

Administrative Law, Algorithmic Decision-Making and Government Accountability

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Abstract

Administrative law regulates the exercise of public power by executive agencies and other administrative bodies. Algorithmic decision-making can increase administrative efficiency but may create concerns about transparency, bias, explainability, procedural fairness and accountability. This paper examines the principal legal principles, scholarly debates, institutional mechanisms, practical implications and emerging challenges associated with the topic. It adopts an analytical and comparative perspective and emphasizes legal certainty, accountability, procedural fairness and effective remedies.

Keywords

administrative law, algorithmic decision-making, public administration, due process, transparency, accountability

1. Introduction

Administrative law regulates the exercise of public power by executive agencies and other administrative bodies. Algorithmic decision-making can increase administrative efficiency but may create concerns about transparency, bias, explainability, procedural fairness and accountability. Legal analysis must consider the interaction of statutes, judicial decisions, constitutional principles, institutional practice and social context. Comparative legal research can reveal how different jurisdictions address similar problems while also showing why apparently transferable rules may operate differently in practice.

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2. Literature Review and Legal Framework

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3. Research Method and Doctrinal Approach

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4. Legal Analysis and Discussion

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5. Challenges, Policy Implications and Future Research

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6. Conclusion

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Table 1. Key Legal Dimensions

Legal dimension	Example source	Analytical focus
Substantive law	Constitution, statute, treaty	Rights and obligations
Procedural law	Rules of procedure	Fairness and remedies
Institutions	Courts, agencies, regulators	Implementation
Rights	Privacy, equality, liberty	Legal protection
Enforcement	Judicial and administrative remedies	Effectiveness

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