The fiscal balance is in equilibrium and the primary fiscal balance reaches a surplus in 2015 in New Zealand

After several years of fiscal consolidation since the advent of the financial crisis, the primary balance – which measures government revenues minus expenditures but excluding net interest payments on government debt -, improved from -4.2% of GDP in 2009 to +0.8% in 2015. The structural primary balance, adjusted for the economic cycle, one-off fiscal operations and net interest payments, resulted to be positive at 0.9% of potential GDP in 2016, yet projected to be mildly contractionary and decrease to 0.3% of potential GDP by 2018.

New Zealand continues to employ performance budgeting practices

New Zealand has a standard performance budgeting framework that is compulsory for line ministries and agencies. As part of this framework all line ministries and agencies are required to set out how performance will be assessed. The government also has a clear set of national outcome goals.

The rate of avoidable hospitalizations is the third highest among OECD countries

A number of chronic health problems such as diabetes, asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) can be treated in the primary care system to avoid unnecessary and costly hospital use. The rate of avoidable hospital admission for these three diseases is higher in New Zealand than on average across the OECD. Providing consistent point of care over the longer-term, tailoring and co-ordinating care for those with multiple health care needs and supporting the patient in self-education and self-management are among the various policy options implemented in OECD countries to reduce avoidable hospital admissions and increase efficiency in the management of patient treatments.
**Public Finance and Economics**

- **Fiscal balance** (2015) 
  - New Zealand: 0.0% of GDP
  - Source: OECD National Accounts

- **Government expenditures** (2015) 
  - New Zealand: 39.5% of GDP, 40.9% of GDP
  - Source: OECD National Accounts

- **Government investment** (2015) 
  - New Zealand: 4.1% of GDP, 3.2% of GDP
  - Source: OECD National Accounts

- **Government gross debt** (2015) 
  - New Zealand: na.
  - Source: OECD National Accounts

**Public Employment**

- **General government employment as % of total employment** (2015) 
  - New Zealand: 18.1%
  - Source: OECD National Accounts

- **Women in the civil service ...** 
  - New Zealand: 53.0%
  - Source: OECD (2016) Survey on the Composition of the workforce in Central/federal Governments

- **... and in senior positions** (2015) 
  - New Zealand: 32.4%
  - Source: OECD (2016) Survey on the Composition of the workforce in Central/federal Governments

**Public Sector Compensation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>2015 USD PPP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secretarial Positions</td>
<td>52,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Professionals</td>
<td>88,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Managers (D3)</td>
<td>134,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Managers (D1)</td>
<td>231,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD (2016) Survey on the compensation of employees in central/federal governments

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* How to read the figures: Country value in blue (not represented if not available) | Average of OECD countries in red | Range of OECD country values in grey | Values have been rounded. n.a. refers to data not available

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* Fiscal balance: See Notes

* Government expenditures: See Notes

* Government investment: See Notes

* Government gross debt: See Notes

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* SNA definition, see Notes
### Human Resource Management

**Composite indicators on HRM practices in central government (2016)**

- Extent of delegation of HRM practices in line ministries: 0.73 (New Zealand)
- Extent of the use of performance assessments in HR decisions: 0.64 (New Zealand)
- Extent of the use of performance related pay: 0.79 (New Zealand)
- Use of separate HRM practices for senior civil servants: 0.78 (New Zealand)
- Collection of administrative data: 0.68 (New Zealand)

Source: OECD (2016) Strategic Human Resources Management Survey

### Budgeting

**Performance budgeting practices at the central level of government (2016)**

- New Zealand: 0.35 (Composite index from 0 lowest to 1 highest)

Source: OECD (2016) Survey of Performance Budgeting

### Regulatory governance

**Composite indices on regulatory governance for primary laws* (2014)**

- Stakeholder engagement in developing regulations: 2.53 (New Zealand)
- Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing regulations: 2.69 (New Zealand)
- Ex post evaluation of regulations: 2.09 (New Zealand)

Source: OECD Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG)

* See Notes

### Public Procurement

**General government procurement expenditures (2015)**

- New Zealand: 37.2% (General government)

Source: OECD National Accounts

**Strategic public procurement - Objectives (2016)**

<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>New Zealand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some procuring entities have developed an internal strategy/policy
A strategy/policy has been developed at a central level
A strategy/policy has been rescinded
There has never been a strategy/policy in place

Source: OECD (2016) Survey on Public Procurement
Note s

 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.

 Regulatory governance indicators: The results for stakeholder engagement and Regulatory Impact Assessment apply exclusively to processes for developing primary laws initiated by the executive. Data is not applicable to the United States, where all primary laws are initiated by Congress. In the majority of countries, most primary laws are initiated by the executive, except for Mexico and Korea, where a higher share of primary laws are initiated by parliament/congress (respectively 90.6% and 84%).

 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.