Chapter Two: Characteristics of Administrative law

The characteristics of Administrative Law?
1- A judge–made law.
2- A flexible law.
3- A law balancing between public interest and private rights.

Generally speaking, administrative law is essentially judge–made law or case law.
In this scope there is no doubt, there are some written laws and regulations in administrative law, but they are not the most important part, because they govern specific matters.
The fundamental principles of administrative law are not enacted. It can be derived from the decisions of the administrative courts.

What are the privileges of the administration according to the administrative law?
Or
Administrative law gives public corporations special rights which may be described as privileges of the administration.
The privileges of the administration are the following:
- The power of the civil servants to enforce their decisions without having recourse to the courts.
- Is the privilege which permits the state to be paid before all others creditors.
- Is the right of requisition and expropriation which empower public corporations to acquire property without the consent of the owner.

The effect of the administrative privileges on the Administrative bodies?
We can say, such wide privileges make the administration appear as not only strong but also dictatorial. The state itself may be then regarded as a police state.

In order to defend private citizens against the public corporations, the administrative courts have established two principles limitations on their activities.
- They must not act against the law.
- They must pay damages when they cause injuries.

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