



Administration of justice according to algorithmics: A view from the Venezuelan reality

Administración de justicia conforme a la algorética: Vista desde la realidad venezolana

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to analyse the administration of justice according to algorithmics as seen from the Venezuelan reality. A legal documentary analytical method was used to develop the article, and the population analysed consisted of 18 scientific articles. The analysis shows that the administration of justice in Venezuela faces a structural crisis that requires not only the incorporation of digital technologies but also a profound ethical and constitutional transformation guided by algorithmics. Constitutional efficiency and speed must guarantee effective judicial protection without sacrificing equity or the protection of fundamental rights, which implies that constitutional judges must assume a leading role as guardians of justice, balancing automation with human judgement.

Descriptors: administration of justice; public administration; civil service. (Source: UNESCO Thesaurus).

RESUMEN

Este artículo tiene por objetivo analizar la administración de justicia conforme a la algorética vista desde la realidad venezolana. Para el desarrollo del artículo se empleó un método analítico documental jurídico, la población analizada estuvo conformada por los 18 artículos científicos. El análisis evidencia que la administración de justicia en Venezuela enfrenta una crisis estructural que demanda no solo la incorporación de tecnologías digitales, sino una transformación ética y constitucional profunda guiada por la algorética. La eficiencia y celeridad constitucional deben garantizar la tutela judicial efectiva sin sacrificar la equidad ni la protección de derechos fundamentales, lo que implica que los jueces constitucionales asuman un rol protagónico como guardianes de la justicia, equilibrando la automatización con el juicio humano.

Descriptores: administración de justicia; administración pública; función pública. (Fuente: Tesaurus UNESCO).

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Research articles section



INTRODUCTION

In Venezuela, the administration of justice is at a point where the tension between the urgent need for efficiency and constitutional speed and persistent deficiencies in the administrative litigation sphere is becoming increasingly evident. Indeed, Vilera (2009) points out that access to the judiciary is limited by institutional obstacles that affect the legitimacy and functionality of the system, directly impacting public confidence and the stability of the rule of law. Likewise, Peña-Angulo (2015) warns that these deficiencies not only compromise the guarantee of fundamental rights, but also erode the perception of justice and equity in Venezuelan society.

On the other hand, efficiency and speed in the administration of justice are constitutional principles that seek to guarantee effective judicial protection, understood as the right of every person to obtain a prompt and adequate response to their legal claims. However, in Venezuelan practice, these principles are hampered by a series of structural, institutional and social factors that generate administrative deficiencies that translate into delays, excessive bureaucracy and, on occasion, denial of justice (Zambrano Noles, 2016). In this regard, Medina-Zepeda (2022) emphasises that procedural delays and a lack of adequate resources are factors that hinder effective judicial protection, undermining confidence in the system and the protection of rights.

Consequently, in this context, the new role of constitutional judges emerges as a necessary and urgent response to strengthen judicial protection and guarantee constitutional supremacy. Therefore, Medina-Zepeda (2022) argues that these judges must take on an active role not only in the interpretation and application of the Constitution, but also in the transformation of the judicial system, incorporating new technological tools and ethical principles that will make it possible to overcome current deficiencies. Likewise, Mera, Vidal & Valencia (2024) argue that the judicial function must balance the incorporation of automation with the preservation of



human judgement in order to guarantee efficient justice that respects fundamental rights.

Thus, this article aims to analyse the administration of justice in accordance with algorithmics as seen from the Venezuelan reality.

Conceptual framework: Algorithmics and the administration of justice

To address the issue at hand, it is essential to start from a conceptual framework that allows us to understand the new dynamics that technology introduces into the administration of justice.

In this sense, algorithmics is presented as an innovative and fundamental concept. According to Cárdenas-Krenz (2023), algorithmics is ethics applied to algorithms, especially in contexts where they influence legal and administrative decisions. This discipline raises the need to design automated systems that respect human rights and constitutional principles, avoiding bias, discrimination and arbitrariness.

Algorithmic ethics is not limited to the technical programming of algorithms, but involves a profound reflection on the values and principles that should guide their design and application. In the judicial sphere, this means that automated systems must be transparent, explainable and subject to rigorous ethical controls to ensure that they do not violate fundamental rights or compromise substantive justice.

On the other hand, Bravo-Placeres (2025) provides a complementary view by highlighting the 'regulatory dance' between algorithms and justice, pointing out that technology must be an instrument at the service of justice, not an end in itself. Consequently, efficiency and speed must always be subordinate to the protection of constitutional guarantees and the preservation of human judgement. This perspective is essential to prevent the digitisation and automation of judicial processes from leading to a dehumanisation of the system, where speed prevails at the expense of fairness and justice.

In this sense, algorithmics invites us to consider citizen participation and transparency as essential elements in the implementation of technologies in justice; thus, trust in the judicial system depends largely on citizens' understanding and



acceptance of the technological mechanisms used, and on these mechanisms responding to clear and democratic ethical principles.

The reality in Venezuela: Shortcomings and challenges in the administration of justice

The reality of the administration of justice in Venezuela is marked by a series of structural deficiencies that affect the guarantee of rights and the effectiveness of the judicial system. In this regard, Vilera (2009) describes a judicial system affected by slowness, bureaucracy and lack of resources, which limits effective access to justice. Consequently, this administrative deficiency translates into prolonged delays, a backlog of cases and a general perception of inefficiency and lack of transparency. These deficiencies are not merely technical, but are deeply rooted in political, social and economic factors that condition the functioning of the judicial system. In addition to the above, the institutional crisis, the lack of judicial independence and the insufficiency of human and material resources are elements that contribute to this situation.

In this regard, Peña-Angulo (2015) argues that justice as equity requires a political regime that promotes transparency and citizen participation, elements that currently face challenges in Venezuela. It is important to note that the lack of trust in judicial institutions exacerbates the crisis and demands innovative solutions that not only improve efficiency but also strengthen the legitimacy and credibility of the system.

Therefore, the deficiency of administrative justice not only affects those subject to it, but also has a direct impact on governance and democratic stability, while the perception of impunity and lack of effective access to justice can generate social discontent and erode the rule of law.

The impact of technology and algorithmics on Venezuelan justice

The incorporation of digital technologies in the administration of justice has been a global trend that seeks to improve the efficiency and accessibility of the judicial system. In Venezuela, this trend faces particular challenges due to the structural



conditions mentioned above, but it also offers opportunities to overcome some of the existing deficiencies.

In this regard, Medina-Zepeda (2022) argues that digital justice or e-justice can be a tool for improving procedural efficiency, provided that citizen participation is guaranteed and constitutional principles are respected. The digitisation of files, the implementation of judicial management systems and the use of virtual platforms for hearings are examples of how technology can help streamline processes and reduce bureaucracy.

However, the simple incorporation of technology does not in itself guarantee the improvement of the judicial system. These tools must be designed and applied under clear ethical criteria that take into account the social and cultural diversity of the country and avoid the exclusion of vulnerable sectors that may have difficulties accessing digital media.

In this regard, algorithmics becomes an indispensable framework for guiding technological implementation in the Venezuelan justice system. Villalba (2020) emphasises that ethics in artificial intelligence must be a central component to prevent algorithms from reproducing or amplifying existing inequalities and discrimination.

New role of constitutional judges as guardians of efficiency and justice

In view of the shortcomings of administrative justice and the growing incorporation of technologies, constitutional judges in Venezuela have taken on a renewed and leading role. Their function transcends the mere interpretation of the Constitution to become agents of change who must guarantee constitutional supremacy and the effective protection of rights.

In this regard, Medina-Zepeda (2022) argues that constitutional judges must lead the transformation towards a digital justice system that is efficient, transparent and participatory. This implies not only validating the constitutionality of rules and procedures, but also supervising the implementation of technologies and ensuring that they respect fundamental rights. In response to this, Mera, Vidal & Valencia



(2024) warn that, although automation can support the judicial function, it should not replace human judgement, which is essential to guarantee fairness and substantive justice. Constitutional judges must therefore balance the incorporation of technology with the defence of fundamental rights, ensuring that procedural efficiency does not translate into mechanical or depersonalised justice, as this new role also implies greater responsibility in the training and updating of judicial operators, as well as in the promotion of a judicial culture that values ethics, transparency and citizen participation.

METHOD

A legal documentary analysis method was used to develop this article, aimed at examining and understanding the issue of constitutional efficiency and speed in the face of administrative litigation deficiencies in Venezuela, as well as the new role of constitutional judges in this context.

The population analysed consisted of the 18 scientific articles cited in this paper, selected for their relevance and conceptual contribution to the topic. These documents include specialised studies on the administration of justice, algorithmics, Venezuelan constitutional law and the incorporation of technologies in the judicial sphere.

The documentary analysis consisted of a critical and systematic review of these texts in order to identify the main structural and procedural deficiencies affecting the administration of justice in Venezuela, as well as the proposals and debates surrounding the ethics of algorithms and the role of constitutional judges. The regulatory frameworks, doctrines and emerging technological trends reflected in these articles were examined.



ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

It is important to bear in mind that algorithmic ethics provides an essential ethical framework for the administration of justice in Venezuela. In this regard, Cárdenas-Krenz (2023) points out that algorithmic ethics must guide the implementation of technologies to prevent efficiency from becoming a pretext for exclusion or arbitrariness. In this sense, algorithmics not only regulates the technical functioning of automated systems, but also establishes principles to protect human dignity and fundamental rights. Table 1 shows the contributions of authors on the importance of algorithmics:

Table 1. *Administration of justice according to algorithmics in Venezuela*

Author(s)	Year	Focus on justice and technological ethics in Latin America and Venezuela	Main contribution	Importance for justice and ethics in Venezuela
Domingo-Moratalla	2024	Combines technology and human values in justice	Proposes that technology should advance without losing sight of respect and care for people.	Reinforces that digital justice must be humane and ethical.
Francisco	2024	Ethics and responsibility in the use of new technologies	Points out that technology use must be guided by clear and responsible ethical principles.	Highlights the need for ethics in the digital transformation of justice.
Ospina-Hernández	2024	Training and ethics in the use of digital tools	Emphasizes the importance of preparing justice workers to properly use technology.	Supports ethical training for judges and officials in technology use.
Paglia	2021	Ethical impact of technology on society and justice	Explains that technology must be used justly, avoiding biases and inequalities.	Grounds the need to safeguard equity in digital justice.
Sacoto-Romo & Cordero-Moscoso	2021	Inclusion and access to justice through technology	Show how technology can help more people access justice.	Provide useful examples to improve digital justice in Venezuela.
Segura	2023	Challenges and risks of technology in Latin American justice	Warns about the dangers of using technology without considering social and ethical context.	Calls for careful regulation of technology in Venezuelan justice.
Selma-Penalva	2021	Ethics and regulation in the use of technology in law	Discusses the importance of clear rules	Offers ideas to create ethical standards for



				for the fair use of digital justice in technology in justice. Venezuela.	
Severini	2021	Ethics in digital transformation	Reflects on the need to maintain ethical values in the modernization of justice.	Reinforces that technology should not replace human justice.	
Soledad-Paladino	2025	Ethical and human perspective on technology applied to justice	Invites consideration of the human and spiritual dimension in technology use.	Complements technological ethics with a more human and close vision.	
Suárez-Manrique, De-León-Vargas & Monsalve-Pinto	2023	Experiences and challenges in the use of technology in Colombian justice	Analyze how technology has been applied in Colombia and lessons for Venezuela.	Provide a framework to apply technology ethically in Venezuelan justice.	

Source: Prepared internally.

On the other hand, the Venezuelan experience reveals that administrative litigation deficiencies are not only a technical problem, but also a political and social one. In view of this, Vilera (2009) considers that the slowness of the judiciary affects public confidence and limits access to justice, which requires a comprehensive response that includes institutional and technological reforms. Therefore, the solution cannot be limited to digitisation, but must address the structural causes of inefficiency, such as lack of judicial independence, corruption and insufficient resources.

In this sense, constitutional speed must be interpreted as a mandate to guarantee effective judicial protection, without sacrificing the quality of legal analysis or the protection of rights. In this regard, Medina-Zepeda (2022) warns that digital justice can improve efficiency, but requires ethical and participatory design to avoid dehumanisation, while citizen participation and transparency are key elements in legitimising digital justice and strengthening trust in the system.

On the other hand, automation, although promising, cannot replace the human role of the judge. In view of this, Mera, Vidal & Valencia (2024) argue that human judgement is irreplaceable in guaranteeing equity and substantive justice, aspects that algorithms cannot yet fully replicate. Constitutional judges must therefore take an active role in supervising and regulating technology, ensuring that it complements rather than replaces the judicial function.



CONCLUSION

The analysis shows that the administration of justice in Venezuela faces a structural crisis that requires not only the incorporation of digital technologies, but also a profound ethical and constitutional transformation guided by algorithmics. Constitutional efficiency and speed must guarantee effective judicial protection without sacrificing fairness or the protection of fundamental rights, which means that constitutional judges must assume a leading role as guardians of justice, balancing automation with human judgement. Only through the responsible, transparent, and participatory integration of technology, backed by clear ethical principles and institutional reforms, will it be possible to overcome administrative litigation deficiencies and restore public confidence in the Venezuelan judicial system.

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