

THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON ELECTORAL FREEDOMS

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Send Article Date: 2026-01-10

Date of acceptance of the article 08-05-2026

Abstract:

The exercise of electoral freedoms constitutes one of the fundamental guarantees of democratic practice, as it enables individuals to exercise the rights that fall within its scope and ensures their right to participate in the selection of their representatives and those entrusted with managing public affairs on their behalf.

Artificial intelligence represents one of the major contemporary scientific breakthroughs that has come to play an effective role in all areas of life, including rights and freedoms. Owing to its capacity for adaptation and learning, it may undermine individual rights and public freedoms on a wide scale. Consequently, it has become imperative for the authorities responsible for the electoral process to develop appropriate response strategies and regulatory frameworks governing the use of artificial intelligence in the exercise of electoral freedoms, with a view to employing it in a manner that safeguards the integrity, freedom, and security of all stages of the electoral process.

key words: Artificial Intelligence, Electoral Freedoms, Digitalisation, Electronic Administration.

Introduction:

Contemporary life has witnessed a marked transformation in patterns of living, as interactions with individuals and the provision of services are no longer based on traditional methods. Instead, digital technology and the use of artificial intelligence have imposed themselves as dominant forces, with advanced AI technologies now constituting one of the key foundations of modern technological progress. These technologies revolve around a set of methods and algorithms that seek to emulate human capabilities, by employing a “technological mind” in place of the human mind in processes of learning, reasoning, and interaction with the surrounding environment.

The contemporary world has also experienced an unprecedented explosion in the field of information, as it has become possible to generate, transmit, and access information within a very short period of time, through technical requirements imposed by advanced technology, such

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as satellites, computers, and the Internet, which represents the essential basis for the existence of digital technology. Owing to the vast applications of modern technology, information has become widely available through platforms that provide diverse services across various fields, which has necessitated a fundamental change in modes of interaction at all levels, through the adoption of digital technology and its applications in the economic, political, and social spheres.

Accordingly, the transition of states towards digital technology requires the use of its applications in multiple fields, including the domain of individual rights and freedoms, as a guarantee for their effective realisation and for preventing any infringement upon them, particularly with regard to political freedoms, foremost among which are electoral freedoms. These freedoms constitute a concrete manifestation of democratic governance when they are exercised with transparency and integrity, as they enable individuals to exercise their electoral rights—such as voting, candidacy, and registration—freely, without any pressure or abuse by the administrative authorities responsible for the electoral process. They also allow for the selection of qualified and competent representatives capable of organising and managing public authority through lawful and legitimate means based fundamentally on elections, and on democracy understood as the return of political power, or its source, to the general will of the nation.

Therefore, the use of artificial intelligence has become a significant driving force in reshaping electoral practices, through its involvement in the various stages of the electoral process as a tool for enhancing transparency and ensuring the effective exercise of electoral freedoms, based on credibility and integrity. This is achieved by exploiting modern technologies in a manner that guarantees the protection of electoral freedoms and improves the efficiency of electoral operations at all stages.

On this basis, the study raises the following research question:

What role does the application of artificial intelligence play in the exercise of electoral freedoms?

This research seeks to address this question through the following elements:

THE FIRST TOPIC: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

At the outset, this section addresses the definition of the key concepts and terms examined in the study, as follows:

FIRST REQUIREMENT: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to the enabling of computers to perform tasks that would normally require human intelligence, such as reasoning and thinking¹. AI is defined as a branch of computer science that develops systems capable of processing information, learning from experience, and adapting to changing conditions, through techniques such as machine learning, neural networks, and natural language processing. Its applications range from intelligent robotics to advanced data management systems².

AI is also considered a subfield of computer science concerned with creating software and components capable of simulating human behaviour, i.e., producing computational models across different domains of life. It encompasses systems and devices that emulate human intelligence, focusing on comparing and distinguishing the intelligence of a machine relative to human intelligence³.

Artificial intelligence involves all processes resulting from the artificial creation or formation of objects, distinguishing them from naturally occurring entities. AI enables machines to replicate human cognitive abilities, including reasoning, discovery, and learning from prior experiences. Since the development of computers in the mid-20th century, it has been recognised that computers can undertake increasingly complex tasks, such as discovering proofs for advanced mathematical theories. AI relies fundamentally on data, including personal data, to achieve high performance and accuracy.

The key benefits of AI include⁴:

- Preserving accumulated human expertise and transferring it to intelligent machines.
- Enabling the use of natural human language with machines instead of programming languages, making machines accessible to all segments of society.
- Supporting decision-making processes through independence, accuracy, and objectivity, thereby minimising errors, biases, or external and personal influences.
- Reducing human exposure to risks and psychological pressures, allowing individuals to focus on more critical and human-centric activities by delegating research, investigation, and data-driven tasks to AI systems.

It is evident that AI, as a product of scientific and technological advancement, constitutes both a behavioural and operational model that machines, created by humans, can perform. AI can simulate human behaviour and even surpass it in problem-solving and decision-making, making

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it a central component of digitalisation and an indispensable tool in modern life, capable of uncovering insights that humans alone cannot achieve.

SECOND REQUIREMENT: ELECTORAL FREEDOMS

Electoral freedoms refer to a set of rights enjoyed by individuals, including voting, candidacy, election participation, forming political parties, and freely expressing opinions on public affairs. These rights require a legal framework and institutional implementation to ensure their effective exercise within the scope of individual freedom.

Electoral freedoms constitute a tangible guarantee of the practical application of democratic governance, affirming that sovereignty originates from the united will of the people, regardless of membership in any group, social class, or affiliation. They recognise the individual as a human being entitled to exercise choice freely, irrespective of represented interests, political party membership, or social status⁵.

Electoral freedoms are embedded within the political rights that individuals may exercise within the framework of constitutional protections. Candidacy, as one of the core political electoral freedoms, is defined as the individual's right to present themselves to the electorate for the purpose of assuming public authority on their behalf⁶. It entails formally declaring one's intention to run for a public office before the competent authorities, demonstrating a legal act of exercising the right to participate in elections⁷.

Voting constitutes one of the fundamental electoral freedoms, enabling individuals to exercise their right to vote, which is essential to the democratic process. It is based on the principle of no excessive restriction on the grounds of race, gender, religion, origin, or political affiliation, thereby ensuring that eligible voters may exercise their electoral rights freely and without coercion or deprivation. Voting allows citizens to contribute directly or indirectly to public life⁸.

In conclusion, electoral freedoms comprise a set of rights granted to individuals, which they may exercise within the bounds of law to participate politically. Elections provide the legitimate democratic mechanism through which these freedoms are realised, representing one of the fundamental pillars of human rights. The effective exercise of electoral freedoms ensures the mobilisation of popular will at all stages of the electoral process, reflecting the authority of the people as the true source of political power.

**THE SECOND TOPIC: THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
SYSTEMS ON THE EXERCISE OF ELECTORAL FREEDOMS**

The context of profound transformations in human activities driven by digital technology has necessitated the emergence of new approaches in daily interactions and the need to keep pace with global technological progress. Successive developments in fields such as robotics and machine learning are creating a new technological generation that relies on automated systems to rival, and in some cases surpass, human capabilities⁹.

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Artificial intelligence (AI) has sparked a revolution across various vital sectors that are central to human existence and social standing. AI is now extensively used in healthcare, with intelligent systems capable of diagnosing diseases and improving medical care. Beyond its practical applications, AI can also affect individual rights and freedoms, including freedom of expression and electoral freedoms¹⁰. Opinion and expression are fundamental freedoms closely linked to human thought and form a cornerstone of democratic governance. They facilitate the exercise of other individual rights, as AI technologies and applications provide opportunities for individuals to express their opinions and ideas to others through all available channels, including digital spaces, which have become essential arenas for social life management through information exchange and debate among individuals, groups, and organisations.

The expansion of freedoms due to the development of modern technologies and the proliferation of social media platforms has necessitated the adoption of new methods and applications to ensure the exercise of various rights, including electoral freedoms. Electoral processes increasingly employ software and electronic applications to manage elections, supporting the evolution of public administration and aligning it with the global digital trend aimed at delivering better services to citizens and institutions. The application of these advanced technologies in electoral administration enables a more democratic management of elections, enhancing public service delivery, increasing efficiency and effectiveness, and reducing effort and costs.

FIRST REQUIREMENT: APPLICATIONS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

The applications of artificial intelligence (AI) are numerous and are continuously and rapidly expanding, as it constitutes a technological tool that contributes to addressing many challenges, while also playing a significant role in the development of studies, research, and innovations. Some of the main applications of artificial intelligence can be summarized as follows¹¹:

Firstly: Expert Systems

These are software programs composed of research-based knowledge rules and factual data, designed to assist professionals in applied sciences such as medicine, commerce, chemistry, engineering in its various branches, and education at different levels, as well as in human activities and practices¹². These positive impacts have led individuals to increasingly rely on digital information stored in electronic devices in the form of information systems. Consequently, the use of artificial intelligence technologies has become an urgent necessity for the effective organization of public administration, in addition to their vital role in enhancing individuals' cognitive awareness¹³.

Secondly: Robotics

Robotic technology represents one of the most advanced applications of artificial intelligence in terms of the nature of solutions it provides to existing problems. Robots are considered electromechanical tools that can be programmed to perform certain manual tasks and require specific equipment such as cameras and physical or chemical sensors to enable them to

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respond to and monitor changes in their surrounding environment¹⁴. This technology allows robots to acquire the ability to move and to perceive and understand their environment.

Accordingly, the multiple applications of artificial intelligence have brought about profound and fundamental changes across various aspects of life. AI technologies are now employed in both public and private sectors, reshaping the foundational structure of societies as a whole. Artificial intelligence has become an urgent necessity within public utilities, particularly in service delivery, access to personal data, and the provision of information systems across different institutions. This development has also contributed to redefining the concept of the right to privacy or private life, as AI technologies enhance data management and help prevent potential violations.

Thirdly: Natural Language Processing (NLP)

Natural Language Processing refers to the development of programs and systems capable of understanding and generating human language, whereby data is input in a natural manner and processed by computers for interpretation and extraction of meaning. Research in natural language processing has led to the development of methods for knowledge representation and programming languages suited to this purpose.

This technology aims to make interaction between humans and computers more natural by using human language itself, in addition to enabling computers to understand commands expressed in natural language and to generate and analyze linguistic models¹⁵. Among the most prominent applications of this technology are machine translation and text analysis, which enable computers to recognize spoken natural language commands and respond accordingly, as exemplified by voice dictation programs that transcribe spoken input into written text.

**SECOND REQUIREMENT: THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
ON THE EXERCISE OF ELECTORAL FREEDOMS**

Artificial intelligence (AI) has become an effective tool for ensuring the integrity and transparency of various electoral freedoms. Digital technologies, such as those previously mentioned, have been employed throughout the different stages of the electoral process, allowing electoral authorities to use machine learning and data analytics to target voters individually via platforms dedicated to each stage of the electoral process, including candidacy, voter registration, voting, and electoral appeals.

The use of AI in electoral processes varies from country to country, depending on the extent to which electoral authorities rely on digital systems and equipment to manage electoral freedoms. Electoral administrations create databases to register, distribute, and organise the electorate, maintain records for coordination and communication between staff and departments, and manage other organisational activities. Digital technologies are also applied in voting, counting, and tabulating results¹⁶.

The effects of AI on electoral freedoms manifest across different procedures and stages of the electoral process as follows:

Firstly: AI in Electoral Campaign Management

The electoral campaign represents one of the most crucial stages for the exercise of general suffrage, serving as a necessary step for preparing and presenting qualified candidates and their electoral programs. Candidates aim to attain political office, and the campaign stage, regulated by electoral laws, is a cornerstone of free and fair democratic processes. Through campaigns, candidates seek to influence voters' opinions and convictions to secure their support¹⁷.

With the shift from traditional electoral administration to electronic administration, it has become necessary to apply information systems and digital technologies throughout all stages of the electoral process. The use of AI in managing electoral campaigns has become essential in many countries, particularly regarding the analysis of voter data and the prediction of voting patterns. Machine learning algorithms are applied to large datasets drawn from social media and electoral registers to identify demographic groups most susceptible to political messaging¹⁸.

The use of AI in electoral campaigns achieves several objectives, including¹⁹:

- Promoting the initiatives and objectives of electoral campaigns and raising awareness of digital methods in their organisation.
- Influencing the public through advanced internet technologies.
- Facilitating the storage and distribution of data via digital media.
- Marketing the principles and ideas of electoral campaigns to achieve maximum impact.

AI technologies also enable campaigns to identify inactive or late voters by analysing past voting behaviour and digital interactions, allowing targeted messaging, as evidenced in the case of Egypt's 2020 parliamentary elections²⁰. In enhancing voter targeting through digital advertising, AI reshapes the political landscape by using behavioural tracking to deliver customised ads based on individual voter interests. The process involves converting traditional data, readable and processed by humans, into a digital format processed by machines, scanners, or other electronic devices.

Secondly: AI in the Voting Stage

Voting is a critical stage that ensures the legitimacy and integrity of the electoral process, enabling the electorate to exercise its role in selecting suitable candidates²¹. It constitutes an essential step in political participation and ensures effective citizen representation in various legislative and constitutional bodies²².

Modern voting procedures have shifted from traditional methods, incorporating technology to allow citizens to cast votes remotely—from home, work, or any location globally²³. AI has facilitated a qualitative transformation of traditional voting practices through electronic voting systems (e-voting), which use information and communication technologies for casting, recording, counting votes, and tabulating results²⁴. These systems rely on specialized software,

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digital devices, and computers, employing algorithms designed to minimise human errors in electoral administration.

The use of AI in e-voting also secures voters' digital identities through biometric verification technologies, such as facial or iris recognition²⁵. Voters can cast their votes electronically, which are then stored digitally and transmitted from the voting machine to an electronic counting system. Key e-voting systems include²⁶:

1- Punched Card Technology: Voters mark their choice on a ballot card by punching holes corresponding to candidates or lists. The cards are either fed directly into a tabulating machine at the polling station or placed in a ballot box for later central counting.

2- Optical Scanning Technology: This system uses specialized hardware and software. The scanner captures an image of the ballot, and the software converts it into machine-readable data. It includes²⁷:

a- Optical mark recognition: Reading specific marks at predetermined positions on the page.

b- Intelligent character recognition: Applying rules of grammar, syntax, and context to scanned text for precise interpretation, providing more accurate results than simple OCR.

c- Image processing: Scanned images are stored digitally and can be read by computers.

In Algeria, the 2017 introduction of the national voter card system, encompassing all municipal and diplomatic/consular electoral lists, facilitated the digital transfer of voters who changed their residence²⁸. The system, managed by municipal legal offices, reduced the number of documents required for registration. Digital registration of voters serves as the first step in any technology-enabled electoral system.

AI has also been applied in processing candidacy files. For example, during the 2019 presidential elections, the Independent National Authority established an information processing unit for endorsements, employing 200 qualified digital staff to input data from endorsement forms—names, dates of birth, form numbers, and corresponding candidates—into a database. This system enabled the detection of duplicate signatures. The authority also collaborated with the Ministries of Interior and Justice, pioneers in digitalising the sector and adopting e-administration, to process legislative candidacy files²⁹.

A centralised database for coordinators of polling stations was also established within an internal network, allowing remote updating by provincial coordinators and enabling verification of coordinators against the national civil registry and voter registry.

AI systems assist in detecting illicit practices during the exercise of electoral freedoms. Machine learning has proven effective in identifying abnormal voting patterns, such as mass voting or statistical repetitions³⁰. Additionally, AI integrated with blockchain technology allows the creation of decentralised, permanent voting records that are publicly auditable.

Conclusion:

It is evident from the discussion in this research paper that the use of artificial intelligence (AI) has become an urgent necessity imposed by current global developments. The widespread proliferation of digital technologies has necessitated fundamental changes in the daily lives of individuals, such that interactions across various domains increasingly rely on advanced digital policies. These policies enable electronic devices, including computers, information systems, and digital software, to perform certain tasks previously undertaken by the human mind, applying them across institutions and sectors to facilitate digital access to information and services, while achieving greater efficiency in the use of time, effort, and resources. Consequently, the deployment of digital technologies, particularly AI, has become essential for implementing its diverse applications in economic, academic, professional, and political fields.

Artificial intelligence holds enormous potential to enhance and safeguard the exercise of electoral freedoms, particularly through the use of machine learning techniques applied to social media data and temporal datasets. AI systems are capable of detecting misleading content, identifying false news, and uncovering manipulative practices before they spread widely. Moreover, the integration of biometric recognition technologies and intelligent verification algorithms enables electronic electoral systems to minimise human errors, thereby making electoral procedures more transparent and accurate, and reinforcing public confidence in the final results of the electoral process.

However, despite the positive benefits of AI systems across various domains, including electoral freedoms and other rights, their use may entail significant risks that threaten the foundations of democracy. Such risks include deepfake technology, which can distort candidates' speeches through highly realistic fabricated videos, as well as the potential reinforcement of discrimination against certain groups due to biased data analytics. These challenges underscore the need for regulatory and legal mechanisms to ensure the responsible and ethical use of artificial intelligence.

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