

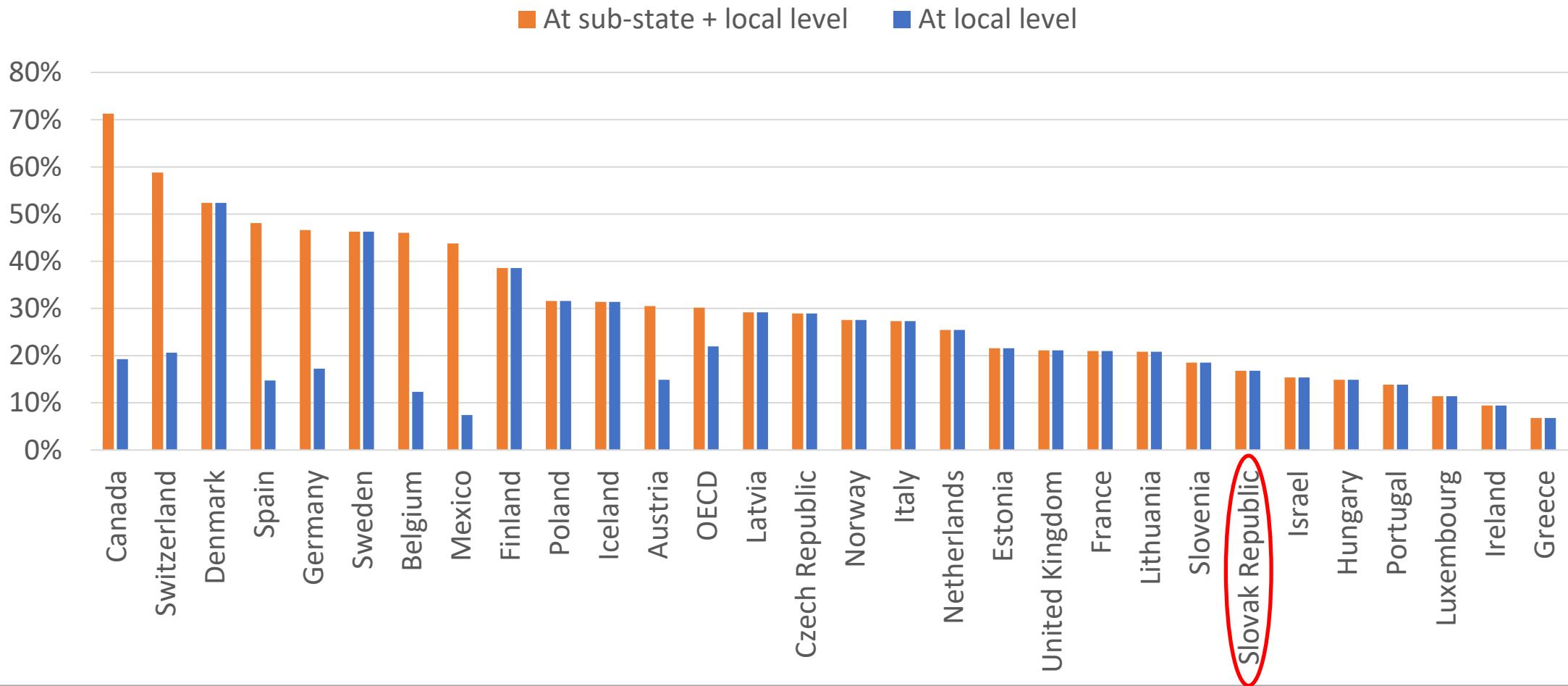
Medzinárodné porovnanie miery decentralizácie

Peter Goliaš, riaditeľ INEKO

15.6.2021

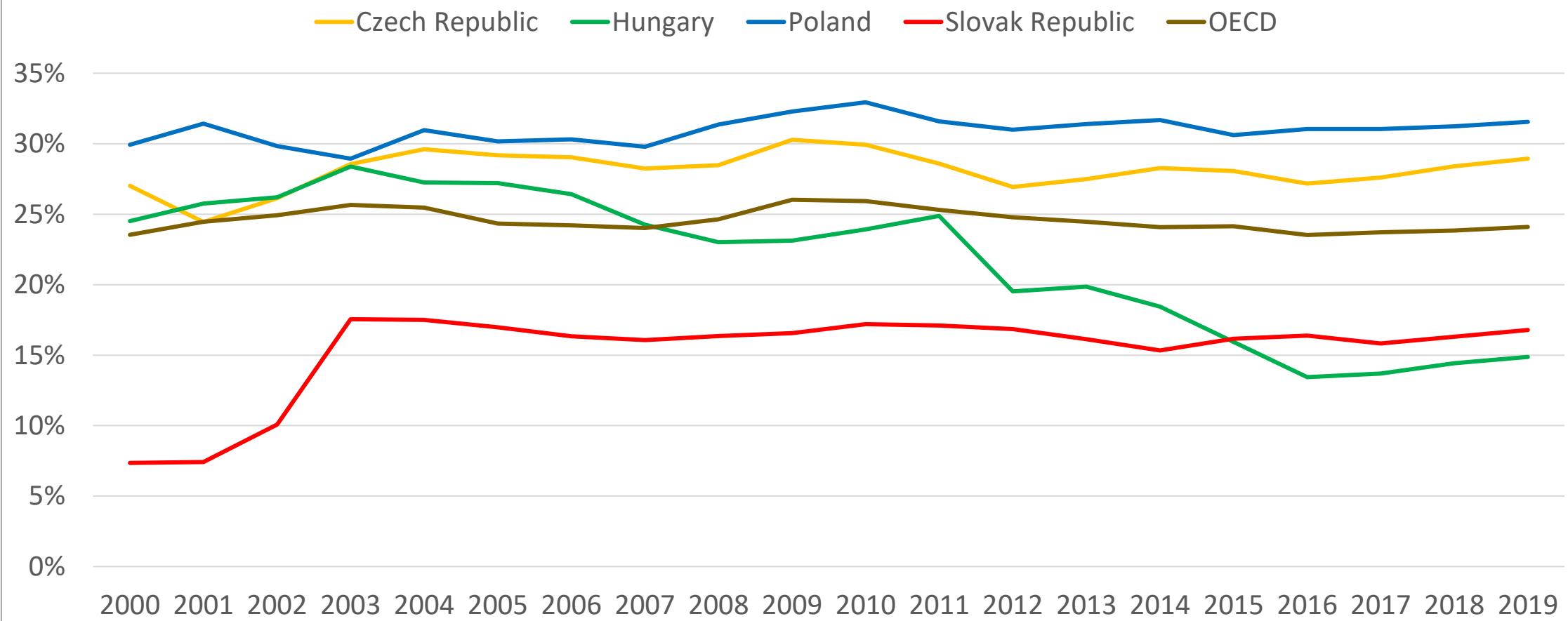
Workshop Podnikateľskej aliancie Slovenska (PAS) k prezentácii analýz možností ďalšej decentralizácie a financovania samospráv na Slovensku

Sub-central revenues + inter-governmental transfers as % of total government revenues (2019)



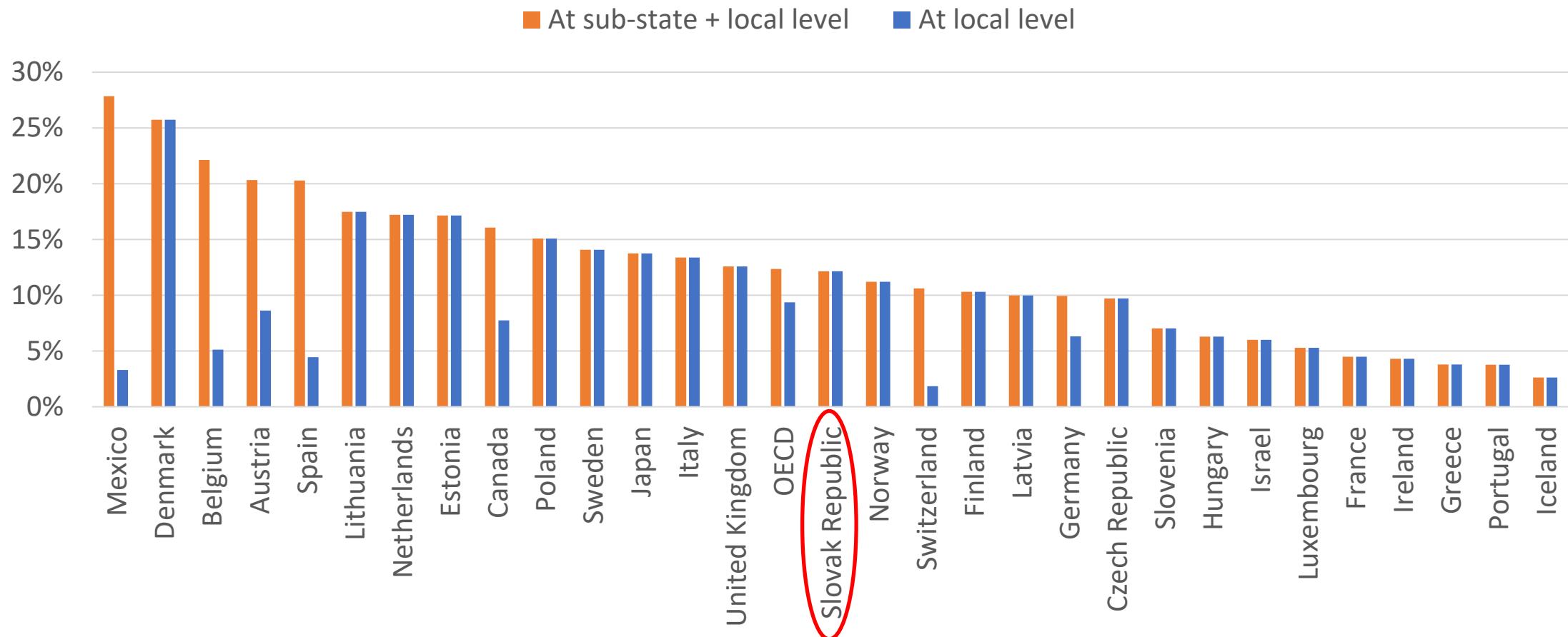
Zdroj: OECD

Sub-central revenues + inter-governmental transfers as % of total government revenues



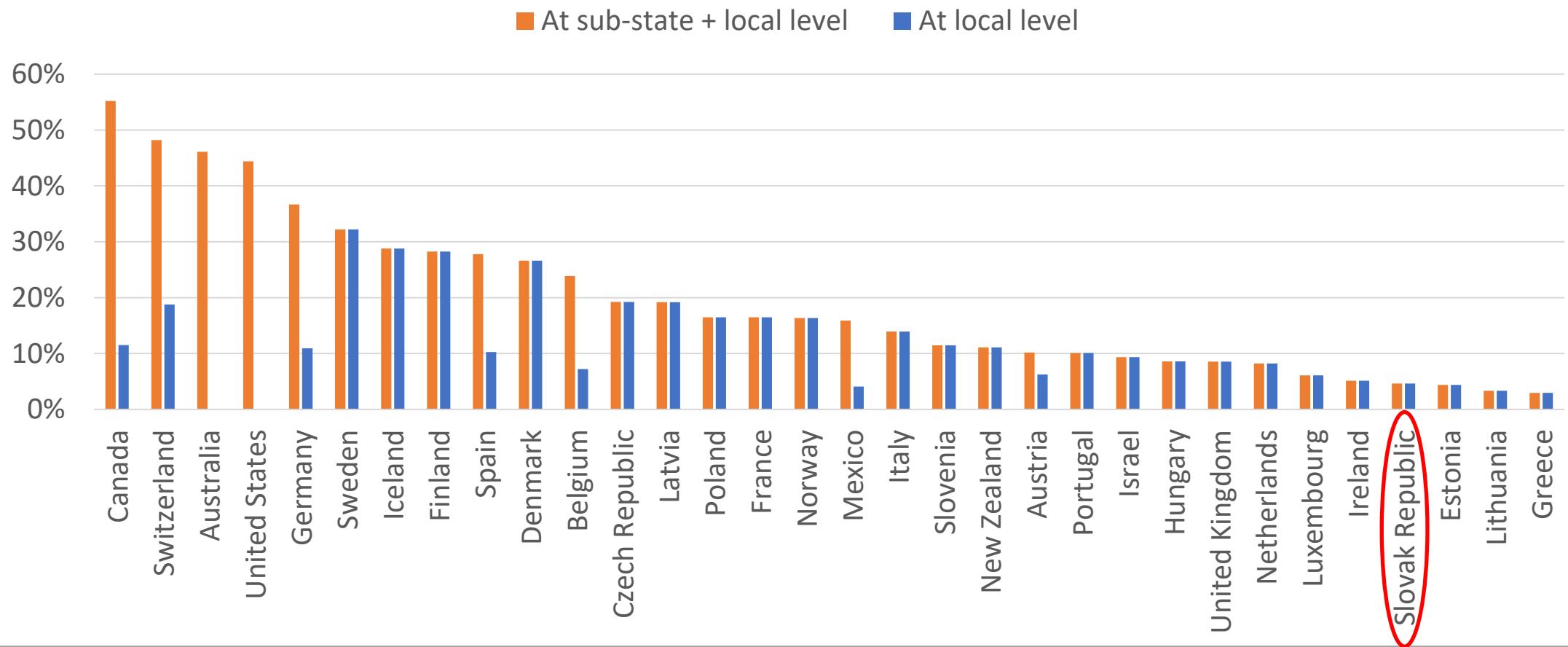
Zdroj: OECD

Inter-governmental revenue of sub-central government as % of total government revenue (2019)



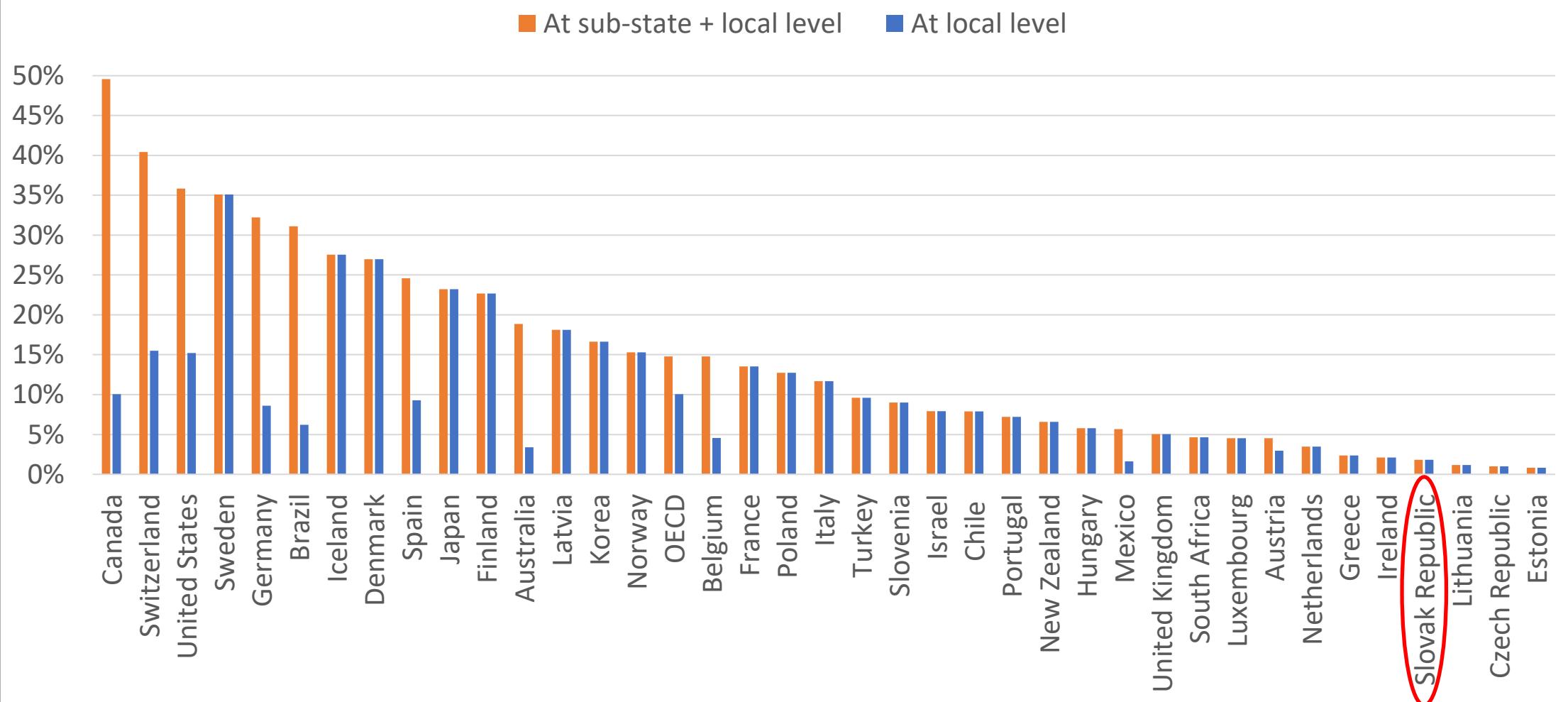
Zdroj: OECD

Sub-central revenues without inter-governmental transfers as % of total government revenues (2019)



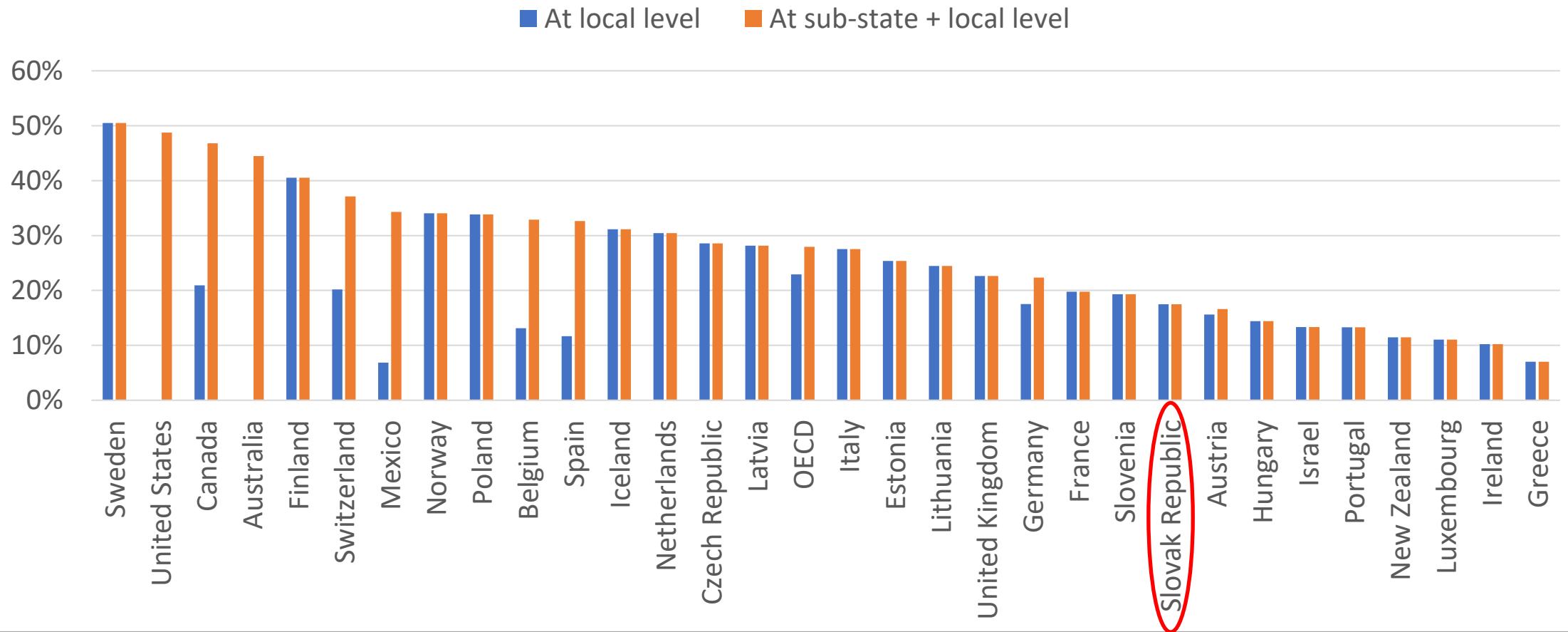
Zdroj: OECD

Sub-central tax revenue as % of total tax revenue (2019)



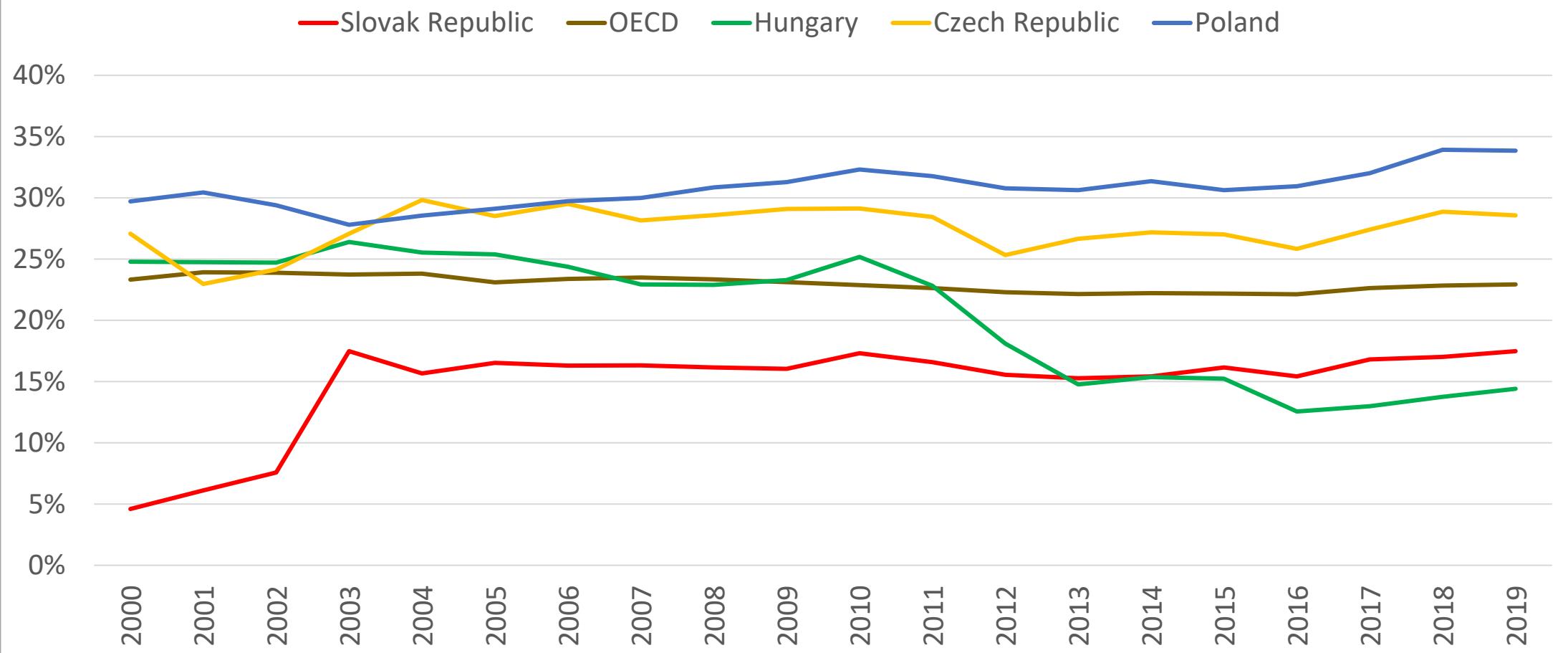
Zdroj: OECD

Sub-central expenditure as % of total government expenditure (2019)



Zdroj: OECD

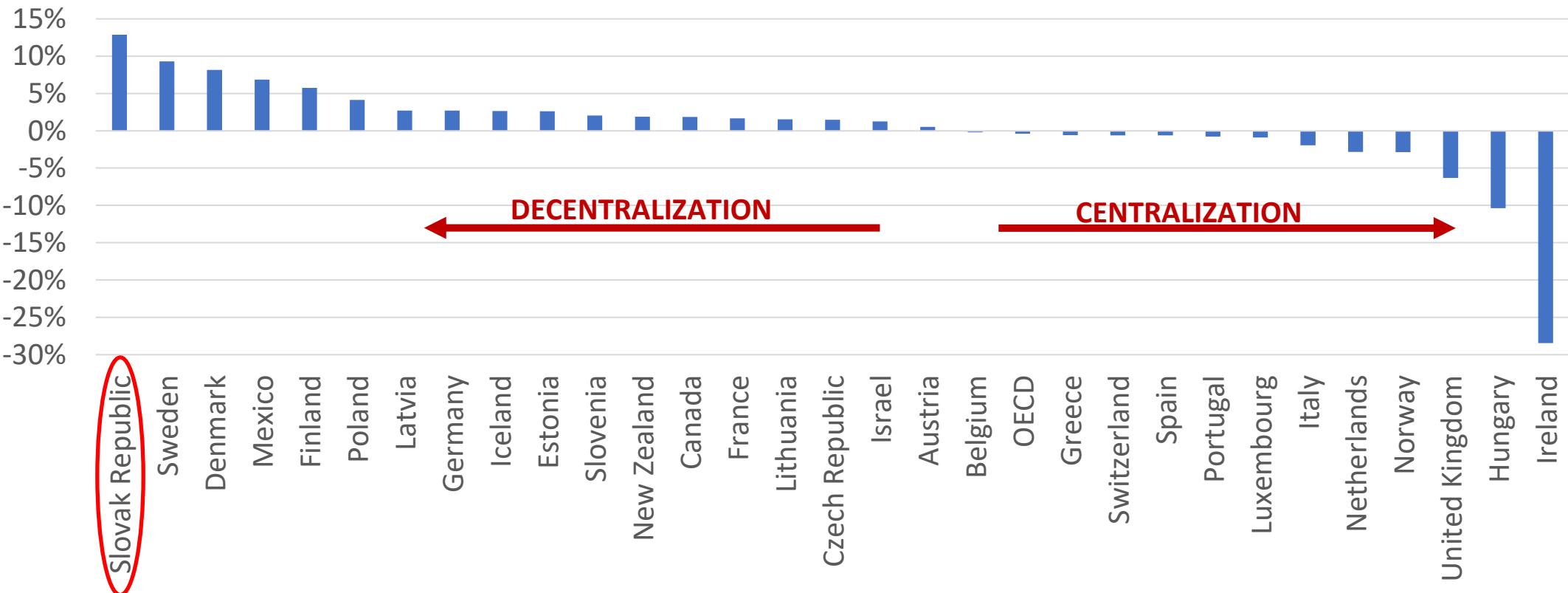
Sub-central expenditure as % of total government expenditure in selected countries



Zdroj: OECD

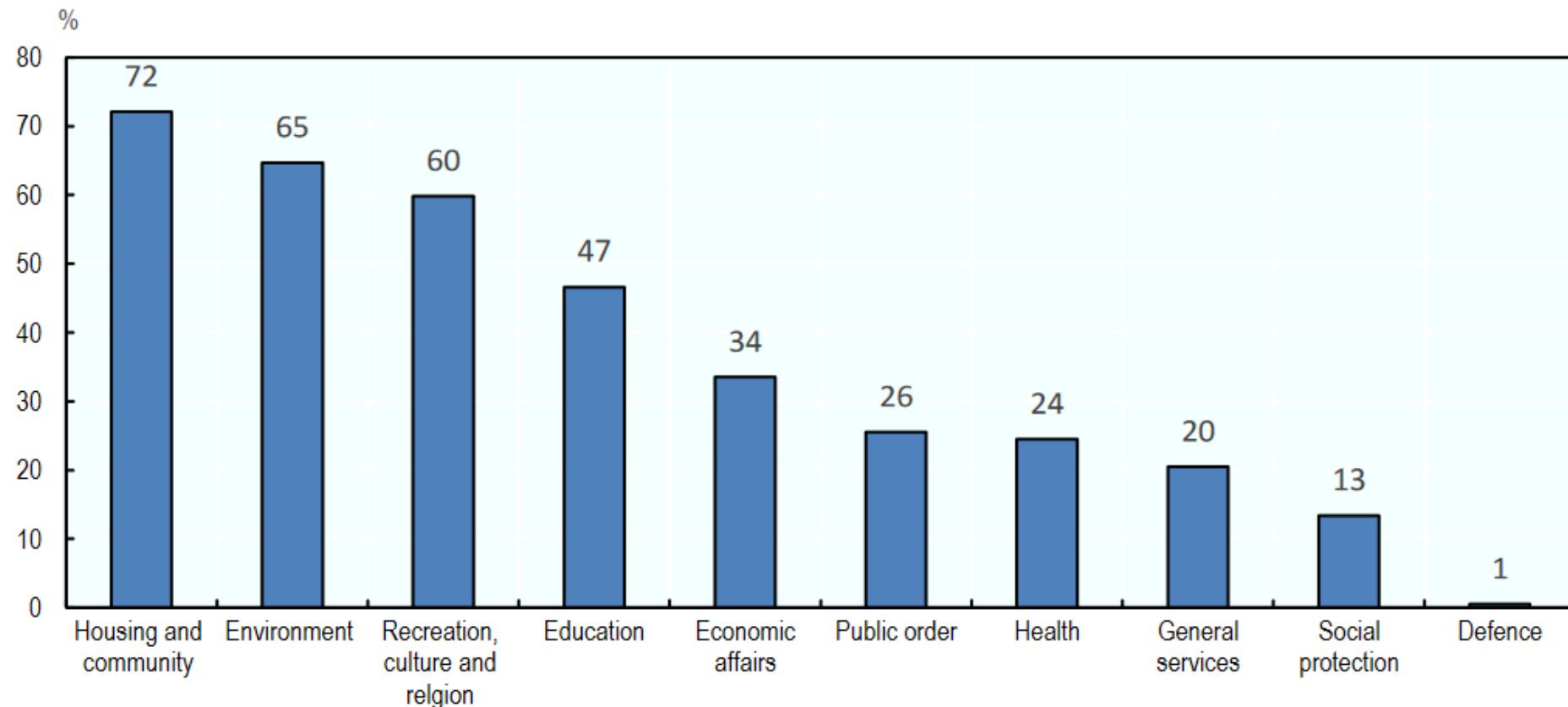
De/centralization over 2000/2019

(change in percentage points of sub-central expenditure
as a share of total government expenditure)



Zdroj: OECD

FIGURE 4. SUBNATIONAL EXPENDITURE AS A SHARE OF TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE BY ECONOMIC FUNCTION

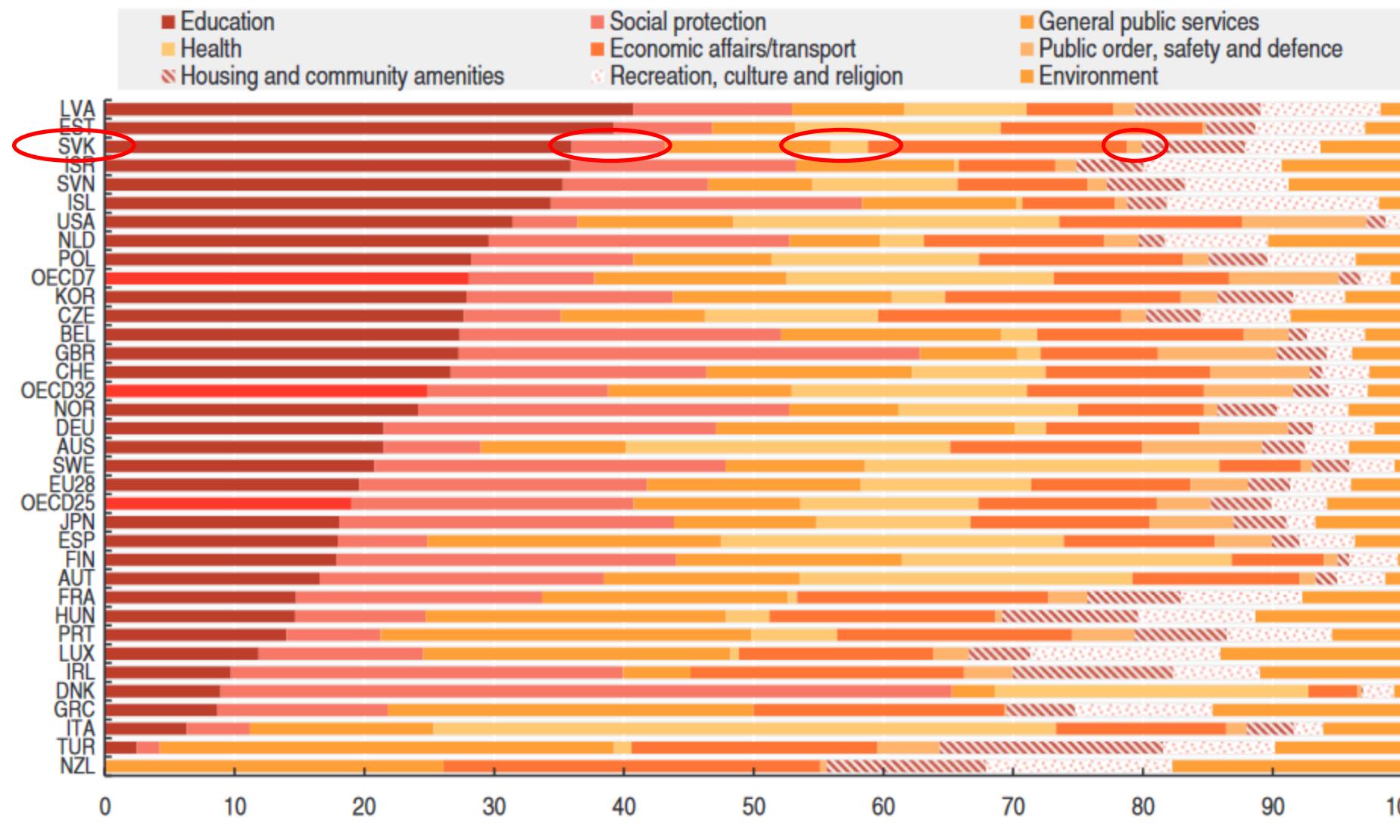


Note: No data for Canada, Chile and Mexico. For the United States, data showed in the function “housing and community amenities” include the “environment protection” function data. OECD average is unweighted. The total of public spending is non-consolidated.

Source: OECD elaboration based on OECD (2018[3]), *OECD Regions and Cities at a Glance 2018*, https://doi.org/10.1787/reg_cit_glance-2018-en

5.7. Breakdown of subnational government expenditure by function (COFOG), 2015

As a % of subnational government expenditure



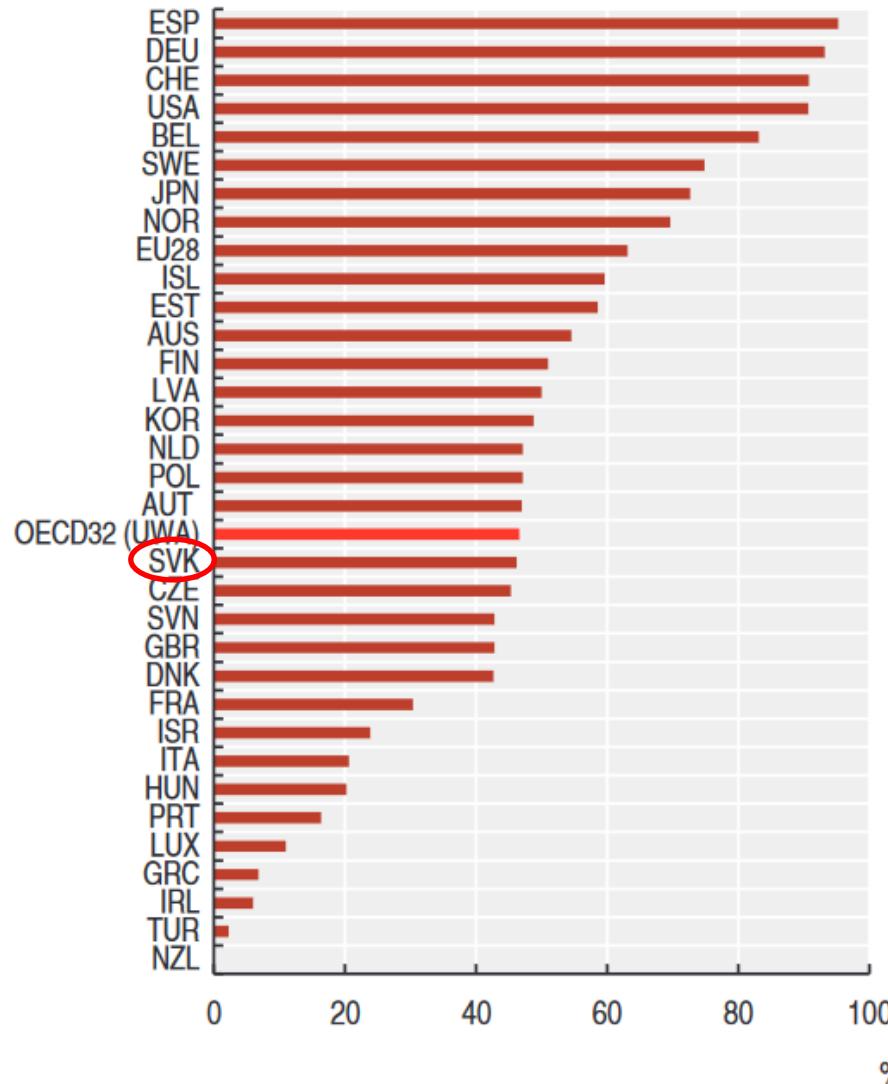
Zdroj: OECD

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933818416>

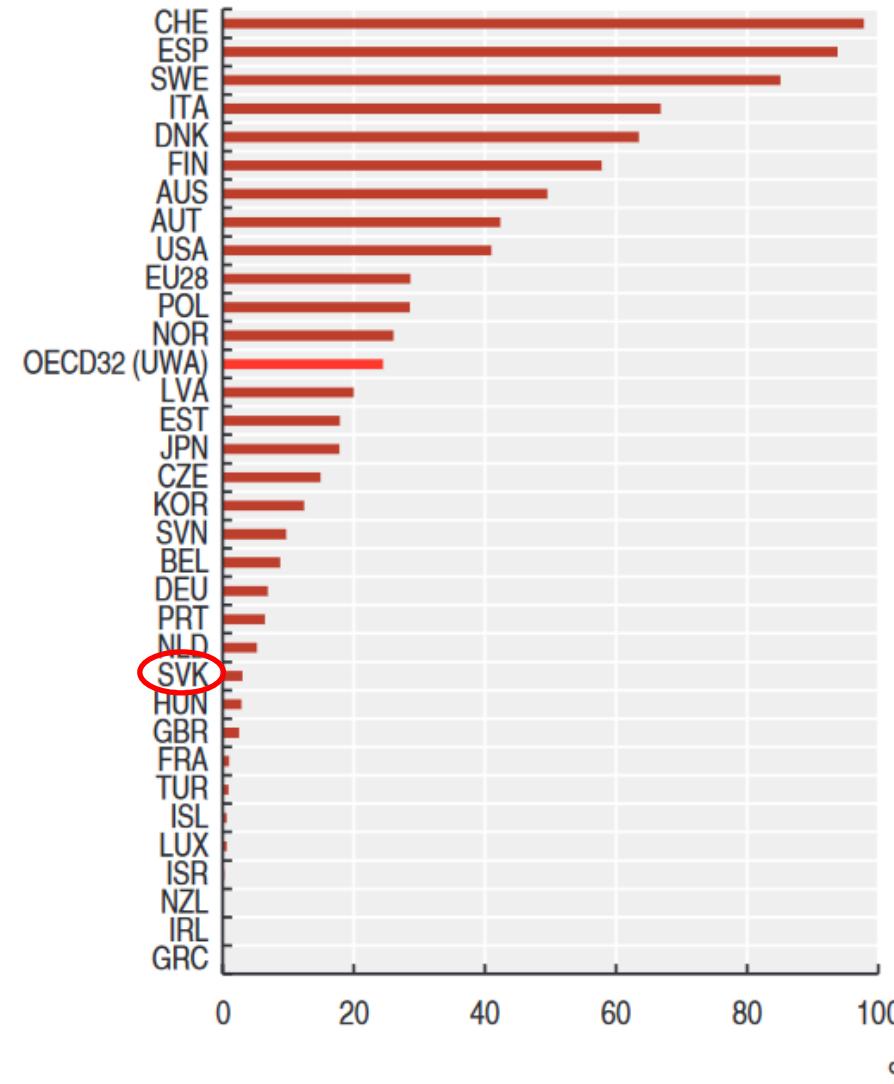
5.9. Subnational expenditure: education, health, economic affairs, social protection

% of total public expenditure by economic function, 2015

Panel A. Education

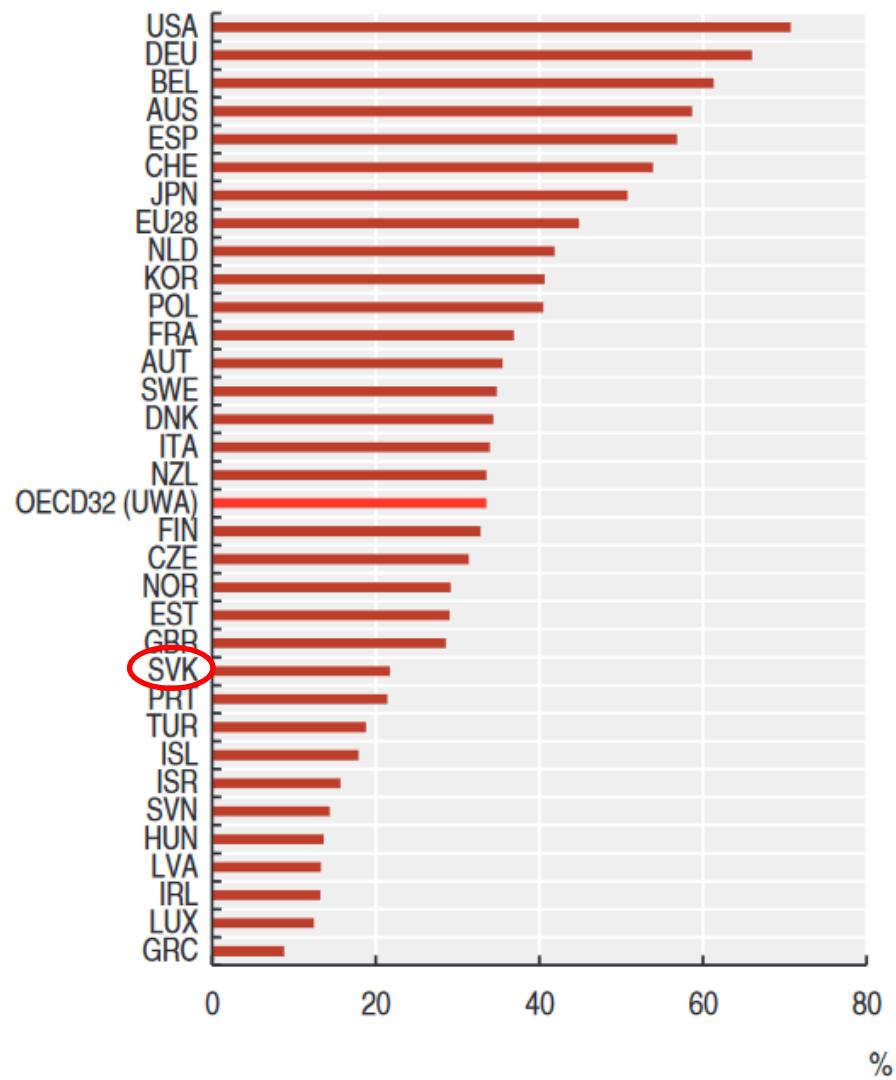


Panel B. Health

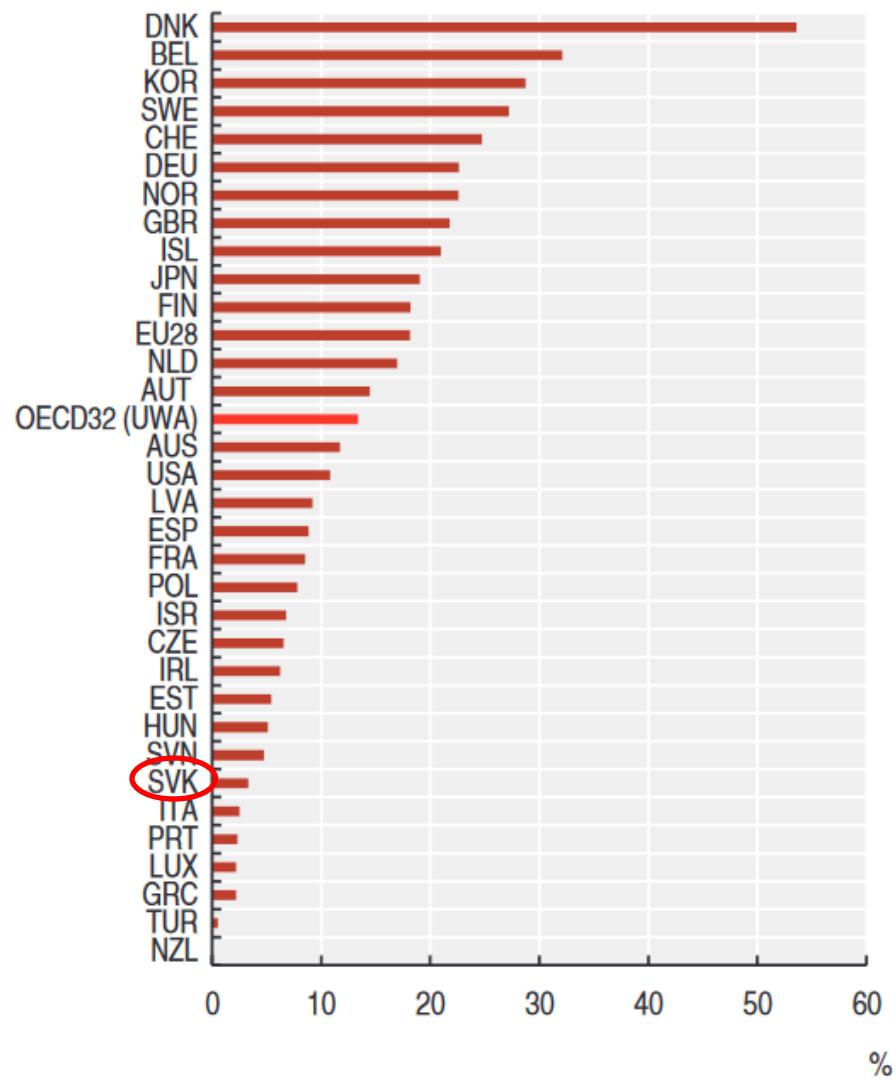


Zdroj: OECD

Panel C. Economic Affairs



Panel D. Social Protection



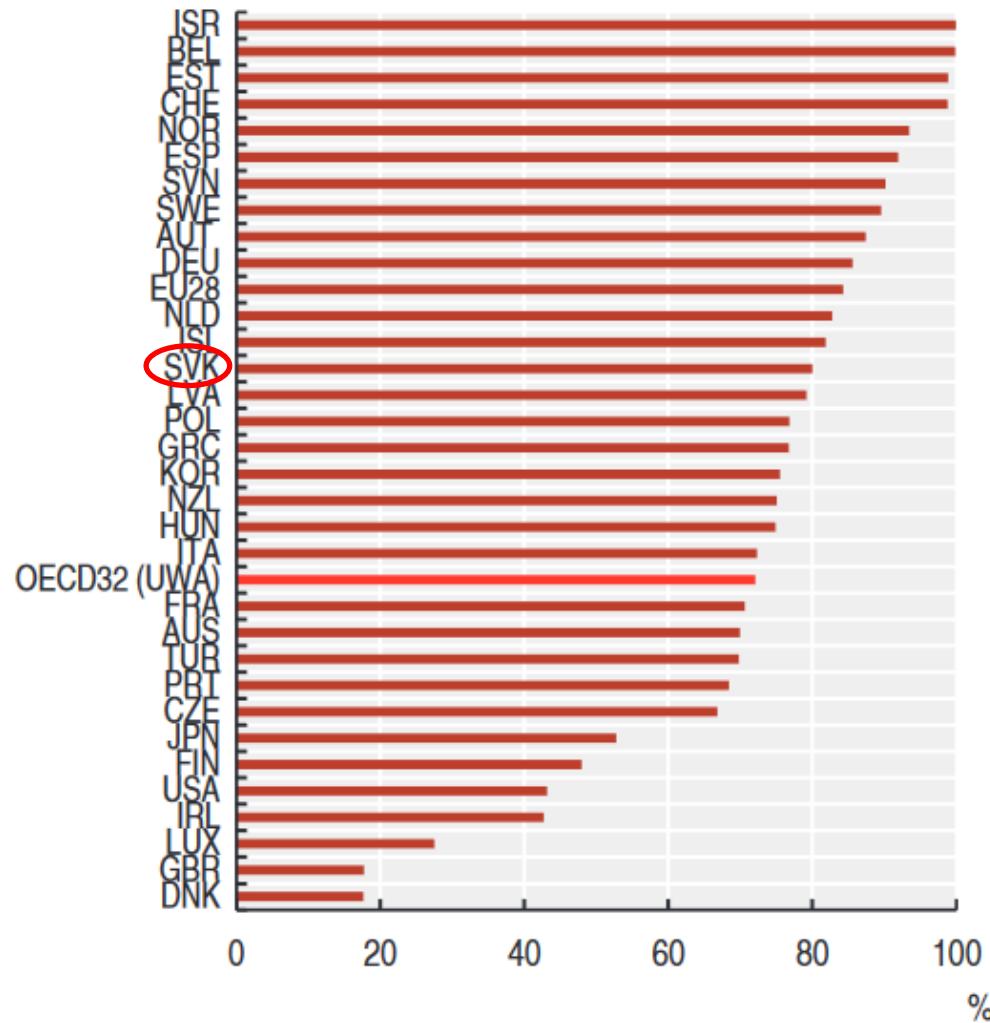
StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933818454>

Zdroj: OECD

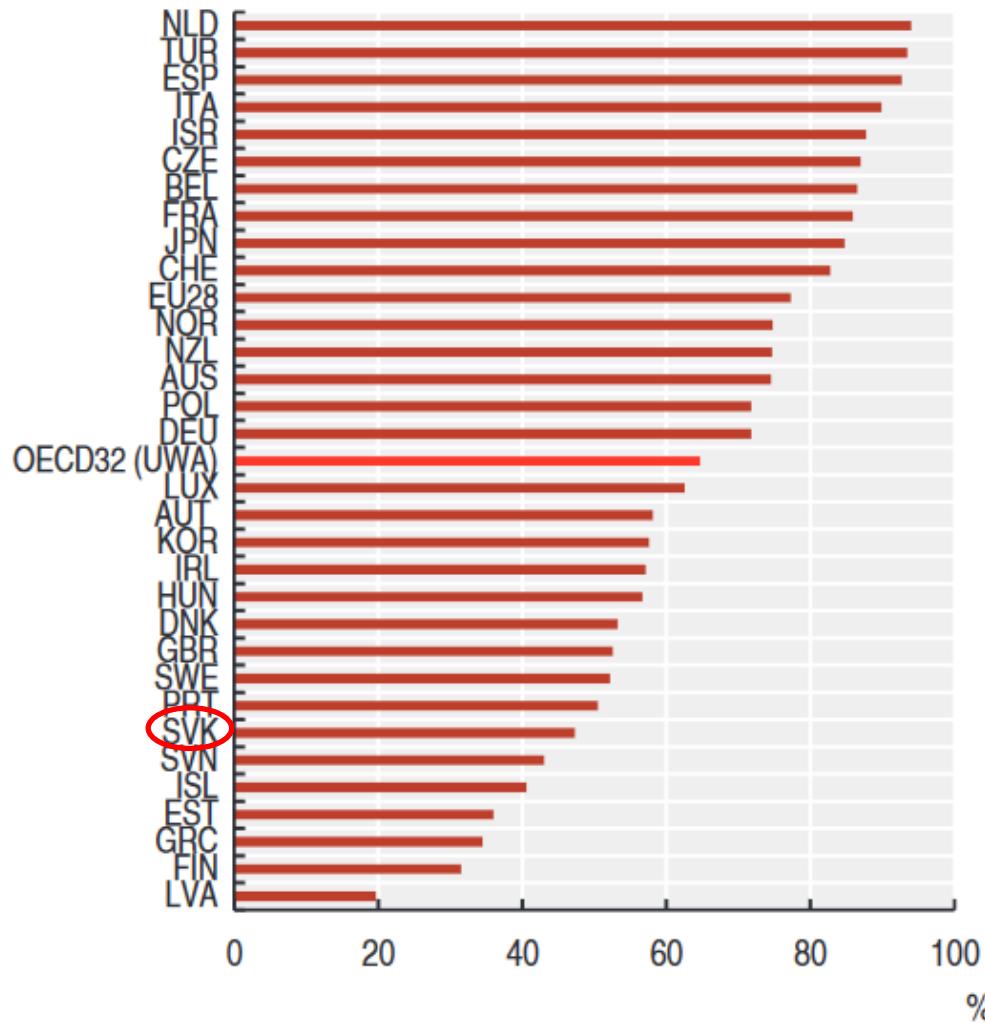
5.10. Subnational expenditure: Housing, Environment, Recreation, Public order

% of total public expenditure by economic function, 2015

Panel A. Housing and Communities

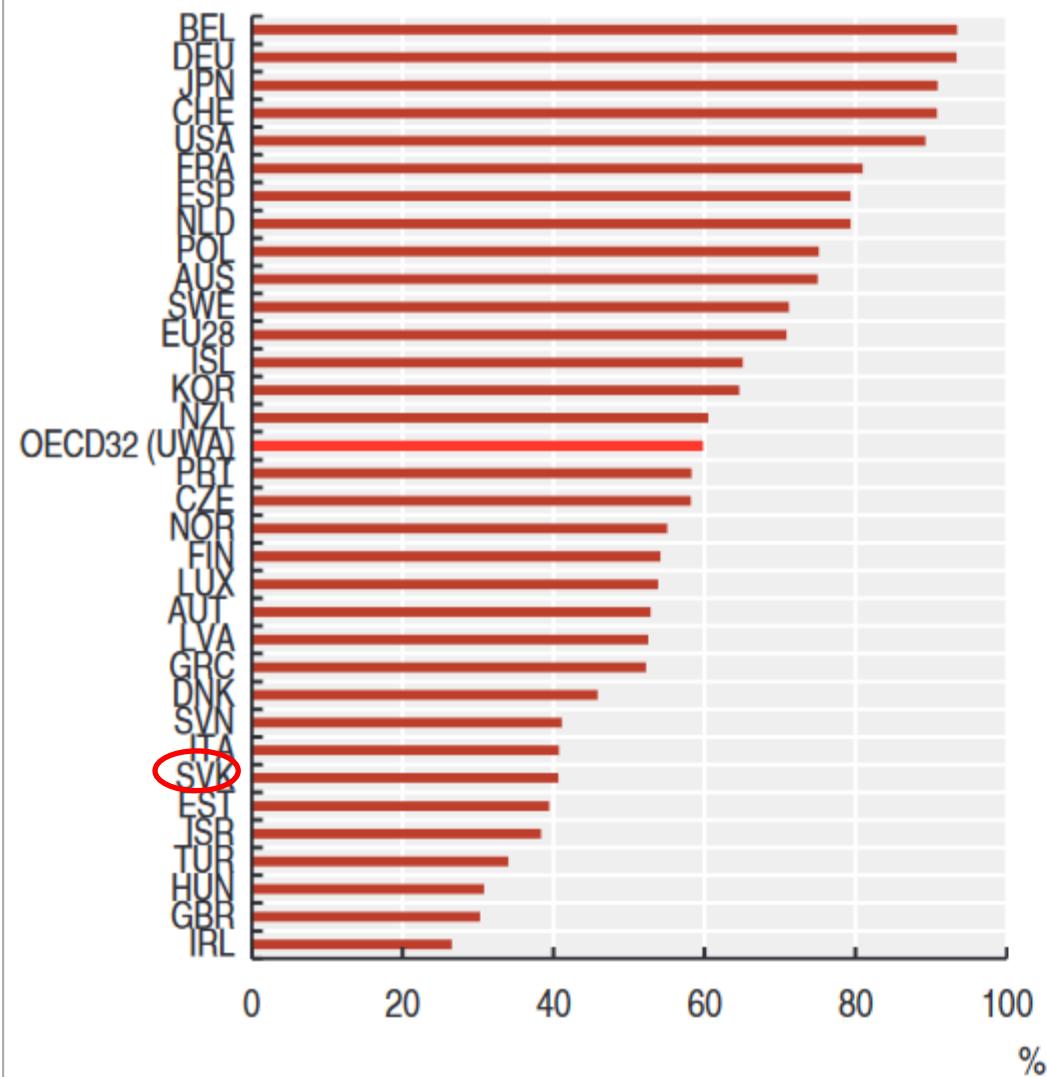


Panel B. Environment protection

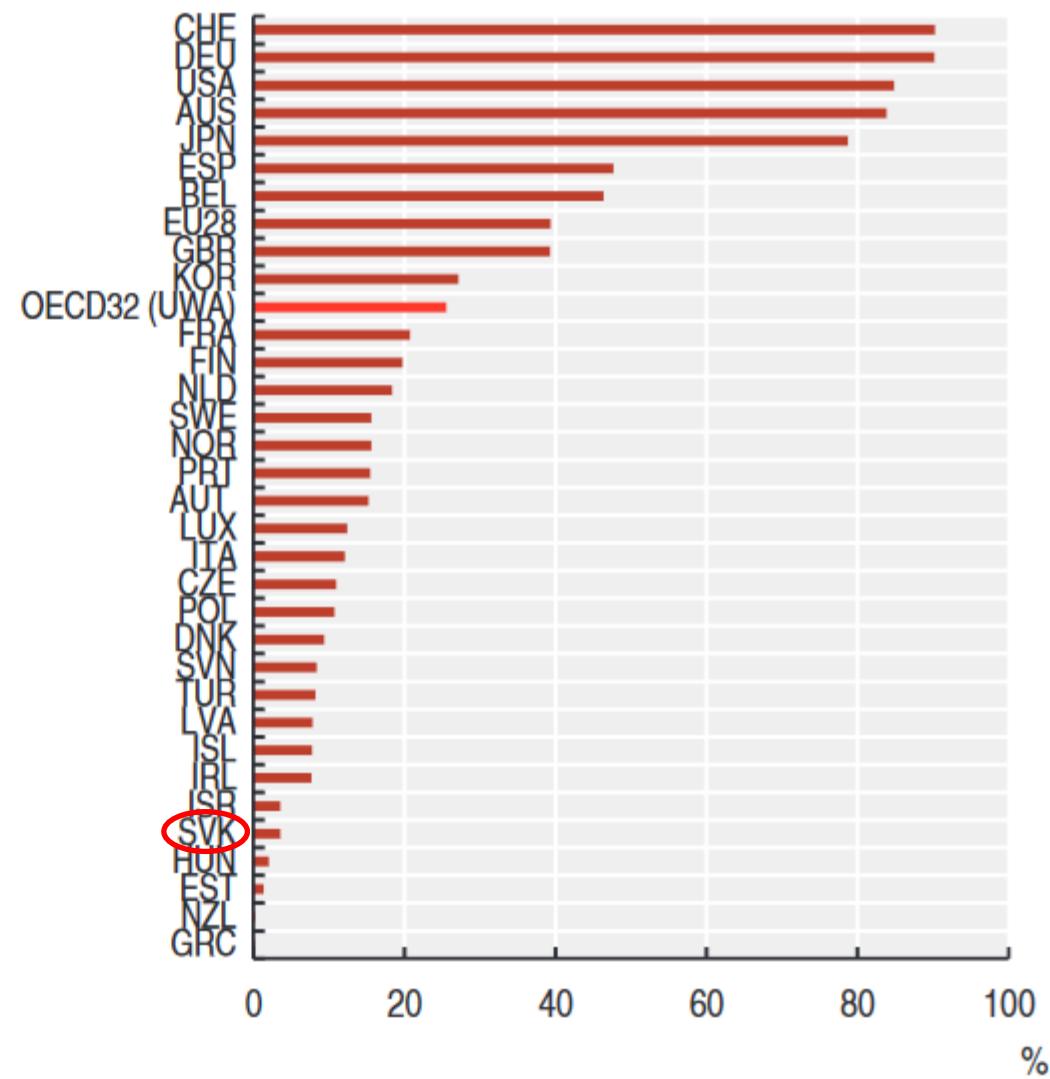


Zdroj: OECD

Panel C: Recreation, culture and religion



Panel D. Public order



Zdroj: OECD

Plusy a mínusy decentralizácie

Plusy

- Zvýšená motivácia riešiť miestne problémy
- Efektívnosť vďaka vyššej adresnosti (napr. pomoc ľuďom v núdzi)
- Blízkosť k občanom, možnosti ich participácie aj kontroly (napr. školstvo, kultúra, šport, územný rozvoj)

Mínusy

- Neefektívnosť kvôli chýbajúcim úsporám z rozsahu, slabšie možnosti špecializácie (napr. slabšie kapacity na prípravu a realizáciu zložitejších projektov/dokumentov/činností: zdľhavé stavebné konanie v jednotlivých obciach)
- Negatívne externality (napr. odpadové hospodárstvo poškodzujúce susedné samosprávy)
- Riziká absencie kontroly najmä pri zložitejších činnostach (napr. PPP projekty)

Vybrané trendy

- Zdieľanie zodpovednosti medzi rôzne úrovne vlády podľa jasných pravidiel
- Centrálna vláda sa namiesto priameho poskytovania služieb viac koncentruje na reguláciu, dohľad, poradenstvo/podporu a koordináciu
- Riešenie rozdrobenosti: Spolupráca medzi obcami, resp. vznik metropolitných oblastí, resp. posilňovanie regiónov

Ďakujem za pozornosť!

Použité zdroje:

OECD Fiscal Decentralization Database

OECD Regions and Cities at a Glance, 2018

Ten Guidelines for Effective Decentralization Conducive to Regional Development, OECD, 2019