Public debt as a percentage of GDP was almost half the OECD average in 2013

The Czech Republic ranks among the OECD countries with the lowest levels of general government debt per capita. Public debt – according to the *System of National Accounts* definition - declined somewhat from 58.4% of GDP in 2013 to 57% in 2014, due to the accelerated growth of nominal GDP (4.4%). Average debt in the OECD was 109.3% in 2013. However, debt has increased substantially since 2007 when it was at 30.3% of the GDP, and the deficit increased slightly from 1.2% in 2013 to 2% in 2014. The new coalition government has decided to adopt a fiscal policy that aims at keeping the public deficit below 3% GDP.

Chapter 2: Public finance and economics
- General government gross debt as a percentage of GDP
- General government fiscal balance as a percentage of GDP
- General government debt per capita

The central government workforce has undergone several employment reforms, but its size remains stable

The Czech Republic has implemented several employment reforms in central public administration including terminations of employment with or without notice, recruitment freezes, outsourcing, annual productivity targets, none or partial replacement of retiring staff, privatisation and decentralisation of employment to lower government level agencies between 2008 and 2013. While most of the EU countries within the OECD have been reducing the size of central government employment, it remains stable in the Czech Republic.

Chapter 6: Human Resource Management
- Compensation reforms implemented since 2008
- Employment reforms in select OECD countries’ central public administrations
- Employment reform tools used in OECD countries’ central public administrations

University enrolment drastically increased from 2000 to 2012

The increase in entry rates in tertiary type A education (universities) was among the highest between 2000 and 2012, increasing from 24.7% to 59.8%. It is now somewhat higher than the OECD average of 58.3%. Entry rates represent the percentage of an age cohort that is expected to enter a tertiary programme over a lifetime. This estimate is based on the number of new entrants in 2012 and the age distribution of this group. At the same time financial accessibility to tertiary education is less burdensome in the Check Republic than across the OECD, as the share of private expenditure on tertiary educated amounted to 18.9% compared to the OECD average of 30.8% in 2011.

Chapter 12: Serving Citizens
- Entry rates into tertiary-type A education
- Share of private expenditures on educational institutions
GOVERNMENT INPUTS: FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Public Finance and Economics

Government revenues (2013, 2014) % of GDP

Government expenditures (2013, 2014) % of GDP

Public investment (2013, 2014) % of total govt. expenditures

Government gross debt * (2013, 2014) % of GDP

Fiscal balance * (2013, 2014) % of GDP

Public Employment and Compensation

Public sector employment as % of total employment (2013)

Public sector employment filled by women (2013)

Share of women ministers (2015)

How to read the figures:

Country value in blue (not represented if not available)

Average of OECD countries in green

Range of OECD country values in grey

Values have been rounded.

n.a. refers to data not available

Source: OECD National Accounts. * See Notes

Values have been rounded.

n.a. refers to data not available

Source: OECD/Eurostat National Accounts

* SNA definition, see Notes

Source: International Labour Organization (database)

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union Parline Database

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union Partide Database

Czech Rep.
GOVERNMENT PROCESSES

Institutions

Level of influence of the Centre of Government over line ministries (2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>n.a.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Czech Rep.</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>11%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD 2013 Survey on Centre of Government

Regulatory Governance

Stakeholder engagement and consultation (2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Primary laws</th>
<th>Subordinate regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Czech Rep.</td>
<td>For some primary laws</td>
<td>For some subordinate regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consultation on draft regulations or proposed rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Primary laws</th>
<th>Subordinate regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Czech Rep.</td>
<td>For all primary laws</td>
<td>For all subordinate regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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</table>

Public Procurement

Procurement expenditure (2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Czech Rep.</th>
<th>% of government expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34.0%</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD National Accounts

Strategic public procurement - Objectives (2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Support for green public procurement</th>
<th>Support for SMEs</th>
<th>Support for innovative goods and services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Czech Rep.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Support for green public procurement

- A strategy / policy has been developed by some procuring entities
- A strategy / policy has been developed at a central level
- A strategy / policy has been rescinded
- A strategy / policy has never been developed

Support for SMEs

Support for innovative goods and services

Digital Gov.

OURdata Index: Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data (2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Czech Rep.</th>
<th>Composite index from 0 lowest to 1 highest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>0.58</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Open Government Data

Public Sector Integrity

Level of disclosure of private interests across branches of government (2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Executive Branch</th>
<th>Legislative Branch</th>
<th>Judicial Branch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Czech Rep.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Rep.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czech Rep.</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Managing Conflict of Interest in the Executive Branch and Whistleblower Protection
**Government at a Glance 2015**

With a focus on public administration, OECD Government at a Glance 2015 provides readers with a dashboard of key indicators assembled with the goal of contributing to the analysis and international comparison of public sector performance across OECD countries. Indicators on public finances and employment are provided alongside composite indexes summarising aspects of public management policies, and indicators on services to citizens in health care, education, and justice. Government at a Glance 2015 also includes indicators on key governance and public management issues, such as regulatory management, budgeting practices and procedures, public sector integrity, public procurement and core government results in terms of trust in institutions, income redistribution and efficiency and cost-effectiveness of governments.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2015 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2015-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2015-en)

For more information on the data (including full methodology and figure notes) and to consult all other Country Fact Sheets: [www.oecd.org/gov/govataglance.htm](http://www.oecd.org/gov/govataglance.htm)

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**Notes**

- Fiscal balance as reported in the System of National Accounts (SNA) framework, also referred to as net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of government, is calculated as total government revenues minus total government expenditures.
- Structural fiscal balance, or underlying balance, represents the fiscal balance adjusted for the state of the economic cycle (as measured by the output gap which resulted as the difference between actual and potential GDP) and one-off fiscal operations.
- Government gross debt is reported according to the SNA definition, which differs from the definition applied under the Maastricht Treaty. It is defined as all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. All debt instruments are liabilities, but some liabilities such as shares, equity and financial derivatives are not debt.