Definition of administrative law:

Administrative law is a branch of internal public law that includes the total rules that govern the public administration or state administration in terms of its composition and activity, as it has authority that seeks to achieve the public interest. It is a law because it includes a set of rules that possess the characteristics of abstraction, generality, and binding, and it is considered administrative as long as it applies to Public Administration. This definition refers us to two criteria in defining public administration.

Organic standard:

According to it, public administration benefits the group of bodies or agencies that undertake the implementation of public works, whether central or decentralized, and administrative law benefits from the perspective of this standard the set of rules that govern the organization of central and decentralized administrative bodies (to understand more about the topic, please visit the following topic: Methods of central administrative organization and administrative decentralization.)

Objective or material standard:

The activity undertaken by the administrative authority in its pursuit of achieving the public interest. This activity may take the form of services provided by public facilities to individuals, and this activity may be limited to regulating and monitoring their actions by administrative control authorities. Administrative law can be defined based on this criterion as the law that governs the activity of administrative bodies that seek to achieve the public interest.

Because the administration aims to achieve the public interest, the legislator grants it a set of privileges called the privileges of authority. However, the law's recognition of these privileges by the administration does not mean an attack on individual rights and freedoms. The Administrative Law itself stipulated restrictions that prevent the administration from committing excesses, and it also granted the appellants the right to file an administrative and judicial grievance in the event that their actions were unlawful. It also granted them the right to

compensation for the damages they suffered as a result of wrongful behavior by administrative bodies.

Administrative law can be defined according to these two criteria. It is the law that governs the administrative authorities in the state as public authorities seeking to achieve the public interest, relying on the rights and privileges they possess.

Characteristics of administrative law:

Administrative law is characterized by public authority:

Administrative law is a manifestation of the intervention of the executive authority through the administration, provided that the administration's use of the means of the executive authority allows it to carry out actions related to the sovereignty of the state. It can give its orders and instructions to facilitate the implementation of its actions on an ongoing basis. Thus, administrative law allows the administration the right to expropriate property for the public benefit. These privileges provided by administrative law are what led to its being called the law of public authority.

Administrative law is a newly emerging law:

Administrative law, in its precise sense, is considered recent, as it did not appear until after the legislator created a judicial body competent to consider administrative disputes. It appeared in France after the revolution, which is credited with the abolition of judicial parliaments competent to decide disputes that arise between states and individuals and the approval of the Council of State and the courts. Administrative law. The jurisprudence of the State Council contributed to the crystallization of rules distinct from the rules of private law. Administrative law did not spread throughout the world until after the end of World War I. Indeed, some countries still do not have an independent administrative law, as is the case in England and the United States of America.

Administrative law Judicial law:

It arose thanks to the accumulation of administrative jurisprudence. Most of its principles and rules were not mentioned in legislative texts, but rather crystallized as a result of the judges' interpretation of the texts.

When the judge finds himself forced to issue a ruling in the dispute before him and does not find its justification in the rules of civil law, he resorts, in the absence of an effective legislative text, to interpretation, thus creating rules and developing principles. And theories. The legislator often resorts to formulating it in legal texts.

Administrative law is an uncodified law:

Unlike many laws, its basic principles, general provisions, and rules have not been compiled into a single document or code. This is due to its dynamism, the rapid pace of its development, the multiplicity of its interests, and the multiplicity of its topics. However, saying that it has been codified does not mean the absence of partial codification, as there are topics that are subject to provisions that enjoy relative stability and are regulated by detailed laws. This is also the case with public facilities, and we find codified legal texts related to various fields, such as the Public Service Law and the Collective Organization Law.