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Abstract: Electronic administrative courts are a recent and new application of technological scientific development. They have begun to appear in contemporary judicial systems, both Arab and Western, where they are quick to complete, require little time, and allow accurate storage and registration, which are among the advantages of electronic administrative litigation. The administrative judge's utilisation of electronic methods via electronic systems and the internet significantly influences administrative litigation processes and sentence phases, serving as the mechanism for presenting disputes to the judiciary. In asserting the existence of the disputed right, electronic evidence is of the utmost importance to electronic administrative courts as a new topic that has become one of the legal subjects that has attracted considerable interest from legal doctrine, as this same evidence now being imposed in today's world.

Keywords: litigation; evidentiary authority; electronic evidence; administrative judge's; electronic administrative; electronic systems.

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1 Introduction

If the public asset is that litigation concludes with a judgement on its merits, referred to as the general or natural conclusion of the litigation, there exist inconsistencies that may disrupt the process and lead to an irregular termination; this is termed the abbreviated or premature conclusion of the opposing party's case, occurring without a definitive judgement due to negligence by the involved parties (Adnan, 2009). The conclusion of any court proceedings entails issuing a decision, either in the presence or absence of the disputing parties, which may be susceptible to appeal or finalised for resolution (Al-Tersawi, 2013).

The administrative proceedings are terminated without judgement. The judgement is the decision of the Administrative Court in litigation in the form prescribed by law for judgements both at the end of the judgement and during the judgement. Whether it is made on the subject of litigation or in a procedural matter, it is a declaration of the judge's thinking about his use of judicial power, whatever its content. The judgement is the general procedural form in which the judicial decision is issued by the judge, and in order for the judge's decision to be regarded as a judgement that must be handed down in a litigation, i.e., in a dispute that has arisen between two or more persons (Al Sharaa, 2013).

Consequently, the provision is a litigation procedure in a particular legal form that provides certain guarantees that are not available in other decisions, which is subject to the general rules of judicial procedure in the Law of Pleadings in terms of its validity and invalidity (Al-Zoubi, 2003).

The judgement in the administrative proceedings goes through several stages. After hearing the litigants' hearing by the Administrative Tribunal and giving them the opportunity to present their defence, documents and witnesses, the tribunal decides to close the proceedings in order to render its judgement in the dispute, modern technology can play an important role at this stage (Al-Haddad, 2004).

The research problem is based on traditional Administrative Justice Facility which is one of the obstacles to administrative litigation in a sophisticated electronic manner the application of the electronic litigation system would make use of the internet, the litigants may initiate administrative proceedings as well as submit documents and documents

relating to the case. And all these administrative proceedings can be conducted electronically if the electronic litigation system is applied remotely, to illustrate this problem, this research seeks to answer the following questions; what is the importance of e-administrative litigation? Is it authoritative to prove administrative judgements issued electronically?

To ascertain the procedure of the sentencing phase of the case and its evidentiary validity, we will first examine the written judgement electronically. Subsequently, we will address the proclamation of the judicial judgement and its authenticity in relation to the evidence.

2 Writing judgement electronically

While the notion of utilising the ‘electronic judge’ for rendering court decisions may be challenging to embrace, it does not exclude judges from adopting modern technology during the phases of deliberation, sentence and documentation. A confidential consultation among judges aims to reach a unanimous or majority opinion regarding the judgement, followed by the composition of the draft judgement (Al-Jamai, 2002).

2.1 Writing draft judgement electronically

The draft judgement shall be written after the conclusion of the deliberation and before the sentencing. It shall include both the operative and the reasons for the judgement. It shall be signed by the President of the Chamber and all its members who rendered the judgement. The judgement shall be null and void. The judges’ doctrine was based on valid grounds and the judgement was therefore null and void if the draft was not deposited at the time of pronouncement and the author of the nullity was obliged to compensate. The draft reserved the case file, and the opponents could consult it but could not obtain a copy of it (Oliveira et al., 2023).

In this context, the operative part of the judgement shall be read out publicly after the drafting of the judgement and the writing of the reasons for it at the specified meeting. The parties shall automatically be deemed to have been notified if the proceedings were held in the presence of the parties or had not been present at the date on which they were appointed to read out the decision (Verlata et al., 2025).

In this context, the operative part of the judgement shall be read out publicly after the drafting of the judgement and the writing of the reasons for it at the specified meeting. The parties shall automatically be deemed to have been notified if the proceedings were held in the presence of the parties or had not been present at the date on which they were appointed to read out the decision. After sentencing, an information shall be organised over a period of 15 days showing the court that issued it, the date of its issuance, the names of the rulers who issued it, the names of the adversaries, the names of their agents, the evidence of attendance and absence, the summary of the litigants’ allegations and defences, the facts and legal arguments based on it, the decisions made therein, the operative part of the judgement, the reasons and the legal materials on which the ruling were based by the President (Alomran and Al-Qassaymeh, 2023).

The legislator did not intend to establish the invalidity about the process of drafting the judgement, nor did he explicitly or tacitly require that the draft be inscribed in the handwriting of any judge involved in the deliberation. The term ‘writing’, in its strictest

interpretation, diminishes its content and significance, as these words must be contextualised inside a framework. The objective is for the judge to refrain from drafting the verdict with any pens or inks. The judge is considered the author of the draft ruling if he composes it using a computer or typewriter, provided he does so personally and does not delegate the task to anyone other than the judges involved in the deliberation. If the judge is capable of utilising the computer to draft the judgement, it is deemed to originate from him and is inscribed by his own hand, rather than by another individual. The act of the judge typing the draft judgement on the computer involves solely the pressing of his fingers on the keys to form words and construct sentences. Which articulates the facts, rationale and operative judgement (Martini and González, 2021).

It is also true that the computer is equipped to receive the voice of the judge himself and the computer transmits the sound to the paper in writing. If it is a way of writing, it is not different from the way of writing using the pen of its different kinds (Khashashneh et al., 2023). It is not a defect in the use of the computer in writing draft judgements. There are many improvements that make it easier to read the draft without mixing or conflicting its phrases. It also makes it easier for a judge to record his or her thoughts, order them and tell the facts better (El-Manaseer et al., 2025; Al-Hammouri et al., 2023).

There is no obligation for a judge to write a draft judgement in handwriting or using a pen alone, while the use of a computer in writing is prohibited after many judges have contacted the Scientific Information and Technical Revolution until the use of a computer is part of his system of work (Al-Billeh, 2023a). The judge must be left free to express his thoughts in writing the draft judgements as an easy and easy means of verification. The lesson is to maintain the confidentiality of judgements before they are publicly pronounced, not disclosed and non-judges participate in their writing (Duarte, 2021).

Thus, the use of a computer in writing draft judgements does not affect the confidentiality of the deliberation, and it leads to a bed of editing, review, and modification before printing the draft as well as providing the judge with the greatest opportunity for a meaningful reflection on the subject he addresses (Lypynska and Fomina, 2025).

And that the judge's use of the computer in writing the draft judgement is not considered to be just a means of writing to translate what has settled in his conscience, as the pen and the computer are both means of expression, and the nature and confidentiality of the draft will not change whether it was written by hand, on a typewriter, or on a computer (Almaani et al., 2024). Because confidentiality has nothing to do with the means of writing, but rather depends on disclosing the secret of the deliberation from one of the judges who attended the deliberation and signed the draft, and that in the case of the judge using the computer in writing the draft, there are confidentiality programmes that prevent others from contacting or viewing or retrieve what he wrote in the draft judgement as long as he is the one who uses it himself and it is impossible for anyone else to view what he wrote down on his computer without using the password that only the judge knows (Magalhães et al., 2025; Al Makhmari et al., 2024).

If this is the case, and the technical authorities have confirmed in the above-mentioned way that writing the draft judgement on a computer equipped with confidentiality programmes prevents third parties from contacting, viewing, or retrieving what the judge wrote down in the draft judgement, which makes writing the draft on a computer an indisputable matter (Al-Billeh, 2023b), However, the court may consider, however, that the judge is required to write down the basic data of the judgement, which

is the case number, the date of filing the petition, and the names of the litigants, as well as the operative part of the judgement by hand without using a computer (Al Khalaileh et al., 2025; Adnan, 2009).

2.2 *Writing the original judgement electronically*

After the competent judge has carried out all the necessary procedures to understand the truth of the case before him and the Administrative Court has completed its conviction that it has sufficient evidentiary evidence to render its judgement, it is then decided to conclude the proceedings after the parties to the dispute have asked about their latest statements and requests (Alkhseilat et al., 2024; Al-Hammouri and Al-Billeh, 2023); thereafter, the court shall issue its decision in writing in the form of a paper document attached to the case papers. The court's decision may also be an electronic written decision with the parties to the proceedings or the electronic file, allowing the parties to the proceedings to consult it and obtain a copy of it. If the court's decision is in absentia, the court may send a copy of the decision to the defendant by e-mail. If the decision is appealed, the Court of Appeal's electronic administrative court may render its decision on the appeal and send an electronic copy to the Court of First Instance. In the event of an appeal against discrimination, the decision on discrimination shall be made in the electronic judiciary and a copy of the decision shall be sent to the competent court by means of an electronic copy of the decision.

Decisions rendered by the court as a first instance may be appealed by means of an appeal provided for by law. The court's decision may be in absentia because the defendant is not present and may be challenged by means of an objection to an absentee judgement in the court of first instance within a period specified by law. The appeal must be lodged with a petition setting out the reasons for the challenge to the judgement. Since the petition submitted by the appellant to the competent court is written on a paper or in print, the petition may be written in the form of an electronic document and sent to the court's e-mail of the judgement, as well as to other avenues of appeal.

Upon the issuance of decisions by the Administrative Court competent in the case at that time, the decision shall be final and the case shall be sent with its own file to the custody of a place of filing the case (Al-Khalaileh et al., 2024); these cases can thus be electronically kept in the memory of thousands of cases and can be recovered and retrieved in a timely and prompt manner, preventing them from being damaged, lost and easily sent to any official entity that needs them in completing the parties' transactions.

The computer may be relied upon to edit the original version of the judgement along the lines of editing the draft judgement through the computer, which emphasises the broad role that modern technology can play in the field of administrative justice, which extends to the final phase of the dispute, namely the editing and issuance of the final judgement electronically, and the judge's habit of editing his judgements electronically and storing them in computer memory (Al-Khawajah et al., 2023). It may constitute applications and templates for ready provisions on which it may subsequently rely to edit its provisions in future disputes, whether those adjudicating in the dispute 'peremptory provisions', or those specific to non-decisive provisions in the dispute 'non-peremptory provisions', which the judiciary asserts may be edited on a printed form that does not invalidate as long as the judgement has satisfied its formal status and the substantive statements provided for by law (Al-Tersawi, 2013; Al-Billeh et al., 2024a).

In addition, as soon as the judge begins to edit the judgement electronically, the data of the litigants and their attorneys, the names of the judges who participated with him in hearing the case, the facts of the dispute and the procedures they took until the closing of the pleadings in the case, and the date of the judgement, appear to him from the case file stored entirely on his computer. It will reduce the possibility of error in listing this data, there are also some countries in which the information system for managing case files allows judges to view case data and use them to formulate new rulings in respect of which they did not find previously issued rulings (Al Sharaa, 2013; Al-Billeh et al., 2023).

2.3 Electronic signature of the draft judgement and its origin

The ICT revolution and significant technical development in the use of computers, smart devices and the internet have led to a significant development in transactions and e-commerce. E-writing and e-signature have emerged as important tools for the completion and completion of electronic transactions through modern technical means (Alhammouri et al., 2025). This development has necessitated the enactment by states of legislation governing these transactions. These include the United Arab Emirates, which regulated these transactions under the United Arab Emirates Transaction and Electronic Commerce Act.

The UAE Supreme Committee for Legislation has confirmed that Federal Law No. 10 of 1992 promulgates the Law on Proof in Civil and Commercial Transactions and its amendments, as well as Federal Law No. 1 of 2006. In the case of transactions and electronic commerce, legal texts giving rise to an electronic signature are equally authentic as conventional signatures. The existence of an electronic signature on an electronic editor confers on it full authenticity in proof if the signature takes into account legally established provisions and the necessary conditions.

The purpose of adopting electronic signature as a means of transaction is to ensure that such transactions are conducted easily and easily, and to achieve the objectives of modern technologies. This means is adopted at the government level to achieve leadership and innovation in the provision of government services and simplify the procedures for obtaining them. Therefore, the UAE Transaction and Electronic Commerce Act authorises government entities to use electronic records and signatures when performing their mandated business by law.

According to the definition provided by the UAE Federal Law on Transactions and Electronic Commerce for electronic signature, there are a number of characteristics and features that must characterise such signature, in order to possess the validity established by law; it consists of unique elements and signatory features in the form of letters, numbers, symbols, voices, etc., identifies and distinguishes the signatory, and expresses the signatory's satisfaction with the content of the electronic editor. It also communicates with an electronic message with the intention of documenting or adopting this message. It fulfils the purposes and functions of a traditional signature whenever it is correct and its attribution to the signatory can be established (Al-Zoubi, 2003).

The UAE Civil and Commercial Transaction Proof Act and its amendments have given rise to the authoritative electronic signature established for a traditional signature once it has fulfilled the terms and conditions prescribed in the Electronic Transactions and Commerce Act. Reference to the provisions of this act indicates that there are a set of

conditions that must be met in an electronic signature in order to be valid and to gain its authenticity in evidence, as follows:

- 1 The electronic signature is linked to the signatory: This requirement requires that the electronic signature be distinctive to the signatory and disclose its identity, thereby affirming its authority to conclude legal conduct and its acceptance of its content; an electronic signature carries out this role irrespective of the form in which it appears, a symbol, a letter, a number or a voice, which is irrelevant as long as the electronic signature was indicative of the signatory's personality.
- 2 Signatory's control over electronic signature: In order for an electronic signature to have its authority in legal proof, its owner must be in control and alone; meaning that signature creation data must be under the sole control of the signatory at the time of their use so that no one else can decipher or enter the signature without the signatory's permission, the signatory's control over the electronic signature is also achieved through its control over the electronic intermediary used to stabilise the electronic signature through its possession of the electronic signature broker and its acquisition of the associated confidential numbers or codes.
- 3 The possibility of detecting any modification or change in electronic signature data: This requirement addresses an important issue, namely the need for a link between an electronic signature and the information or data being signed; to detect any change to such information or data, and technical systems and means are usually used to preserve the validity and integrity of the electronic editor containing the electronic signature, and lead to the disclosure of any modification or change in the electronic editor's statements. If all these conditions exist, the electronic signature possesses the same authenticity as the traditional signature in proof.

3 Declaration of judicial judgement and its authenticity in evidence

After the judgement was rendered and signed and it is the fruit that the litigants seek through their lawsuit to obtain, but there is no value to the judgement without its declaration and enforcement to the parties (Al-Billeh, 2024a), It cannot be executed without declaring it so that the losing party of the lawsuit can appeal against the judgement if it has a requirement, and eventually the file of the lawsuit is filed as an argument to others (Al-Haddad, 2004; Hmaidan et al., 2025).

The judgement will be filed in the case file, which will of course be under the electronic judiciary. Each discount will be able to enter the case site and see the judgement. Getting a hard copy of it on a traditional paper broker, upon completion of the judgement's writing, the judge may send it to the litigants in the judgement proceedings by e-mail, which is registered as the chosen home (Al-Jamai, 2002).

Of course, the declaration of judicial rulings by electronic means will solve many problems arising from the declaration of judicial rulings dealt with by the judiciary in several provisions, the most important of which is the verification of the advertiser's personality, because if the declaration is made to the convicted person, this is a clear presumption of knowledge of the issuance of the absentee judgement, in front of the declaration in his home country. The declaration was not handed over to him personally but was received by others who may legally surrender it on his behalf. This is a

presumption that his paper was received but an inconclusive presumption that the convicted person may refute by proving the contrary (Oliveira et al., 2023).

3.1 The litigants receive an official copy of the judgement electronically

The parties have two ways of obtaining the approved stamped image under which implementation is carried out: the first is that the judgement is reviewed directly from the execution department electronically through judicial connectivity and based on the electronically approved image, decisions on implementation are made by the enforcement judge once the judgement is viewed electronically (Al-Billeh, 2024b). This means of expediting implementation without restricting writing, copying and extraction of official papers in traditional ways (Verlata et al., 2025; Al-Billeh and Abu Issa, 2023). The second is the use of traditional methods and methods provided for in the Code of Pleadings.

Some judicial systems that have electronically initiated litigation procedures have authorised adversaries to obtain an official copy of the judgement and even a picture through which the judgement can be executed, i.e., removed in executive form in electronic form, however, through the direction of the discount to which the benefit of obtaining the formula will be derived, the competent employee prints the electronic printing, stamps and delivers it to him, which will keep the judgement from being damaged from being photographed frequently (Alomran and Al-Qassaymeh, 2023; Al-Billeh et al., 2024a).

However, the researcher believes that the executive version of the judgement can already be obtained without moving to the court by sealing the original version and scanning it and retaining the original with the electronic case file (Al-Billeh, 2025a; Kridis et al., 2025). And send a copy of it to the beneficiary party of the judgement with the original sign that it was delivered by email to that discount by date and hour. Retaining an e-mail notice of receipt avoids the risk of receiving two executive formats of the same provision, especially in judgements that give rise to financial rights, with the loss of the judgement being easily ascertained by the judgement's validity and executive form by accessing the case site to which it is allowed to access and matching the executive bond provided to it. What exists in the case file, especially since the parties to the administrative proceedings are the state in its various institutions and one of its citizens, and any dispute at the origin of the execution bond will be settled by the enforcement judge by familiarising him with the case file, the deposit originates from the executive version and the image provided to the executor and ensures that the bond is initially available and then that it conforms to the submission (Martini and González, 2021; Qanah et al., 2024).

3.2 The credibility of an electronic administrative judgement against litigants

The strength of the case or what is known as the validity of the injunction indicates in the language that there is an order already before the courts that has been adjudicated by a judgement and that this judgement is based on its determination and is deemed to be identical to the truth (Al-Billeh, 2025b). The parties may not revert to the judiciary on the matter already decided. If one party lodges such an order, the other litigant may lodge such an action with the so-called 'validity of the injunction' or precedes the dismissal or

the validity of the injunction. The content of this argument is that the provision contains the true will of the law in the present case, and is correct, that is, the legal model of the provision, which is the result of valid proceedings (El-Manaseer et al., 2025; Al-Billeh and Morad, 2026).

The reasonableness of the injunction means that the judgement enjoys a kind of inviolability whereby it refrains from discussing its judgement in a new proceeding (Al-Billeh and Abu Issa, 2025). The law presumes that the judgement is the title of the truth, i.e., that it was rendered valid in terms of its procedure, what he had ruled was a specific right *ratione materiae*, as authenticity was a two-pronged presumption, one called the presumption of health and the other the presumption of truth (Duarte, 2021; Al-Billeh et al., 2025a).

The validity of the judgement plays its part outside the dispute in which the judgement in possession of such validity was handed down. It plays this role for the future, in the sense that it ensures respect for the judgement handed down for the future. The resubmission of the dispute in such a situation entailed inadmissibility and public order. Apart from this negative effect, authenticity has a positive effect, as authenticity leads to respect for the content of the judgement (Lypynska and Fomina, 2025; Al-Billeh et al., 2024b).

The authority of the injunction differs from the power of the injunction. The authority and power of the injunction is different ideas. The validity of the injunction is a legal presumption, that whenever a judgement is rendered, it is valid and reinstated, and it enjoys the validity of the judgement as soon as it is rendered, although it is subject to appeal by ordinary recourse (Al-Billeh and Al-Qheiw, 2023). The force of the injunction or the power of the sentenced object is an apprehension to which the judgement reaches if it becomes not subject to appeal by ordinary means, whether it is not subject to appeal or by expiry of the appeal dates or by rejection or inadmissibility of the appeal. The validity of judicial action, as it constitutes confirmation protection, is a judicial affirmation of conflicting legal rights and centres, and the validity of judicial action, whether criminal, administrative, or civil, is guaranteed. The judgement must be rendered by a competent court of quality, value, local or non-competent to the extent that it has not been appealed or overturned by a higher court, since considerations of authenticity are above the rules of qualitative, value and local jurisdiction, and are more relevant to public order (Magalhães et al., 2025; Al-Billeh et al., 2024c).

This is because the electronic administrative judicial ruling is nothing more than one of the official electronic documents, which are those bonds extracted from modern means of communication such as fax, telex and the internet, which appeared as a result of scientific progress in information technology, while in the past ordinary (paper) documents were used in official transactions (Al-Billeh et al., 2025b; Abu Issa et al., 2025), thus, they are those documents and documents that are created, merged, stored, sent, or received, in whole or in part, by electronic means, including electronic data exchange, e-mail, telex, or paper copies, and bear an electronic signature, and these documents have three pillars: electronic writing, electronic signature and electronic stent. And that these documents have a legal authority equivalent to the authenticity of paper documents in proof, and the photocopy of the electronic document has the same status as the original, according to conditions specified by the legislator (Adnan, 2009; Al-Billeh, 2024d).

The authenticity of electronic documents cannot be contested due to the presence of an electronic signature certified by an electronic notary. If a litigant attempts to falsify

their electronic signature, the judge must verify the legal requirements for the electronic signature and consult the certification certificate issued by the electronic certifier to confirm its authenticity and integrity. Should the electronic signature be verified as belonging to its rightful owner (Albnian et al., 2025; Al-Billeh, 2024c), the claimant must address the forgery allegation unless the certifier substantiates the claim that the electronic signature does not belong to the alleged individual, in which case it constitutes an offense of electronic signature forgery (Al-Tersawi, 2013; Al-Khalaileh et al., 2025).

4 Conclusions

The research analysed the phases of electronic administrative litigation and the validity of electronic evidence, highlighting the significance of the administrative judiciary in overseeing departmental operations, which has garnered the attention of national legislatures across numerous states.

Therefore, the concept of electronic litigation originates from electronic administration, which entails transitioning from delivering services and information in traditional paper format to an online electronic version.

In fact, the research indicated that the majority of states have adopted electronic justice over traditional justice in numerous instances, particularly in civil and administrative matters, exemplified by the Emirati legislature's enactment of the Electronic Transactions Act and the incorporation of legal stipulations in the Code of Civil Procedure.

Lastly, the texts pertain to the utilisation of electronic methods, encompassing notification procedures and the employment of electronic means in legal proceedings, as well as the submission of regulations, statements, and requests in court, governed by a specialised system established to regulate these processes, specifically within the framework of civil judicial proceedings.

Declarations

All authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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