent authority; rather, it operates solely as a subordinate instrument (France's Code of Relations between the Public and the Administration (CRPA), 2016). The integration of AI must not diminish accountability or compromise fundamental administrative principles like transparency, legal reasoning, and judicial review. The European model facilitates cooperation with Saudi Arabia and its legal framework, particularly as Saudi Arabia undergoes a swift digital transformation in alignment with Vision 2030. This advancement can be achieved through the establishment of procedural frameworks, including the Law of Administrative Procedure. By embedding artificial intelligence within a structure that emphasizes legal reasoning, ministerial accountability, and citizen recourse mechanisms, digital governance can advance efficiently and lawfully(Pedraza & Vollbracht, 2023). A failure to adhere to these principles could jeopardize the procedural legitimacy that administrative law strives to uphold.

A notable case is the SyRI case, where the District Court of The Hague invalidated the System Risk Indication algorithm employed in welfare fraud detection. The court concluded that, despite its technological sophistication, the system violated Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights and, fundamentally, the administrative law principles of proportionality, legality, and procedural justification. The ruling established that AI-generated administrative outputs are not exempt from legal scrutiny; they represent, and continue to represent, administrative decisions with full legal effect, necessitating compliance with established doctrines (Appelman et al., 2021).

From an administrative law perspective, the court's rationale was founded on several essential principles. Firstly, it determined that the principle of legality, which mandates that all administrative actions possess a clear legal basis, was violated. While SyRI had a statutory foundation under Dutch law, the court deemed the legislative framework excessively vague and obscure to satisfy the foreseeability standard required under national and European administrative legal doctrine. Citizens could not meaningfully comprehend how decisions affecting them were being rendered, nor could they anticipate or contest the consequences of their data being utilized or processed (Appelman et al., 2021).

Secondly, the court emphasized the principle of proportionality, a fundamental element of European and civil law administrative traditions(Pedraza & Vollbracht, 2023). The design of SyRI enabled extensive data surveillance and risk assessments that were neither necessary nor precisely aligned with the goal of fraud prevention. The indiscriminate nature of data collection, along with the lack of individualized assessment, violated the balance between public interests and private rights. This conclusion was consistent with established administrative jurisprudence, which stipulates that any infringement on individual rights by administrative authorities must be proportionate to the public interest being served.

Thirdly, the court underscored a violation of procedural fairness and transparency, which are fundamental pillars of administrative adjudication (Raman et al., 2025). The SyRI system functioned as a "black box"; the details of its operation, criteria, and logic were not revealed to the affected individuals. Consequently, those facing unfavorable administrative outcomes were deprived of the opportunity to comprehend, contest, or appeal the decisions produced by the algorithm. This constituted a breach of the principle of "hear the other side"—the fundamental right to be heard, a procedural guarantee enshrined within administrative codes.

Fourth, the ruling reinforced that accountability mechanisms in administrative governance cannot be bypassed by technological delegation. Even with algorithmic systems influencing decision-making, the administrative body retains legal responsibility for ensuring that outcomes meet constitutional and statutory standards. In this regard, the SyRI decision mirrors a wider legal consensus: algorithmic tools do not supplant

legal reasoning; they are required to align with it. Ultimately, the SyRI ruling stated that AI-generated administrative outputs are subject to legal examination. They represent formal administrative actions with full legal consequences and must fulfill the same procedural safeguards and doctrinal standards as conventional administrative decisions. This ruling thus aids in forming a new body of jurisprudence that insists digital modernization in public administration must incorporate, not bypass, core principles of legality, proportionality, transparency, due process, and accountability. However, as AI evolves, especially within Machine Learning (ML), its inherent complexity creates epistemic opacity that complicates administrative traceability. Unlike rule-based systems, ML models generate results through probabilistic pattern recognition, making their internal logic unclear to both developers and end-users (Appelman et al., 2021). The court explicitly stated that technological utility does not exempt legal justifiability requirements. The legality of a decision is contingent not on its computational output, but on the governability of the system that produced it.

In Saudi Arabia, integrating AI into administrative processes enhances efficiency, digital governance, and institutional performance. For instance, regional governments in Hail and Al-Jouf have begun implementing artificial intelligence in licensing and e-government services. A strong framework of statutory oversight and ministerial regulation guides the development of administration in Saudi Arabia. In this context, artificial intelligence is seen not as a disruptive innovation but as a governance mechanism that aligns with legal certainty, institutional competence, and service delivery accountability, essential for maintaining public trust and ensuring administrative legitimacy (Alotaibi & Alshehri, 2023). Across both jurisdictions—the European Union and Saudi Arabia—a clear jurisprudential trend emerges: AI-generated decisions are not a departure from administrative law but a reaffirmation of its principles in a digital context. The deployment of AI does not nullify the requirements of legality, proportionality, procedural fairness, or judicial review. Instead, it necessitates the reinvention of these doctrines for the algorithmic age, embedding them within automated systems' design, operation, and oversight (Appelman et al., 2021).

The future of AI in administrative law is delineated by structural augmentation. When restricted by legal standards, artificial intelligence functions as an instrument for legal fidelity, effectively reinforcing administrative values through digital infrastructures. As governments acclimate to this new administrative paradigm, the imperative is unmistakable: ensuring that the rule of law not only survives automation but also governs it. Available evidence indicates a policy gap in the governance of existing applications. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia lacks specific uniformity in its industry-specific regulations (Appelman et al., 2021). This deficiency impedes institutions from implementing effective policies that promote the safety and reliability of algorithms. Furthermore, approaches that facilitate enhanced growth in the public sector must be adopted to deliver accurate solutions to the populace (Wolswinkel, 2022). Additionally, a persistent gap in addressing AI bias continues to pose significant challenges for numerous governance institutions. These insights enable policymakers to anticipate emerging challenges with greater efficiency (Gerlich, 2024). Moreover, minimal evidence exists on handling improvements to AI transparency, which affects the functioning of entire AI organizations. On the other hand, supporters of algorithmic governance argue that the capacity to improve administrative policies and efficiency in its system helps to reduce human cognitive errors. These proponents emphasize how AI systems have enhanced efficiency and improved decision-making (Raman et al., 2025).

In this study, Saudi Arabia can be used as a model to illustrate that Islamic law can guide AI governance. The issue of personal data protection has not only been a concern, but there have also been increasing issues illustrating the nature of security in individual data (Pedraza & Vollbracht, 2023). Due to a lack of uniform data, it is difficult for jurisdictions to establish policies regulating data. There is a need to ensure that current policies are understood in a way that can encourage security into existing policies. Ensuring that organizations have provided accurate regulations in existing systems is a measure that can be used to promote privacy in existing policies.

1.5 Structure

The research framework comprises interconnected components as outlined below:

1. The introduction underscores the research problem statement and objective, and provides a Literature review.

2. Outlines the methodology, data resources, research strategy, and analysis used in this

study framework.

3. Analysis and Discussion: A comparative examination of themes and results between the Global South and Europe is warranted.

4. Conclusion: Summarizes findings, addresses recommendations, acknowledges concerns.

2. METHODS

2.1 Research Approach

This research uses a comparative, normative, and qualitative legal methodology to explore how legal traditions—specifically the EU's civil law system and Saudi Arabia's Sharia-based administration—handle the challenges of AI in administrative decision-making. This methodology systematically evaluates two distinct yet rich legal systems, highlighting their differences and shared principles that guide algorithmic accountability. Rather than pursuing convergence for its own sake, this methodology emphasizes functional equivalence, illustrating how different jurisdictions achieve similar objectives such as legality, procedural fairness, and public accountability through culturally and jurisprudentially unique mechanisms (Alotaibi & Alshehri, 2023). The normative aspect of the research concentrates on developing a governance framework that reconciles technological efficiency with legal legitimacy, incorporating Sharia principles such as gharar and justice alongside established protections like transparency obligations, human oversight, and judicial review as outlined in the GDPR and the EU AI Act. The qualitative component centers on thematic analysis, which permits the study to capture emerging legal concerns and conceptual themes, such as opacity, responsibility, and institutional trust, through meticulously examining legal texts, policy documents, and case studies. This methodology serves as a guide for jurisdictions in the Global South, particularly those situated within the ASEAN framework, in the formulation of culturally relevant, legally consistent, and administratively enforceable oversight systems for artificial intelligence (AI). Consequently, this research approach is fundamentally interdisciplinary, integrating comparative law, public administration, Islamic jurisprudence, and legal theory to deliver a thorough understanding of AI governance in administrative law (Alotaibi & Alshehri, 2023).

2.2 Data Sources

A number of key sources pertaining to algorithmic governance were meticulously examined, with particular emphasis on Saudi Arabia's AI strategy as a component of Vision 2030, various administrative rulings, proposals submitted to the European Parliament regarding AI, and pertinent common law cases, such as "Citizens versus Minister of Social Affairs" within the European Union. Furthermore, scholarly articles were selected from databases including ECONSTOR, JSTOR, Google Scholar, and ResearchGate. The criteria for eligibility are delineated below.

Table 1
Source Eligibility

Eligibility Criteria	Inclusion	Exclusion
Study Aim	Algorithm Governance Involvement	Research that does not focus on AI and algorithm governance.
Publication Variables	Only those published in the last five years.	Published in 2020 and earlier.
Methodological Selection	Only primary sources: scholarly articles, legal regulations, qualitative studies.	Using secondary designs and processes.

2.3 Analytical Framework

The research employs a normative legal model to assess the available evidence on algorithmic governance and the enhancement of judicial oversight. AI systems can be applied to transforming core governance operations by enhancing decision-making. Lawmakers and the state have continued to expand their ability to use AI systems across numerous governmental agencies to improve efficiency in the delivery of government services while also enhancing decision-making. Focus on handling ethical practices, improving interagency collaboration, and encouraging advancements in governance has been adopted (Wolswinkel, 2022).

Numerous instances have facilitated the adoption of artificial intelligence in judicial oversight. For example, the case of Loomis v. Wisconsin illustrates how software can enhance informed decision-making. This case led to the implementation of an algorithm as an evaluative tool for decision-making, allowing organizations to respond promptly to changing customer needs and market conditions (Loomis v. Wisconcin,

137 S. CT. 2290, 2016). Conversely, algorithms have been identified as capable of processing vast amounts of data and detecting anomalies, including complex ones that humans can overlook. AI systems can also produce accurate predictions while providing insights that individuals can use to make informed decisions (Fine et al., 2025).

Algorithms are not only able to improve efficiency but also eliminate any concerns in workflows. This automation helps to improve the collection and analysis of available data. AI systems facilitate easy and efficient access to information, eliminating the need for manual data gathering. This allows individuals to make decisions faster and more accurately (Calzada, 2024). The ability to achieve accuracy in task automation was identified as a practical approach, encouraging decision-making accuracy. Moreover, consistency in decision-making is also attained through improved concerns that help eliminate any issues affecting individuals' ability to make accurate decisions (Babsek et al., 2025). Additionally, AI systems enhance decision-making and increase the accuracy with which individuals address their issues in the justice system.

Saudi Arabia presents a compelling and robust model for the integration of AI into administrative decision-making—a model that harmonizes technological innovation with legal legitimacy and moral responsibility. In contrast to numerous jurisdictions that adopt artificial intelligence for its efficiency without embedding it within a coherent legal framework, Saudi Arabia ensures that every algorithmic output utilized by governmental agencies is regarded as a formal administrative act, fully subject to legal standards, procedural controls, and judicial oversight. This model is firmly anchored in both statutory administrative law and the normative authority of Sharia, which jointly mandate that all decisions, whether automated or not, be founded upon principles of justice, transparency, and the pursuit of public welfare. By insisting that AI systems adhere to fundamental legal principles such as due process, lawful authority, evidentiary integrity, and accountability, Saudi Arabia mitigates the risks of opaque, unreviewable automation that afflict governance systems elsewhere. Furthermore, the ethical force of Sharia reinforces the imperative to avert harm, uphold fairness, and preserve human dignity in every public action, including those influenced by machine reasoning. The outcome is an exceptionally integrated governance framework in which digital transformation does not undermine legal accountability but rather enhances it. In this context, Saudi Arabia's administrative AI architecture establishes a normative standard that other nations, particularly those maneuvering the intersection of tradition, law, and technology, would benefit from emulating. It illustrates that artificial intelligence can be domesticated by legal frameworks, shaped by ethical considerations, and employed to advance the public interest without compromising legitimacy or undermining procedural justice (Appelman et al., 2021).

3. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

In the global evolution of AI governance, Saudi Arabia is emerging as a jurisdiction integrating artificial intelligence through regulatory adaptation and profound legal-ethical transformation. This is most evident in regions such as Hail and Al-Jouf, which serve as practical laboratories for aligning emerging technologies with Islamic jurisprudence and centralized administrative law. Unlike the European Union, where algorithmic regulation is grounded in formal instruments such as the Artificial Intelligence Act which classifies AI applications into risk categories and mandates transparency (Article 13), human oversight (Article 14), and traceability—Saudi Arabia's model is embedded in a teleological legal tradition, where the legitimacy of public action is measured not only by procedural conformity but by adherence to substantive moral goals. In Hail, AI systems used in smart licensing, municipal services, and urban planning are governed by local administrative protocols developed under Royal Decree No. M/43 (1992), which defines administrative responsibility and mandates legal accountability for government acts. Here, algorithms are subject to oversight by regional administrators trained not only in digital systems but in the application of Sharia principles, such as (no harm, no reciprocation of harm), ensuring that data-based decisions do not produce disproportionate outcomes. This principle parallels the EU's proportionality doctrine in administrative law but is culturally rooted and carries moral, not just legal, weight (Raso, 2021).

In Al-Jouf, where AI is increasingly used for environmental forecasting and land management in agriculture, which is key to the region's economic identity, the application of AI must pass through both technical validation and doctrinal vetting. This dual-layer scrutiny—technical plus ethical—is not incidental but institutional. For example, oversight is conducted by entities such as the Saudi Data and Artificial Intelligence Au-

thority (SDAIA) and the Control and Anti-Corruption Authority (Nazaha), which integrate AI system assessments with anti-fraud mandates derived from Sharia's doctrine of tadlis (deceptive misrepresentation). This is a deeper commitment to ethical governance than what is typically seen in Western administrative systems, where judicial review and ombudsman offices usually intervene after the fact. In Saudi Arabia, AI legitimacy is front-loaded—systems are expected to conform to legal and ethical thresholds before deployment, ensuring anticipatory compliance.

This distinction is significant. While advanced in procedural rights (e.g., GDPR Article 22, right not to be subject to automated decision-making), the European model relies on courts and data protection authorities for enforcement. In contrast, Saudi Arabia presents a proactive, value-integrated approach: artificial intelligence is aligned with the maqasid al-shariah (higher objectives of Islamic law), such as justice, welfare (maslahah), and trust (amanah), from the outset. This alignment renders algorithmic systems legally compliant and normatively legitimate, reflecting the theological foundation of governance as a trust between the ruler and society. Moreover, this system is supported by structural centralization. While European AI governance often disperses across multiple layers (national regulators, EU institutions, courts), Saudi Arabia benefits from unitary governance and hierarchical clarity, which enable real-time corrections and centralized accountability. The Board of Grievances plays a crucial judicial role in reviewing administrative actions, including those involving AI, under principles that combine statutory obligations with moral reasoning. This unique configuration—legal centrality, ethical depth, and regional implementation—allows Saudi Arabia to present a model that jurisdictions in the Global South may find more culturally compatible than Western technocratic regimes. A novel governance model is poised to emerge in which artificial intelligence is neither positioned above the law nor is it merely subordinate to it; rather, it will be molded by the moral framework of the law. The experiences of Saudi Arabia—particularly in the regions of Hail and Al-Jouf—exemplify how algorithmic decision-making can harmonize with culturally ingrained legal principles, thereby presenting a robust alternative to risk-oriented or compliance-centered methodologies. This suggests a future in which digital governance does not deviate from tradition but perpetuates it through innovative technological means, ensuring that technological advancements reinforce justice rather than undermine it(Alharbi & Ghonimy, 2025).

3.1 Algorithmic Governance

In public administration, AI tools enhance data analysis and decision-making. They help manage large datasets and empower policymakers to make informed choices. By analyzing data, AI tools provide valuable insights that enhance decision-making processes. Deployed on complex datasets, they improve performance and suggest various approaches for policymakers. Additionally, AI tools transform government-citizen engagement, making public involvement more efficient and accessible (Hine, 2024). This approach not only encourages improvement of efficiency but also advances the ability to encourage communication. By boosting sentiment, these tools can easily provide advanced insights and approaches for improved policy-making (Raman et al., 2025). Ultimately, the Sharia law framework can enhance sentiment while fostering a more participatory approach to governance (Calzada, 2024).

In judicial oversight, AI can be adopted as an assistive tool that provides advanced policy-making capabilities while encouraging governments to take proactive measures before issues arise. This modelling approach facilitates improved policy transformation and reshapes how governments interact and engage with their citizens. AI enhances data analysis, a key element that supports informed decision-making (Kramer, 2024). Adopting algorithms that can process datasets more quickly helps provide new insights that individuals have adopted. For example, AI can analyse numerous datasets in the courts, providing solutions that could otherwise not have been resolved through the human eye (Awaisheh et al., 2024). Minimizing current issues makes it easier for individuals to adopt improved measures and make faster decisions (Calzada, 2024). Governments can leverage predictive analytics in immigration to enhance regulatory compliance and guide public policy (Wolswinkel, 2022). AI streamlines regulations to foster adherence to laws. The model traces data on immigrants and residents over time, facilitating the formulation of preventive strategies.

Additionally, predictive algorithms tackle environmental impacts and enhance compliance across various industries (Unzen, 2023). Governments can enforce existing standards that advo-

cate for these policies and support ongoing initiatives. Adopting these regulations can strengthen enforcement while simultaneously enhancing the public administration's capacity for improved accountability in its practices. These principles aim to further develop and reinforce current initiatives, promoting fairness in government policy decisions (Calzada, 2024)

In overall governance, AI can enhance a department's efficiency in allocating resources and effectively utilizing existing tools. AI can utilize algorithms driven by data and informed by existing systems to facilitate optimization. The information can help governments implement their systems more efficiently and reliably. In cases where large amounts of data are available, algorithms can make informed decisions to identify trends and enhance decision-making accuracy (Abdurakhmanova, 2024). As part of using resources efficiently, these tools can be utilized to encourage the proper utilization and adoption of resources in an effective manner (Raso, 2021). These approaches can be used to encourage improved distribution while at the same time enhancing efficiency in governance. Algorithmic governance promotes public participation by enabling individuals to engage in the decision-making process. Global South governments can readily access citizens' opinions and input this information into AI systems, efficiently identifying trends (Calzada, 2024). By processing data, these systems can streamline responses and encourage greater public involvement in government (Unzen, 2023). The approach benefits the public, encourages improvements in governmental policy, and enhances the ability to make appropriate decisions (Zidouemba, 2025). By analyzing available sentiment, the government can adopt an efficient approach to make accurate decisions that will improve results. Additionally, feedback can be provided to individuals, promoting better engagement in government matters. This feedback guides the government's responsive actions.

3.2 Judicial Oversight

Several jurisdictions worldwide adopt unique approaches to overseeing AI decisions. The European Union has implemented a risk-based strategy to handle AI decisions cautiously. The European Union ensures increased social and human oversight of these decisions to eliminate bias-related concerns (Calzada, 2024). The European Union's AI Act encourages contesting AI decisions and ensures the distribution of responsibility for harms caused by AI. This enables institutions to safeguard citizens from harm while enforcing transparency policies. Fundamental rights are protected under these policies, promoting better adoption and implementation (Chaaben et al., 2025). The European Union ensures that systems used for decision-making are identified as risky, unacceptable, and have minimal impact. Each class is consistently regulated through specific regulations and oversight requirements(Konidena et al., 2024). These measures ensure that organizations developing these systems adopt transparent systems. Implementing these policies guarantees that AI cannot be used in specific industries. The model emphasizes the ethical implementation of policy and protects individuals from harmful state measures (Calzada, 2024)

Most jurisdictions expected international bodies and other agencies to help safeguard privacy. However, this is not the case, as numerous infringements occur due to opaqueness, especially when modifying existing systems (Kramer, 2024). There have also been security breaches in these systems, a factor that prevents the systems from achieving improved security initiatives and safeguarding individuals. Measures that promote transparency should be encouraged to enhance governance and control of existing risk measures. Any comprehensive initiatives to protect the state should ensure that additional governance measures are implemented at all levels.

3.3 Comparative Analysis

While Saudi Arabia has implemented an AI approach that global southern nations can follow, the approach has a limited judicial role, as state agencies audit most AI decisions. Establishing a precedent to prevent human harm could enhance the implementation of this approach within the states. These initiatives aim to control specific elements of their laws while avoiding consequences associated with their jurisdictions being impacted by existing regulatory policies (European Union's Parliament AI Act, 2019). Therefore, measures to protect people's wellness from exploitation are vital, emphasizing laws protecting the state. Saudi Arabia consistently promotes ethical guidelines while ensuring policy diversity. This policy promotes social harmony and encourages AI to support state objectives. The European Union sees diversity as crucial for positioning and governance, advocating for the equitable deployment of tools through efficient policy adoption (Alotaibi & Alshehri, 2023).

Saudi Arabia aims to boost digital literacy for everyone through Vision 20230, enhancing individuals' understanding of modern systems. Most users need to know how to engage with and effectively use these systems, which will encourage better adoption and functionality (Unzen, 2023). Moreover, users can be informed about the tasks of these systems, enabling interactions to help individuals understand the systems' elements and functioning (European Union's Parliament AI Act, 2019). Global South AI models can become highly efficient by encouraging the adoption of transparency initiatives into administrative decisions. These initiatives ensure individuals within the state operate transparently, encouraging openness in these systems (Awaisheh et al., 2024).

3.4 Saudi Arabia Approach

Saudi Arabia has a systems approach that seeks to provide regulations across different levels of government. For example, the federal government has issued several acts that ensure effective governance and control over its policies through specific initiatives and laws that encourage and shape how AI is managed within its core elements. In particular, the Saudi AI Act provides various ways individuals and institutions can use AI without harming people. While the policies identified by the AI Act under Vision 2030 are recognized as beneficial for improving the entire system's performance, approaches that promote health improvements while simultaneously reducing disparities within the country are considered essential for the overall wellness of its people.

Sharia law supports the notion that human involvement is essential in all aspects that govern AI decisions. This approach is designed to ensure that AI is utilized to assist individuals in enhancing their capabilities and appropriately interacting with the state. Specifically, it is a significant policy to promote the development of the system in a manner that facilitates evaluation and implementation across various states' decision-making(Abdurakhmanova, 2024). The AI governance framework in Saudi Arabia is influenced by legal regulations and guidelines that prioritize ethical practices and human engagement. The Personal Data Protection Law (PDPL) requires individuals to be informed about how their data is processed and grants them the right to access, correct, and delete their information. It emphasizes the importance of human oversight in AI systems to ensure transparency and control. Article 4 specifies that explicit consent must be obtained for data collection, which is essential for the development of algorithms (Raman et al., 2025). Articles 20 to 24 delineate the rights to access, rectify, and eliminate data, all of which are fundamental for algorithms that process personal information. Article 11 imposes a duty on data controllers to implement measures to protect personal data against unauthorized access, a matter of paramount importance for the integrity of algorithms. Article 13 specifies the conditions under which data may be transferred outside the Kingdom, thereby guaranteeing ongoing protection once the data has exited the jurisdiction of Saudi Arabia (Appelman et al., 2021).

Additionally, the SDAIA Law, enacted in 2019, plays a crucial role in promoting the ethical development of AI. It encourages organizations to adopt measures that guarantee human involvement in AI decision-making, thereby mitigating risks tied to automated systems, such as biases and unethical outcomes. SDAIA partners with governmental entities, private enterprises, and academic institutions to promote AI innovation while upholding ethical standards. The E-Commerce Law, which came into effect in 2019, governs online transactions, including those that utilize AI technologies. It mandates businesses to provide clear and detailed information about their products and services, which is essential for algorithmic systems that tailor offerings based on consumer data. Companies must disclose the terms and conditions of electronic transactions, ensuring that consumers understand how their data will be used, particularly in algorithm-based services (Principles and Controls of AI Ethics, 2023). The National Cybersecurity Strategy's Framework mandates organizations to implement strong security measures for AI systems and ensure human accountability against cyber threats. It highlights the need for human governance in ethical aspects while maintaining the integrity and security of AI applications. The Cybersecurity Law aims to protect essential information and infrastructure (Awaisheh et al., 2024). Data Protection legislation compels organizations to secure sensitive data for reliable algorithmic decision-making. Incident Reporting Entities must report cybersecurity incidents to enable quick responses to data breaches. In Saudi Arabia, the Intellectual Property Law protects AI innovations, though it does not mainly focus on data protection. Under Patent Law, AI algorithm innovations can be patented, promoting research and development. Copyright regulations safeguard software and algorithmic code, protecting

the rights of developers. Vision 2030 stresses the critical role of technology, particularly AI, in advancing a digital economy based on data and AI developments. Moreover, government initiatives aim to boost investments in AI startups and research, creating an environment that fosters algorithmic innovation (Principles and Controls of AI Ethics, 2023).

The Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority (SAMA) has established regulations aimed at the ethical utilization of AI within the banking sector. These rules prioritize transparency, consumer protection, and the essential role of human oversight in AI decision-making. They foster a cohesive environment where ethical considerations, human involvement, and accountability are vital for AI applications. By enshrining these principles in law, Saudi Arabia ensures that AI serves the public interest, enhances governance, and aligns with Islamic values. This approach encourages innovation and builds public trust in AI, positioning the Kingdom as a frontrunner in ethical technology(Personal Data Protection Law (PDPL), 2021). Furthermore, Saudi Arabia promotes research into these systems and involves individuals in the development of AI legislation. Ensuring equitable deployment of these systems is a key policy initiative guided by established regulations (Principles and Controls of AI Ethics, 2023).

Saudi Arabia should implement a quality assurance initiative to promote the sharing of AI tools while enhancing performance. Collaborative efforts must ensure efficiency in implementing transparency. Although some risk management elements exist in the United States, the government needs initiatives for regulatory support. Reducing departmental risk can foster a positive approach and trust in current systems. Without an effective strategy, implementing systems may impact individual liberties. Regulatory plans should be expedited across all departments to improve policy performance and address concerns effectively (Nikolinakos, 2023). Saudi Arabia leads in its approach and has also been identified as providing a robust ecosystem where numerous companies and organizations can learn. Since its development, the authorities in Saudi Arabia have created a solid framework and strategy that outlines the boundaries and guidelines for its citizens. Saudi Arabia's approach aims to ensure that technological advances are balanced with the stability of its systems, the provision of national security, and improvements in content governance (Chaaben et al., 2025). The Saudi Arabian government has adopted a personal information policy that encourages developers to implement a stringent policy and strategy to protect its citizens better while ensuring adherence to its regulations.

Saudi Arabia has also implemented sector-based regulations, with each state sector grounded in a robust approach that focuses on specific units of the country, thereby encouraging proper adoption within the nation (Fine et al., 2025). Responsibilities to achieve oversight have been focused on particular institutions to ensure that the state has improved its oversight of these units (Unzen, 2023). The government implemented an approach focused on algorithmic practice and preventing discrimination that could affect its people. In Saudi Arabia, the legal framework supporting data and AI, particularly algorithmic processes, is evolving rapidly. This framework is primarily shaped by several key statutes and regulations that emphasize data protection, privacy, ethical use of technology, and the promotion of AI (Personal Data Protection Law (PDPL), 2021).

Saudi Arabia's legal landscape is increasingly supportive of data and AI, particularly in algorithmic operations. The integration of the Personal Data Protection Law, the SDAIA framework, and other relevant regulations forms a robust regulatory framework that promotes the ethical use of data and responsible growth of AI. As these laws evolve, they will significantly impact the future of AI and data governance in the Kingdom, ensuring that technological advancement aligns with national interests and moral standards. This legislation commits to aligning AI technologies with Vision 2030 values, which aim to transform the Kingdom's digital landscape while upholding Islamic principles of justice and fairness (Personal Data Protection Law (PDPL), 2021).

3.5 European Union's Approach

The European Union has safeguarded its citizens through various safety measures while promoting algorithms and fostering trust to enhance industrial capacity (Abdurakhmanova, 2024). The European Union aims to create a hub and ensure the development of systems that its citizens will trust. These measures seek to improve transparency within the state while encouraging the development of actions and initiatives that promote social welfare for its people (European Union's Parliament AI Act, 2019). Although this approach effectively mitigates significant risks,

little progress has been made regarding litigation. Lawsuits should be established to demonstrate that the existing policies benefit the people.

The European Union implemented the GDPR to establish a policy framework for regulating algorithms in its member states. Despite the involvement of numerous agencies, the initiative fell short in providing adequate training for personnel on the policy (Katzenbach & Ulbricht, 2019). Regulations that the public does not understand well cannot foster a system that improves functionality (Kramer, 2024). Additionally, the laws contained gaps that failed to shield industries from potentially impactful decisions. A notable incident in 2021, where Uber's algorithms led to an employee's termination, heightened concerns regarding job security and reflected decisions that did not serve the state's interests. (Nikolinakos, 2023). Although the EU has attempted to update these measures, recent proposals appear poorly executed, primarily due to various operational challenges within the state related to AI.

In Europe, AI exhibits a complex interplay of regulations, ethics, and societal implications that shape technology and governance. At the core lies the proposed European Union AI Act, which seeks to establish a regulatory environment tailored to the challenges posed by AI systems. This legislation embodies a progressive approach, recognizing that legal mechanisms must also adapt as AI evolves. The essence of the European Union AI Act is found in its foundational articles, starting with Article 1, which outlines the regulation's primary objectives (Lastrucci et al., 2024). The commitment to ensuring that AI systems that respect fundamental rights guide the entire framework. This commitment reflects a broader societal recognition of the potential risks associated with AI, particularly in areas such as privacy, discrimination, and accountability. Article 4 further clarifies what constitutes an AI system, providing clarity in a rapidly evolving technological landscape. This definitional precision is crucial, as it establishes the boundaries within which regulators and developers must operate operate(Kramer, 2024).

A pivotal aspect of the AI Act is its risk-based classification system, outlined in Article 6, which categorizes AI applications into four risk levels: unacceptable, high, limited, and minimal. This classification is significant because it determines the extent of regulatory scrutiny and compliance obligations on different AI systems. High-risk applications, which could have profound implications for health, safety, and fundamental rights, are subject to stringent requirements detailed in Article 17. These requirements include comprehensive risk management frameworks, rigorous testing protocols, and ongoing monitoring obligations, all designed to ensure that AI technologies do not compromise public safety or individual rights (Nikolinakos, 2023).

In parallel, the GDPR stands as a cornerstone of data protection law within the European Union, exerting a profound influence on how AI systems interact with personal data. The GDPR establishes principles to safeguard individuals' privacy in a data-driven world. Article 5 highlights key principles for data processing, emphasizing lawfulness, fairness, and transparency. These are crucial for AI technologies, which depend on large datasets for training and operation. Organizations using AI must comply with strict data minimization and purpose limitation principles, ensuring personal data is collected and processed only when necessary (The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (European Union) 2016 O.J. (L 119), 2016)

The Digital Services Act (DSA) of the European Union enhances the legal framework by striving to establish a safer online environment while delineating the responsibilities of digital platforms that utilize AI. Article 1 articulates the scope of the DSA, underscoring its relevance to very large online platforms (VLOPs) that significantly influence user interactions. Importantly, Article 12 mandates that platforms improve transparency regarding their algorithms, obliging them to disclose the operational mechanisms of automated decision-making processes. This emphasis on transparency cultivates accountability and seeks to foster public trust in technologies that increasingly dictate online interactions. Simultaneously, the Digital Markets Act (DMA) serves as a crucial regulatory instrument to ensure fair competition in the digital marketplace. Article 1 defines the DMA's scope and its application to gatekeepers—large tech firms that wield significant market power. Article 5 enumerates prohibited practices, including self-preferencing and the misuse of data, which can involve AI algorithms that manipulate market dynamics to the detriment of consumers and competitors (Awaisheh et al., 2024). The DMA seeks to promote a level playing field in the digital economy by addressing these practices, ensuring that inno

vation thrives without suppressing competition (The EU's Digital Services Act, 2022). The Product Liability Directive (Directive 85/374/EEC) addresses the intricate issues of liability linked to defective products, particularly those employing AI technologies. Article 1 specifies the directive's coverage to ensure that products using AI fall under the established liability regulations. Article 6 examines the burden of proof in liability cases, introducing unique difficulties in attributing responsibility for flaws that arise from AI systems (The Product Liability Directive of the European Union, Specifically Directive 85/374/EEC and 2024/2853, 2024). This legal aspect necessitates a reassessment of conventional notions of responsibility, demanding a more nuanced understanding of how liability relates to autonomous technologies (Sheard, 2025). The robust legal foundation of European law on AI represents a detailed and evolving regulatory framework aimed at striking a balance between innovation, ethical considerations, and fundamental rights.

The integration of AI into administrative law denotes both a significant challenge and an opportunity, necessitating a paradigm shift in the development and enforcement of legal frameworks. As AI systems progressively influence decision-making processes within public administration—from automated welfare assessments to predictive policing—there exists a critical need for a regulatory structure that fosters innovation while safeguarding fundamental rights and democratic values. Evidence supporting this necessity is reflected in the European Union's ongoing legislative initiatives, particularly the proposed AI Act, which aims to establish a comprehensive regulatory framework based on risk assessment. This Act categorizes AI applications according to their potential impact on individual rights, highlighting the understanding that not all AI technologies present the same level of risk. For example, high-risk AI applications in essential sectors such as healthcare or law enforcement are subjected to rigorous compliance requirements, including transparency, human oversight, and accountability measures (Nikolinakos, 2023). This aligns with the principles of administrative law, which emphasize legality and fairness in decision-making processes. Furthermore, the issue of "Algorithmic Accountability" underscores the pressing need for transparency in AI systems. AI applications in public administration must be subject to auditing; lapses in transparency can result in unaccountable decisions that breach the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), especially Articles 6 and 13, which secure the right to a fair trial and an effective remedy. Moreover, real-world examples, like the debate over the deployment of facial recognition technology by law enforcement in several European Union nations, highlight the risks of bias and discrimination, leading to demands for stronger regulations to avert misuse. Therefore, the relationship between AI and administrative law should entail ongoing discussions among lawmakers, technologists, and civil society to ensure that legal structures progress alongside technological developments, promoting a forward-thinking governance approach that protects individual rights. This continuous engagement will be vital as we face the challenges of an increasingly AI-dominated landscape, ensuring that the law evolves in response to technological shifts while also guiding those changes for the greater good. (Nikolinakos, 2023). As AI technologies progress and infiltrate diverse sectors, the legal structure will inevitably adjust, necessitating continuous attention and cooperation among lawmakers, industry stakeholders, and civil society to ensure that AI's implementation aligns with European values and legal standards. This ongoing interaction between regulation and technological progress will influence the future of governance, public administration, and AI's broader societal implications, posing challenges and opportunities for the legal landscape as it adapts to an increasingly AI-centric world (The EU's Digital Services Act, 2022).

3.6 Judicial Review Implications

Currently, mechanisms in Saudi Arabia address the complexities of AI systems. More investments should be made to provide technical expertise that would encourage increased adoption of these systems by the public. Such approaches would foster greater participation while also promoting the elimination of bias and addressing algorithmic opacity concerns that might negatively influence judicial oversight. Human oversight is essential in AI outputs to ensure transparency and adherence to ethical standards. Additionally, there is ongoing concern about over-reliance on algorithms, which may perpetuate existing biases in the judicial system. Existing biases can be addressed by implementing accountability initiatives and audits that promote transparency (Konidena et al., 2024). Judicial systems can establish several policies to develop norms that encourage individuals to relate with one another more efficiently. These norms are essential in facilitating improvements in decision-making while at the same time allowing individuals in society to

engage with one another in a more professional approach. A continuous approach that encourages risk evaluation and mitigation of subjectivity needs to be identified. Protocols for implementing these AI tools within governance should be established to promote improved functioning (The EU's Digital Services Act, 2022).

Judicial review promotes transparency, enabling the public to understand how these AI systems operate. Since the algorithms can learn from significantly large datasets, they can constantly adjust to internal processes, making them unreliable. Ensuring that these systems have identified approaches in which individuals function in any given society can always encourage proper working, while providing output that individuals can adopt in a society (Sheard, 2025). The connection of individuals to these systems encourages improved performance while enhancing operational effectiveness. Adjusting these systems can also be used to improve public trust.

4. CONCLUSION

Saudi Arabia is positioning itself not merely as a technological adopter, but as a regional and potentially global pioneer in AI-integrated administrative governance—one rooted in the enduring legitimacy of Sharia principles and strengthened by the formal structure of administrative law. In this context, regions such as Hail and Al-Jouf serve as strategic testbeds for embedding AI into administrative functions that advance public welfare, legal innovation, and institutional legitimacy. These regions, with their developmental aspirations and strong cultural identity, offer a fertile ground for demonstrating how AI technologies can be deployed in a manner that is both operationally effective and normatively sound. This governance model aligns Islamic legal doctrine with ethical algorithmic decision-making. Sharia's rejection of gharar and tadlis offers a strong framework addressing current AI ethics risks—opacity, manipulation, and lack of accountability. Incorporating these principles into AI design helps ensure that outputs are efficient, transparent, and credible (Chaaben et al., 2025). This legal-ethical synergy is further reinforced through administrative law, which imposes procedural obligations on decision-making authorities, including legality requirements, proportionality, and reason-giving. When applied to AI, these doctrines demand that automated systems be traceable, reviewable, and subject to meaningful human oversight, ensuring that administrative outputs remain tethered to the rule of law. In Hail and Al-Jouf, this manifests in efforts to implement AI in domains such as land use regulation, social services allocation, and municipal management, all while preserving citizens' right to contest, understand, and appeal decisions made by or with the aid of algorithms.

What distinguishes the Saudi model is its capacity to harmonize high-technology governance with a value-based legal tradition. This approach does not merely retrofit AI into existing bureaucratic procedures; it reconfigures administrative governance into a system where algorithmic rationality is coextensive with cultural legitimacy and legal accountability. By embedding AI within a framework that is procedurally fair, ethically coherent, and locally grounded, Saudi Arabia, through regions like Hail and Al-Jouf, can offer a compelling template for AI governance in the Global South and beyond (Lastrucci et al., 2024).

Al-Jouf region—renowned for its globally acclaimed olive industry—presents a compelling case for applying AI-driven precision agriculture. In this context, algorithmic governance facilitates the real-time analysis of soil composition, climate variability, and market dynamics. These insights are processed through administrative protocols, ensuring the equitable distribution of subsidies, fraud prevention, and data protection, thereby enhancing productivity and regulatory legitimacy. Consequently, the olive sector is a regulatory laboratory wherein AI technologies and administrative principles converge to promote food security, economic resilience, and legal integrity (Lastrucci et al., 2024).

In Hail, AI is currently integrated into urban planning, tourism development, and resource allocation, ensuring that regional priorities are addressed through evidence-based governance. Hail's adoption of participatory models—such as public forums, workshops, and consultative outreach—cultivates algorithmic legitimacy by involving the public as co-authors in formulating governance technologies. This participatory ecosystem guarantees that each AI-driven administrative action is technically valid and socially and procedurally legitimate. The convergence of AI, administrative law, and Sharia in Saudi Arabia—particularly in Hail and Al-Jouf—represents a scalable, rights-respecting, and fraud-resistant model for the Global South. This approach aligns with national strategies like the NSDAI while offering the world a glimpse of how AI can serve

as a mechanism for economic transformation that neither undermines legal guarantees nor displaces ethical traditions (Chaaben et al., 2025).

4.1 Key Findings

1. Sharia as an Ethical Anchor for AI Governance: Saudi Arabia's integration of AI into administrative frameworks is uniquely underpinned by Sharia law, which prohibits tadlis and uncertainty (gharar). This creates a natural compatibility between Islamic jurisprudence and the principles of transparency, fairness, and auditability required in algorithmic decision-making, ensuring that AI systems operate within strict moral and legal boundaries.

2. Regional Laboratories of Governance Innovation: Hail and Al-Jouf function as regulatory testbeds for AI integration into public administration. These regions pilot transparency tools, algorithmic review procedures, and participatory governance models that are directly aligned with local administrative law and national policy goals, allowing Saudi Arabia to scale successful governance prototypes across the Kingdom.

3. AI-Enhanced Olive Agriculture as a Legal and Economic Use Case: In Al-Jouf, the olive industry serves as a strategic sector where AI and administrative law converge. AI systems guide soil management, predict yield cycles, and automate market analysis, while local administrative bodies ensure that subsidies, data collection, and land use policies are legally justified and procedurally valid.

4. Citizen Participation as a Mechanism of Algorithmic Legitimacy: The participatory models adopted in Hail and Al-Jouf demonstrate how citizen engagement legitimizes AI in administrative decisions. Structured dialogue platforms—such as community workshops and municipal feedback channels—anchor AI governance in public consent, reinforcing the social contract and enhancing the perceived legitimacy of algorithmic authority(Alharbi & Ghonimy, 2025).

5. Transparency as a Core Administrative Duty, not a Technical Feature: AI systems deployed in these regions are governed by technical documentation and administrative legal norms that demand clarity in decision rationale, data provenance, and procedural traceability. This ensures that affected individuals and oversight bodies can review, challenge, and influence automated decisions, thereby preserving legal accountability.

6. Saudi Arabia as a Scalable Model for the Global South: By institutionalizing Sharia-compliant AI governance, enhancing administrative procedures, and piloting AI innovations at the regional level, Saudi Arabia offers a replicable model for the Global South. Unlike Western models focused primarily on data protection or anti-discrimination, the Saudi framework centers on ethical coherence, procedural lawfulness, and regional empowerment, making it uniquely adaptable to other culturally grounded jurisdictions. No global AI governance model can succeed without accounting for cultural and legal pluralism. Saudi Arabia's approach—particularly through the implementation of AI in Hail and Al-Jouf—demonstrates that advanced technologies can be harmonized with traditional legal systems to serve the public interest without sacrificing foundational values. As AI continues to permeate administrative decision-making worldwide, it is not only the sophistication of the technology that will define its success but the ethical and procedural scaffolding upon which it rests. Saudi Arabia is not merely following global trends—it is setting them. Through a principled integration of Sharia, administrative law, and AI, it offers a deeply grounded model that is efficient, participatory, and legally robust. In this vision, technology does not displace the law; it fulfills it (Sheard, 2025).

4.2 Answering Objectives

This research underscores the need to integrate algorithmic governance across all government activities, positioning it as a vital tool for informed decision-making. Although AI tools enhance governance, the presence of human oversight, particularly in judicial reviews, fosters greater accuracy in decision-making. Adopting these tools within the Global South nations can encourage governments to act accordingly while eliminating any concerns that might affect governmental operations. Encouraging initiatives that help governments in the Global South act positively is a measure that should be implemented as part of improving the performance of these tools. While social control can help to encourage

decisions, training about the systems should be encouraged. By encouraging institutions to build the capacity to welcome these algorithms, it will be possible to achieve improved governance (Lastrucci et al., 2024).

Ethical issues, such as transparency and privacy concerns related to algorithmic governance within administrative law, can significantly differ. To reduce subjectivity, it is crucial to stress the importance of these systems producing accurate results. Strategies should prioritize human oversight in halal fintech as a key element for addressing identified discrepancies during judicial reviews. Enhanced social control will require better collaboration among various stakeholders to ensure that these policies are enforced with greater accountability and effectiveness. Saudi Arabia has established AI governance protocols that can serve as models for other Islamic countries and nations globally (Ghosh et al., 2025). The European Union has not only utilized AI systems for its policy evaluation initiatives but also promoted reforms to enhance the functioning of these systems (Chaaben et al., 2025). Through its established protocols, initiatives that support the evaluation of its policies have been recognized as measures that can advance data-driven initiatives and adjustments. By improving the effectiveness of identified policies, measures can be implemented to enhance the performance and accuracy of these systems (Parviainen et al., 2025).

The dynamics of algorithm-facilitated discrimination in AI systems are increasingly relevant globally, including in Hail and Al-Jouf, Saudi Arabia, as well as in Europe and the Global South. As AI technologies grow, the intersection of administrative law and AI ethics becomes essential, addressing the complexities where algorithms, intended to be beneficial, can reflect and perpetuate biases (The EU's Digital Services Act, 2022). Europe's regulatory frameworks, like the GDPR, promote transparency and accountability in AI; however, there is a vital opportunity to adapt these principles to the socio-economic and cultural contexts of the Global South, which demand agile regulations amidst rapid digital transformation. Analyzing AI-integrated hiring systems reveals diverse stakeholders—developers, government, and the workforce—whose collaboration can foster equitable practices for all individuals (Raman et al., 2025). By learning from European regulatory successes and innovating strategies that resonate locally, Saudi Arabia can establish an environment where AI enables not just economic growth but also social good. This collaboration among local governments, tech firms, and civil society can ensure that AI aligns with ethical standards, promoting inclusivity and protecting marginalized rights (Sheard, 2025). Thus, the region can reshape its employment landscape into one of fairness and opportunity, positively impacting the global discourse on equitable AI practices and setting a standard for responsible innovation that supports communities while addressing algorithmic challenges in decision-making (Chaaben et al., 2025).

4.3 Recommendations

1. Institutionalize AI Judicial Oversight: In the EU, administrative courts enforce legality in algorithmic decision-making through the right to a fair hearing and GDPR Article 22. Similarly, Saudi Arabia's Board of Grievances can extend its jurisdiction over automated decisions. In Hail and Al-Jouf, regional governance benefits from digital modernization, and equipping local bodies with review powers ensures legal recourse and strengthens trust in AI-driven processes (Lastrucci et al., 2024).

2. Embed Sharia Ethics into Algorithmic Logic: The EU's AI Act mandates risk assessments and bans opaque AI systems in sensitive domains. To guide fairness, Saudi Arabia offers a deeper ethical layer through Sharia principles like gharar and tadlis. Hail's urban services and Al-Jouf's agricultural automation can exemplify how these principles are operationalized to ensure that AI respects both law and ethics (Wolswinkel, 2022)..

3. Adopt Context-Specific Data Protection Framework: The EU's GDPR enshrines rights to explanation, consent, and data minimization in AI processing. Saudi Arabia's Personal Data Protection Law is emerging, and municipalities in Hail and Al-Jouf must enforce these protections as they apply AI to land permits, social services, and citizen records, ensuring data is used lawfully and transparently in line with international standards.

4. Mandate Citizen Participation in Algorithmic Governance: The EU emphasizes participatory governance through stakeholder consultations and impact assessments. In Hail and Al-Jouf, involving residents in AI oversight through forums, education campaigns, and local consultations ensures that

algorithmic decisions reflect community values. This bottom-up legitimacy supports long-term public trust and ethical AI deployment.

5. Develop a Regional Regulatory Framework for the Global South: it harmonizes the governance of artificial intelligence with indigenous knowledge and cultural values. For instance, the framework may integrate traditional dispute resolution mechanisms, such as community mediation practices, into AI applications within legal contexts. This approach ensures that AI systems respect local customs and promote social cohesion. By involving community leaders in overseeing AI-related decisions, the framework builds public trust and ensures that technological advancements align with the community's values, ultimately enhancing cultural identity and social well-being.

6. Enforce AI Accountability Through Procurement Contracts: By the European Union's AI Act, public entities are required to ensure vendor compliance with transparency and oversight requirements. In Saudi Arabia, the regions of Hail and Al-Jouf may necessitate and enforce that sectors such as infrastructure or agriculture provide audit trails for the use of AI, clarify liability, and implement human oversight mechanisms.

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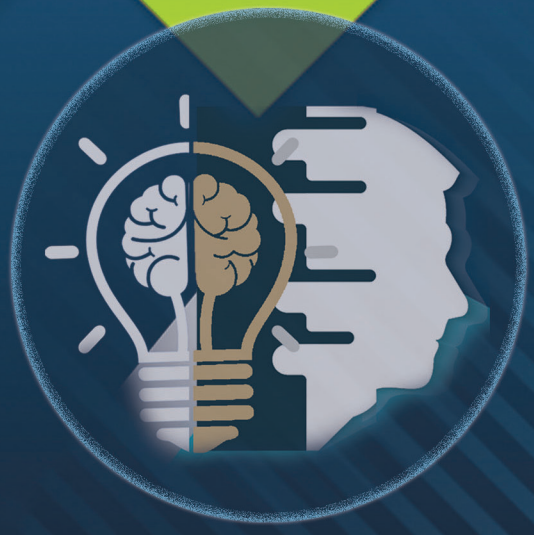

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