Government gross debt (according to the System of National Accounts definition) has increased significantly in France over the past decade

In 2018, debt in France as a share of GDP reached 122.4% of GDP an increase of 46.4 percentage points since 2007. Government gross debt accumulation over the past decade was required to counterbalance the negative effects of the global financial crisis and to compensate for the negative or modest rates of economic growth.

France is making further progress in supporting the re-use of open government data

In the 2019 version of the Open Useful Re-usable data (OURdata) Index, France is the OECD country with the second highest score reaching 0.90 out of 1 (on a scale from 0-1 with 1 being the best value). Compared to 2017, this represents an increase of 0.05 points driven primarily by further promotion of initiatives and partnerships with stakeholders from outside the public sector. The Open Useful Re-usable data (OURdata) Index assesses and benchmarks OGD policies and their implementation. It is composed of three indicators: data availability, data accessibility and government support for data re-use.

The French tax administration reports comparatively high compliance

Over 95% of Personal Income Tax (PIT) and Corporate Income Tax (CIT) returns in France are filled on time; this is above the OECD averages of 88% and 82% respectively. High compliance could be explained by, among others, tools put at place for facilitating payment through electronic channels as well as pre-filling that could enhance timely compliance while contributing to reduce costs for both people and the administration.
### Public Finance and Economics

#### Fiscal balance* (2017, 2018) % of GDP
- France: -2.8% 2017, -2.5% 2018
- Average of OECD countries
- Range of OECD country values

#### Government expenditures* (2017, 2018) % of GDP
- France: 56.5% 2017, 56.1% 2018
- Average of OECD countries
- Range of OECD country values

#### Government investment* (2017, 2018) % of GDP
- France: 3.5% 2017, 3.5% 2018
- Average of OECD countries
- Range of OECD country values

#### Government gross debt* (2017, 2018) % of GDP
- France: 123.0% 2017, 122.4% 2018
- Average of OECD countries
- Range of OECD country values

### Public Employment

#### General government employment as % of total employment* (2017)
- France: 21.9%
- Average of OECD countries
- Range of OECD country values

#### Civil servants as % of all central administration employees (2018)
- France: 62.5%
- Average of OECD countries
- Range of OECD country values

### Gender equality ...

#### ... in parliament (2019)
- France: 39.7%
- Average of OECD countries
- Range of OECD country values

#### ... in ministerial positions (2019)
- France: 50.0%
- Average of OECD countries
- Range of OECD country values

### 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>France</td>
<td>34 0 0</td>
<td>24 10 0</td>
<td>21 11 1</td>
<td>20 13 1</td>
<td>18 12 4</td>
<td>16 15 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) "Women in Politics", 2019


Source: OECD National Accounts

Values have been rounded. 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>
<th>Dismissal for bad performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Budgeting**

**Gender budgeting index (2018)**

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

France: 0.53*

Not practiced

Source: OECD (2018) Survey on Gender Budgeting

**Regulatory governance**

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

Composite index from 0 (worst) to 4 (best)

<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>France</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>2.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Public Procurement**

**General government procurement expenditures (2017)**

% of government expenditures

France: 25.7%

France: 29.1%

Source: OECD National Accounts

**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>Certain public officials and political appointees have certain limitations in participating in public procurement opportunities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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