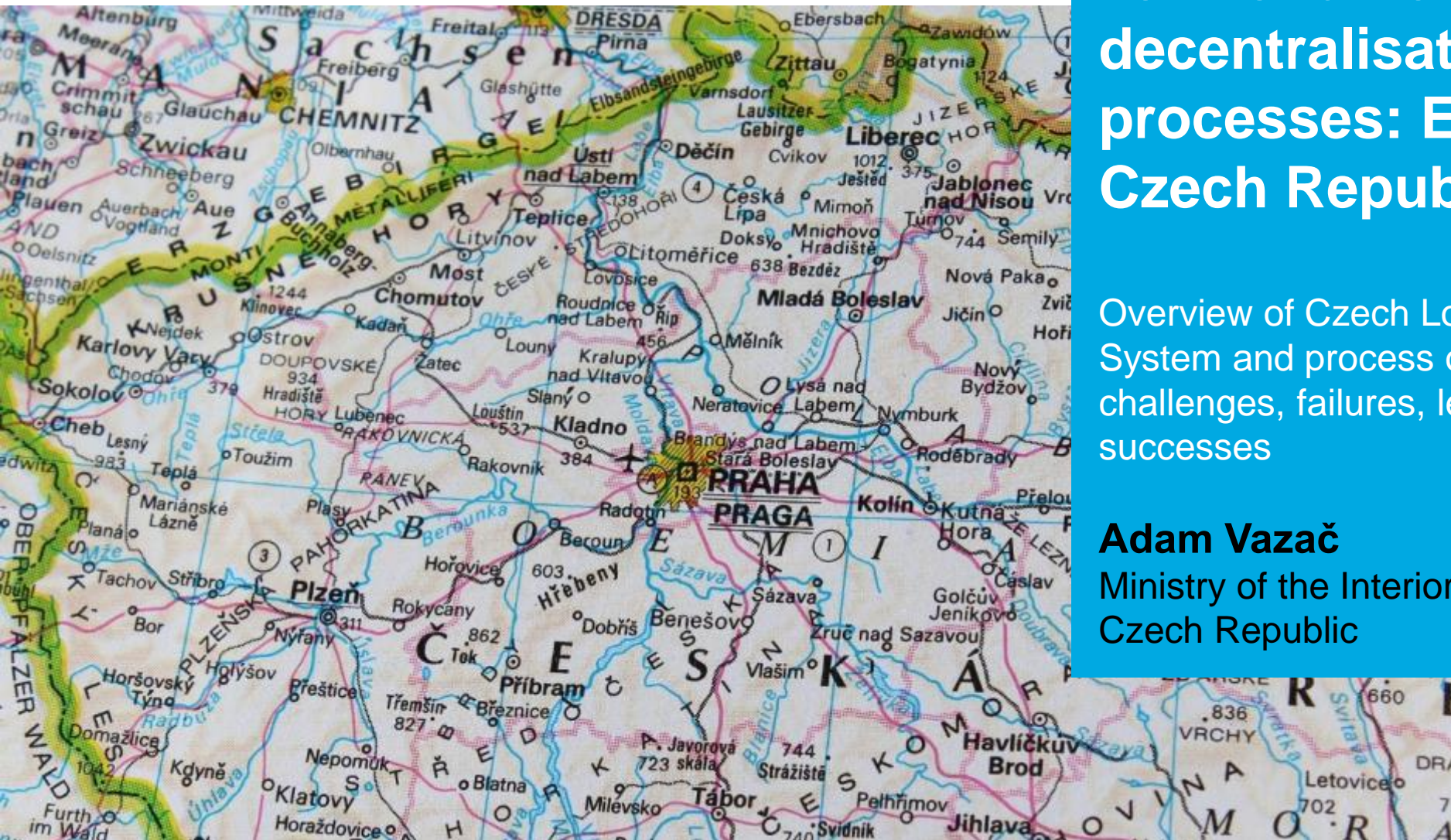


MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC



Territorial reforms and decentralisation processes: Experience Czech Republic

Overview of Czech Local Government System and process of decentralization: challenges, failures, lessons learned and successes

Adam Vazač

Ministry of the Interior
Czech Republic

EASTERN PARTNERSHIP PANEL ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REFORM

Prague| Czech Republic 12 - 15th November 2019



Countries in figures



COUNTRY LEVEL

CZ: 78 866 sq. Km
EE: 45 227 sq. Km
PL: 312 679 sq. Km
Area

CZ: 10.6 mil.
EE: 1.3 mil.
PL: 37.9 mil
Population (1.1.2019)

MUNICIPAL LEVEL

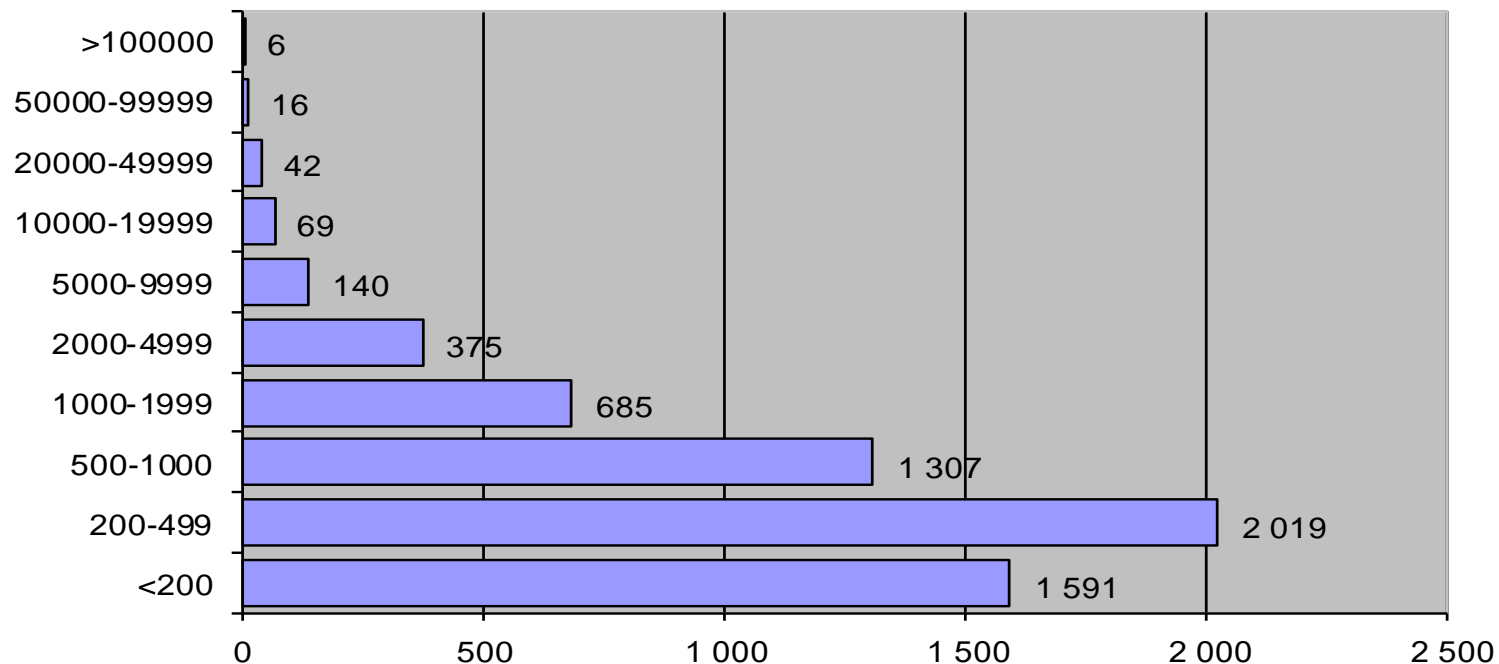
CZ: 6 258
EE: 213
PL: 2 478
Municipalities

CZ: 1 640
EE: 6 165
PL: 15 530
**Average population of
Municipality (inhabitants)**



Settlement structure CZECH REPUBLIC

Number of municipalities



very
FRAGMENTED
settlement structure

57%
share of municipalities with
up to 500 inhabitants

...only 8%
of total population of CZ

1640 inhabitants

CZ = one of the countries with lowest average size of municipality

77%

share of municipalities
with up to 1000 inhabitants

Coordination and control of organization and execution of public administration

Coordination role for ICT

Roles in relation to self-governments:

- supervision, control, methodology, **coordination, conception**

Strategy in public administration

Contribution to execution of delegated (state) administration

Education of public administration officials

Registers of inhabitants, elections, registers of births and deaths

Civil service



Department responsible for conceptual and strategic activities of public administration in CZE – particularly Reviewing and optimizing the performance of public administration in the territory

- PAR: General process of transformation from previous conditions, consolidation of new structures, further modernisation and adaptation to Western environments
- Attempt to improve administrative processes and relationship of public administration and stakeholders (public).
- **Main principles of PAR:**
 - **Deconcentration**
 - Of state agencies in territory
 - **Decentralisation**
 - Existence of local government
 - **Subsidiarity**
 - Central authority should have a subsidiary (that is, a supporting, rather than a subordinate) function, performing only those tasks which cannot be performed effectively at a more immediate or local level.
 - **Spatial patterns of settlement** (non-corresponding)
 - **Joined model of territorial public administration**

Before
1989

Before the fall of the communist regime in 1989

- „unitary state power“
- PA organized in Committees
 - Level: Federal, National (2), Regional (8), District (76), Local (4.100 municipalities)
 - Tasks: Purely local + State administration
 - Finances: Allocation from respective national budget

11/1989

1st phase of public administration reform (PAR) started immediately

- Main principles of PAR:
 - **Deconcentration** :Of state agencies in territory
 - **Decentralization**: Promote the existence of local government
 - **Subsidiarity**

1990

Abolishment of previous structures

- Act on Municipalities (No. 367/1990)
 - Establishment of self-government at municipal level
 - District national committees were replaced by district authorities

1st reform phase

2000

Act on Regions (No. 129/2000, passed 1997, active since 2001)

- Establishment of higher territorial self-governing units = **13 REGIONS + PRAGUE**
 - regional level of self-government (and state administration)
 - fully functioning from 1 January 2001 (territory, borders, competences, officials)

2003

Establishment of municipalities with extended powers („type 3“)

- Termination of the district authorities/offices
 - transfer of their competencies to municipalities type 3
 - district units remain for specific purposes (statistics, specific state authorities)
- 205 microregions around their geographical nodes = type 3
 - executing also state administration for the municipalities in these microregions

2nd reform phase

**The Czech Republic has a two-tier
subnational government system**

TERRITORIAL DIVISION:

- State level
- Regional level
 - 13 regions + Prague (NUTS 3 level)
- Municipal level
 - 3 types of municipalities
 - according to the scope of their delegated **responsibilities**
 - Type I: Basic scope of delegated competencies
 - Type II: With an authorized municipal office (388)
 - Type III: With extended responsibilities (205)

Central government

(government, Chamber of deputies,
Senate, Constitutional Court)

Regions: 14

**Towns and
municipalities: 6258**

THREE TYPES OF MUNICIPALITIES

All municipalities have **equal status**, they are divided into three categories according to the scope of their **responsibilities delegated by state**
- **partial performance of state administration**

Type I

All municipalities (Basic scope)

- Municipal ordinances, offences, water mgmt. offences etc.
- Local development
- Some of them: registry office, building authority

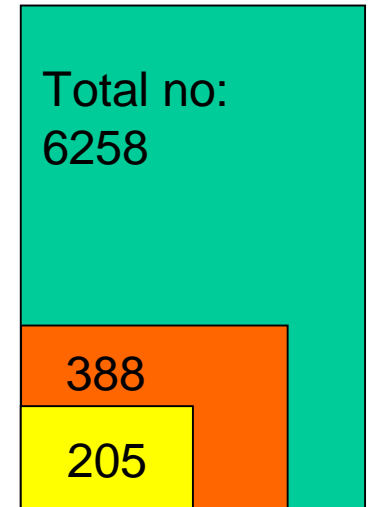
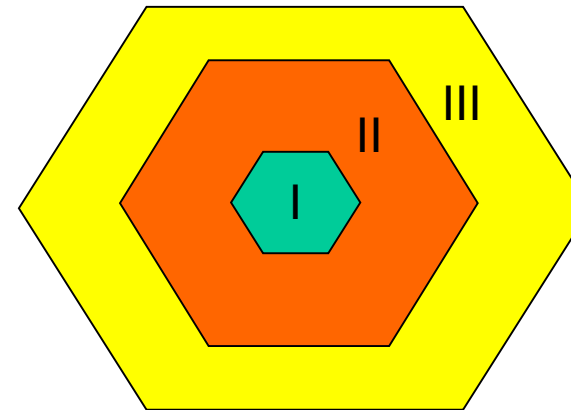
Type II

388 municipalities with authorized office:

Scope of competencies:

- Tier I + Registry office, building authority, elections, selected agendas on environment, etc.

Competencies (and territory)



Type III

205 municipalities with extended powers:

Scope of competencies:

- Tier I + Tier II + Issuing ID cards, Driving licences, travel documents, trade licences, registration of vehicles, social allowances, environmental mgmt. (forests, nature, air) etc.

„JOINT MODEL“ OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

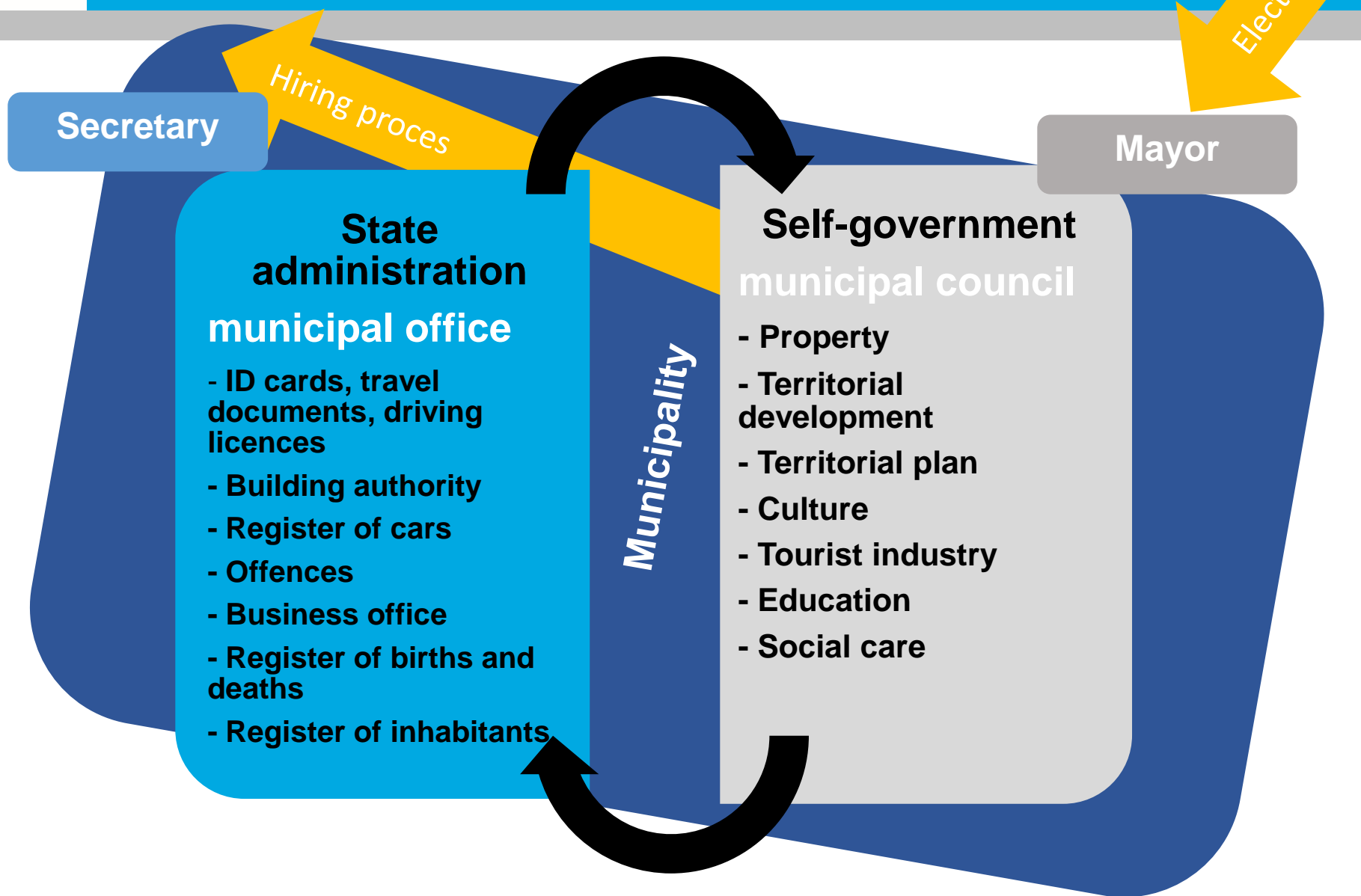
Self-government (self-administration)

- „government under the control and direction of the inhabitants of a political unit rather than by an outside authority“ (Webster, 2016)
- Principle of subsidiarity and democratization
- Subject: Local matters and decisions (regional development, education)
- Territorial extension: area of municipality / region

State administration

- Deconcentrated bodies of state power in territory
- Principle of (de)centralization, (de)concentration
- Subject: Conceptual, regulatory and supervisory tasks and agendas (register of inhabitants)
- Territorial extension: **administrative** region

JOINT = CONDUCTED BY THE SAME BODY = **MUNICIPALITY/REGION**



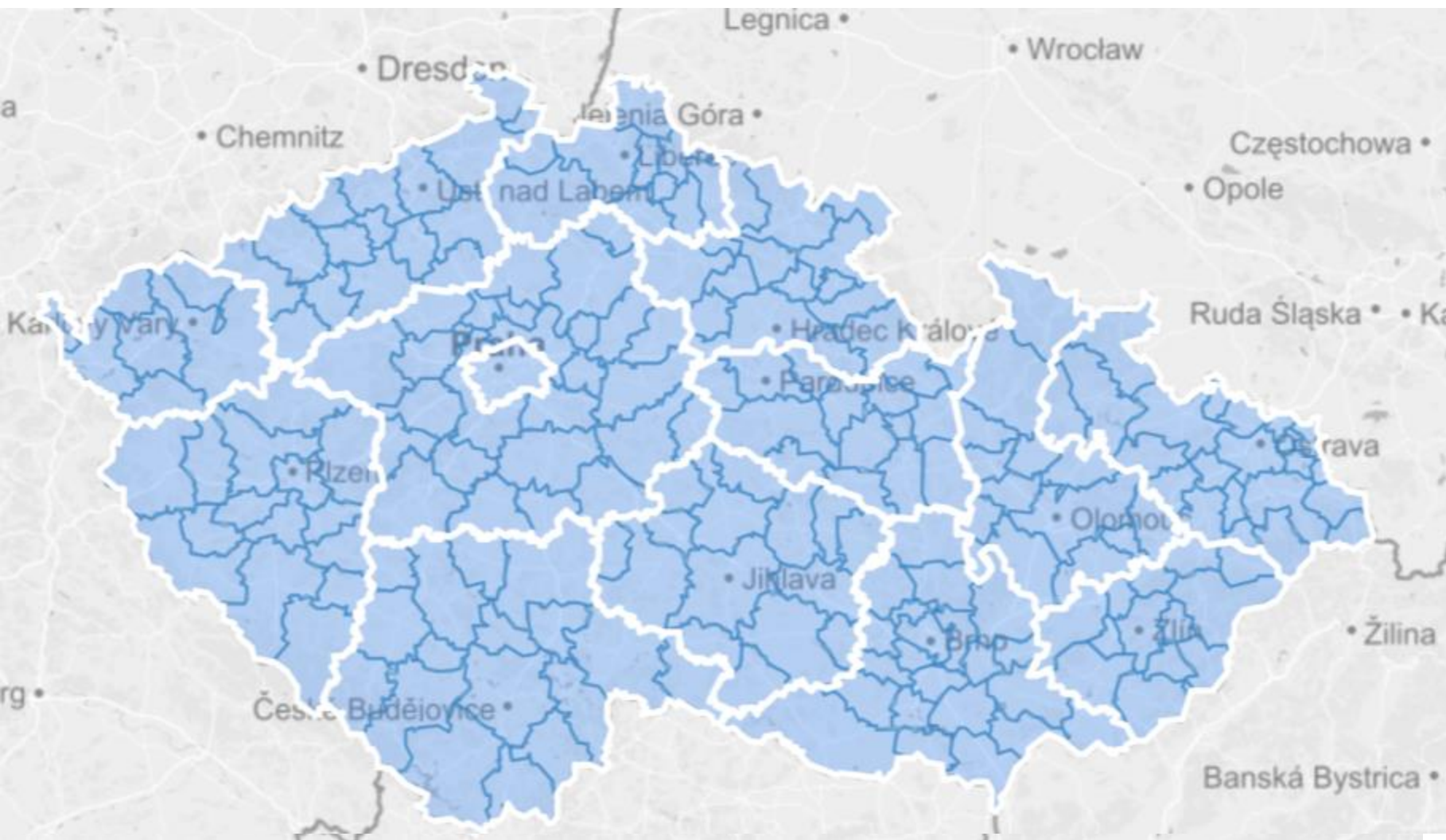


Public administration in Czech Republic

Challenges, trends, failures, lessons learned and successes



ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS



DIVISION OF STATE:

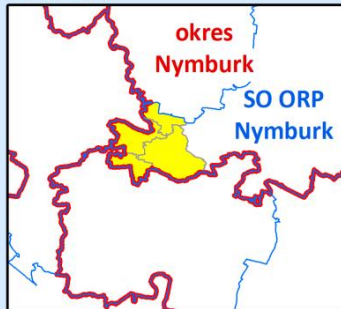
- „old one“ (1960)
- „new one“ (after 2003)
- both valid => complicated system
- Some units DO NOT correspond to each other

Před změnou



Dotčené obce: Bříství, Černíky, Kounice a Vykář

Po změně



Před změnou



Dotčená obec: Harrachov

Po změně



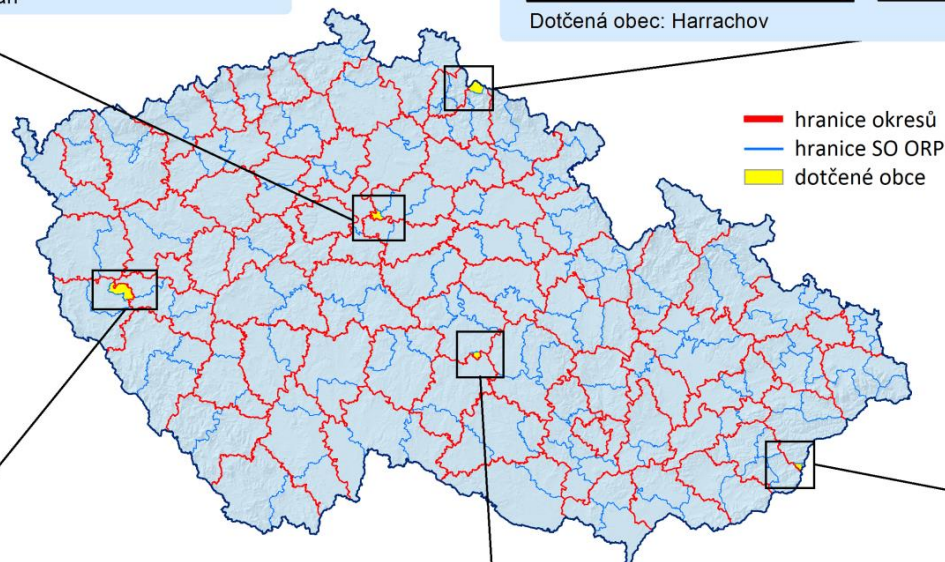
Před změnou



Po změně



Dotčené obce: Bukovec, Čechovice, Černovice, Holýšov, Horní Kamenice, Kvičovice, Neuměř, Štichov a Všekary



Před změnou



Po změně



Dotčené obce: Študlov a Valašské Příkazy

Před změnou



Dotčená obec: Věžnice

Po změně





STRATEGIC APPROACH TO PA

2014-2020

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1.
Modernisation of
Public
Administration

2.
Reviewed and
Optimised Public
Governance at
Territorial Level

3.
Increased Public
Administration
Accessibility and
Transparency
through
eGovernment

4.
Development of
Professional
Human Resources
in Public
Administration

2021-2030

CLIENT-ORIENTED PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION 2030

1.
Accessible and
high-quality
public services

2.
Effective
system of PA

3.
Efficient
institutions

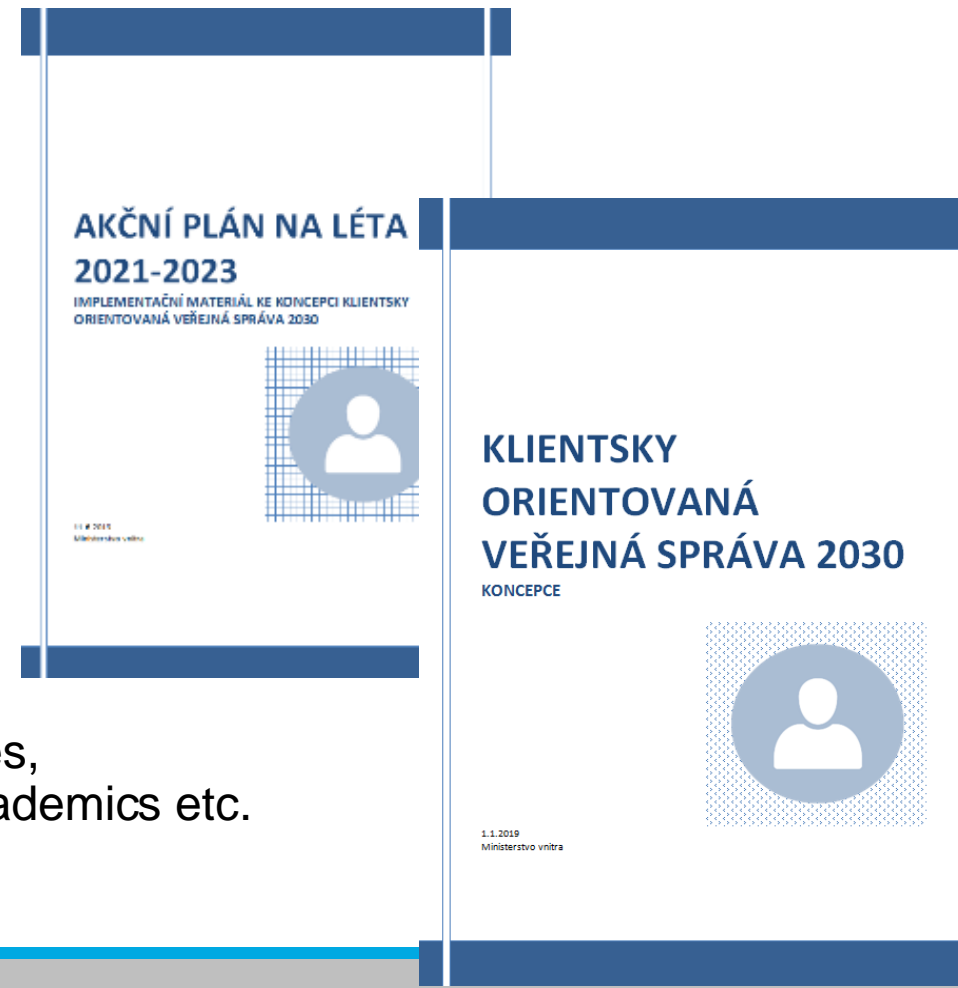
4.
Competent
human
resources

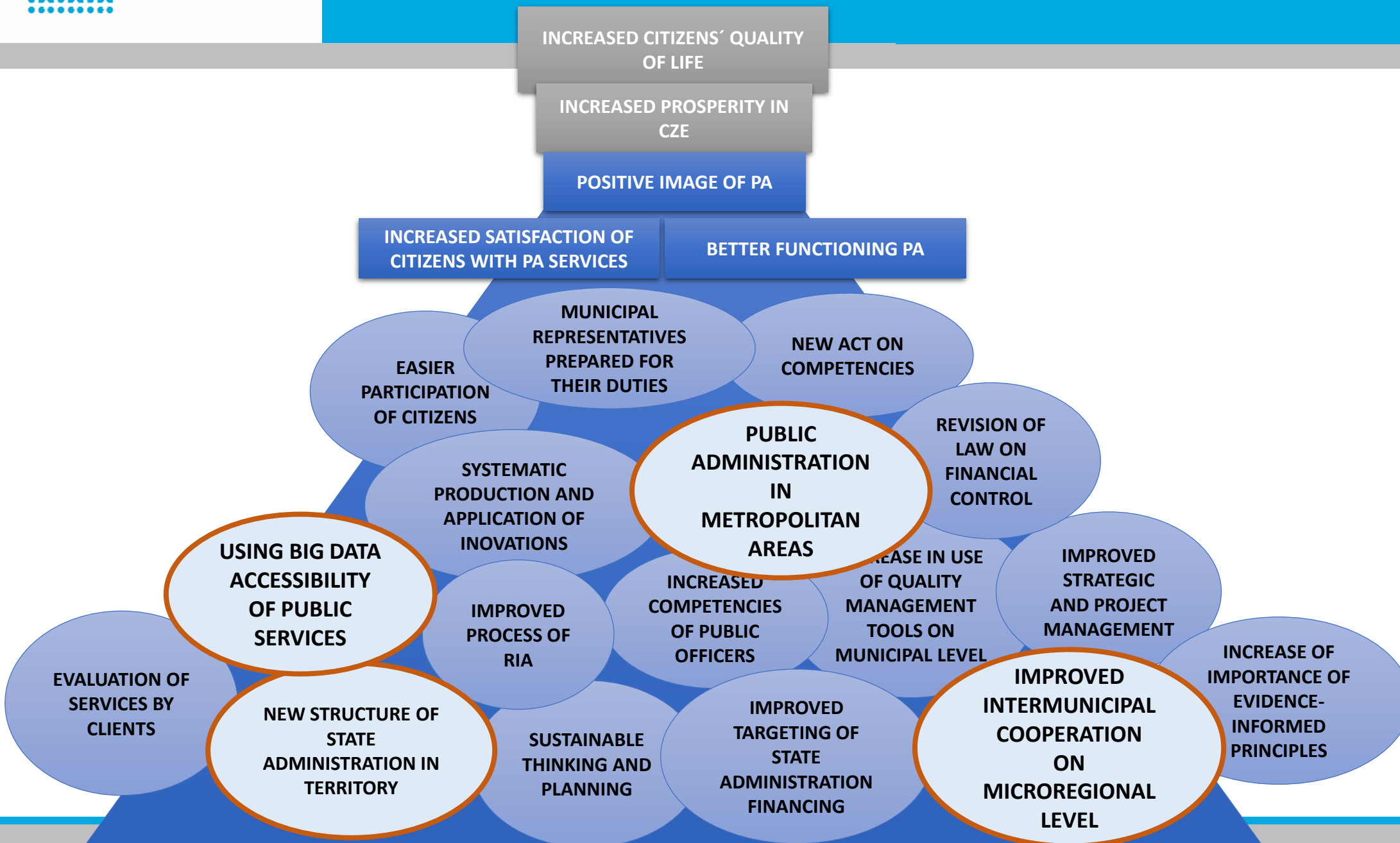
5.
Informed and
participating
citizens

CLIENT-FRIENDLY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION 2030

Strategic material for PA development 2021 -2030

- Follows and broadens steps defined in „Strategic Framework 2014 - 2020“
- Main responsibility: Ministry of Interior
 - Cooperation on implementation:
 - Ministry of Environment
 - Ministry of Finance
 - Ministry of Social Affairs
 - Ministry of Regional Development
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 - Office of Government
 - Consultation with territorial partners: Unions of Municipalities, Association of Regions, Union of Municipal Secretaries, academics etc.





STRONG SUPPORT OF VARIOUS CONCEPTS OF I-M-C

Why?

Municipal merger is recently unsuitable (politically) X fragmentation and quality of PA in smallest municipalities

We believe, that municipalities can reduce cost and increase quality of work through cooperation

Shared capacities, know-how, services, share on financing = possibly higher interest and participation of elected representatives and also citizens

Most common forms of IMC

Voluntary unions of municipalities (through: *Agreement on establishment of voluntary union of municipalities*)

Local action groups (through: *Local public benefit company; Civic association*)

Interest association of legal persons

Business partnership

Agreement on fulfilment of specific task

etc.

Main promoters of IMC

Union of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic

Association of Local Self-governments

National Network of Local Action Groups in the Czech Republic

Forms of support

Subsidies (regional, national or European financial sources)

Legal and methodological (Ministry of Interior as responsible body of state)

Various projects (usually conducted by previously mentioned organizations)

- **Coordination and development of public administration based on Big Data**
- Gaining a detailed data of population movement and their analysis
 - Data from geolocal network of mobile operators
- Identification of basic spatial patterns of population behaviour
- Adjusting of administration network to citizens spatial behaviour pattern
- Obtaining a unique dataset for analysis of accessibility of public administration
- Data sharing with other Ministries and stakeholders

BIG DATA

Pilot projects on utilisation of data from mobile phone operators

- Anonymised data (only numbers)
- Flows or stays of inhabitants
- **WIDE** range of possible use (crisis situation, traffic mapping, tourism, etc.)
- Innovative approach of measurement:

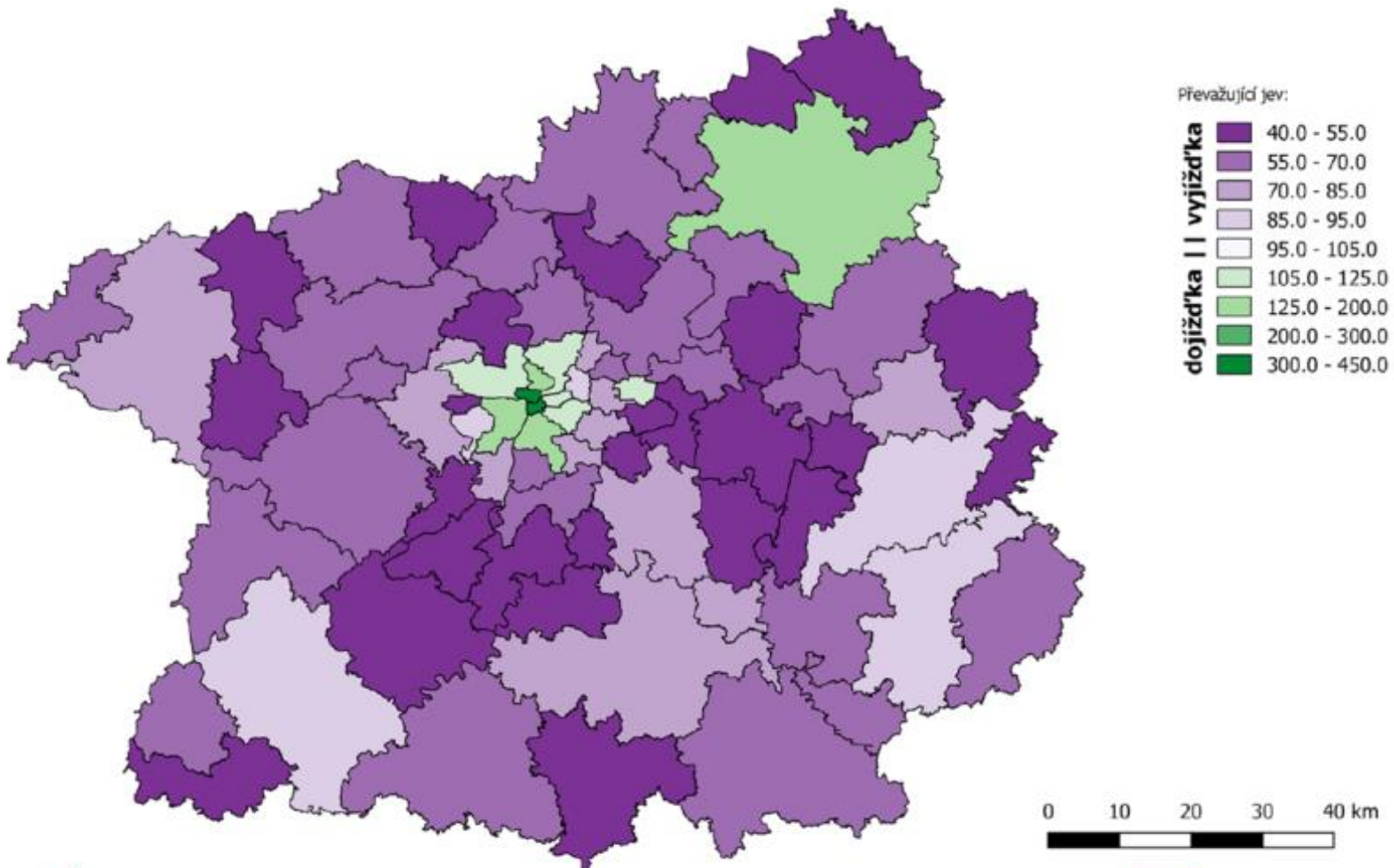
How PA reflects the needs and moves of its potential clients?



Measurement of daily commutation (in- and out-going) = hierarchy of centres in settlement

BIG DATA examples

DOJÍŽDKA / VYJÍŽDKA V SO POÚ STŘEDOČESKÉHO KRAJE A SO PRAHY
středa 11. 10. 2017
0 - 12 h



Lose/gain ratio of people
(night/day)

= number of potential
clients

= expected amount of
administration

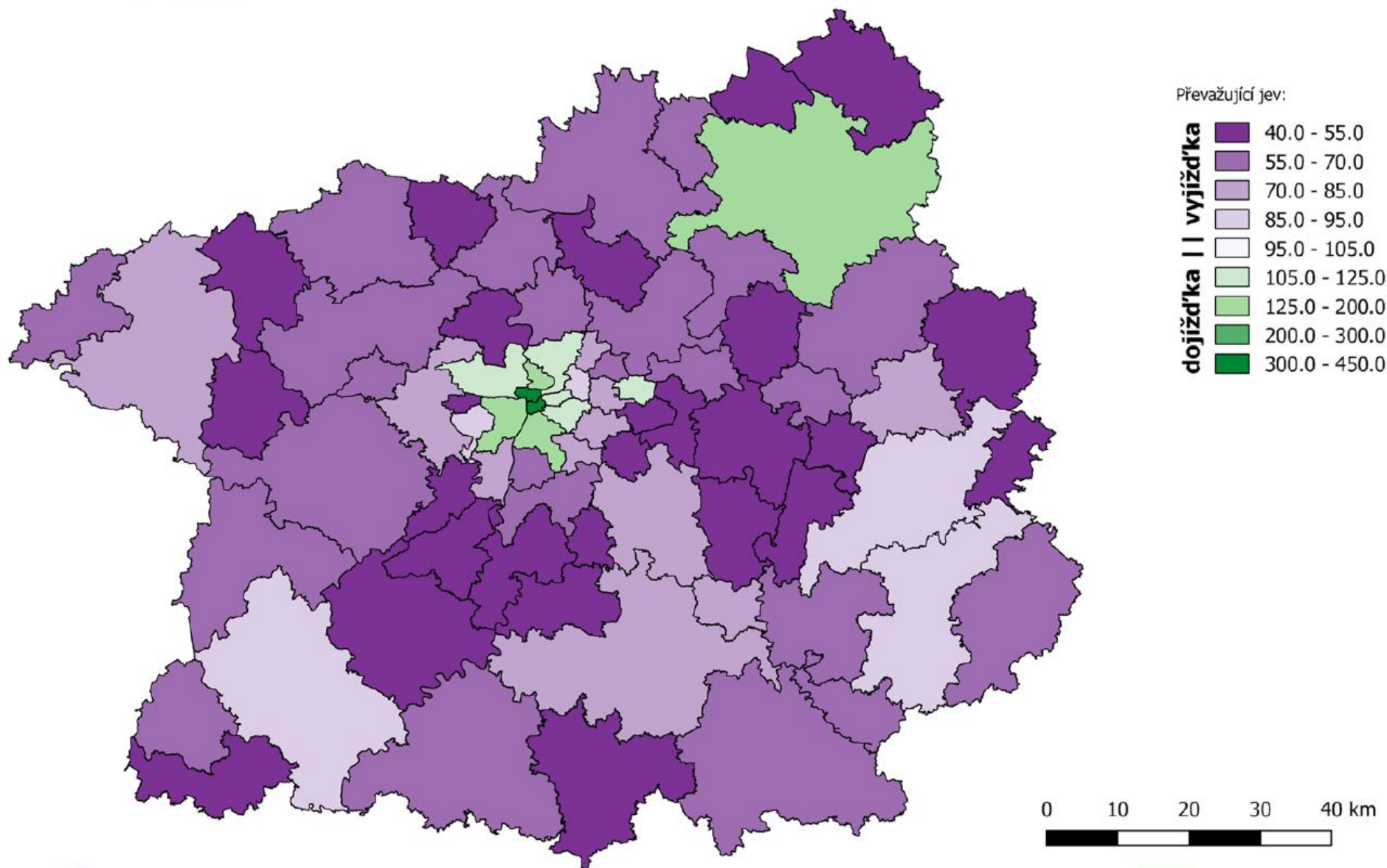
= qualitative and
quantitative setup of
services



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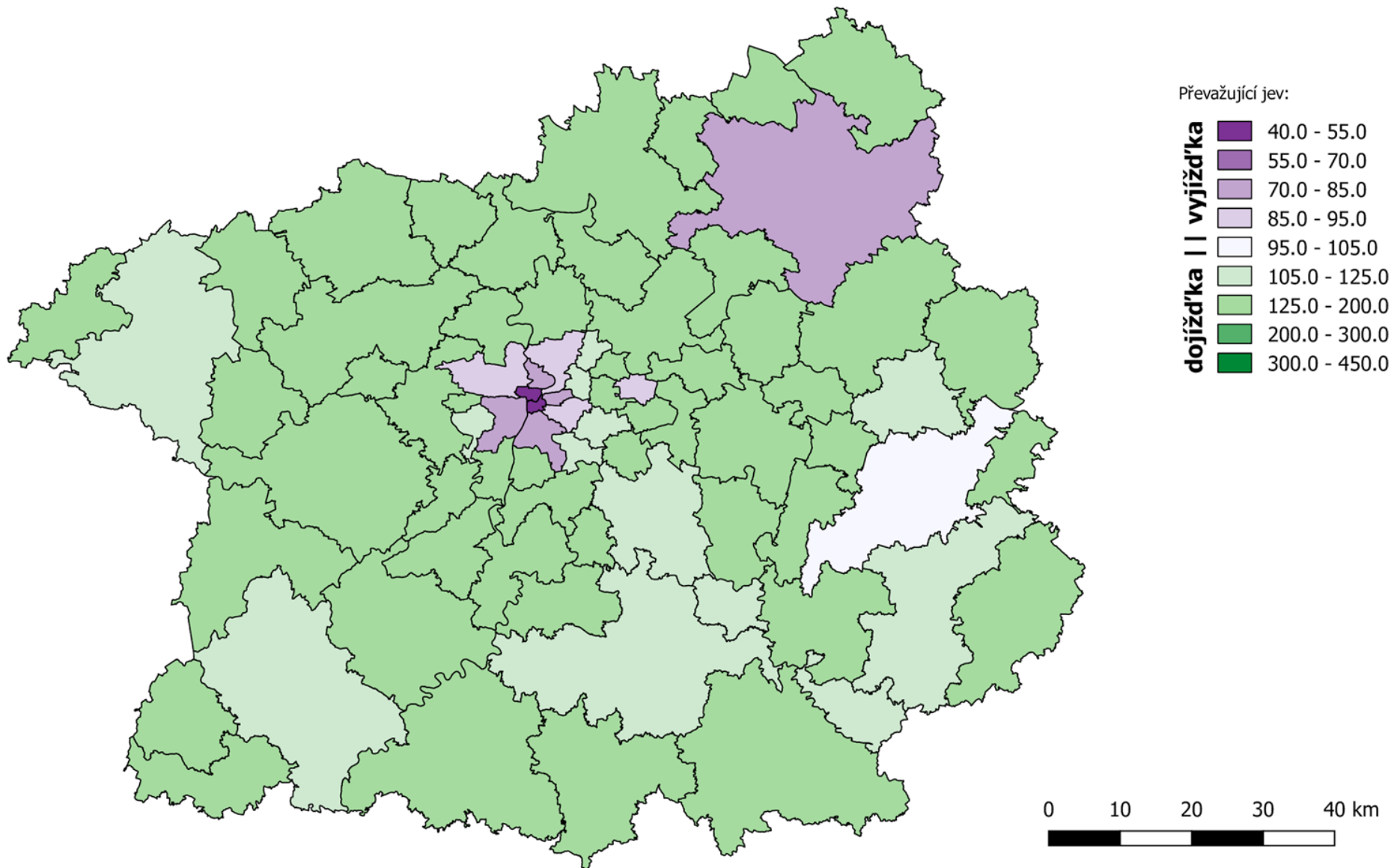
DOJÍŽDKA / VYJÍŽDKA V SO POÚ STŘEDOČESKÉHO KRAJE A SO PRAHY

středa 11. 10. 2017
0 - 12 h



DOJÍŽDKA / VYJÍŽDKA V SO POÚ STŘEDOČESKÉHO KRAJE A SO PRAHY

středa 11. 10. 2017
12 - 24 h





MINISTRY OF
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DOJÍŽDKA / VYJÍŽDKA - SO POÚ STŘEDOČESKÉHO KRAJE A SO PRAHY PRO SO POÚ JESENICE středa 11. 10. 2017, 6 - 9 h

velikost diagramu definuje
celkové saldo cest mezi obvody

cesty:

- z SO POÚ Jesenice
do příslušného obvodu
- z příslušného obvodu
do SO POÚ Jesenice

Podíl dojíždka / vyjíždka
v příslušném SO [%]

- 10 - 30
- 30 - 50
- 50 - 70
- 70 - 90
- 90 - 110
- 110 - 200
- 200 - 300
- 300 - 500
- 500 - 1200

SO POÚ Jesenice

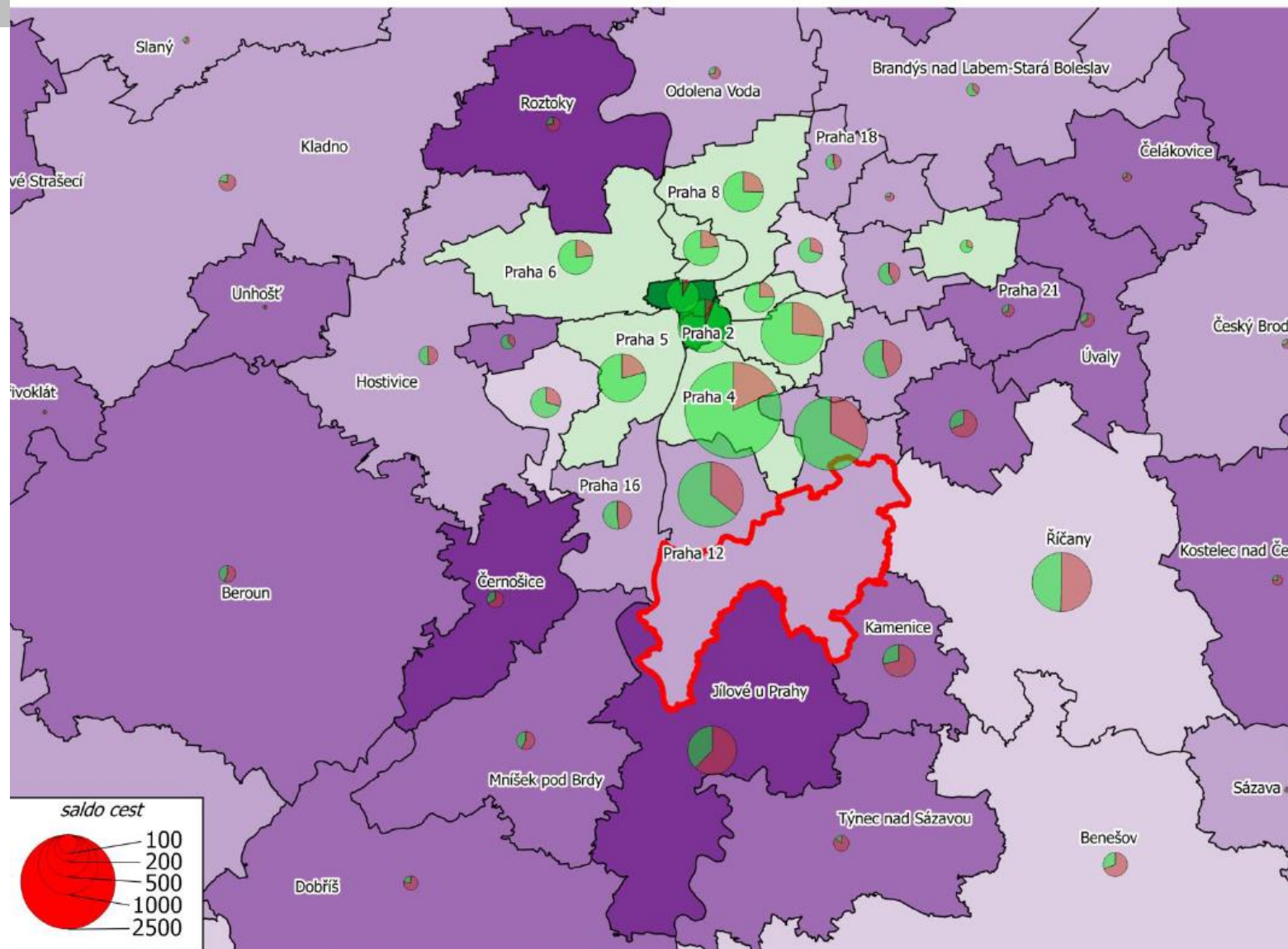
Nejčastější vyjíždka
z SO POÚ Jesenice do:

- Praha 4
- Praha 11
- Praha 10
- Praha 12
- Praha 2

Nejčastější dojíždka
do SO POÚ Jesenice z:

- Říčany
- Praha 11
- Praha 4
- Praha 12
- Jílové u Prahy

0 5 10 km





MINISTRY OF
THE CZ

DOJÍŽDKA / VYJÍŽDKA - SO POÚ STŘEDOČESKÉHO KRAJE A SO PRAHY PRO SO POÚ JESENICE středa 11. 10. 2017, 15 - 18 h

velikost diagramu definuje
celkové saldo cest mezi obvody

cesty:

- z SO POÚ Jesenice do příslušného obvodu
- z příslušného obvodu do SO POÚ Jesenice

Podíl dojíždka / vyjíždka
v příslušném SO [%]

- 10 - 30
- 30 - 50
- 50 - 70
- 70 - 90
- 90 - 110
- 110 - 200
- 200 - 300
- 300 - 500
- 500 - 1200

SO POÚ Jesenice

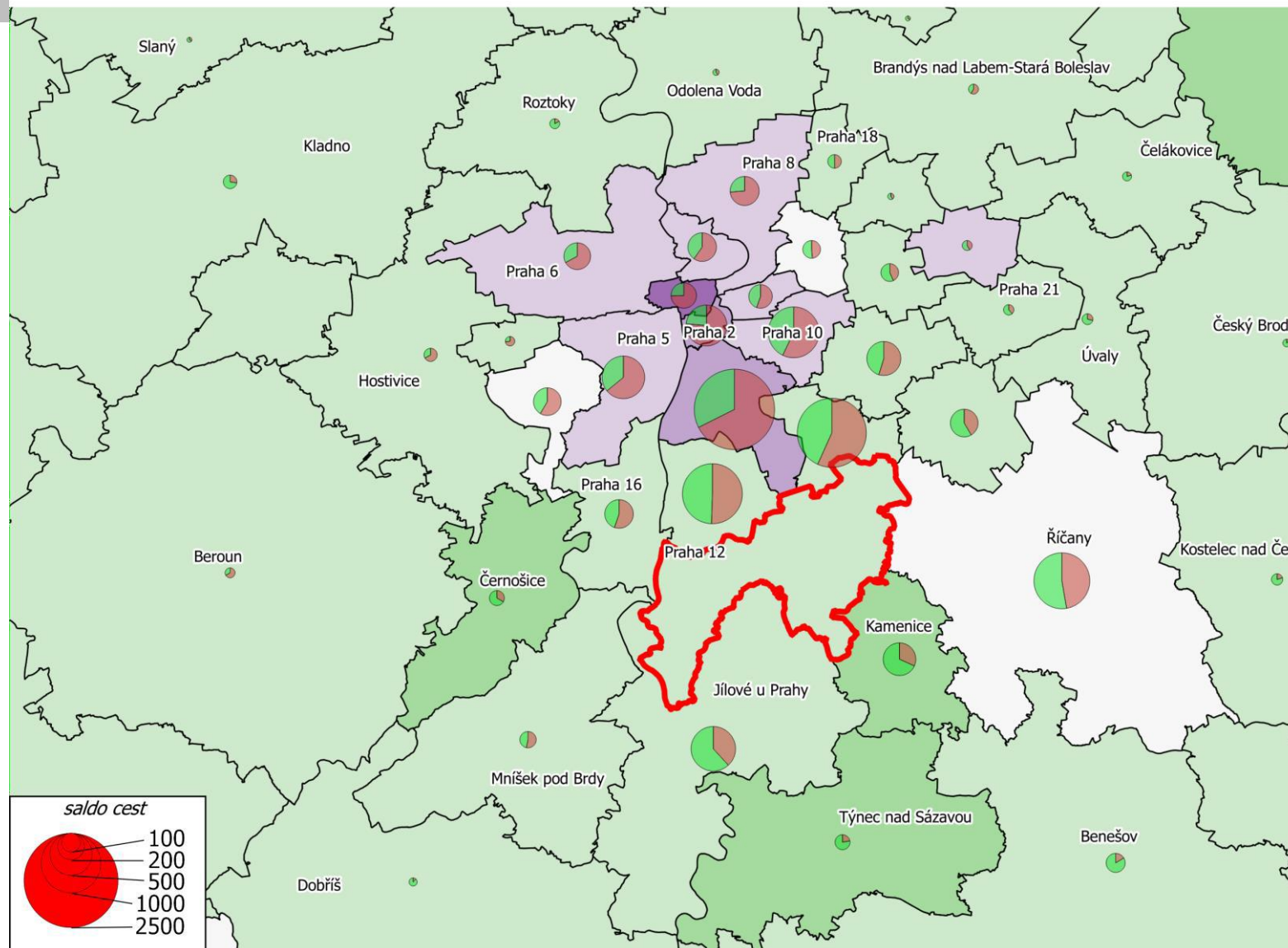
Nejčastější vyjíždka
z SO POÚ Jesenice do:

- Praha 4
- Praha 11
- Praha 12
- Říčany
- Jílové u Prahy

Nejčastější dojíždka
do SO POÚ Jesenice z:

- Praha 4
- Praha 11
- Praha 12
- Říčany
- Praha 10

0 5 10 km





DOJÍŽDKA / VYJÍŽDKA - SO POÚ STŘEDOČESKÉHO KRAJE A SO PRAHY PRO SO POÚ ČERNOŠICE středa 11. 10. 2017, 6 - 9 h

velikost diagramu definuje
celkové saldo cest mezi obvody

cesty:

- z SO POÚ Černošice do příslušného obvodu
- z příslušného obvodu do SO POÚ Černošice

SO POÚ Černošice

Podíl dojížděka / vyjížděka
v příslušném SO [%]

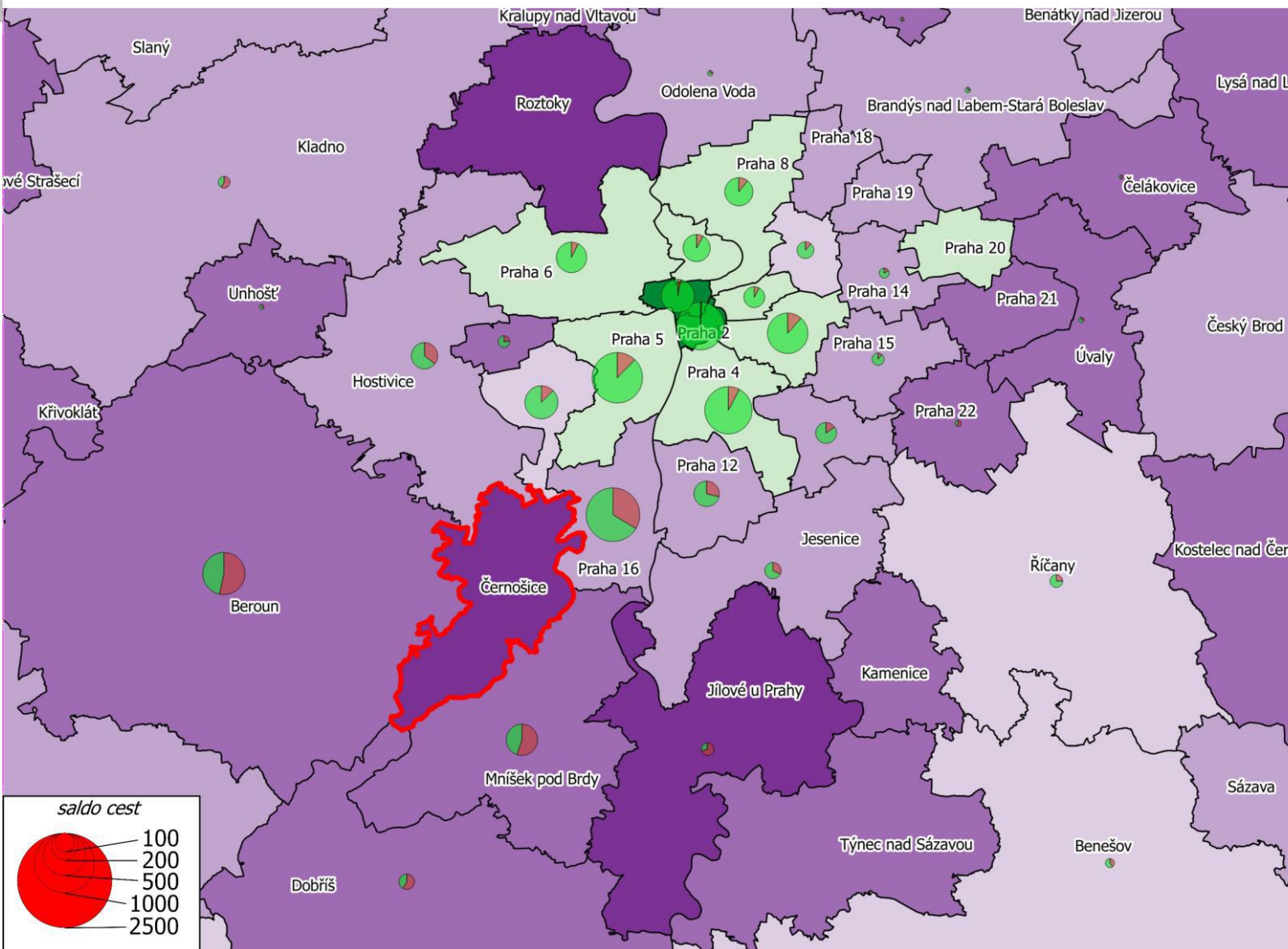
- 10 - 30
- 30 - 50
- 50 - 70
- 70 - 90
- 90 - 110
- 110 - 200
- 200 - 300
- 300 - 500
- 500 - 1200

Nejčastější vyjížděka
z SO POÚ Černošice do:

- Praha 2
- Praha 5
- Praha 4
- Praha 16
- Praha 10

Nejčastější dojížděka
do SO POÚ Černošice z:

- Praha 16
- Beroun
- Mníšek pod Brdy
- Praha 5
- Hostivice



Big Data project

Project name

- Improvement of preconditions for decentralisation and availability of public administration in the territory

Basic information

- **EEA and Norway grants**
- Program **Good governance**
- Duration **48 months**
- Estimated realisation starts in **1Q 2020**

The main project theme

- Analysis of data from geolocation network (mobile operators)
- Analysis of spatial interactions (movement of each SIM card)
- Mobility patterns
- Adaptation of the administrative structure of the state, and the location of offices in the territory
- The public administration offices should be located according to the places of citizens concentration

Iceland 
Liechtenstein 
Norway grants 

Project partners

- Noroff University College, Kristiansand
- Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Trondheim
- Vestlandsforskning, Sogndal



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OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Adam Vazač

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Coordination of Public Administration

Ministry of the Interior

Czech Republic

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