Public sector employment is higher in the Slovak Republic than the OECD average. Whereas women represent the majority of public employees, there is a striking gender imbalance among politicians.

At 27.2% in 2013, public sector employment as a percentage of total employment is above the OECD average of 21.3% and has increased slightly between 2009 and 2013. The share of women in the public sector employment, at 59.5%, is very close to the OECD average of 58%. However, there are very few women parliamentarians with 18.7% in 2015, nearly ten percentage points below OECD average of 27.8%. Furthermore, the Slovak cabinet consists of men only compared to 29.3% female ministers on average among OECD countries.

The Slovak Republic has put in place conflict-of-interest legislation for top-decision makers – including judges and parliamentarians –, but such requirements are relatively low for civil servants.

The Slovak Republic belongs to the minority of OECD countries that introduced restrictions on pre-public employment for private sector employees/lobbyist, but it does not cover government suppliers. At the same time, there is no cooling-off period that prevents politicians or civil servants from taking up private sector posts right after leaving public service. This may heighten exposure to conflicts of interest and impropriety such as the misuse of insider information, position and contacts. The level of asset disclosure requirements is uneven in the executive branch: it is among the highest in the OECD for politically appointed top-decision makers and political advisors, yet very low for civil servants, including senior ones.

With public procurement somewhat above OECD average, the use of public procurement to achieve secondary strategic policy objectives has considerable potential in the Slovak Republic.

General government procurement constitutes around 13% of GDP, or 32% of total government expenditure in the Slovak Republic. This is slightly higher than the OECD average of 12.1% and 28.4% respectively. The ratio between the central government and sub-central government investment is roughly 2 to 1 in Slovakia. And whereas the procurement process has become more transparent in recent years, the Slovak Republic is one of only two OECD countries that is only now considering putting in place a public procurement strategy to achieve further objectives (such as protecting the environment or supporting SMEs) beyond efficiency and cost effectiveness.
GOVERNMENT INPUTS: FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Public Finance and Economics

Government revenues (2013, 2014)

- Slovak Rep. 38.9% (2013), 38.4% (2014)
- Average of OECD countries 37.7%
- Source: OECD National Accounts

Government expenditures (2013, 2014)

- Slovak Rep. 41.8% (2014), 41.0% (2013)
- Average of OECD countries 41.9%
- Source: OECD National Accounts

Public investment (2013, 2014)

- Slovak Rep. 8.5% (2013), 7.5% (2014)
- Average of OECD countries 7.8%
- Source: OECD National Accounts

Government gross debt *

- Slovak Rep. 60.0% (2014), 60.8% (2013)
- Range of OECD country values 0% to 109.3%
- Source: OECD/Eurostat National Accounts

Fiscal balance *

- Slovak Rep. -2.9% (2014), -2.6% (2013)
- Average of OECD countries -4.2%
- Source: OECD National Accounts

Public Employment and Compensation

Public sector employment as % of total employment (2013)

- Slovak Rep. 27.2%
- Average of OECD countries 21.3%
- Source: International Labour Organization (database)

Public sector employment filled by women (2013)

- Slovak Rep. 59.5%
- Average of OECD countries 58.0%
- Source: International Labour Organization (database)

Share of women ministers (2015)

- Slovak Rep. 0.0%
- Average of OECD countries 29.3%
- Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union-Parline Database
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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slovak Rep.</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD 2013 Survey on Centre of Government

Public Procurement

Procurement expenditure (2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of government expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slovak Rep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>Slovak Rep.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 26 1 2</td>
<td>10 25 0 3</td>
<td>10 23 0 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Public Procurement

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>60</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium level</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low level</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Digital Gov.

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

Composite index from 0 lowest to 1 highest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slovak Rep.</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovak Rep.</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Open Government Data
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

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.