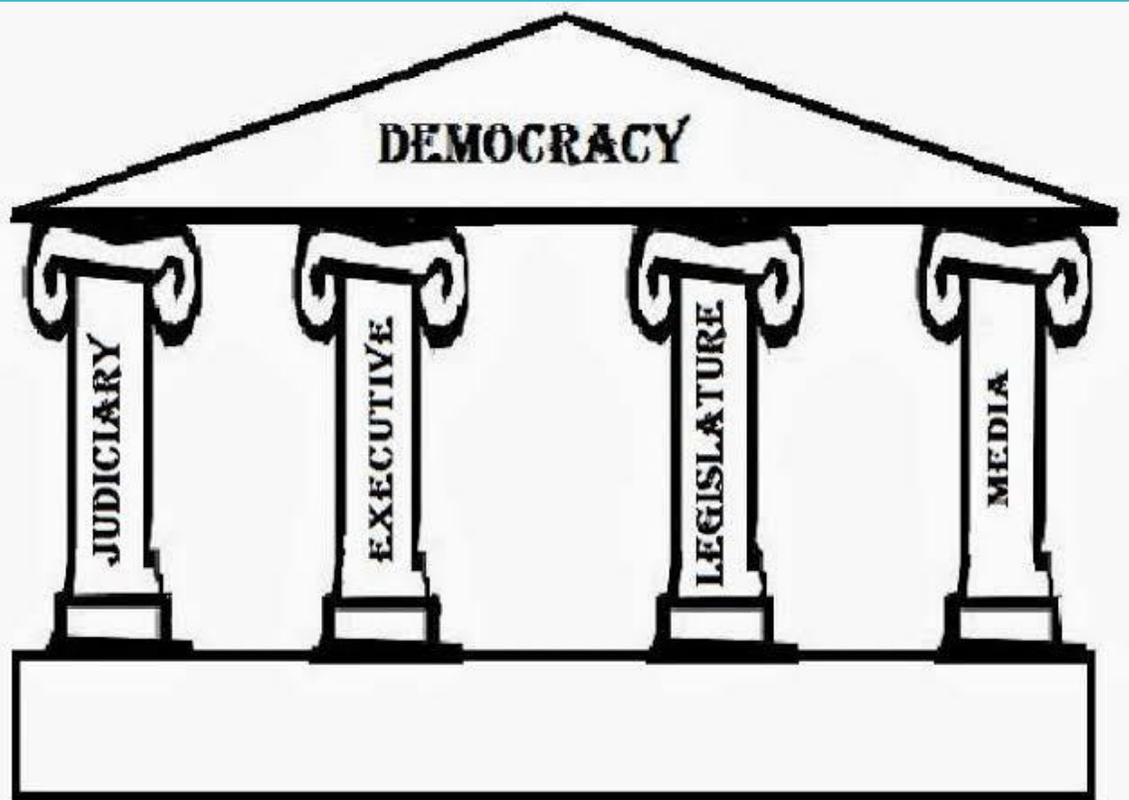


INDEPENDENCE IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR



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Director

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www.nakvis.si



1. INDEPENDENCE AND AUTONOMY

2. ANALYSIS OF SLOVENIA

a. Ministries

b. Public agencies

c. Public institutions

d. State-owned companies

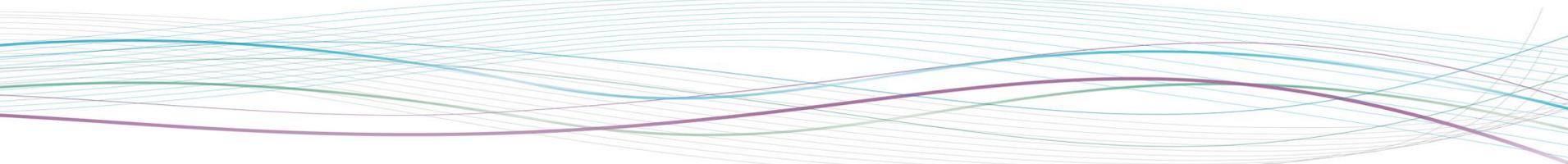
e. Media

f. Education, higher education, science

3. CONCLUSIONS



**MAIN
TOPICS**



INDEPENDENCE AND AUTONOMY

Use of terms in international politics: independent states, autonomous regions

Use of terms in sociology: three branches of power, fourth branch of power (media)

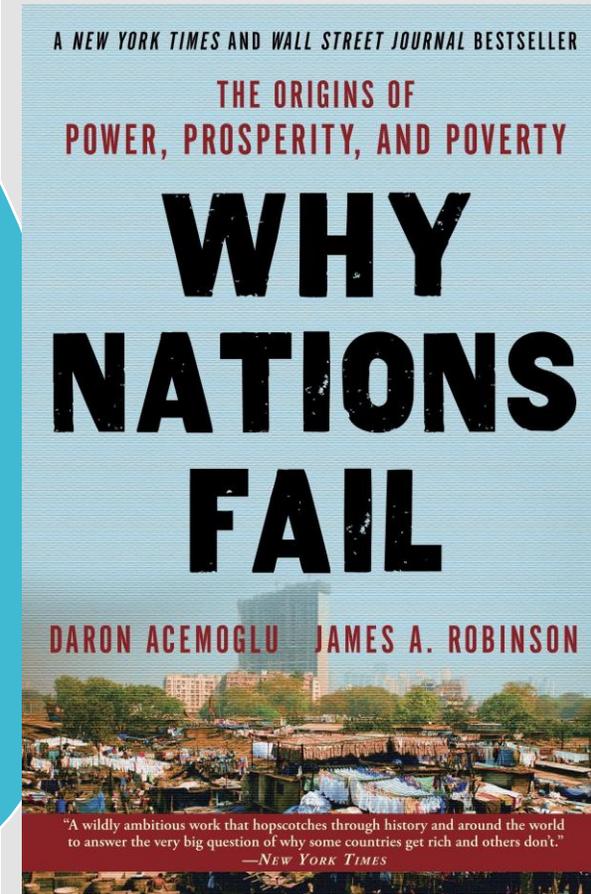
Magna carta libertatum (1215) – limiting the power of the king

French revolution (1795) – liberal state (separation of church and state)

Daron Acemoglu, James A. Robinson: *Why nations fail*

Long-term stable countries are those with:

established system of order and security (police, army) and
inclusive society with independent institutions

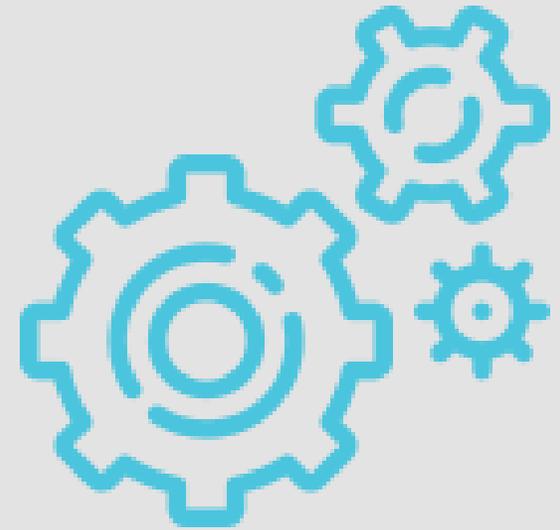


PUBLIC vs. STATE INSTITUTIONS

Independence and autonomy is very important for public institutions, but less so for state institutions.

It is good that army, police, secret services are strongly connected with the government. It is good that minister is a political person and can thus appoint his closest co-workers.

Public institutions (state administration, universities, agencies, museums ...) on the other hand should be independent from the government.



Examples of autonomous institutions:

(autonomous choice of leadership, rules ...)

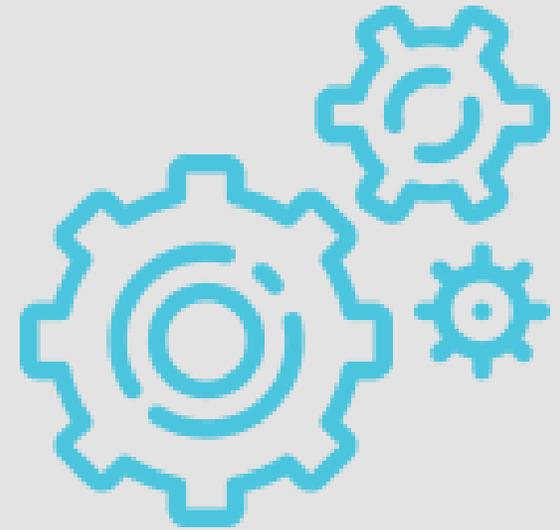
Three branches of power: university, church, private sector

Examples of independent institutions

(the choice of leadership and rules, no stakeholder (government)

has a majority

(Accreditation) agencies, hospitals, museums



ANALYSIS OF SLOVENIA

History:

1438–1918: Part of Habsburg monarchy , later Austro-Hungarian Empire

1918–1945: Kingdom of Yugoslavia

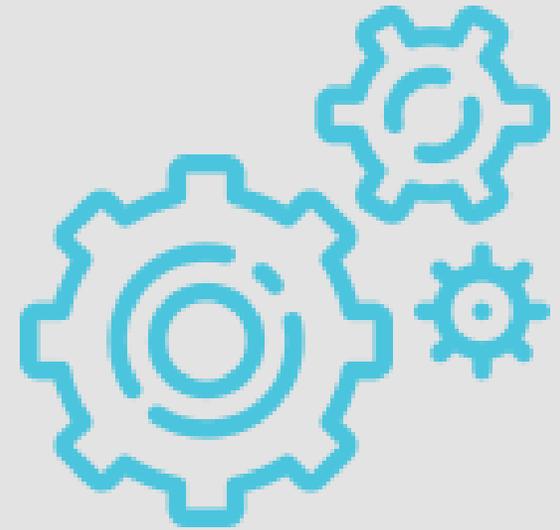
1945–1991: Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Strong influence of Russia (strong centralised state with limited autonomy of branches of power and public institutions)

1991– Republic of Slovenia

Political system that resulted in lot of coalitions

In general: Autonomy of public institutions is not achieved yet



Ministries:

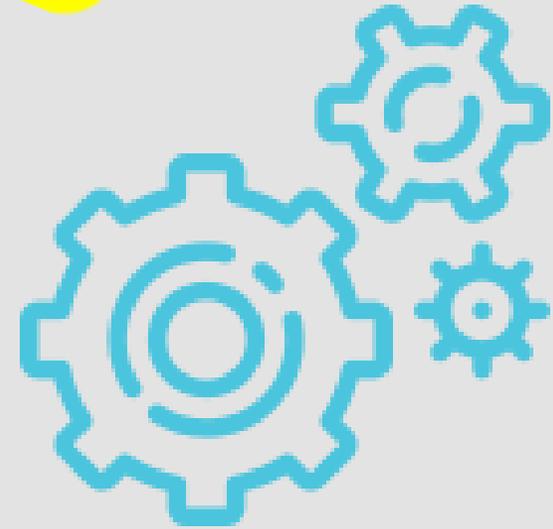
A Minister appoints a few State Secretaries and a cabinet: political appointees

Public employees should be non-political, but actually, all heads of ministry departments are appointed politically :

- according to the law: in the first year of government, all heads of the first rank can be removed from their positions without explanation (according to data ca. 80% of them are replaced).

Statistics of the left and right government are similar. Less than 10% end their 5 year term.

Appointments on political grounds increase significantly when governments are unstable (3/4 of them lasted less than 4 years)



Public agencies

Greater independence than that of ministries, directors usually stay in positions till the end of term

Composition of a governing board (according to the law)

- government/municipality **majority**
- interested stake-holders (users) less than half
- employees not included

At the end of term, a new director is appointed according to government proposal



Public institutions (museums, hospitals, schools ...)

Composition of a governing board

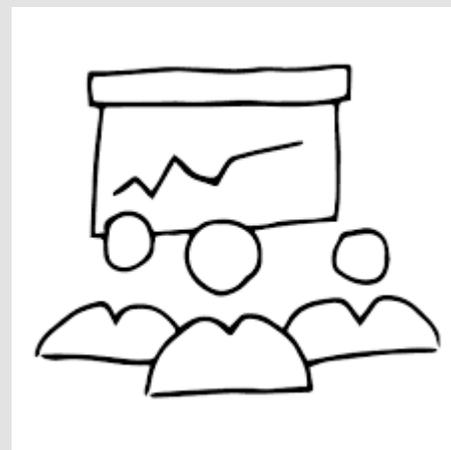
e. g. University Clinical Centre and other hospitals:

6/11 government, 1/11 employees, 4/11 stakeholders

e. g. Slovenian National Drama Theatre of Ljubljana and other cultural institutions:

4/5 government, 1/5 employees

.....



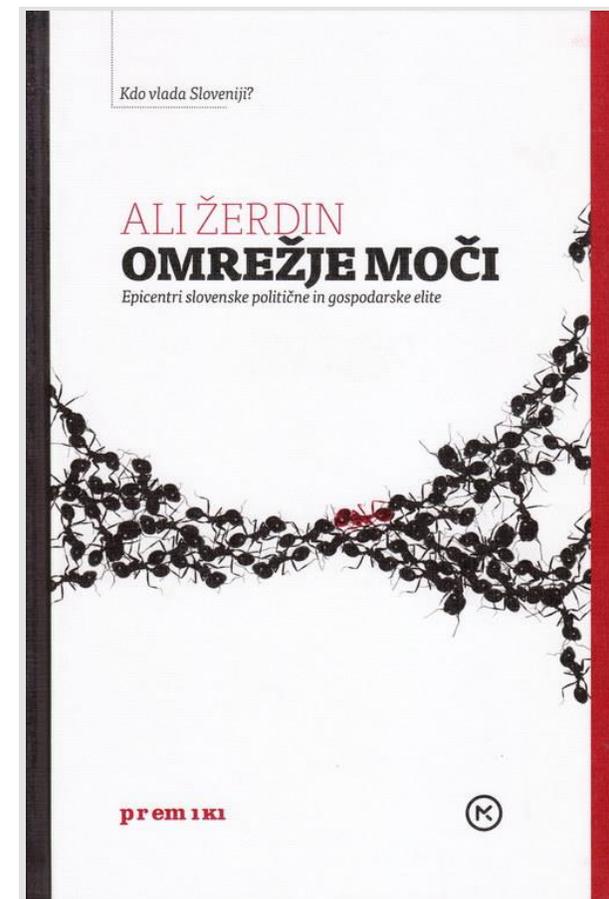
State-owned companies

Members of a supervisory board are appointed by the Slovenian Sovereign Holding (SSH).

Supervisory board of SSH: 8 out of 9 members from politics

2004-2009: 1/3 of directors of biggest Slovenian state-owned companies not dismissed from their positions after a new government has taken office

Left and right governments do the same



Media

The main state-owned media institution is Radio Television Slovenia

Composition of the programme board, appointed by:

16/29 parliament, 5/29 government,

3/29 employees, 4/29 stakeholders

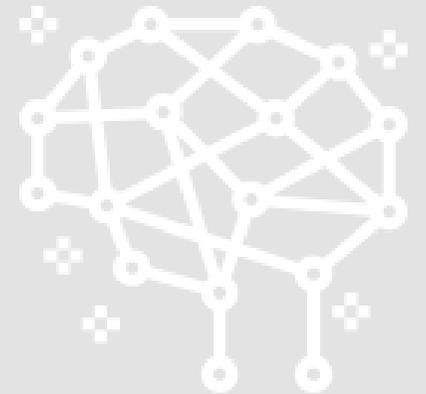
New law proposition – upcoming referenda

6/17 employees

11/17 stakeholders

0 politics

GOOD NEWS !



Education, higher education, science

	Schools	Slovenian Research Agency	Research institutes	Public universities	NAKVIS
Government/ municipality	3/9	3/7	1/3	-	2/11
Stakeholders	3/9	4/7	1/3	-	9/11
Employees	3/9	0	1/3	100 %	0

GOOD NEWS !!

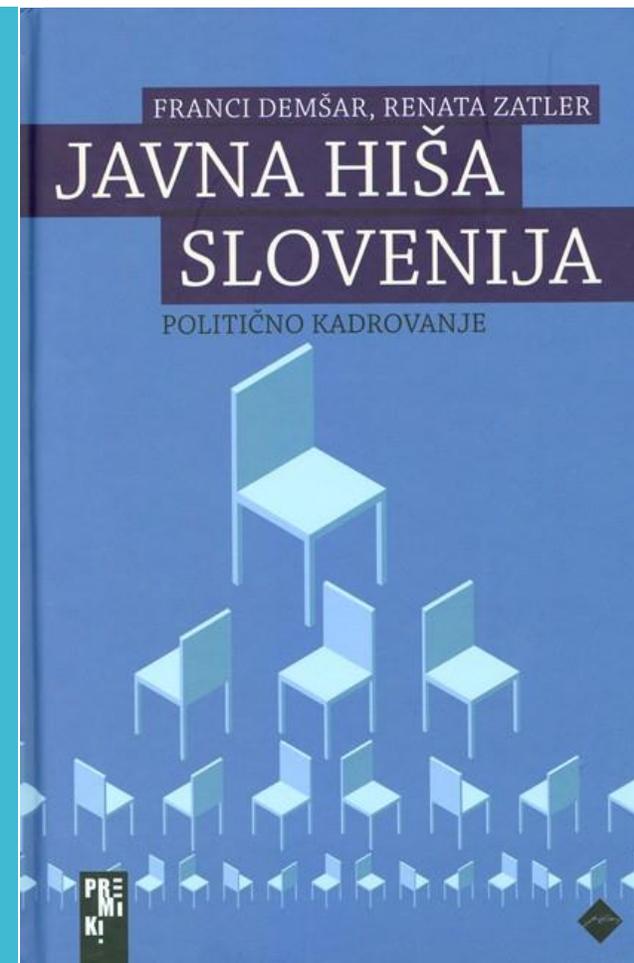


LIMITATIONS OF THE PRESENTATION

Presentation dealt with appointments of heads of institutions, but not with other characteristics of autonomy:

- making independent decisions
- independent rules of procedure
- independent choice of experts

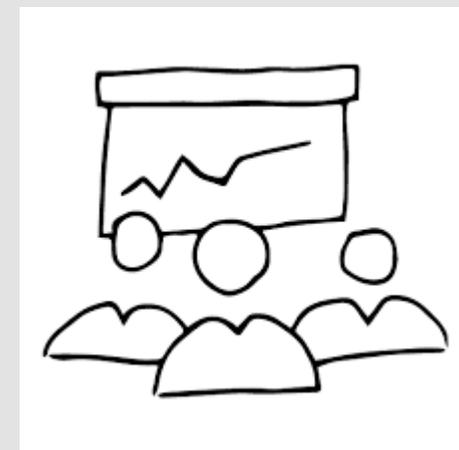
Maja Milas: presentation on independence of accreditation agencies



CONCLUSIONS

Independence and autonomy of Slovenian public institutions in general is low.

Positive exceptions are institutions from the fields of education, higher education and research.



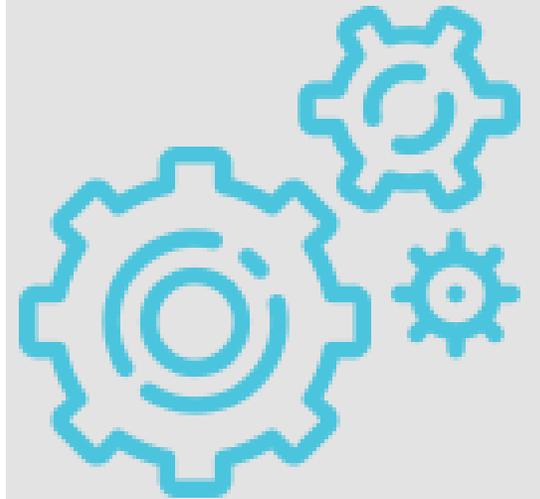
It is so usual for the emperor to exchange, alter and take away the lands each man holds every two or three years, sometimes every year and even many times in the course of a year, that it causes no surprise.

Often one man plows the soil, another sows it and another reaps. Hence it arises there is no one who take care of the land he enjoys, there is not even anyone to plant a tree because he knows that he who plants it very rarely gathers the fruit.

For the king, however, it is useful that they should be so dependent upon him.

ETHIOPIA, 1620
as seen
by jezuit

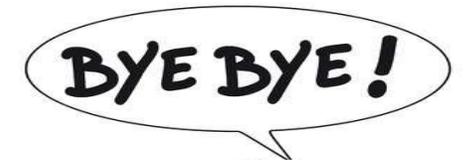
Manuel de Almeida



Thank you for your attention.

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