Debt burden is well below OECD standards, but the underlying fiscal position is not yet sustainable

According to the System of National Accounts definition, debt burden in Poland (62.3%) was well below the OECD average (109.3%) in 2013. The primary balance deficit (-1.5%), however, was slightly above the OECD average (-1.3%). It decreased by a further 0.3 percentage points in 2014, and is expected to further decrease in 2015 and 2016, albeit at a slower pace than for the rest of OECD countries. In 2014, Poland’s structural balance deficit (in cyclically adjusted terms) as a share of potential GDP (-3.2%) was just above the OECD average (-3.1%).

Poland is still in an initial stage of Open Government Data

Poland, like most OECD countries, has adopted an overarching strategy to implement Open Government Data (OGD) good practices. Its low ranking in the 2014 Open, Useful, Reusable Government data Index (OURdata Index) reflects the fact that it only launched its national OGD national portal in May 2014 which is gradually filled with data. Recently it has undergone the complete restructuring – new functionalities have been added in view of more user comfort. Before the launch of OGD national portal, the data were made available on different dedicated portals. Poland intends to provide on the OGD national portal the information about the datasets available elsewhere with a possibility to redirect a user to another portal where the data are available. Compared to countries which have been releasing government data for many years, Poland still has progress to make in increasing the quantity and quality of government datasets and in supporting pro-actively their reuse by citizens and businesses. The OECD OGD review of Poland recommends engaging more actively with communities to get better informed of their needs and to support further value creation.

Income inequality decreased in Poland during the global crisis whereas it increased on average across the OECD

Between 2007 and 2011, the disposable income of the poorest 10% increased (+3.3%) -- more than two times faster than the disposable income of the richest 10% (+1.5%). This is opposite to the trend in OECD countries where, on average, the income of the poorest 10% has decreased (-1.6%) two times more than the income of the richest 10% (-0.8%).
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 GDP

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)

Source: OECD National Accounts

Source: OECD National Accounts

Source: OECD National Accounts

Source: OECD/Eurostat National Accounts

* SNA definition, see Notes

How to read the figures:

Poland (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

Public Employment and Compensation

Public sector employment as % of total employment (2013)

Poland 25.2%

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50%

21.3%

Source: International Labour Organization (database)

Public sector employment filled by women (2013)

Poland 59.7%

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

58.0%

Source: International Labour Organization (database)

Share of women ministers (2015)

Poland 27.8%

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

29.3%

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union-Parline Database
Institutions

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

| Poland | n.a. | High: 30% Moderate: 59% Low: 11% |

Source: OECD 2013 Survey on Centre of Government

Regulatory Governance

Stakeholder engagement and consultation (2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder engagement to inform officials about the problem and possible solutions</th>
<th>Consultation on draft regulations or proposed rules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary laws</td>
<td>Subordinate regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For some primary laws</td>
<td>For all primary laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD Regulatory Policy Outlook (forthcoming)

Public Procurement

Procurement expenditure (2013)

| Poland | % of government expenditures |
| 28.2% | 29.0% |

Source: OECD National Accounts

Strategic public procurement - Objectives (2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<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>Poland</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Public Procurement

Digital Gov.

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

| Poland | Composite index from 0 lowest to 1 highest |
| 0.13 | 0.58 |

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>Executive Branch</th>
<th>Legislative Branch</th>
<th>Judicial Branch</th>
<th>“At risk” areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High level</td>
<td>Medium level</td>
<td>Low level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Managing Conflict of Interest in the Executive Branch and Whistleblower Protection
GOVERNMENT OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

Core Government Results and Service Delivery

Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2014)

% of citizens expressing confidence/satisfaction

- Health care: 43% (Poland: 61%)
- Education system: 59% (Poland: 54%)
- Judicial system: 36% (Poland: 68%)

Out of pocket expenditure as a % of final household consumption

- Poland: 2.5% (Average: 2.8%; Range: 0% - 5%)

Equity in learning outcomes (2012)

- PISA mathematics score variance by socio economic background: 14.8% (Poland: 16.6%)

Changes in household disposable income, by income group (2007-2011)

- Poland: 3.3% (Bottom: 10%, Top: 10%)

Limited government powers (2014)

- Poland: 0.77 (Range: [0.37-0.92])

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.

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

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