



# European Administration

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*„Vitam impendere vero”*

## WHAT IS THIS COURSE ABOUT?

1. Introductory studies: State- international organisation – public administration
2. The European Union as an administrative system
3. Direct administration of the EU
4. Indirect administration and administrative cooperation in the EU
5. Supervision of European administration

With specific examples on Europeanisation!

5 chapters for 5  
blocks

5x4 teaching  
hours



# **European Administration**

**Chapter I.**  
INTRODUCTORY STUDIES:  
STATE- INTERNATIONAL  
ORGANISATION – PUBLIC  
ADMINISTRATION

# WHAT IS PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION?

'AD' AND 'MINISTRARE (LAT.)



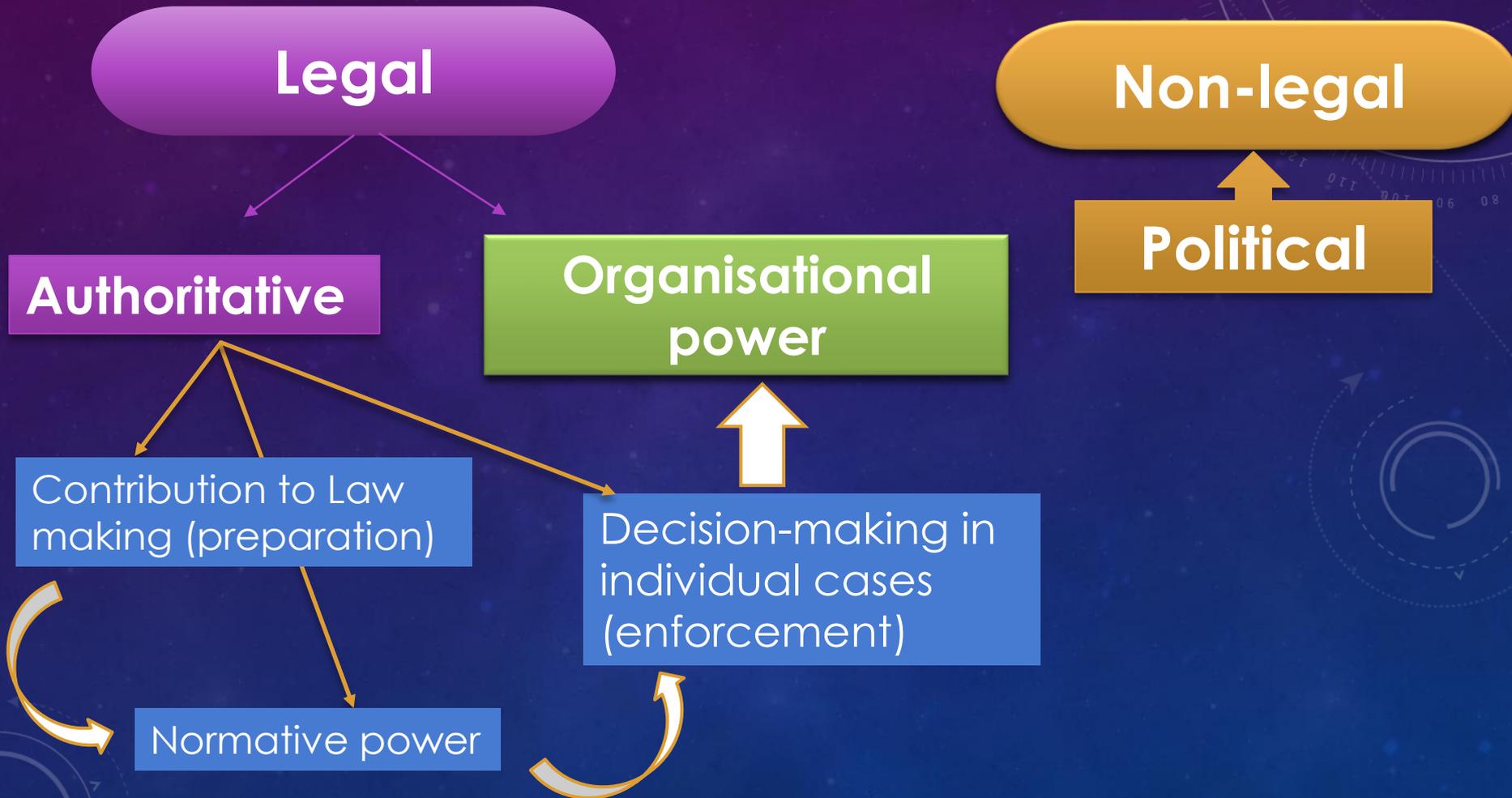
# The object of public administration

Realisation of common tasks in a society by a State directed organisation, staff and via special procedures governed by law

Tasks....

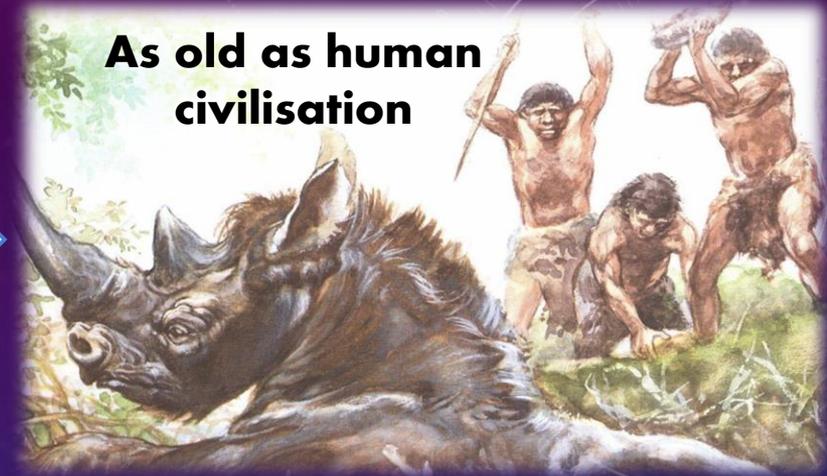


# Activities of public administration



# History of regulating public administration

Common aim



Hierarchy in activity

- Common aims



## Pharaoh

The pharaoh ruled Egypt as a god.



## Nobles

Officials and priests helped run the government and temples.



## Scribes and Craftspeople

Scribes wrote and craftspeople produced goods.



## Farmers, Servants, and Slaves

Most Egyptians were farmers. Below them were servants and slaves.



# THE BIRTH OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIVE LAW



**Revolutions**

**End of  
absolutism**



To Do List:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. **State**
3. **functions**
4. **and tasks**
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_

**Indirect  
democracy  
and rule of  
law**

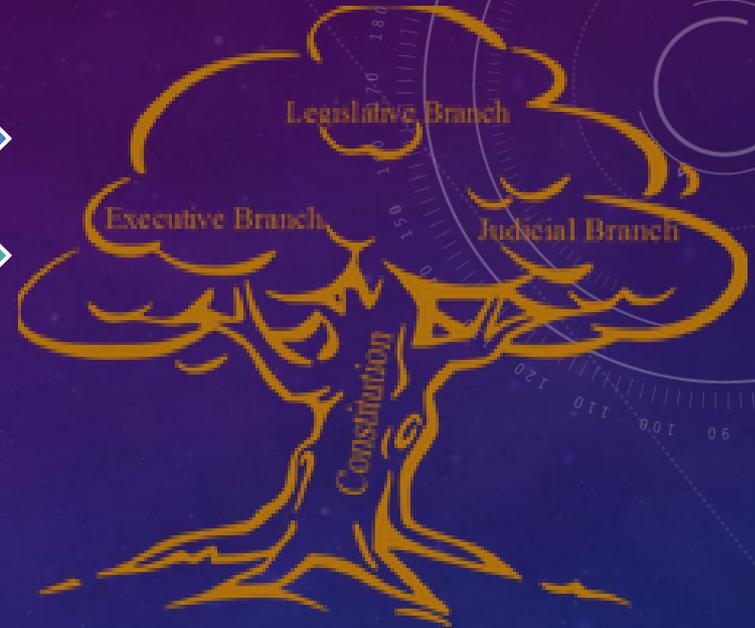


# Main features of a democratic state

People = sovereign power



State organs



When the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person, or in the same body of magistrates, there can be no liberty; because apprehensions may arise, lest the same monarch or senate should enact tyrannical laws, to execute them in a tyrannical manner. Again, there is no liberty, if the judiciary power be not separated from the legislative and executive.

(Charles de Montesquieu)

**prevents the arbitrary use of power**

- equality of all citizens before the law
- secures a non-arbitrary form of government

# Rule of law

legal certainty

access to justice  
and judicial  
review

proportionality

transparency

equality and non-  
discrimination

# Simplified structure of modern States' public administration

**Top down**

**Central government & organs**

Administration for organising common, national issues according to common rules

Non-administrative organs performing administrative service

**Regional authorities**

**Local and/or regional/territorial governments**  
for organising local/regional/territorial issues according to common rules –  
**with respect to local specificities**

**Local authorities**

**Bottom up**



# Law of public administration = legal norms for ...

**Rule of law**



**Organisation**

**= organs and authorities that perform administration**

**Staff**

**= people who work in the administrative authorities**

**Procedure**

**= rules governing the activities of public administration**

Summing up...

## Public administration

- Realisation of common tasks in a society by a State directed organisation, staff and via special procedures governed by law

## Public administration law

- Public administration is the law in action; created and bound by an instrument of the law

The background is a dark blue color with several white circular patterns. These patterns include concentric circles, dashed lines, and arrows indicating clockwise or counter-clockwise rotation. Some of the circles have numerical labels around their perimeters, such as 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 150, 140, 130, 120, 110, 100, 90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, 20, 10, 0. The text is centered in the right half of the image.

## 2. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

**Common aim**



**Beyond state borders**



**Transborder problems –  
transborder solutions**



**international  
intercourse**



**Pooling the common  
interest ->  
Creation of international  
organisations**

# Classical/Westphalian schema of international cooperation of States

- ✓ State representative come together & discuss issues
- ✓ Decide upon commonly acceptable solution

Brings home the know-how and decides how to take part in and how to implement it to domestic policy

International  
sphere  
Discussion  
&  
solution  
finding

structured  
form

International  
organisation

State level

- \*National legislator
- \*National executor
- \*National judiciary

# International organisations

*inter-governmental  
organisations  
(IGO)*

*non-governmental  
organisations (NGO)*



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GREENPEACE



# INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

## Inter-governmental

- No power transfer
- Dependent organs (if any)
- Non-binding decisions and/or political declarations

## Supranational

- Power transfer (←States)
- Independent organ
- Binding decisions

- Decisions, resolutions
- Conventions

- Defining the common aim is shifted upwards
- Legislation – rarely shifted upwards
- Execution – always stays in domestic sphere



# Inter-governmental international organisations & public administration

a) Administration of the international organisation itself

b) Effect of the international organisation's work on public administration of its members



# a) Administration of the international organisation itself



# b) Effect of the international organization's work on public administration of its members

# Thank you very much for your kind attention!

Next chapter:  
The EU as an administrative structure

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