

## **Resume**

The thesis is divided into two large units, on a theoretical and practical part. Follow the practical part of the work is to be divided on an assessment of selected aspects that are covered by municipal and provincial governments at the European level and in this context, then followed by a separate section on comparative evaluation of the scope of local government in selected European countries. I will focus first on the theoretical part. The issue of regions and municipalities evaluate first in the context of Czech legislation and then subsequently focus on each selected legislation relating to European legislation related to issues of regions and municipalities.

Choice of thesis topic was selected based on an appropriate combination of administrative law issues and focus on the broader context of legislation within the EU, which focuses mainly practical part. With regard to the comparison of the Czech legislation and issues of European legislation, so we can get a rich variety of assumptions and considerations, which could be formulated in the context of the considerations de lege fedenda at the level of regions and municipalities. The main concept of the theoretical part is the local authority. Can we talk about the fact that public administration is carried out at its lowest possible level, ie at the level of the basic areas of administrative units and possibly higher administrative units, which are therefore collectively municipalities and regions.

In each chapter of the thesis is, among other things put emphasis also on the performance and organization of public administration, especially at the lowest level, based on the definition of local government in the theoretical part, when this term also specifies in detail the local perspective, and thus appears as an acceptable means for the purposes of this study, where the focus is municipal levels of government. Outside the issues of competence which are self-focus, are also mentioned constitutional foundations of local government, specifically the statutory definition of the Czech legal system, the emphasis is also on the issue of independent and delegated competence, but also on the municipal authorities and their characteristics.

Special attention is paid to the management of municipalities and counties and also the outline of the issuance of legal regulations in the context of the implementation of municipalities.

The theoretical part of the dissertation included mainly theoretical issues and concepts that are associated with solving theme. Emphasis was placed on both the Czech legislation and to legislation at European level. At the scale of Czech legislation is focused on the comparison of relationships covered by the municipalities of the county establishment. Even from this point of view was set the objective of defining the basic types and their individual components in relation to the phenomenon of decentralization. This part also includes a presentation of the basic models, principles and forms of functioning local administration, with reference to the specifics of their development in the context of historical, social or cultural influence, and their differences in individual countries.

For both theoretical and practical part of the thesis we will use particular method of analysis, gradually supplemented by analogy, based on the comparative method. System, classification and relationship analysis that leads to finding common characters, but especially to demonstrate the existence of different models analyzed the concept of local government in the political and geographical dimension of the European Union, which is then distributed in the practical part of the thesis in comparison with the individual states.

In practical part for the purposes of comparison and they chose to focus geopolitical region, which the Czech Republic is basically the closest. This is the Visegrad countries. To grasp the form of local government in the Czech Republic to offer a comprehensive systemic analysis, development and current state of local government, which will serve as a basis for subsequent comparison and render the specifics of local governments in Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic. All this analysis and theoretical bases are inextricably complemented by ongoing benchmarking secondly highlighting common features, but mainly individual differences and specifics of the municipal administration in the other three countries.

Every country in the practical section dedicated chapter, broken down by various aspects of local administration of the country, compared with the Czech Republic. At the end of each chapter devoted to a specific country, we focus on the synthesis, consisting of a summary of the most striking findings, which I acquired on the basis of mutual comparison. I also concentrated on short excursion among other selected European countries for the comparative outline a broader perspective on selected issues.

View to starting a form of local government across the EU and the subsequent comparison among V4 countries and offer an overall larger space for the evaluation of positives and negatives of individual institutes municipal governments and their specifics. The main objective is to find and pick the best attributes of the local administration in terms of practical functionality, principles and principles of good governance, whether democratic functioning of modern law.

Local government can act as a relatively static area, but the truth is that it remains continuously evolving sector. In individual EU countries with its development so far mixed, although it can be stated that the differences in European conditions are not so noticeable. However, it is possible to find and describe a certain stage of development, which is difficult in terms of assessment of local government as a whole.

It is rather an assessment of the degree of consistency of individual institutes, anchoring a real reflection of the principles and the principles of good governance and especially functionality, transparency and efficiency in the actual implementation of public administration at the municipal level. Trying to evaluate and compare the region against the background of the dimensions of the existing 28 EU member states would certainly require much larger scale work. This effort, however, was not objective. I believe that in the first part I was able, in addition to a comprehensive theoretical grasp of geographical, historical and other bases of local government, while providing variation and an overview of theoretical models, but also some of the specifics that the spectrum of European countries generally offering.

For fruitful work I consider the specific choice of countries for deeper analysis and comparison. Actuality selection of the Visegrad Four countries can be justified in the context of European policy, where the most important European institutions leads to creations a kind of ideological blocks. Particularly within the EU Council can vote in the evolution and development of priorities and decisions, track grouping of states with related ideas and common goals. These are designed to associate strong enough to be able to enforce their priorities compete so. Big countries that the vote have higher strength, which may result in that small state with different views simply "swallow". However, the use of historical and geopolitical affinities V4 can at reaching a compromise and reconcile their aims, to create a much greater chance for its enforcement, as if States alone.

The degree of difference countries in various aspects inevitably makes the problem even greater harmonization of their views. Therefore, the analysis of differentiation functioning areas such as public administration can contribute to the study of synchronization opinions of individual countries. It can be stated that the method and degree of anchoring and functioning of local administrations in these countries are so related that in finding common priorities should be the subject of diverging trends, indeed, vice versa. This fact confirms the timeliness of kinship affected central European countries, in terms of furthering their interests in the future, they are increasingly finding common ground.

In view of the above, it is clear that the relationship of these four countries analyzed us on the second page of the paper offered so insurmountable, and striking differences. However, in various aspects, such as historical background, the constitutional and legal rights, status, or municipal authorities, we are finally through detailed analysis and subsequent comparison could run on individual differences. We could watch as, for example, different degrees of embedding the principles of sound administration and, as such, at the constitutional level. Further evaluate the method of individual institutes of administrative law, such as the local referendum. Disparities in the development of public administration and local government especially in individual states against the background of the same historical events, etc.

Thus, as regards the main goals of this work, I have to say that it can be considered fulfilled. Recall that the goal was to find and pick up the most important attributes of local news in terms of practical functionality, principles and principles of good governance, whether democratic functioning of modern law. With regard to the main objective, we have the whole second part of trying to constantly conquering comparison of individual elements and forms of local government and to appreciate the positives and negatives of this or that legislation, whether its form in practice. On the other hand it must be objectively that we hardly manage with the available knowledge contained assess the degree of development and perfection of local government as a whole. In each country we tried to compare the individual elements and capitalize on their advantages and disadvantages. But for complex conclusion we do not feel content knowledge acquired sufficiently competent.

With regard to the topic of the thesis we focus on law relating to administrative law. As reported by the NSS, the fundamental purpose of administrative justice, lies primarily in the review of decisions of public authorities could remain unaddressed held administrative court procedural rules under which the administrative authorities issued their decisions. When evaluating the rulings of the Supreme Administrative Court in matters of administrative proceedings, we can conclude that the role of decision-making activities NSS was strengthened due to legislative changes, especially Act no. 500/2004 Coll., Administrative Code, as amended.

NSS jurisprudence in matters of administrative proceedings covers the wide area of the disputed legal issues in connection with any procedural rules appear. There can therefore be found as generalizing case law that deals with basic issues and principles of administrative proceedings and jurisprudence quite specific with a specific focus on certain provisions of the Administrative Procedure or institutes.