**Government investment in Colombia is above the OECD average**

In 2017, government investment expenditures as a share of GDP reached 3.4% in Colombia compared to 3.1% on average in OECD countries. Such investment levels are also the highest among countries in Latin America (LAC) with available information.

![Chapter 2. Public finance and economics](#)

**Figure 2.47. Government investment as percentage of GDP, 2007, 2017 and 2018**

**The application of regulatory impact assessment in Colombia is at an early stage**

In 2017, Colombia reached a score of 0.6 in the *iREG* composite indicator on regulatory impact assessment (RIA) for the development of subordinate regulations, well below the OECD average of 2.0. The relatively low score is due to the fact that the government of Colombia has just started its implementation of RIA focused on technical regulation with views to expanding the scope in the future. The indicator scores range from 0-4. The more regulatory practices as advocated in the 2012 Recommendation on Regulatory Policy and Governance a country has implemented, the higher the score.

![Chapter 7. Regulatory governance](#)

**Figure 7.2. Stakeholder engagement in developing subordinate regulations, 2017**

**While there is progress towards gender parity, more should be done to increase the ratio of women parliamentarians**

In 2019, there is parity in the cabinet, a significant increase from 2012 when 39% of ministers were women. In contrast, in 2019 only 19% of parliamentarians are women, while this represents a 6 percentage points increase from 2012 it is far from the OECD average of 30.1% and from parity.

![Chapter 3. Public employment](#)

**Figure 3.7. Gender equality in parliament and legislated gender quotas, 2012, 2015 and 2019**

**Figure 3.8. Gender equality in ministerial positions, 2012, 2015 and 2019**
### Public Finance and Economics

**Fiscal balance**
- Colombia: -4.6%
- % of GDP

**Government expenditures**
- Colombia: 43.7%
- % of GDP

**Government investment**
- Colombia: 3.4%
- % of GDP

**Government gross debt**
- Colombia: 73.1%
- % of GDP

### Public Employment

**General government employment as % of total employment**
- Colombia: 17.7%

**Civil servants as % of all central administration employees**
- Colombia: 80.7%

### Gender equality...

**... in parliament (2019)**
- Colombia: 18.1%

**... in ministerial positions (2019)**
- Colombia: 52.9%

### Institutions

#### Responsibilities of the Centre of Government (2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Preparation of Cabinet meetings</th>
<th>Policy co-ordination</th>
<th>Transition planning and management</th>
<th>Strategic planning</th>
<th>Government programme</th>
<th>Monitoring of government policy</th>
<th>Relations with parliament</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
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<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Responsibility of the Centre of Government
- Shared between the Centre of Government and another body
- Responsibility of another body

* Source: OECD (2017) Survey on Organisation and functions of the Centre of Government

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**How to read the figures:**
- Country value in purple (not represented if not available)
- Average of OECD countries in green
- Range of OECD country values in grey
- n.a. refers to data not available.

* See Notes Source: OECD National Accounts

Values have been rounded.

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**Legend:**
- n.a. refers to data not available.
**Human Resource Management**

**Performance management regime for senior managers**
(2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existence of a performance-management regime for senior managers</th>
<th>Performance-related pay</th>
<th>Performance agreement with the Minister (at D1)</th>
<th>Performance appraisal system which includes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
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</table>

Source: OECD (2018) Survey on Strategic Human Resources Management (SHRM)

**Budgeting**

**Gender budgeting index**
(2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Composite index from 0 (worst) to 1 (best)</th>
<th>Colombia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.53*</td>
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</table>

Source: OECD (2018) Survey on Gender Budgeting

**Regulatory governance**

**Composite indices on regulatory governance for primary laws (2017)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder engagement in developing regulations</th>
<th>Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing regulations</th>
<th>Ex post evaluation of regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholder engagement in developing regulations</td>
<td>Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing regulations</td>
<td>Ex post evaluation of regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
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<td>0.91</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>2.24</td>
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</table>

Source: Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance Surveys

**Public Procurement**

**Mechanisms to prevent and manage conflicts of interests among public procurement officials**
(2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory framework includes a definition of a conflict of interest for public procurement officials</th>
<th>Public procurement officials have to declare ‘no conflict of interest’ or notify the competent authority in case of potential conflict of interest</th>
<th>Public procurement officials have to declare their private interests</th>
<th>Certain public officials and political appointees have certain limitations in participating in public procurement opportunities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


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*Average of 17 countries practicing gender budgeting.

*Composite index from 0 (worst) to 1 (best)

* See Notes
Data on Public finance and economics and General government employment, which are based on the System of National Accounts (SNA), were extracted on 24 June 2019.

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.

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.

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%).

Differences in income inequality pre and post-tax and government transfers (2016)

Having a say in what the government does (2016)

Notes

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Government at a Glance 2019

Government at a Glance provides reliable, internationally comparative data on government activities and their results in OECD countries. In many public governance areas it is the only available source of data. It includes, input, process, output and outcome indicators as well as contextual information for each country. Input indicators are on public finance and employment; while processes in the 2019 edition include data on institutions, budgeting practices and procedures, human resources management, regulatory government, public procurement and digital government and open data. Outcomes cover core government results (e.g. trust, inequality reduction) and indicators on access, responsiveness, quality and citizen satisfaction for the education, health and justice sectors. Governance indicators are needed more than ever, given large number of OECD principles and recommendations that countries signed up to adhere to need regular monitoring; their relationship to Sustainable Development Goals and the unique position of the OECD in collecting vital information on public governance practices from government officials.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2019 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2019-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