A Study on the Optimisation of the Rule of Law Path for Digital Government

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Abstract. Digital government is a new governance model in which the government uses digital technology to improve administrative efficiency, carry out organizational changes and operational mechanism innovation, and modernize its governance capacity. As reform enters deeper waters, the administrative risks associated with the use of digital technology are in urgent need of legal regulation. By analysing the mismatch of government organisation, the security of government data and the stormy dilemma of public opinion monitoring, this paper attempts to propose a rule of law optimisation path for the synergy of government organisation, lean decision-making and scientific supervision of the whole process, in order to improve the construction of the rule of law in digital government, optimise administrative procedures in accordance with the law, clarify the boundaries of administrative power, and build a digital government system framework that is compatible with the modernisation of the national governance system and governance capacity. The workshop will provide advice and suggestions on the framework of digital government system that is compatible with the modernization of national governance system and capacity.

Keywords: Digital Government, Digital Rule of Law, Digital Governance.

1. Introduction

The Second Tenth Report points out that "accelerate the construction of a strong manufacturing country ..... network power, digital China." Guidance on Strengthening Digital Government Construction" (hereinafter referred to as "Guidance") also pointed out that "strengthening digital government construction is an inevitable requirement to adapt to the trend of the new round of technological revolution and industrial change, to lead and drive the development of digital economy and digital society construction, to create a good digital ecology, to accelerate digital development, and to build a strong network country and digital China as a fundamental and It is a fundamental and pioneering project for building a strong network country and a digital China". The construction of digital government has shifted from regional pilot to full implementation stage, and it plays an important function in the modernization of government governance. As a new reform construction, digital government has two key significance: on the one hand, digital technology upgrades the means of government governance, providing modern tools for lean government decision-making, collaborative law enforcement and scientific governance; on the other hand, digital government construction will innovate the concept and mode of government governance, form a new pattern of digital governance, and promote the modernization of national governance system and governance capacity.

It is noteworthy that although more studies have been conducted on digital government and rule of law government, there is still a lack of research on the rule of law of digital government. Combing through the literature, it can be found that the relevant monographs discuss this issue in a broad manner, and the number of literatures is considerable but the research is relatively shallow. Among them, Ma Changshan pointed out that digital government has four rule of law paradoxes: digital intelligence empowerment, digital intelligence participation, digital intelligence regulation, and digital intelligence humanity, and it is urgent to reasonably position digital intelligence governance and incorporate it into the digital rule of law framework [1]; Ma Yanxin and other scholars pointed

out the main challenges of digital technology to the original legal system by sorting out the deep-seated changes on the supply side and demand side of digital government; rigorous scholars systematically discussed the development history, basic characteristics, and the development of digital government from the perspective of digital technology [2]. From the perspective of digital technology, rigorous scholars have systematically discussed the development history, basic features, philosophy and principles, talent and technology, functional structure and development direction of digital government, which is very inspiring [3]. Yang Siyi scholars point out that digital government construction needs digital rule of law guarantee, and rule of law government construction needs digital technology promotion, which resonate with each other, promote together, interconnect and complement each other, and put forward principles and basic paths for the construction of digital government rule of law [4].

On the whole, although the existing literature has made a pioneering study on the direction and principles of digital government rule of law, it is still worth exploring further the specific realization path. This paper attempts to examine the concept of digital government from the theory behind the reform - "whole government" and "government as a platform", using textual analysis and case study methods. This paper analyzes the risk dilemma of digital government reform in the light of the reform problems such as the mismatch of government organizational structure, the security of government data and the stormy supervision of public opinion, The aim is to provide suggestions for the implementation of digitalization, modernization and rule of law transformation and upgrading of government, and the construction of a digital government system framework that is compatible with the modernization of national governance system and governance capacity.

2. Digital Government: Conceptual Examination and Theoretical Explanation

2.1. Concept examination

The conceptual meaning of digital government has not yet been generally agreed upon in the academic community. In Digital Government: Change and the Rule of Law, it is stated that digital government refers to a model of government that uses information tools and conforms to the concept of governance in the digital age. In Digital Government: The Upgrade Path from Digital to Smart, it is argued that digital government refers to a form of state administration in which the practices of government agencies are carried out in a digital and networked environment with the support of technology. In addition, Yu Lingyun scholar points out in his article that the government, through digital transformation, promotes a new governance model of business collaborative innovation with data sharing and opening under the premise of protecting security and privacy. [5] Based on the construction of digital government, Xie Zhiyong scholars believe that digital government is a product of the integration of digital technology with government management and administrative rule of law, and its core is rule of law government.[6]

Through combing and analyzing the above literature, this paper tries to elaborate the concept of digital government as follows: digital government is a new governance model in which the government uses digital technology to improve administrative efficiency, carry out organizational change and operational mechanism innovation, and realize the modernization of government governance capacity. The concept can be understood as follows:

First, the government is the main body. Exploring the efficient operation of administrative power within the scope of lawfulness is the core of digital government, and the government, as the exerciser of administrative power, is always in a proactive subject position in the change.

Secondly, digital technology is the means. Cloud computing, big data, artificial intelligence and other digital technologies play a key role in the contemporary industrial revolution, and administrative modernization cannot be separated from the digital, so digital technology is a powerful tool for the government's governance ability to ascend, and the proper exercise of the benefits, the exercise of improper anti-damage.

Again, improving administrative efficiency, organizational change and operational mechanism innovation are the contents. On the one hand, it provides instrumental information technology support to improve administrative efficiency; on the other hand, it forces the government to carry out organizational change and operational mechanism innovation, upgrade hardware equipment to adapt to higher-order digital technology, and deal with new and more complex administrative governance problems.

Finally, the modernization of the government's governance capacity is the goal. The modernization of national governance system and governance capacity requires the modernization of government governance capacity, and the change of digital government is precisely the way to improve and modernize the government from organizational structure, operation mechanism and administrative efficiency in all aspects.

2.2. Theoretical interpretation

The theory of "whole of government" was first proposed by British Prime Minister Tony Blair at the Citizens' Services Conference in 1997. As an attempt to go beyond the New Public Management theory, this theory advocates the elimination of contradictions and tensions between different policies through cooperation between government departments and collaboration between government and other public goods providers, so as to better serve the public. After more than 20 years of development, political and academic circles have continuously enriched the connotation of this theory, which has now become relatively mature and has been applied throughout the construction of digital government. [7].

First of all, the "Guiding Opinions" emphasizes that "accelerate the construction of integrated collaborative office system, comprehensively improve the level of common office applications in internal office and organ affairs management, promote the online integration of internal service matters, continuously improve the operational efficiency of organs, and enhance the level of administrative supervision". Second, China has built a national integrated government services platform, is also a microcosm of technology-driven overall government development. From "one window to the public" to the digitalization of the government service hall network, the integration, synergy and wholeness within the government have always been the focus of government modernization and reform. Finally, the concept of whole government is essentially a requirement of the principle of efficient and convenient government in digital government reform. Only through a coordinated and smooth internal organizational structure and operation mechanism can the government provide high-quality government services to the people and thus achieve the reform goal of modernizing the government's governance capacity.

In the 21st century, Tim O'Reilly first proposed the concept of "government as a platform". According to him, the government itself builds a simple platform system and a set of participation rules, and encourages internal and external actors to carry out innovative activities in accordance with the rules on the government platform, which can achieve efficient use of resources. If the "whole government" theory emphasizes the integration of resources and functions within the government by means of association, coordination and synergy, the "government as a platform" theory focuses more on the collaboration between the government and the public. This theory has been widely discussed in academic circles since it was first proposed, and after localization by Chinese scholars, it is now widely applied to the reform of digital government: on the one hand, digital government reform emphasizes the concept of people-centered governance.

On the one hand, digital government reform emphasizes the people-centered philosophy of governance, using digital technology to integrate and deploy internal and external government resources and promote the co-creation of social resources with the needs of the people as the core. As Li Hui and Zhang Zhi'an proposed, China should explore a platform-based networked governance mechanism, centering on a "platform-driven digital government", involving enterprises, the public and social organizations, integrating and utilizing multiple resources, and promoting the co-creation of digital government values.[8] On the other hand, the platformization of government services has

already started a rich practice operation. For example, in 2021, the State Council issued the "Guide to the Construction of the Mobile End of the National Integrated Government Services Platform", proposing that "all regions and relevant departments of the State Council should ..... accelerate the standardized construction and standardized management of the mobile end of the government services platform. During the epidemic, based on the need to prevent and control the epidemic, the construction of government services platform has been developed faster, and now "one network to do", "fingertip to do", "the most run once" and so on has become Government services are standard.

3. Risks and challenges of digital government reform

3.1. Challenges in reforming the organizational structure of digital government

Scientific and reasonable government organizational structure is an important guarantee for the government to perform its duties, and the change of government organizational structure is the endogenous driving force of digital government reform. Based on the permeability, diffusion and integration of digital technology, the traditional grid-like linear functional structure combined with horizontal and vertical can no longer adapt to the overall, collaborative and service-oriented requirements of digital government, and "information islands", "data chimneys", "data isolation" and other "unsuitable" structures have emerged, There are "information silos", "data chimneys", "dormant resources", "data isolation" and other "unconformity", and structural reorganization and innovative integration are urgently needed.[9]

First, the legal system of digital government construction is not sound. At present, the legal standard that clearly proposes "digital government construction" is the administrative normative document of the State Council - "Guiding Opinions", and various departments of the State Council have also issued implementation plans to implement the document. Previously, the "electronic signature law" "the State Council on online government services, a number of provisions" to affirm that electronic documents, electronic signatures (seal), e-mail, electronic data interchange and other forms of data messages and the traditional paper form of paper has the same legal effect, the digitalization of government services to play a certain local role in promoting. It can be seen that the digital government construction of the legal level of effectiveness is low, legal content limitations, the lack of national unification of the overall construction of the concept, principles and standards, for all levels of government and government departments digital government reform is not synchronized, system decentralization, data fragmentation laid the hidden danger.

Second, the e-government system sectoral compartmentalization deeper, "information islands", "data chimney" drawbacks difficult to overcome. On the one hand, the operation of integrated e-government system is still in its infancy, and the integrated operation mechanism is not yet sound. The national integrated online service platform - the national government services platform trial operation for nearly four years, the government at all levels and departments to access the integration of matters still less. For example, in Jiangsu Province, zero matters can be handled online for childbirth and adoption, and only three matters can be handled online by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On the other hand, the quality of government data is more prominent, and data integrity, accuracy and timeliness need to be improved. Local government departments are both under the guidance of higher-level business authorities and under the management of local governments, so the authority and responsibility of government data management are crossed and confused. As a result, there are problems of repeated data collection, multiple entries and poor system connectivity at the grassroots level, which in turn lead to the need to invest a lot of manpower and financial resources in data cleaning and comparison when developing and utilizing integrated and unified government affairs platforms, which significantly increases operational costs and affects the integrated management and efficient sharing of government affairs data.

Finally, the government concept of change needs to be strengthened in depth. At the level of power operation, delineating the boundaries of authority and responsibility and rationalizing the coordination mechanism are important and difficult points for deepening reform; at the level of public service, the

overall government concept still needs to be implemented. The "one window" not only requires a window to send and receive materials, but also requires a window to solve problems. Only with the result of mass satisfaction as the guide, efficient internal coordination and communication as a guarantee, so that "once to do", "a network" really instead of "kick the ball", "back and forth", "run back and forth".

3.2. The security of government data and the application of a large risk

Digital technology has inherent advantages in the construction of normative document maps, the design of logical reasoning frameworks, and the extraction and processing of quantitative information, and it has complementary functions for government decision-making - one of the reasons for digital government reform. However, digital technology is still essentially technology and has a "double-edged sword" nature. For example, the interests of government data collection and personal information security game, artificial intelligence logical deduction and artificial expert value measurement conflict, "data cocoon", "algorithm discrimination" ..... A series of problems wrapped in the wave of digital government reform need to be solved.

First, the source of government data legitimacy, reasonableness and security lack of legal protection, personal information and privacy security is subject to certain erosion. It is noteworthy that the purpose of trip card positioning statistics of population movement during the epidemic has legitimacy. However, are the means consistent with the principle of proportionality? Who is the subject of responsibility for the security and confidentiality of personal trip information? And who is the subject of supervision? Current legal norms are silent on this. In a special context, personal information and privacy security can give way to public interest to a certain extent; however, after the reform of digital government, personal information collection is normalized and long-term, and the means, content and authority boundaries of collection are blurred, which will inevitably lead to the disorderly expansion of public power and cause serious consequences.

Secondly, digital technology updates and upgrades are rapidly changing, and artificial intelligence is increasingly involved in decision feasibility assessment. In fact, there is no equivalence between administrative activities and provable science, and technical assessment and value evaluation jointly support the formulation of administrative decisions. Based on the limitations of technology itself, it is difficult to determine the true causal relationship between things entirely by AI statistical probability methods, and quality issues such as data scarcity, excess, and drift may lead to algorithmic bias, and excessive dataization of qualitative rules may deviate from basic legal values.

Finally, from the survey and assessment report of government service capacity of China e-Government Network, the current assessment for government capacity overly relies on objective quantitative data analysis. Subjective convenience and satisfaction indicators, the breadth of statistics for the public are debatable, and digital reflection channels for the elderly, the young, the sick, the disabled and other disadvantaged groups may also exist unaware of algorithmic discrimination.**9**governance. Internet users use social media to become information disseminators and opinion expressers. The diversification of network communication subjects leads to a sudden expansion of audience groups, forming a large-scale network effect and triggering a storm of online public opinion on administrative events. In the face of public opinion monitoring, the government's slow response and lagging official investigation information seriously damage the government's credibility and social image. "In the case of the woman who gave birth to eight children in Fengxian County, the local government issued a total of five response announcements, the first two of which determined that "there was no trafficking" and were overturned by subsequent announcements. The local government's inconsistent determination led to a public outcry. The loss of the government's credibility and the crisis of trust between the government and the public reflect the government's lack of legal administration, the failure to appease the antagonism of the people in mass incidents and the failure of the government's mechanism to handle public events.

The government's failure to promptly rule out the discovery of human trafficking, illegal detention and other criminal acts indicates that the government's responsibilities are in vain and the main body

of supervision is absent. 2017, the Feng County Office of Comprehensive Governance of the deployment of the mentally ill prone to hit and run to carry out a survey, requiring the relevant functional departments to "door-to-door" understanding, quarterly dynamic monitoring and reporting. However, the person in charge of the general government office of Huankou town, the police station chief and other negligence, did not "enter the village into the household", the special group survey idle, there is no relevant body to verify and supervise the work of the grassroots, resulting in the failure to timely find Xiaohuamei was chained, did not receive treatment assistance.

Secondly, after the incident, the first two notices of Feng County hastily issued "there is no abduction and trafficking", the lack of administrative integrity caused public opinion to continue to ferment, further intensifying public antagonism and expanding the negative impact of the network public opinion.

Finally, the five inconsistent official responses reflect the government's helplessness and lack of contingency plans in the face of public emergencies in the digital age. A digital government needs not only to do practical things for the people, but also to convince the people that the government is capable of doing practical things, which requires the government to prepare emergency plans in advance and to administer with integrity and in accordance with the law.

4. Optimization path of digital government rule of law

4.1. Synergization of government organizational structure

First, the construction of the rule of law promotes the standardization of system co-connection. With the global experience of rule of law-enabled digital government reform, in May 2019, the Japanese government enacted the Digital Procedures Law to establish the basic principles of digitization of public administration and the principles of administrative procedures required to realize the digitization of public administration, on the one hand, and to take various measures in individual areas to promote the digitization of public administration, on the other hand. Among them, the four basic principles of digitization of the whole society, digital priority, the one-time only principle, and interconnection and one-stop-shop are instructive. China's digital government reform has not yet put forward definitive and unified basic principles in the form of laws, and lacks basic direction and core spirit guidance. A series of laws and regulations have been formulated in the construction of the U.S. digital government, roughly including basic documents for the implementation of e-government, documents focusing on information disclosure, privacy protection, and intellectual property protection, documents related to e-commerce, and documents on computer security. Although there is a suspicion that the laws and regulations are redundant and confusing due to the change of leaders and the change of government, they provide sufficient legal protection and specific implementation standards for each step of change in digital government, so that the reform can be based on the law. Therefore, it has certain reference value.[10]

Second, infrastructure construction promotes information sharing and synergy. All government departments at all levels in China have already established their own e-government systems, so the current primary conflict has been upgraded from the establishment of the system to a connected system - how to break the data barriers and open up the arteries of data sharing is an urgent problem to be solved. On the one hand, explore the integrated e-government operation mechanism and improve the system hierarchy and technical architecture. Japan's "e-Japan Strategy 2.0" focuses on the technical aspects of infrastructure regulations, emphasizing the establishment of a platform for company cooperation, perfect IT management and maximize return on investment, which has implications for China's system technology architecture model; due to differences in national conditions, China's vast territory and administrative hierarchy, it is also necessary to consider the hierarchical architecture of the integrated system. At present, from the viewpoint of the national government service system, the overall structure of the State Council departments and provincial governments is two-tier, mapping the traditional horizontal and vertical combination of grid-like linear functional structure; the "one thing at a time" column on line provides new ideas, dozens of existing common events can be "done

at a time The "One Thing at a Time" column provides new ideas. The path of "one government" instead of "multiple departments", which takes "one thing for the public" as the standard of division of labor and the main body of work, precisely maps the theory of "whole government" and can represent the future It can represent the future direction of reform. On the other hand, it is important to clarify the authority and responsibility of government data management and improve the quality of government data at the grassroots level. Japan's Digital Procedures Act provides uniform standards for digital infrastructure construction, which to a certain extent reduces the operational costs of cleaning and comparison in data integration. For the entry and management of government data, the division of management rights and system standards are particularly important. Whether local government departments are responsible for the management of government data at the same level or higher authorities, and with what standards of entry, the future needs to be clarified by relevant laws and regulations.

Finally, the concept of holistic, collaborative and service-oriented government helps to make actions consistent. Service-oriented government is a modern government governance model that takes social development and the common interests of the people as the starting point, serves the people and undertakes corresponding service responsibilities, and is the basic direction and important content of digital government reform. People-centered requires government services to be based on the people's every matter, and to be done by the "one government" of overall collaboration. From multiple departments sweeping the snow in front of the door to one government with high efficiency and coordination, internal departments need to aim for high efficiency and convenience for the people, overcome departmental interests, take initiative within the scope of authority, actively fill in procedural loopholes, establish "one voice, one set of processes "The image of the government is to improve the credibility and execution of the government.

4.2. Lean government decision making

First, the collection of government data follows the principle of proportionality. The initiation of the collection procedure adopts a white-list system, and in principle, information on the purpose, subject, object, content, duration, means, publication or not, confidentiality measures, etc. of the collection is publicized in advance, and the appropriateness, necessity and balance of the measures are subject to public scrutiny and discussion; the application of government data is encrypted and processed by the e-government management agency after privacy processing and passed to the terminal application department, which is open to the limited The means and limits of government data shall not violate the existing Personal Information Protection Law and related laws and regulations, and firmly control the administrative power in the track of the rule of law.

Secondly, for the pre-feasibility assessment of decision-making, the path of combining artificial intelligence and artificial experts is adopted. First, standard knowledge systematization - construct standardized knowledge mapping of normative documents and business processes, etc., and play the advantage of deductive reasoning of artificial intelligence in the built information relationship network to realize the logical self-consistency of decision making and existing normative documents and guarantee the logical rigor of decision form. Second, artificial expert audit - administrative decision-making is not equal to mathematical arithmetic, formal logic rationality is only one of the aspects, more mainly based on the openness of the normative system, legal logic is more similar to refutability logic. In other words, artificial intelligence draws a tentative conclusion based on limited information from standardized knowledge and reserves the possibility of giving more information to withdraw it. The artificial expert value evaluates whether the purpose of the decision is justified, whether the means of the decision is feasible, and whether the decision as a whole is scientific, and corrects the AI draft based on higher-order value measurement. Third, the centralized quantification of democratic opinions - scientific and democratic decision-making is indispensable, except for individual matters that are not suitable for hearing and other procedures in emergency situations, in principle, listening to public opinion before making a decision is a mandatory procedure, and the centralized quantification and analysis of democratic opinions and the extraction of public opinion from the public opinion are the

proper meaning of digital government and the necessary "valve" to guard the democratic nature of decision-making. It is also a necessary "valve" to safeguard the democratic nature of decision-making.

Finally, in the era of digital government, the assessment of government capability should always be based on people's satisfaction, and the assessment system should be detailed and scientific. On the one hand, people are the end and data are the means, data need to be lowered in the administrative capacity assessment, people's subjective feelings should become the primary indicator of administrative capacity assessment, people's satisfaction, in line with public opinion should be the direction of digital government. The collection of people's satisfaction should not be confined to the digital platform feedback, offline visits, after the evaluation, offline mailboxes should still be used as an important tool to overcome algorithmic discrimination. On the other hand, although the survey and evaluation system of integrated government service capacity of provincial governments and key cities in China has been formed, the evaluation system for government departments is yet to be improved. The "Key Assessment Points" in Japan's "e-Japan Strategy 2.0" are divided differently according to each sector, and the targeted assessment indicators are more scientific and leaner, which is instructive for China to improve the assessment system in the next step.

4.3. The whole process of government supervision of scientific

First, the whole process of administrative behavior data entry and archiving. On the one hand as a source of government information, on the other hand as a case evidence chain. It not only supervises the administration of administrative organs in accordance with the law and provides persuasive reasons for administrative relatives, but also saves investigation time for the administrative organs to respond to the supervision of administrative public opinion and release authoritative and true information in a timely manner. In the case of "Xiaohuamei", if the Feng County Office of Comprehensive Governance of the deployment of psychiatric patients prone to hit-and-run accidents throughout the data archives, "door-to-door" investigation will not be formalistic; if the grass-roots police stations to upgrade the household registration file data, "who is she" will not be. If the grassroots police station data upgrade, "who is she" will not become a wave of public opinion in the government's inability to answer the question.

Secondly, to open up official channels of appeal and reconsideration. On the one hand, in addition to the traditional petition channel, administrative relatives can inquire about the reasons for administrative actions and submit evidence for appeal and reconsideration through online channels (official website, app, public number, etc.). At present, the motor vehicle violation inquiry system launched by the traffic management department and the public security service platform containing personal criminal record inquiry have achieved good response, and more administrative acts online can be inquired and appealed should become the trend of digital government reform. On the other hand, there is a time limit for problem solving, and online responses are timelier. The online office should be integrated into the administrative routine and be consistent with the offline administrative procedures, so that online complaints, reconsiderations and feedback can be answered and handled in a timely manner within the legal processing time limit. To the greatest extent possible, administrative conflicts are resolved at the source, to enhance the efficiency of problem solving, to avoid intensifying the antagonism of administrative counterparts, and to guide the public to take the proper way and express their demands rationally.

Lastly, we formulate contingency plans for public opinion supervision. First, at the early stage of the emergence of online public opinion, the government promptly studies and judges, accurately qualifies and responds in a graded manner and manages in an orderly manner according to the size of social impact that may be caused by online public opinion; second, sets up an internal organization for public opinion handling, quickly and accurately understands the issues of public concern, releases real and authoritative information in a targeted manner, and timely responds to and answers remarks, hot spots and doubts related to administrative events on the Internet; third. For malicious speculation, suspected of illegal crimes in a timely manner to pursue legal responsibility. In the past, it is conducive to actively and steadily resolve the network public opinion crisis, effectively prevent, reduce and

eliminate the negative impact caused by sudden network public opinion, maintain the credibility of government work and social image, effectively enhance the ability to deal with the new network media, enhance the law-abiding awareness of the whole society, and create a good network public opinion nvironment for the sustained and stable administration according to law.

5. Conclusion

In the era of digital and artificial intelligence, digital government reform - a new governance model reform in which the government uses digital technology to improve administrative efficiency, carry out organizational change and operational mechanism innovation, and modernize government governance capacity - is imperative. From the connotation of the concept of "digital government" and the theories of "whole government" and "government as a platform", this paper proposes a new model of governmental organizational structure synergy, decision making and whole process supervision. The author's proposals are an attempt to deal with the dilemma of mismatching governmental organization structure, security of governmental data, and stormy supervision of public opinion, and provide suggested measures and optimization paths for the transformation and development of digital government. Due to the author's limited knowledge, he lacks knowledge on more comprehensive, profound and fundamental reform challenges, and is unable to suggest measures for more macroscopic, fundamental and structural changes. As the reform gradually enters deeper water, how to solve the risks and challenges brought by the application of technology through the rule of law, and then transform government functions and modernize government governance capacity is an important issue in the rule of law of contemporary digital government. In short, by adhering to the basic logic of legal regulation, deconstructing real problems from the perspective of rules, strictly abiding by the boundary of administrative power, optimizing administrative procedures according to law, unblocking administrative remedy channels, and improving the construction of digital government rule of law, we can better complete the digital transformation and upgrading of government and build a service-oriented government that matches the modernization of national governance system and governance capacity.

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