

Dirassat & Abhath
The Arabic Journal of Human
and Social Sciences



مجلة دراسات وأبحاث
المجلة العربية في العلوم الإنسانية
والاجتماعية

EISSN: 2253-0363
ISSN : 1112-9751

Artificial Intelligence and Public Activity : Towards Smart Public Policies

الذكاء الاصطناعي والنشاط العام: نحو سياسات عامة ذكية

Dr. Randja zakia

**MCA, Faculty of Political Science and International Relations, University of Algiers 03,
Laboratory for Studies and Analysis of Public Policies in Algeria,**

randja.zakia@univ-alger3.dz

رانجة زكية

أستاذة محاضرة "أ"، كلية العلوم السياسية والعلاقات الدولية، جامعة الجزائر 03.

مخبر دراسات وتحليل السياسات العامة في الجزائر

randja.zakia@univ-alger3.dz

تاريخ النشر: 2026/10/15

تاريخ القبول : 2026/09/19

تاريخ الاستلام: 2026/06/20

Abstract:

Today, information technology and artificial intelligence tools permeate almost all aspects of life and occupy a significant space in the public domain where national public policies are made. This makes these policies closely related to the various changes brought about by the use of artificial intelligence. Consequently, we must understand these changes, as well as the advantages they bring and the challenges they create, which leads us to talk about smart public policies that respond to the demands of the modern era and meet the aspirations of societies, along with their ability to deal with potential risks. This applies to setting priorities, decision-making, evaluation processes, and identifying future alternatives.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, public policies, public activity, smart public policies, decision-making.

المخلص:

تتغلغل اليوم تكنولوجيا المعلومات وأدوات الذكاء الاصطناعي في كل نواحي الحياة وتشغل حيزا واسعا من المجال العام الذي تصنع فيه السياسات العامة للدول وهذا ما يجعل هذه الأخيرة ذات علاقة وطيدة بمختلف التغيرات التي يحدثها استخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي، وبالتالي ونتيجة لذلك يتوجب علينا فهم هذه التغيرات وكذا الامتيازات التي تصحبها والتحديات التي تخلقها مما يجعلنا نتحدث اليوم عن سياسات عامة ذكية تستجيب لمتطلبات العصر الحديث وترقى لتطلعات المجتمعات الى جانب قدرتها على التعامل مع المخاطر المحتملة، وذلك سواء بالنسبة لتحديد الأولويات او اتخاذ القرار وصولا الى عملية التقييم وتحديد البدائل المستقبلية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الذكاء الاصطناعي، السياسات العامة، النشاط العام، السياسات العامة الذكية، صنع القرار.

1. INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence has become one of the most prominent technological transformations shaping the features of the 21st century, as it has become a significant strategic factor in managing societies and formulating public policies. And providing unprecedented tools for governments and public institutions that enable them to understand societal problems more accurately, predict future trends, and design policies based on evidence and data instead of relying on traditional estimates.

In light of the digital transformation witnessed by contemporary countries, artificial intelligence has emerged as one of the fundamental pillars for developing public administration and enhancing the efficiency of government services. Its applications have become present in various fields, contributing to the improvement of the quality of government decisions and accelerating the response to social and economic challenges.

However, the expansion of artificial intelligence in the public domain raises a series of complex issues that go beyond technical dimensions to political, legal, ethical, and social aspects. The increasing reliance on algorithms in government decision-making raises fundamental questions about the interpretability of automated decisions and the limits of legal responsibility in the event of errors or algorithmic biases. The extensive collection and analysis of data also raises increasing concerns about the protection of citizens' privacy and digital rights.

The importance of studying the relationship between artificial intelligence and public policy stems from the fact that it represents one of the most crucial strategic issues that will determine the future of governance and development in the coming decades. Accordingly, this research seeks to analyse the mutual impacts between artificial intelligence and public policies by exploring opportunities to employ it in improving government performance.

This research has started by posing the following question :

How does the widespread use of artificial intelligence technology today affect public policies ? And what is the future of public policies in developing countries in light of this ?

Where we attempt to identify the most important key points related to defining the relationship between artificial intelligence and public policies at various levels, and within this framework, we can propose the following hypotheses :

- Today, artificial intelligence technology intervenes in various fields and stages of public policies.

Today, artificial intelligence poses à new challenge for both countries and societies.

To address the issue and verify the hypotheses, the topic was approached through three main axes. The first axis discusses the current status of artificial intelligence in relation to both the state and society. The second axis focused on the dimensions of the relationship between artificial intelligence and public policy. Finally, the overall gains and challenges faced by countries, especially developing ones, in dealing with artificial intelligence were addressed.

2. Artificial Intelligence and the Public Sphere

The public sphere refers to the domain where the common affairs of society are managed, and public decisions and policies that affect citizens and the public interest are made. It is the domain where public policies are formulated and implemented, and public resources and services are managed with the aim of achieving the public interest. We will see in detail in the upcoming sections the relationship between artificial intelligence and the public sphere.

2.1: Artificial Intelligence and the Transformations of the State and Society

The idea of building "artificial intelligence societies" has become one of the characteristics of the current phase for the future of human society, aiming to create a

society that prioritises the well-being of individuals and communities by using technology in various service sectors. This is due to the fact that artificial intelligence represents a tool capable of addressing the challenges faced by these sectors, whether in health, education, agriculture, or transportation, while simultaneously enhancing sustainability and environmental protection. The current society is considered the fifth stage of human societal growth, characterised by radical changes in the lives and ways of living of citizens, thanks to digital technology that leads to innovation, prosperity, and social change. The compounded importance of this matter lies in the fact that data supports the digital economy, enhancing the decision-making process, improving resource utilisation, and creating new business models and services. The effects of this extend to the potential to address many issues and problems faced by countries.¹

In order for societies to transform into smart societies, there is a need for sustainable use of digital technology that integrates the cyber-physical system with social infrastructure. This society relies on cloud systems to store and analyse data using artificial intelligence, as algorithms help analyse and interpret vast amounts of data for policy-making and decision-making purposes, and to create smart systems that enhance productivity in various industries. Achieving development and prosperity for today's societies requires the integration of human, economic, and technological progress, and resource management, through the development of two main areas: smart industry and smart society. This is because supporting the creation of smart urban areas and rural communities through the completion of smart industry also needs assistance from other fields, such as political, economic, and security domains, as well as the community's awareness of the importance and how to use artificial intelligence tools. Additionally, AI tools may replace employees and increase economic inequality, raising issues regarding the government's

responsibility to protect employee rights and provide education and training to adapt to new technologies, benefiting all members of society. It is important to prioritise transparency, accountability, inclusivity, and building trust in AI systems among all stakeholders.

There are also other challenges, such as the integration of technology into all aspects of life to improve people's lives; or what can be called technological integration, which creates new problems in the field of cybersecurity as it contributes to more cybercrimes and increases the targeting of connected devices; raising new cybersecurity issues, which are more important in AI communities, given that many fields, such as communications, finance, transportation, and healthcare, increasingly rely on technology, leading to an increase in hacking, data breaches, and identity theft. On the other hand, there are significant opportunities available, as the reliance of AI communities on advanced technologies and machine learning to secure networks greatly contributes to identifying and responding to cyberattacks in real-time, helping organisations keep pace with emerging risks. Whereas artificial intelligence technology has become a strategic resource that countries strive to possess in order to achieve a competitive advantage, enhancing their capacity and presence in the global capitalist economic market. Moreover, artificial intelligence technology reflects an important aspect of the reality of international conflict among geopolitical players, manifested in achieving dominance through artificial intelligence technology by developing its three main tools : data, algorithms, and computing. From here comes the importance of this topic to shed light on the role of artificial intelligence technology in determining the relationship between countries and also the relationship between countries and their societies, meeting their demands, achieving the highest level of performance, and providing services. Thus, we find that artificial intelligence has transformed social service systems such as

healthcare, transportation, education, and finance, and has raised ethical and social issues including bias, privacy, and security in many fields. There is no doubt about its important role in creating a sustainable, inclusive, and prosperous society, as it supports the resolution of community issues including healthcare, education, political participation, and more.

2.2 : Public Policy and Artificial Intelligence

Yassine Lsouili, director of the official Toulouse Center in France, believes that public policies are significantly affected by artificial intelligence, and this impact extends to a large number of policies, which he divides into two groups:

- Public policies related to the development and dissemination of artificial intelligence, such as investment support policies or personal data protection policies.
 - Policies that address the consequences of using artificial intelligence, such as employment or competition policies.
- Artificial intelligence has two characteristics that make it require attention from public policies, which are:²

A- The applications of artificial intelligence today touch almost all sectors, making it a technology with general use. Here, caution must be exercised regarding the consequences. For example, a policy supporting investment in artificial intelligence may lead to a reduction in investment in other fields.

B- The second characteristic : Artificial intelligence is radically changing the research and development process, being described as a new method for research and invention. It will have an impact on changing the distribution between capital and labour in the field of research and development, with a decrease in the share of labour in favour of capital.

A large part of the repetitive research processes currently carried out by researchers and engineers, such as searching and classifying scientific information, may increasingly be assigned to algorithms. Since qualified labour is a rare resource and thus

somewhat acts as a barrier to entry into the research and development market, reliance on artificial intelligence to partially dismantle this barrier and increase the number of active companies in the research and development field could lead to a form of democracy in research and development. However, this is incomplete because other types of barriers may be established to access learning data. The aim here is to strengthen the position and dominance of companies. Generally, companies need to regulate this market and transactions and protect against legal risks. Therefore, government intervention is necessary to provide a framework for data learning transfer through an appropriate legal framework.

3. Artificial Intelligence and the Public Policy-Making Process

Today, artificial intelligence permeates various aspects of life, and because it intersects with public policies at this very point—affecting daily life, the public sphere, and the common good—it is essential to explain this relationship that connects both artificial intelligence and public policies.

3.1: Artificial Intelligence and the Stages of Public Policy Making

Artificial intelligence today enables the precise analysis of massive collective data, which is of great importance in determining the agenda of decision-makers based on what these data reveal as the real priorities of society, without the need for these issues to have sufficient support from various parties to be considered, which is the norm in the decision-making process. These algorithms clarify the severity, nature, and scope of issues in a broad and precise manner that decision-makers can rely on to set priorities. They can also alert governments to issues that may seem non-priority but could pose significant future challenges, ensuring they are considered to avoid facing these challenges later. Here, public policies can indeed take on a new dimension, shifting from merely addressing and solving problems to working on avoiding and preventing them through the predictions that artificial intelligence aids in.

In addition to the ability of artificial intelligence, using various media to monitor changes in the attitudes and behaviours of citizens, public policies become more effective by keeping up with these changes and monitoring them quickly, enabling them to meet the needs of society in a more effective manner. This is what makes policies characterised by courage, relevance, and efficiency at levels much higher than what was previously achieved. It is well known that information plays an important, essential, and pivotal role in public policy-making and decision-making. Hence, the role and power of artificial intelligence in the technical aspect through information gathering policies become prominent, providing insights based on data and statistics about the potential impacts of the proposed alternatives.³⁴ In addition, sufficient information can be provided about the undesirable effects of these policies or, for example, their impacts on the primary targets, along with identifying current costs or changes that may occur in these costs in the future. This results in a massive flow of information regarding issues, targets, and costs, all within a precise timeframe that tracks changes between the past, present, and future. The decision-maker is then left with all this data and sufficient information to make a decision under clearer conditions, whether by working on AI suggestions or making changes due to various political and social considerations that algorithms cannot determine.⁵ Then we reach the implementation of public policies, and here too, the role of artificial intelligence appears significant through the precise informational and technical dimension that allows for drawing up an accurate plan for the implementation process and monitoring it in the new way. Additionally, some simulation programs for policy applications can be produced to help decision-makers improve data and process decisions before implementation. Finally, public policies reach the evaluation stage alongside the implementation process, not just a subsequent and final stage, but a

stage that accompanies implementation. This has positive effects, as it allows for reconsideration of some details of the pursued public policies through observed imbalances, weak achieved results, or emerging changes. This can be summarised in the following points :⁶

- Artificial intelligence generates the idea of continuous evaluation in governments and public administrations, which is reinforced by the available data that opens up a permanent possibility for repetition, re-evaluation, and policy review.
- Advanced analytics provide a higher level of detail for study results.
- They also enable the processing of more precise information for all quantifiable and non-quantifiable factors.

3.2: Artificial Intelligence and its Impact on Public Policy Participation :

Today, artificial intelligence systems contribute to making the process of public policy-making more participatory, which somewhat achieves the post-governance aspect that focuses on expanding the scope of participation in policy-making. This is where artificial intelligence helps in its activation, thereby reaching higher levels of transparency and accountability. But here we find a conflict among researchers between the optimistic and the pessimistic regarding the effectiveness of this contribution. Some believe that artificial intelligence has a negative impact on participation and transparency, as certain parties control information and communication networks, making access to them not available to everyone. Additionally, there is the possibility of using various platforms to manipulate or mislead public opinion and direct it towards certain issues over others.

On the other hand, another group of researchers believes that artificial intelligence today allows many marginalised groups to participate and express their opinions on various policies, thereby increasing individual participation and reducing corruption. There is greater transparency due to the ease of information

flow and its availability to as many individuals as possible, both as citizens and as civil society organisations, which can now play a more significant role. AI systems today play an important role in assisting and strengthening democratic practices and enhancing and activating participation, especially in countries that are struggling on the path to democratic transition. This is achieved by bringing the citizen closer to the administration, making administrative practices more transparent, and making information available to all citizens, thereby reducing the administration's control over information and services alike.

Social media today also contributes to highlighting the issues of many groups that previously found it difficult to make their voices heard by decision-makers. These groups are now able to participate in the public policy-making process by having their issues included in the agenda of these policies, which were previously neglected. This, in turn, enhances the government's response to the issues of citizens in general.⁷ Today, various countries around the world have different platforms open for citizens and civil society organisations to share their concerns. Artificial intelligence systems accurately process these concerns, providing important summaries of opinions, trends, and priority issues that decision-makers can rely on without the need for these citizens to have intermediaries or support to raise their voices, opinions, or even protests, which decision-makers cannot ignore.

4. Challenges and prospects of public policy in the era of artificial intelligence

Today, the use of information technology in general and artificial intelligence in particular is related to two main aspects.

- The aspect of the numerous benefits that can be obtained through its use: saving time, reducing costs, achieving efficiency... Etc.
- The aspect of challenge and the difficulty of predicting long-term outcomes, as well as the difficulty of catching up with the technological superiority of some countries and other challenges.

And we try, through this final section, to present the most important elements related to these challenges and ways to address them.

4.1: Framing the General Use of Artificial Intelligence

Despite its great potential, the use of artificial intelligence poses risks for its application in public activities, presenting challenges related to management : regulatory, technical, and ethical.⁸

- The technical challenge :

Artificial intelligence systems are extremely complex and therefore carry technical risks related to their use and interaction. This creates a challenge for employees to ensure the continuity and uninterrupted provision of public services.

Where errors can occur in adjusting the algorithms that perform the required activity and the desired final result, and generally, the connection of public activity to the quality of the technologies and machines used, which are essential for the functioning of artificial intelligence, must be of high quality and work well. This highlights the importance of the human element responsible for using, adjusting, and modifying these technologies, as well as ensuring they align with the regulations and ethics of the public sector.

-Technical qualifications are essential for artificial intelligence in public activities

The use of artificial intelligence in public activities raises a fundamental concern regarding the availability of sufficient qualifications in the public sector to integrate various activities with AI and to maintain the use of all technical equipment, which remains dependent on qualified human resources in this field, such as specialised engineers. However, in addition to that, the manual preparation and classification of data before it becomes electronic play a significant role in the subsequent success and effectiveness of artificial intelligence, which also makes it of great importance.

In general, developing the necessary competencies, skills, and qualifications in the public sector for artificial intelligence is essential to ensure positive outcomes. It is crucial for the state today to guarantee the

quality of its digital infrastructure and its ability to provide services effectively, in addition to the capacity to protect this data and ensure its confidentiality.

-Reorganizing the labour market and training employees :

Many jobs have been affected by artificial intelligence ; some are threatened with extinction, while others are required to make the necessary changes to adapt and survive. Here, the role of public policies seems essential to intervene in regulating the labour market and maintaining its balance amid these transformations, so that many jobs can be reintegrated professionally.

On the other hand, public administration employees always remain in their positions, but their work is greatly affected by artificial intelligence and is closely linked to it. Therefore, it is essential to focus on proper training for employees to enable them to work effectively in light of these developments. Good training for employees helps them avoid increased workloads, work pressure, and even resistance to change in the use of artificial intelligence.

-Artificial Intelligence and Public Work Ethics :

The widespread use of artificial intelligence presents ethical challenges for public policies related to its use in the public sector, which we find in the following points :⁹

- The role of humans is considered essential in performing tasks, but with the use of artificial intelligence, the matter becomes more complex. Today, humans share most activities with machines or robots. Many researchers find this positive, as while machines handle the tedious tasks, humans are freed to focus on more important activities.
- On the other hand, many people see it differently. Continuous reliance on artificial intelligence reduces the need for human thinking, creativity, and learning, diminishes the importance of humans and human relationships, and creates a bond between the machine and the human that makes the latter dependent on it and unable to be independent from it.

- On the other hand, when discussing the distribution of tasks between machines and humans, we also question the distribution of responsibilities. Some activities that result in decisions made by artificial intelligence software ultimately fall under the responsibility of management. Therefore, clearly defining responsibilities is of utmost importance.

- The public sector deals with broad segments of society and thus faces various issues that may contain details not immediately apparent. This makes the interaction with artificial intelligence in different cases, as it seeks to achieve the best possible outcome (rationally). However, it may be limited in knowing the best decision to make in different cases that may seem similar. As a result, this could create a kind of inequality, discrimination, and lack of equal opportunities, which contradicts the fundamental principles on which the public sector is based.

- Today, public administration faces a significant ethical responsibility regarding the data of its citizens, which is organised within various software and used for different purposes. In return, it is their duty to use this data properly, especially to protect it, which is the specific responsibility of this administration. Additionally, culture is a fundamental element when discussing the use of artificial intelligence technologies, one of the most important benefits of which is achieving transparency. However, public administration still has a major responsibility to clarify the use of software and how decisions and strategies are made.

4.2: Public policies in developing countries and the challenge of technology

The technological development and the emergence of artificial intelligence tools today are a hallmark of the current era, often described as the digital revolution, which has a profound impact on all aspects of life, particularly the political and legal spheres alongside the economy. Among the most significant challenges are issues of privacy and data protection, raising questions about

safeguarding individuals' privacy and preparing the necessary legal arsenal to confront electronic threats and cybercrimes. This is likely to impose additional pressures on governments and institutions to develop effective strategies for protecting digital infrastructure and sensitive information. On the other hand, the rapid advancement in artificial intelligence technologies requires continuous updates to legal and regulatory frameworks to keep pace with developments. Issues of digital sovereignty, the necessity of protecting national data, and ensuring the independence of countries in managing their digital resources become prominent. Alongside all of the above, the role of digital technology through social media and electronic participation platforms in enhancing political participation cannot be overlooked. However, at the same time, many cases use these tools as misleading instruments to spread false information and manipulate public opinion, which often impacts the emergence or complexity of various crises.

All of this makes it necessary for governments to provide all means to address the political and legal challenges of the digital revolution to maintain a secure and stable future. This can be achieved by enhancing research and development efforts and focusing on establishing a strong and secure digital infrastructure. This is especially important by opening up the field of innovation in technology and investing in the various benefits it offers, through encouraging private initiatives and cooperating with them, as well as opening the door to international cooperation.¹⁰

These challenges remain difficult for many developing countries, which are considered non-producing consumers of these technologies. This places them in a more challenging position regarding securing these technologies from breaches, theft, and other risks that threaten their security and stability. Therefore, technological development should not be monopolised by certain countries. In many developing countries today, significant positive leaps in technology are being made,

yielding economic benefits. This is necessary for all other developing countries to avoid falling behind in the technological race by closing gaps and voids in innovation in this field, which has a profound impact on development, progress, and the absorption of modern technologies. This can be achieved by qualifying human resources and focusing on education and university specialisations in this field.

Then, attention should be given to establishing regulatory and legal frameworks to keep pace with these developments and transformations, which are essential for developing countries to achieve growth and prosperity independent of developed countries. Today, the concept of digital colonialism is raised to indicate the digital hegemony exercised by artificial intelligence companies over the digital infrastructure of developing countries, manifested through technology and artificial intelligence tools instead of armies and natural resources. This term expresses the concept of power in the twenty-first century, where data and algorithms become tools of influence no less dangerous than oil and weapons. The dominance of major companies, mostly from the major Western countries, over the digital infrastructure of developing countries creates a digital dependency aimed at controlling the informational space, acquiring big data, directing political and economic decisions, and influencing public opinion. This deepens the gap between the North and the South, as users in developing countries are turned into raw material, their data extracted and returned to them as ready-made products, which reinforces social disparities and threatens democracy and national sovereignty. This can be countered, especially through efforts to :¹¹

- Adopting free software
- Developing local platforms
- Establishing legislation for data protection and digital sovereignty

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Artificial intelligence has become one of the most influential technologies in managing government institutions and formulating

public policies. Thanks to its ability to process and analyse vast amounts of data quickly and accurately, it provides decision-makers with advanced tools to understand public issues and predict the outcomes of various policies. However, excessive reliance on it without oversight may lead to errors and biases that negatively affect the quality and fairness of decisions.

The key points regarding the importance of artificial intelligence in public policy and decision-making can be summarised as follows :

• Improving data analysis

Governments face massive amounts of data related to population, economy, health, education, and security. Artificial intelligence helps analyse this data and extract patterns and indicators that are difficult for humans to discover using traditional methods.

• Increased efficiency and speed

Artificial intelligence contributes to speeding up the decision-making process by automating some administrative tasks and analysing data in a short time, allowing governments to respond quickly to crises and disasters.

• Improving public services

Smart systems can support traffic management, improve the distribution of health resources, and develop educational services, leading to an enhancement in the quality of services provided to citizens.

• Predicting future problems

AI technologies help foresee future challenges such as pandemics, economic crises, or demographic changes, thereby enhancing long-term strategic planning.

Conversely, the use of artificial intelligence tools may carry some risks and potential errors, especially regarding decision-making, which can be summarised as follows :

• Prediction and analysis errors

Inaccurate data or changing conditions may lead to incorrect recommendations, especially in areas characterised by uncertainty or political and social complexity.

• Overreliance on technology

Complete reliance on artificial intelligence may lead to a decline in the role of human expertise and professional judgement, which is dangerous because public decisions involve ethical and social dimensions that algorithms cannot fully assess.

• **Privacy and security risks**

Artificial intelligence relies on the collection and analysis of large-scale data, raising concerns related to privacy protection and information security.

Reality shows that artificial intelligence should not be considered a substitute for the decision-maker, but rather a supportive tool for them. While it possesses a great ability to process information and provide predictions, it lacks a deep understanding of human values and political and cultural contexts. Therefore, the best governance model is one that combines the analytical capabilities of artificial intelligence with human expertise.

The success of using artificial intelligence in public policies also requires the establishment of clear legal and ethical frameworks that ensure transparency, accountability, and fairness. Smart systems should be subject to continuous evaluation to ensure their accuracy and freedom from biases that may affect the public interest.

In general, we see that artificial intelligence represents an important opportunity for developing public policies and improving the quality of decision-making by providing accurate and rapid analyses and supporting strategic planning. However, these benefits do not eliminate the risks associated with bias and technical errors. Therefore, artificial intelligence should be used with legal and ethical regulations that ensure its responsible employment for the public good.

6.CONCLUSION :

In conclusion, this research reveals that artificial intelligence has become a pivotal force in reshaping public policy-making mechanisms and public administration, due to its significant capabilities in data analysis, decision support, improving the efficiency of government services, and enhancing the ability of public institutions to respond to the increasing challenges faced by contemporary

societies. These technologies have contributed to a qualitative transformation in governance and public administration methods, by shifting towards models that rely more on data and evidence in policy design, implementation, and evaluation. Conversely, benefiting from the advantages of artificial intelligence is not without complex challenges related to privacy, cybersecurity, transparency, accountability, and social justice, as well as the risks associated with algorithmic bias and the potential to widen social and economic gaps. Therefore, the successful deployment of artificial intelligence in the public domain requires the establishment of robust legislative and institutional frameworks that ensure the responsible and ethical use of this technology, while preserving individual rights, democratic values, and enhancing trust in public institutions. Therefore, the relationship between artificial intelligence and public policy is not merely a technical one; it is a strategic issue concerning the future of governance, development, and community management. The more countries manage to strike a balance between technological innovation and the requirements of justice, transparency, and accountability, the greater their ability to employ artificial intelligence as an effective tool for achieving sustainable development and improving the quality of life for citizens. As for developing countries, artificial intelligence represents both an opportunity and a challenge. It allows for the possibility of overcoming some traditional developmental obstacles, improving the efficiency of public services, and enhancing economic growth, but it also requires investment in digital infrastructure, the development of human capital, and the establishment of appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks. Therefore, the ability of developing countries to benefit from the current digital revolution will largely depend on their success in building proactive and inclusive public policies that ensure the effective and fair use of artificial intelligence, serving national development goals and

reducing the technological gap between them and developed countries.

7. Bibliography List :

1. Regine Paul, Emma Carmel, Jennfer Gobbe, (2024), Handbook on public policy and artificial intelligence, Eddward Elgar Publishing, UK.
2. OCDE, (2019), Artificial Intelligence in society, OCDE Publishing, Paris.
3. Brandon Perry, Risto Ukk, (2019), Gouvernance and the policy Making Process : key considerations for reducing AI Risk, Big Data and Cognitive Computing, UK.
4. David Valle Cruz, (2020), Assessing the public policy Cycle from work in the age of AI, form agenda setting to policy evaluation, Gouvernement information quartily, UK.
5. United Nations, (2022), E-Gouvernement surgy, the future of digital gouvernement, New York : UN Departement of economic and social Affairs.
6. Simon Herbert, (2007), Administration behavior : a study of decision making prosses in administrative organisation, The oxford Handbook of classics in public policy and administration, 4th ED, Free press.
7. OCDE, (2021), The OCDE Digital gouvernement and Gou-Tech report, paris, OCDE Publishing.
8. Youssef Zedam, (JAN 2025), The impact of Artificial Intelligence on the public policy cycle, Algerian Review of Human Security, VOL 10, N1.
9. Scutella M, Plewa C, Raiche C, (2022) Virtual agents in the public service : Examining citizens value in use, Public Management Review.
10. Marius Bertolussi, (Mars 2024) L'intelligence Artificielle dans le secteur public : Revue de la littérature et programme de recherche, VOL12, Edition AIRMAP, Gestion et management public.

8. Citation

setting to policy evaluation, Gouvernement information quartily, UK, 2020.

⁸ - Scutella M, Plewa C, Raiche C, Virtual agents in the public service : Examining citizens value in use, Public Management Review, 2022, P12.

⁹-Simon Herbert, Administration behavior : a study of decision making prosses in administrative organisation, The oxford Handbook of classics in public policy and administration, 4th ED, Free press, 2007.

¹⁰-Marius Bertolussi, L'intelligence Artificielle dans le secteur public : Revue de la littérature et programme de recherche, Mars 2024, VOL12, Edition AIRMAP, Gestion et management public, p79.

¹¹-United Nations, E-Gouvernement surgy, the future of digital gouvernement, New York : UN Departement of economic and social Affairs, 2022.

¹ - Regine Paul, Emma Carmel, Jennfer Gobbe, Handbook on public policy and artificial intelligence, Eddward Elgar Publishing, UK, 2024, P261.

² OCDE, Artificial Intelligence in society, OCDE Publishing, Paris, 2019, P43.

⁴ OCDE, The OCDE Digital gouvernement and Gou-Tech report, paris, 2021, OCDE Publishing.

⁵ -Youssef Zedam, The impact of Artificial Intelligence on the public policy cycle, Algerian Review of Human Security, VOL 10, N1, JAN 2025, P105-109.

⁶ -Brandon Perry, Risto Ukk, Gouvernance and the policy Making Process : key considerations for reducing AI Risk, Big Data and Cognitive Computing, 2019. UK.

⁷ - David Valle Cruz, Assessing the public policy Cycle from work in the age of AI, form agenda