

United Nations Committee of Experts on Public Administration – 11th Meeting

Local public governance and administration for results Intergovernmental governance and regimes

Representative democracy at the local level and local cooperations –

Prof. Dr. Jan Ziekow

Deutsches Forschungsinstitut für öffentliche Verwaltung Speyer Freiherr-vom-Stein-Straße 2 Postfach 1409 D 67324 Speyer am Rhein

Tel.: + 49 - 6232 - 654-386 Fax: + 49 - 6232 - 654-290

E-Mail: foev@foev-speyer.de Internet: http://www.foev-speyer.de

How to make most of the strenghts of representative democracy at the local level?

Democratic institutions founded on free elections as basis for the institutional-political dimension of governance

5 core elements for strengthening local representative democracy:

- 1. Level of autonomy granted to local bodies
 - substantial self-government
 - financial autonomy
 - comprehensive responsibility for decisions
 - local governments with only limited autonomy
 - major decisions made by national government
 - autonomy may not cover citizen's local interests
 - ⇒ clear allocation of responsibilities and authority between national and local democratic solutions!

- Finding a balance between economies of scale (large local government districts) and democratic values of representativeness
- Influence of position of the mayors and local administrators on the relevance of directly elected local councils
 - dualistic system: mayor appointed by and dependent on the national government / local representatives elected by the citizens
 - mayor dependent on the council's decision

- dual role of local representatives: representing interests of citizens and of the administration (responsibility for local services)
 - → maintaining political role of the representatives: only important decisions regarding administrative issues
 - → individual issues left to professional administration
- 5. Well-balanced and transparent representative democracy
 - → no capture of governance process by elites, but representation of ethnic and social minorities
 - → accessibility of all documents and public local council meetings

Strengthening of representative democracy at the local level through implementing participatory instruments

Surrounding representative democracy by additional legitimation designs and cooperation with other actors

Well known: limits of local governments capabilities

→ searching for comprehensive strategies beyond privatization

Local governance: Necessity of setting out the goals and rationalities of the different parties clearly

- Civil society organizations
 - interests of the citizen
 - make the voices of the poorest and weakest heard
 - providing knowledge to the local government
 - modes of cooperation:
 - > sharing of information
 - > development of projects and implementation of strategies
 - > evaluation of results
 - > common learning process

Partnerships with business

- ensuring the non-domination of economic private interests
- ensuring specific advantages of economic rationality

Cooperation between municipalities

- achieving economies of scale
- risk for local governance: restricting the market for private companies

Who can how administer the local governance process?

- Only local government is democratically legitimized and responsible for the perspective of the citizenry as a whole
- Meta-governance: responsibility of the public network partners to initiate and maintain the network-governance

Thank you for your attention!