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Responsibility and damages in Public Administration. Administrative sanctions and punishment.

Lecture 5: 13th May 2022

SOC003: Public Administration in the Czech Republic

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Lecture 5: 13th May 2024

□1/ Responsibility and damages in Public Administration

Forms of responsibility in the Czech PA
Starting points of liability for damage in PA
Basics of act no. 82/1998 col.
Regression payments
Current issues

2/ Administrative sanctions and punishment

Administrative legal liability
 Preconditions
 Sub-systems of administrative I. Liability
 Sanctions for a misdemeanour
 Procedural regime

1/ Forms of responsibility in the Czech PA

Concept of responsibility

Prospective (model of procedure/behavior)
 Retrospective (sanction for the breach of a norm, liability)

□Various forms in public administration

Moral (e.g. good administration – important general principle)
 Political (e.g. self-government)
 Legal

1/ Forms of responsibility in the Czech PA

Legal responsibility (liability) of the Czech PA, mainly:

Administrative legal liability (see 2/)Liability for damage

Liability for damage

In the Czech law differentiation according to exercise of public power (not broadly PA)
 If not = *civil liability* for damage (act no. 89/2012 col. = *civil code*)
 If so = *liability for damage caused by public power* (= mainly act no. 82/1998 col.)

In case of PA = 2 regimes
 "Non-authoritative" PA – civil means + civil liability
 "Authoritative" PA – public means + "public" liability

1/ Starting points of liability for damage in PA

General prerequisites of (civil) liability for damage

Occurrence of damage
Causation (causal nexus)
Fault
Conduct
Illegality

Modifications in case of "public" liability for damage

Special subjects of liability ("public subjects")
 No-fault liability
 Special forms of conduct and forms of illegality
 Nonlimited (but not "overcompensation", punitive damages not accepted)

1/ Starting points of liability for damage in PA

Liability for damage caused by exercise of public power

Relatively long history (some forms since 19th century)
 Required in the modern legal state (x *chilling effect* if too strict)

□ General regulation □ Act no. 82/1998 col.

Covers *illegal* exercise of public power
 Constitutional basis (see further)

Special regulations

E. g. act. no. 273/2008 Sb., on the Police of the Czech Republic
Covers (some cases of) *legal* exercise of public power
W/o constitutional basis

1/ Starting points of liability for damage in PA

Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms

Chapter Five - Right to Judicial and Other Legal Protection

Article 36

1) Everybody may assert in the set procedure his or her right in an independent and unbiased cerate of justice and in specified cases with another organ.

2) Anybody who claims that his or her rights have been violated by a decision of a public administration organ may turn to a court for a review of the legality of such decision, unless the law provides differently. However, review of decisions affecting the fundamental rights and freedoms listed in the Charter may not be excluded from the jurisdiction of courts.

3) Everybody is entitled to compensation for damage caused to him or her by an unlawful decision of a court, another organs of the State or public administration, or through wrong official procedure.
4) The conditions and detailed provisions in this respect shall be set by law.

Charter in English:

https://www.usoud.cz/fileadmin/user_upload/ustavni_soud_www/Pravni_uprava/AJ/Charter_of_Fundamental_Rights and_Freedoms.pdf

Subjects of liability

State (liablity for state administration)
 Municipalities + regions (liability for self-government)

Strict liability

Absence of *fault* prerequisite (negligence/intent unexamined)
 But "outcome" must (generally) be *illegal*

Forms of liability

Liability for illegal (administrative) decision
 Liability for wrong official procedure (= "maladministration")

Liability for illegal (administrative) decision

Any decision of a public body (not necessarily PA bodies – e.g. also court decisions)
 Only for the parties to the proceedings
 But must be revoked (or changed)

Specifically for its illegality

□ Specifically for its illegality

□And injured person generally must have used available means of protection

□ Not only individual acts (bud also "mixed acts" – acts of general measure)

Liability for wrong official procedure

□ Intentionally undefined

□Various forms of maladministration

□Some are defined = delays and excessive length of procedure (common example)

Examples of wrong official procedure

Incorrect statement of a building authority on the compliance of a project with municipal zoning plan

□ Informing the media by the police without respecting the presumption of innocence
 □ Release of property from the custody of the court without a decision to do so

= "Residual category" of liability

Potentially any breach of the (legal) rules in operation of a public authority
 Assessed by the civil court in "compensatory proceedings"

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Compensation

Material damage = restoration or financial reparation (in practice the second) *Non-material damage* = reasonable satisfaction (apology or monetary compensation)

Legal claim

1) *obligatory preliminary hearing* (liability of the state) – voluntary compensation
 2) *court action* – awarding compensation (civil courts)

Procedural aspects

□ E.g. the legal nature of the right for compensation (civil), the state body designated for the hearing, limitation periods,...

1/ Regression payments (act 82/1998)

Regression payments

State (municipalities) obliged to compensate the injured person

Secondary claim against those who faulted
Legal persons exercising power
Public officials
(Or both)

Non-strict liability (fault required)
 Limited (protection of employees)
 = Less stringend than (direct) liablitiy of state or municipalities...

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1/ Some current issues

Liability for normative acts (laws and sub-statutory acts)
 Liability of non-territorial self-governments (e.g. universities)
 Covid-19 compensations

Questions?

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2/ Administrative legal liability

Regulated by administrative penal law

□ = Subsystem of administrative law

Retrospective liability

Liability as a sanction (duty to bear a sanction) = *administrative legal sanction* Wrongful conduct (*administrative offense* – but not all violations of administrative law)
 Exercising through imposing administrative sanctions = *administrative punishment*

Specific features

Social relations protected by administrative law are infringed (but not always)
 Realized by administrative bodies (only those with strictly defined powers)

2/ Preconditions

Objective preconditions

Wrongfulness of conduct
Harmful effect
Causation

Subjective preconditions

□ *Fault* (but not always – e.g. legal persons or some traffic offences under **strict liability**)

Functions

□Various – e. g. *protective, preventative, repressive* (see *study text*)

2/ Sub-systems of administrative I. liability

Current system (since 2017)

□Administrative legal liability for *misdemeanours*

- > Administrative legal liability for *misdemeanours of natural persons*
- > Administrative legal liability for *misdemeanours of (artificial) legal persons and entrepreneurs*

□Administrative legal liability for so-called *other administrative offences*

- > Administrative legal liability for disciplinary offences
- Administrative legal liability for order offences

□ Different before 2017 (see study text)

Reform of administrative penal law

- > Mainly act no. 250/2016 Col. (*Act on Liability for Misdemeanors and Proceedings on Them*)
- > New system (harmonisation of liability for misdemeanours) and various other changes
- Generally closer to (judicial) penal law but is it always ideal?

2/ Sanctions for a misdemeanour

Sanctions

Reprimand
Penalty
Prohibition of activities
Forfeiture of a thing (or a substitute)
Publication of the decision on the offense

Protective measures

(Primarily not for purpose of sanctioning)
 Restrictive measure Seizure of a thing

2/ Procedural regime

Main principles

Legality
Prohibition of retroactivity
Non bis in idem
Sufficient speed
Right of defence
Burden of proof on state
Review (most importantly judicial)

European legal environment
 Fundamental rights and freedoms

□ For more detail see study text

2/ Some current issues

Regulation mimics criminal offences

□ Authorities are public administration = inconsistency of decision-

making (complexity of decision-making + many authorities)

Questions?

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□ Thank you for your attention

□ For more detail see study text