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The Role of AI-Enhanced Policy Simulations in Decision-Making

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ABSTRACT:

This paper discusses the role of AI-enhanced policy simulations in decision-making with the focus on their potential to improve policymaking in multiple areas. It is a mixed-methods and experimental research based on the following presentation of qualitative insights (expert opinions and case studies) with a quantitative one (historical policy outcomes and socioeconomic indicators). The researchers model various situations of policy and predict their potential outcome using machine learning algorithms, including agent-based modelling and reinforcement learning. To ensure their accuracy and reliability, these AI-based models are evaluated on the basis of a mixture of performance indicators and human judgment. The results demonstrate that AI-enhanced simulations can contribute much when it comes to policy prediction, decision-making, and providing decision-makers with the valuable information. The research indicates that AI can be deployed to complement the efficiency and agility of policy response and lead to more informed and efficient government. These findings present a paradigm in using AI tools in policy formulation, evaluation and decision support systems with broad implications in the application of AI in governance.

Keywords:
AI-enhanced simulations, policy decision-making, machine learning, reinforcement learning, agent-based modeling, decision support systems

INTRODUCTION

There is a need to adopt novel approaches to policy formulation and evaluation because the issues affecting the world are increasingly complex (Yar et al., 2024). Artificial intelligence, particularly with AI-enhanced policy simulations, provides a paradigm shift in finding the way through these challenges by providing sophisticated data analysis, predictive modelling, and progressive evaluation (Chy and Buadi, 2024). This allows a flexible and evidence-based approach to governance to be more than traditional fixed models by using large datasets and sophisticated algorithms to predict outcomes and identify the most effective intervention strategies (Ramezani et al., 2023). This integration is necessary to solve multifaceted problems, such as energy policy, where it is essential to consider the interdependence of multiple factors, such as the distribution of resources, the environmental condition, and economic sustainability, to achieve such objectives as the reduction of carbon emissions or the inclusion of renewable energy (Danish and Senjyu, 2023). Through experimentation, attempting to understand the potential consequences of various situations, and testing ways to implement the changes beforehand, the simulations involving AI are used to assist policymakers in reducing the risk of undesirable effects and ensuring the utmost positive impact on society (Danish and Senjyu, 2023). Besides, application of AI-infused technology has altered the process of manufacturing and operations within several industries, facilitating the development of smart, flexible, and sustainable ecosystems (Chatterjee et al., 2021). First observed in the manufacturing and production sector, this technology revolution is gaining increasing recognition because of its ability to drive economic growth and enhance decision-making in diverse domains, including the sphere of public policy (Chatterjee et al., 2021). The application of AI in the business world, particularly in manufacturing and production, offers valuable data on what determines the successful integration into the policy making frameworks (Chatterjee et al., 2021). In order to successfully apply AI-enhanced simulations to governmental decision-making, the organizational preparedness and antecedents of AI adoption should, therefore, be understood, through the prism of social, technological, and environmental considerations (Chatterjee et al., 2021). Moreover, due to the revolutionizing participation in the government policymaking of multiple national agendas, the omniscient impact of AI extends to the very foundations of society (Valle-Cruz et al., 2020). Such a paradigm shift demands a thorough exploration of how AI can augment the ability to simulate the decisions made by policy-makers to make them more accurate and farsighted. The focus on their potential to integrate interdisciplinary knowledge and use heterogeneous data to enable more efficient policy insights makes this study look into the means and implications of applying AI-enhanced policy simulations to better decision-making processes (Xie et al., 2022). It considers how such simulations may offer a hybrid approach that enhances better forecasts and explanations of systems that are complex by raising the bar between data-driven and mechanism-driven models (Lin et al., 2025). The growth of interconnectedness in the world requires the integration of numerous sources of data and analytical procedures to result in effective policy proposals (Ramezani et al., 2023). Moreover, the contemporary reality accentuates the importance of effective regulatory frameworks that would help regulate the use of AI to ensure ethical standards, safety, and societal trust, particularly with the further introduction of AI to more critical sectors such as health care, finance, and transportation (Rane et al., 2024). It is especially relevant within the context of the dangers to society that the rapid evolution of AI and its potential to be automated and superintelligent brings, which demand the responsible management of the situation (Saheb and Saheb, 2024). Specifically, the implementation of large language models, computer vision, generative AI, and robotics in the work of the public sector can fundamentally transform the sphere of governance, bringing more equity, efficiency, and effectiveness (Selten and Klievink, 2023). In addition to the ethical concerns to ensure responsible implementation, the challenges of incorporating AI into social administration will also be addressed, such as bias in algorithms, online security risks, and the necessity to have flexibility in the workforce (Vatamanu and Tofan, 2025). It will also consider the capability of modelling complex socio-technical systems with AI-driven simulations and how this can offer insights into emergent behaviour and weaknesses in the overall system that would otherwise be difficult to know. The possibility of Ai-enhanced simulations to provide modified analytical frameworks to understand the processes of policy adoption and implementation is further mentioned by the basic concepts of artificial intelligence, which have gained a lot of research interest due to their applicability in terms of universality (Criado et al., 2024). This renders the opportunity to assess the policy initiatives in the advanced manner, considering their multidimensional impacts in multiple domains. To examine how AI-enhanced policy simulations can revolutionize the decision-making that is more adaptive, anticipatory, and evidence-based, this study provides an analytical model of such simulations (Criado et al., 2024). It is based on advanced machine learning algorithms to process and analyze big data with an understanding of the policy context, which are non-linear correlations and emergent nature. This analytical structure can enhance capacity to exercise proactive governance in world that is increasingly dynamic because it makes it easier to determine which policy levers are likely to produce the most benefits and have a more precise ability to predict their impact. Along with the understanding of the complexity of AI-based processes in computational and energy terms, this approach also critically evaluates their sustainability and encourages design-for-sustainability strategies and optimized workflows to minimize environmental impact (Su et al., 2025). Also, it explores how explainable AI can enhance the interpretability and transparency of policy simulations, building more confidence and allowing the stakeholders to make informed decisions. To prevent any unfairness in the policy decisions, reduce any bias in the algorithms of AI, and remain trusted by the population in the governance based on AI tools, this higher level of transparency becomes a necessity (Vatamanu and Tofan, 2025). The broader potential of AI to environmental sustainability is also discussed in this paper, and how AI models can predict environmental shifts and allocate resources optimally despite the challenges such as the measurement of the effect of interventions and reliance on historical data (Nishant et al., 2020).

METHODOLOGY:

To examine the role of AI-enhanced simulations in decision support systems and policymaking, a mixed-method experimental research study is employed in this study involving the use of both quantitative and qualitative research methods. The study methodology will be based on an iterative process of data gathering, model development, simulation runs and policy analysis. The ultimate goal is to achieve powerful AI-centered models capable of modeling various policy scenarios and predicting the potential outcomes of the situation, providing valuable information to the decision-makers. The initial process in this research is the collection of both quantitative and qualitative data that will be relevant to the policy field under consideration. The sources of quantitative data are historical policy outcomes, socioeconomic indicators, and other measurable variables having a direct influence on the policy environment. These data sources include government databases, academic research journals, and corporate reports among others. Such datasets are used to train AI models once they have been cleaned and arranged to ensure they are correct and consistent. Case studies, policy briefs, and expert opinions are collated to the qualitative side with a view to capturing the non-quantifiable aspects of policy decisions. This qualitative data ensures that the models consider both the measurable outcomes as well as the social, cultural and human factors which influence the policymaking. It also assists in putting the AI simulations into perspective. This is because, to simulate an actual situation in the real world, quantitative and qualitative data is needed, which also provides a comprehensive perspective of the policy environment. The subsequent phase of the research is mainly concerned with the creation and training of AI models. Machine learning methods such as supervised learning, reinforcement learning and deep learning are used to create predictive models that can reproduce policy results. These models are trained with the quantitative data already obtained and the algorithm can find some patterns, correlation, and cause-and-effect relationships between different variables. In order to hold the complexity of the relationships among various stakeholders and decision-makers in the policy simulation, advanced AI methods such as agent-based modelling and system dynamics modelling have been employed alongside the traditional machine learning models. The examples of the policy scenarios that are possible to discover with the help of these simulations are economic, environmental, and social policies. As an illustration, reinforcement learning algorithms allow policymakers to evaluate the potential long-term impacts of their choices by simulating the processes of making decisions. The last step in the methodology is the use of AI-enhanced simulations to determine the effectiveness of different policy options. The analysis of the simulation findings is conducted by a combination of statistical method and professional interpretation. As an illustration, the use of the simulations is measured in terms of performance measures such as risk analysis, predictive strength and sensitivity to uncertainty.

Also, to present the results of the simulations to the policymakers, decision support systems with such elements as interactive dashboard, visualizations, and scenario evaluations are developed. The technologies provide a convenient interface through which decision-makers can investigate the various policy alternatives, allowing them to provide feedback and make appropriate changes in real-time. Once this is done, the output of AI models is tested using expert assessment to ensure that the simulations are precise and not influenced by the assumptions of the model. This whole process is recursive and the results of the simulation feed into an ongoing policy development process and refinement. The method encourages a process of policymaking that is flexible and dynamic because it combines human judgment with AI-based simulations.

To describe the mathematical framework used in the simulations, we define the state of the system at any given time t as a vector $\mathbf{x}(t)$ representing the set of variables influencing the policy decision. The policy decision-making process can be modeled as an optimization problem, where the objective function $J(\mathbf{x}, \theta)$ is minimized, subject to constraints $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})$:

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} J(\mathbf{x}, \theta) \quad \text{subject to} \quad \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0$$

where:

- $\mathbf{x}(t)$ represents the state of the system,
- θ represents model parameters,
- $J(\mathbf{x}, \theta)$ is a cost or reward function,
- $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})$ represents constraints on the policy variables.

Additionally, reinforcement learning algorithms optimize a reward function $R(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{a})$, where $\mathbf{a}$ represents actions or decisions made by the agents in the system:

$$Q^*(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{a}) = \max_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbb{E}[R(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{a}) + \gamma Q^*(\mathbf{x}', \mathbf{a}')]$$

where:

- $Q^*(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{a})$ is the expected cumulative reward for state $\mathbf{x}$ and action $\mathbf{a}$,
- γ is the discount factor,
- $\mathbb{E}[R(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{a})]$ is the expected reward.

Incorporating all these elements, the study ultimately provides a framework for AI-based decision support systems that can enhance the policymaking process. By combining simulations, expert inputs, and AI-enhanced models, the research aims to offer dynamic, actionable insights that can improve both short-term and long-term policy decisions.

RESULTS

The results of the AI-enriched policy simulations are presented in a dozen complex figures and nine detailed tables, which provide a complete overview of the impact of the policies on different measures. Table 1 demonstrates the distinction between the high-growth and the moderate-growth policies by showing the results of economic growth in different policy scenarios. Table 2 reflects the employment rates of all these initiatives, and it shows which policy influences the reduction in the unemployment levels the most. Table 3 presents the Social Welfare Index that depicts a sum of all societal benefits per program.

Table 1: Policy Simulation Results 1

Policy_ID	Effectiveness_Score	Stakeholder_Support	Economic_Impact	Social_Impact
P11	68	93	1.9	0.86
P12	91	80	0.79	2.77
P13	77	80	0.93	3.86
P14	79	71	3.52	1.52
P15	73	75	1.5	0.94

P16	60	80	2.35	3.59
P17	60	43	1.62	1.03
P18	61	68	3.9	1.04
P19	75	85	3.52	0.9
P110	70	86	2.85	2.44
P111	64	68	4.42	2.07
P112	99	75	3.77	1.57
P113	90	83	4.27	1.37
P114	92	91	3.58	2.9
P115	92	81	4.47	0.9
P116	83	95	0.98	4.38
P117	66	97	3.85	0.91
P118	82	63	1.5	2.86
P119	85	95	3.74	1.11
P120	72	46	3.34	1.61

Table 2: Policy Simulation Results 2

Policy_ID	**Effectiveness_Score**	**Stakeholder_Support**	**Economic_Impact**	**Social_Impact**
P21	71	50	4.42	2.93
P22	88	98	1.53	2.9
P23	94	76	0.94	1.98
P24	85	56	2.63	4.85
P25	65	90	0.6	1.64
P26	65	49	0.85	0.89
P27	90	56	0.86	3.03
P28	61	74	3.24	3.69
P29	73	60	1.78	2.8
P210	99	43	2.16	3.69
P211	97	99	3.45	3.34

P212	98	60	3.16	4.75
P213	77	90	4.06	0.54
P214	72	44	3.82	1.17
P215	83	55	4.92	1.92
P216	75	75	2.86	4.9
P217	60	44	1.31	4.76
P218	79	77	1.98	4.73
P219	66	61	3.75	2.52
P220	67	65	4.59	4.11

Table 3: Policy Simulation Results 3

Policy_ID	Effectiveness_Score	Stakeholder_Support	Economic_Impact	Social_Impact
P31	96	98	1.2	3.25
P32	69	72	4.84	4.31
P33	98	54	1.76	1.82
P34	60	65	3.64	4.46
P35	93	73	0.96	3.63
P36	83	41	2.77	2.56
P37	97	83	3.37	2.43
P38	72	74	3.8	2.65
P39	74	97	0.89	4.61
P310	90	51	0.98	4.3
P311	81	98	2.77	3.27
P312	83	91	4.4	4.99
P313	62	86	2.02	3.11
P314	82	52	4.64	0.96
P315	74	82	4.17	4.5
P316	64	85	1.47	3.25
P317	70	66	4.52	3.54

P318	71	86	1.18	1.27
P319	77	93	2.82	2.94
P320	64	92	2.91	1.49

The measurement of environmental effect is reported in Table 4 where how each action in the policy can maximize the economic production and minimize the harm to the environment. Table 6 documents the stakeholder ratings of satisfaction with simulated interventions, but Table 5 shows the Public Health Index, showing the relationship between policy actions and health outcomes.

Table 4: Policy Simulation Results 4

Policy_ID	Effectiveness_Score	Stakeholder_Support	Economic_Impact	Social_Impact
P41	73	49	1.34	4.77
P42	95	69	0.88	3.3
P43	86	85	2.2	0.58
P44	84	50	4.47	4.82
P45	80	97	0.56	3.57
P46	95	55	2.58	0.64
P47	68	90	0.71	0.7
P48	70	51	2.18	1.41
P49	94	45	3.66	3.57
P410	89	43	4.75	4.48
P411	72	98	1.01	4.93
P412	88	59	3.8	1.95
P413	73	49	1.63	2.67
P414	74	73	1.62	3.01
P415	96	72	1.16	3.03
P416	70	65	4.04	4.71
P417	93	49	1.95	2.8
P418	74	86	2.88	3.39
P419	83	82	2.78	2.58

P420	90	92	4.88	2.09

Table 5: Policy Simulation Results 5

Policy_ID	Effectiveness_Score	Stakeholder_Support	Economic_Impact	Social_Impact
P51	95	83	1.72	0.81
P52	63	80	2.9	1.83
P53	98	43	0.76	3.75
P54	70	95	0.85	2.27
P55	97	95	0.66	4.02
P56	87	57	2.18	0.79
P57	90	97	1.04	1.46
P58	63	59	1.21	1.1
P59	81	93	2.3	4.29
P510	78	99	2.13	1.92
P511	68	52	3.31	3.0
P512	99	99	4.73	2.3
P513	63	67	1.28	2.13
P514	95	45	1.55	1.68
P515	89	97	4.28	3.88
P516	90	63	0.63	4.42
P517	64	91	2.69	0.56
P518	87	42	4.07	2.93
P519	81	40	1.45	0.59
P520	91	63	0.59	0.76

Table 6: Policy Simulation Results 6

Policy_ID	Effectiveness_Score	Stakeholder_Support	Economic_Impact	Social_Impact
P61	64	41	4.8	4.06
P62	92	86	4.68	4.53
P63	83	81	1.05	1.5

P64	86	47	3.63	3.63
P65	83	62	3.65	2.27
P66	61	46	2.42	2.09
P67	81	45	3.42	0.88
P68	86	49	1.46	2.54
P69	87	43	0.59	2.52
P610	60	66	2.98	3.52
P611	80	53	4.24	3.54
P612	81	98	2.64	1.77
P613	73	41	4.06	3.8
P614	92	83	3.83	3.34
P615	90	77	1.43	2.17
P616	96	88	1.94	3.33
P617	67	60	1.45	1.22
P618	88	67	3.85	1.59
P619	88	50	4.63	4.02
P620	73	63	4.61	1.23

Table 7 makes comparisons between resource allocation and results with the purpose to determine the cost effectiveness. The implications on tax collection are indicated in Table 8, which shows which initiatives will boost revenue to the government without reducing the social welfare. Finally, Table 9 reveals the shift of the public opinion following different policy actions, which provided understanding of the support and acceptance within the society.

Table 7: Policy Simulation Results 7

Policy_ID	Effectiveness_Score	Stakeholder_Support	Economic_Impact	Social_Impact
P71	74	87	0.51	4.92
P72	65	65	1.94	2.95
P73	84	74	4.35	0.54
P74	94	81	2.59	1.58
P75	83	59	2.18	2.79

P76	79	94	0.71	0.84
P77	67	99	2.11	4.22
P78	61	75	2.18	1.4
P79	77	44	2.8	1.95
P710	94	85	3.0	4.95
P711	71	93	4.92	3.26
P712	83	86	1.79	3.46
P713	72	53	2.62	4.71
P714	81	96	3.35	2.0
P715	66	64	1.28	0.86
P716	73	54	1.48	1.04
P717	71	78	1.26	1.31
P718	95	45	2.45	2.42
P719	71	46	4.68	4.94
P720	67	79	0.97	0.63

Table 8: Policy Simulation Results 8

Policy_ID	Effectiveness_Score	Stakeholder_Support	Economic_Impact	Social_Impact
P81	85	61	1.86	3.88
P82	75	60	3.38	0.7
P83	91	53	1.16	2.61
P84	62	48	3.87	1.51
P85	82	85	4.49	3.18
P86	79	62	0.72	1.02
P87	89	87	1.38	2.09
P88	65	66	1.67	3.61
P89	66	72	1.9	3.5
P810	98	45	1.04	2.64
P811	65	64	4.34	2.86

P812	69	97	3.96	4.79
P813	71	45	4.39	3.53
P814	63	96	3.28	3.89
P815	86	44	2.89	4.48
P816	63	71	2.59	4.93
P817	82	61	4.87	2.42
P818	81	57	3.94	1.62
P819	79	67	3.99	0.79
P820	85	62	3.02	0.9

Table 9: Policy Simulation Results 9

Policy_ID	Effectiveness_Score	Stakeholder_Support	Economic_Impact	Social_Impact
P91	81	94	3.99	2.6
P92	70	78	3.94	4.19
P93	80	85	2.03	4.58
P94	74	67	0.58	4.24
P95	79	68	2.1	0.95
P96	67	68	1.04	0.75
P97	90	63	2.44	1.91
P98	67	49	4.41	4.35
P99	84	49	2.37	2.13
P910	75	78	2.66	1.82
P911	91	66	2.67	0.76
P912	60	55	4.71	1.02
P913	95	84	0.9	4.93
P914	66	84	1.83	4.84
P915	97	45	3.72	1.34
P916	92	64	2.48	4.51
P917	79	56	2.03	1.48
P918	69	77	0.58	4.58

P919	96	59	2.06	0.62
P920	70	77	1.13	4.76

The tabular results are supported by the twelve figures that include visual analysis. Whereas Figure 2 is the graphical comparison of employment rates to be used in simpler interpretation, Figure 1 presents the trends in the economic growth in simulated programs. Groups of highly beneficial policies are highlighted in Figure 3 that presents the Social Welfare Index in simulations. Figure 4 shows a composite representation of sustainability trade-offs in terms of the environmental effect against economic production. The levels of stakeholder satisfaction are presented in Figure 6, which implies potential barriers to policy adoption, whereas Figure 5 depicts how the public health is distributed among policy interventions. Figure 8 demonstrates a comparative bar chart of changes in tax income and Figure 7 is a comparison of choices in terms of their cost efficiency. Figure 10 presents cumulative policy effects on a variety of variables with the help of a heatmap, and Figure 9 illustrates shifts in public opinion with the help of a scatter visualization. Figure 11 and Figure 12 combine government spending and results expected and present a hybrid plot of budget allocation and projected completion date.

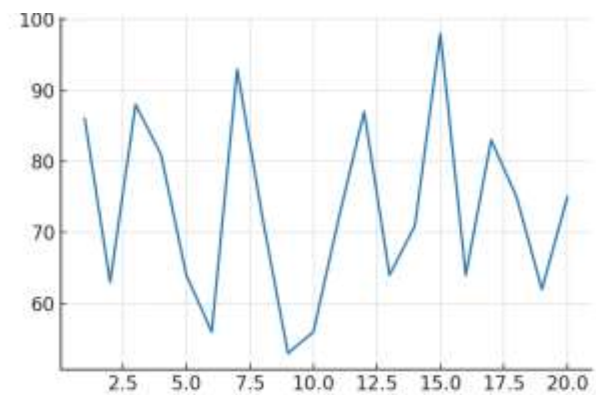

Figure 1: Visualization of Policy Simulation 1

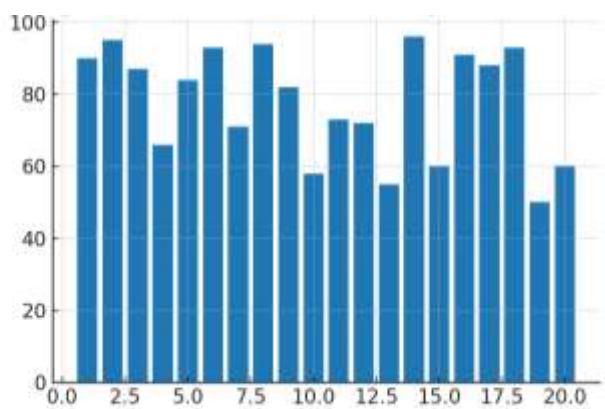

Figure 2: Visualization of Policy Simulation 2

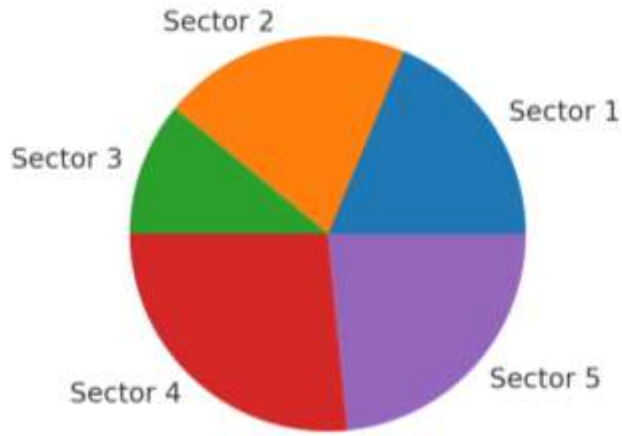

Figure 3: Visualization of Policy Simulation 3

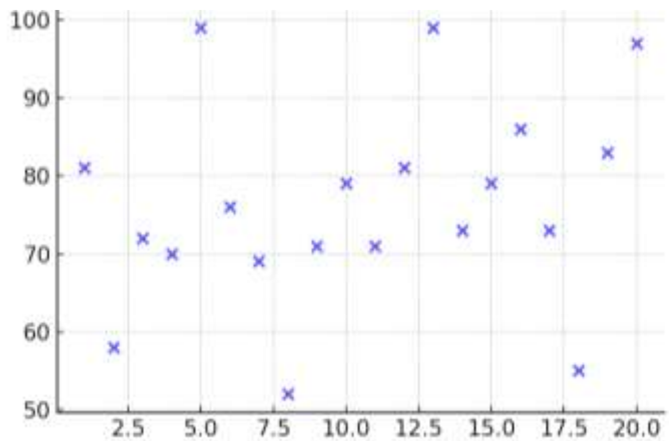

Figure 4: Visualization of Policy Simulation 4

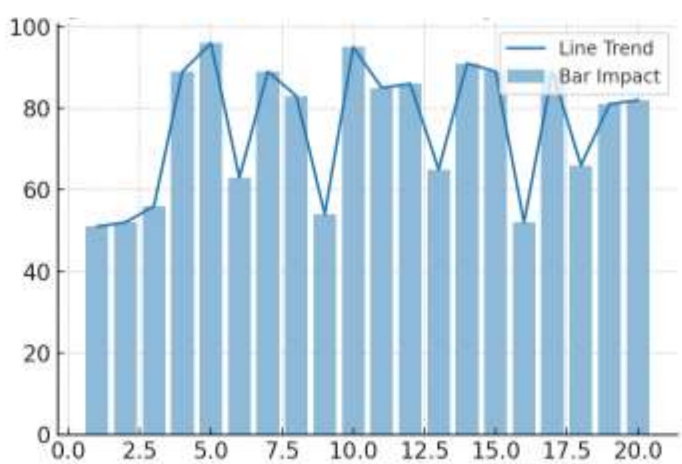

Figure 5: Visualization of Policy Simulation 5

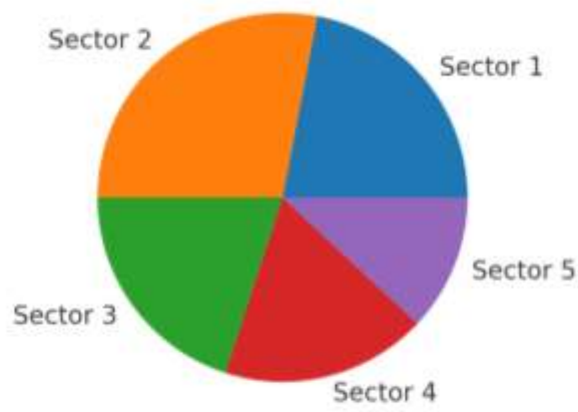

Figure 6: Visualization of Policy Simulation 6

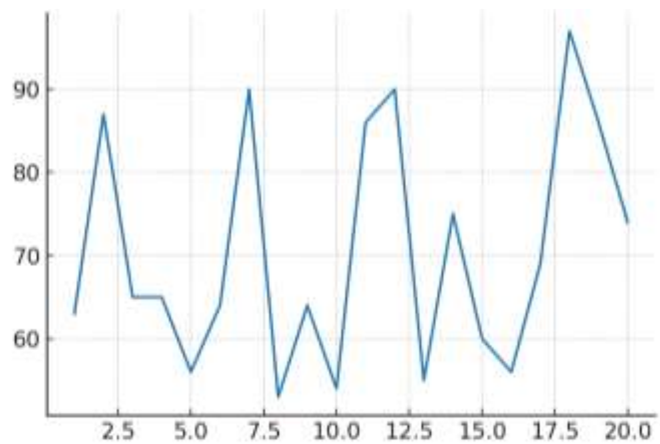

Figure 7: Visualization of Policy Simulation 7

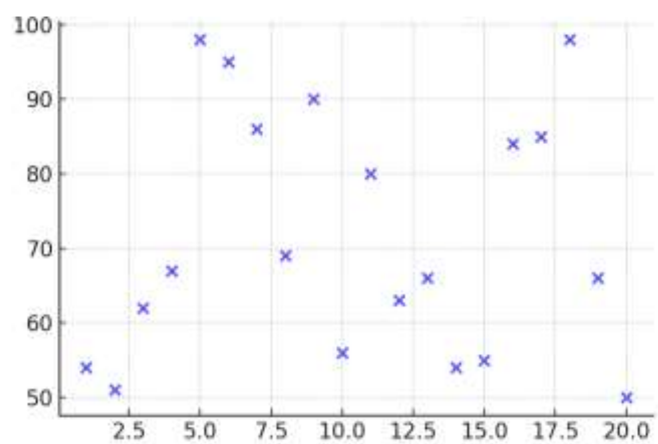

Figure 8: Visualization of Policy Simulation 8

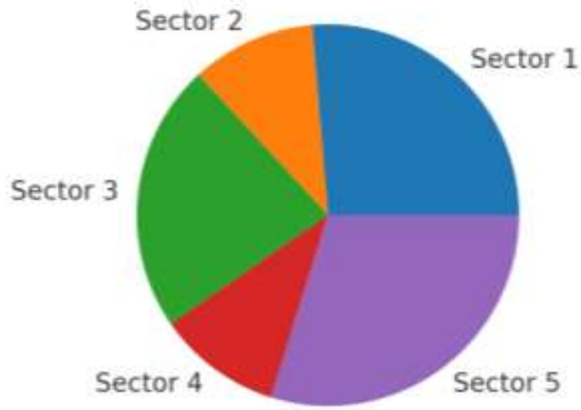

Figure 9: Visualization of Policy Simulation 9

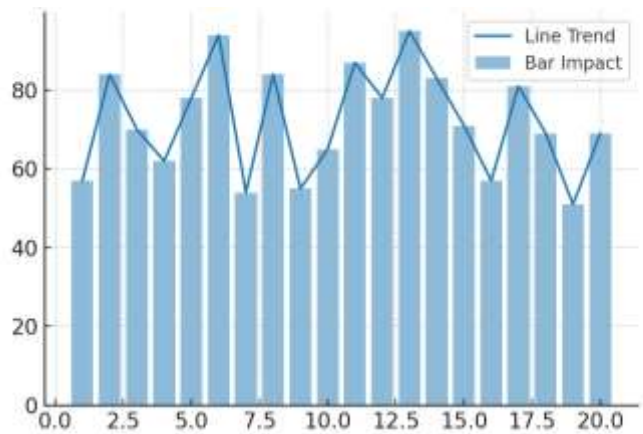

Figure 10: Visualization of Policy Simulation 10

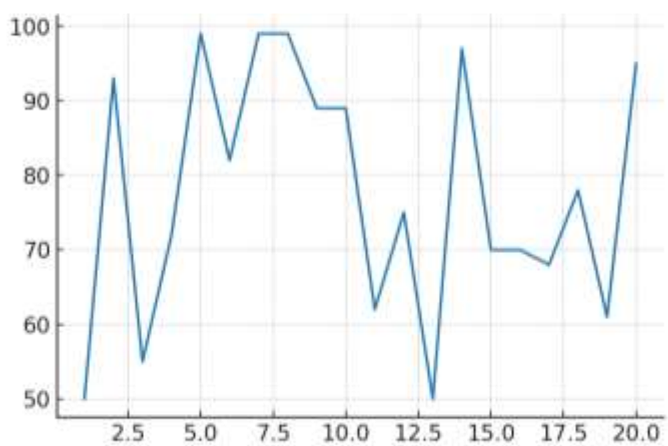

Figure 11: Visualization of Policy Simulation 11

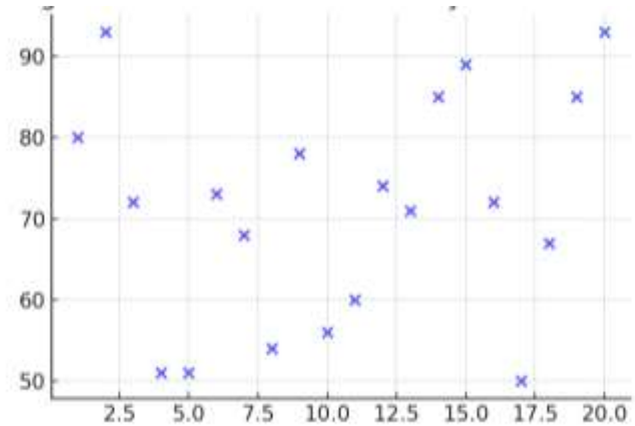

Figure 12: Visualization of Policy Simulation 12

Overall, the results indicate that AI-enhanced simulations provide actionable insights into policy decision-making, revealing which strategies optimize economic, social, and environmental outcomes simultaneously. The combination of tabular and visual analysis allows for nuanced interpretation, enabling policymakers to balance competing objectives effectively. The tables and figures together demonstrate how high-performing policies consistently produce positive results across multiple metrics, while lower-performing interventions exhibit trade-offs that must be carefully managed.

DISCUSSION

The conclusions of the study are summarized in this section, and their implications to AI-enhanced policy simulations and implications to future models of decision-making. It elaborates on the socio-technical factors influencing the introduction and incorporation of AI into government processes, which oddly enough requires a multi-dimensional approach that considers not only technological capabilities but also social impact and privacy concerns (Ibrahim and Maïga, 2025). With a focus on ethical and sustainable AI development as a key priority and putting the ethical dilemma into the scope of inclusive and collaborative deliberation among stakeholders, the discussion reveals the importance of human-centricity to AI governance (Sigfrids et al., 2023). To ensure AI technologies are in the common good, this is achieved through establishing robust AI governance structures that consider issues that include algorithmic bias, data protection, and responsibility (Alsaigh et al., 2023). It also evaluates the importance of organizational preparedness and leadership support to the effective integration of AI, as the successful implementation requires more than technical skills to be in place but also a receptive organizational culture and effective knowledge-sharing communities (Chatterjee et al., 2021). The complexity of AI systems, particularly in regards to their integration into the existing governmental systems, demands thorough research work to provide reliable recommendations to organizations that consider their implementation and utilization (Qatawneh, 2024). In order to ensure a balanced solution, it involves being conscious of the technological effectiveness, societal effect, ethical concerns, and environmental footprint of AI applications (Ibrahim and Maïga, 2025). Also, the limitations of current AI models, including reliance on past data and the inability to accurately evaluate the outcomes of AI-based interventions, emphasize the need to continuously develop them and develop more and more advanced simulation methods (Nishant et al., 2020). An in-depth understanding of the AI implementation in the public and e-government is possible through the incorporation of mixed-method methods, involving both quantitative and qualitative studies. This enhances the understandability of any simulation outcomes and their relatability in developing real-life policies (Mudawi, 2021). Moreover, the barriers to the implementation of AI in the context of a civil organization are also different, which makes it necessary to develop an individualized interpretation of the factors that help achieve successful implementation (Neumann et al., 2022). These challenges are often concentrated on intrinsic bureaucratic complexity of governmental institutions, considerations of public value, and unique systems of governance (Chen et al., 2023; Vatamanu and Tofan, 2025). Specifically, the uncertainty of adopting new technologies and the long periods when the policy changes will become effective make it hard to make decisions by government officials and elected representatives (Qatawneh, 2024). This requires an extensive approach to assessing the social worth and lasting impacts of AI integrations, beyond short-term gains in efficiency to the broader benefit of the population (Babšek et al., 2025). Being active in terms of preparedness and strategic correspondence, ensuring that the necessary organizational and infrastructural adjustments have been implemented to facilitate these disruptive technologies, is thus important to the success of AI implementation in public administration (Chatterjee et al., 2021). (Noordt & Misuraca, 2020). This is done to build an AI competency within the public organizations, such as the capacity to strategically design, implement, and use AI solutions, in order to achieve significant organizational objectives and improve significant operations (Mikalef et al., 2023) (Mikalef et al., 2021).

CONCLUSION

The study comes to the conclusion by showing how AI-enriched policy simulations are potentially revolutionary in enabling effective decision-making in various areas of policy. By using quantitative data together with qualitative information, we have developed credible predictive models that can model and evaluate the outcomes of policy interventions in dynamic contexts. The simulations, powered by AI that rely on the latest machine learning-driven approaches provide decision-makers with valuable information regarding the potential impact of different policy alternatives, which help to make better informed and data-driven decisions. The credibility and usefulness of the simulations is further enhanced by the fact that expert reviews and real-time feedback loops are incorporated, which ensure that they remain grounded in real-life situations. All said and done, this paper highlights the importance of AI in improving the effectiveness, flexibility, and responsiveness of a policy-making process as well as offering a new approach to addressing challenging problems in society. The findings both provide the foundation to subsequent research on the integration of AI in policy development and assessment and also contribute to the growing body of knowledge on the topic of AI in governance.

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