Local governments in the Czech Republic recorded the largest fiscal surplus in 2017

While the sub-central governments in OECD countries had an average fiscal deficit of 0.5% of GDP, local governments in the Czech Republic had a fiscal surplus of 0.8%.

The Ministry in charge of digital government in the Czech Republic has the widest range of responsibilities among OECD countries

This coordinating Ministry is in charge of 12 out of the 14 responsibilities surveyed, including both advisory and decision-making responsibilities.

Regional disparities in the number of doctors is significant in the Czech Republic

In 2017, the number of active physicians per 1,000 population was 8 in the capital region of Prague and as low as 3.3 in the Central Bohemian region.
**Public Finance and Economics**

**Fiscal balance** *(2017, 2018)*

- Czech Rep. 1.6% 2017
- Czech Rep. 0.9% 2018
- -2.2% 2017

**Government expenditures** *(2017, 2018)*

- Czech Rep. 38.9% 2017
- Czech Rep. 40.8% 2018
- 40.4% 2017

**Government investment** *(2017, 2018)*

- Czech Rep. 3.5% 2017
- Czech Rep. 4.2% 2018
- 3.1% 2017

**Government gross debt** *(2017, 2018)*

- Czech Rep. 43.8% 2017
- Czech Rep. 40.3% 2018
- 110.3% 2017

---

**Public Employment**

**General government employment as % of total employment** *(2017)*

- Czech Rep. 16.5%
- 17.7%

**Civil servants as % of all central administration employees** *(2018)*

- Czech Rep. 89.2%

**Gender equality ...**

- **in parliament** *(2019)*
  - Czech Rep. 22.5% 30.1%

- **in ministerial positions** *(2019)*
  - Czech Rep. 28.6% 31.2%

---

**Institutions**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Czech Rep.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Human Resource Management

Performance management regime for senior managers (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Czech Rep.</th>
<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></td>
<td>● Yes</td>
<td>● Yes</td>
<td>● No</td>
<td>● Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD (2019) Survey on Strategic Human Resources Management (SHRM)

Budgeting

Gender budgeting index (2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Czech Rep.</th>
<th>Gender budgeting index (2018) Composite index from 0 (worst) to 1 (best)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.53*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not practiced

Source: OECD (2018) Survey on Gender Budgeting

Regulatory governance

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Czech Rep.</th>
<th>Composite index from 0 (worst) to 4 (best)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stakeholder engagement in developing regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance Surveys (iRPG)

Public Procurement

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Czech Rep.</th>
<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>Certain public officials and political appointees have certain limitations in participating in public procurement opportunities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❌ No information</td>
<td>❌ No information</td>
<td>❌ No information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


General government procurement expenditures (2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Czech Rep.</th>
<th>General government procurement expenditures (2017) % of government expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Source: OECD National Accounts
**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