Germany stands out among OECD countries for disclosing all the effects of the budget on the environment

In 2018, 26% of OECD countries published the environmental and climate impact of at least part of their budget. Yet, Germany was the one of only two countries, together with Italy, that disclosed the impact of the implementation of the whole budget on the environment.

Germany continues to perform below the OECD average in support to reuse of open government data

In 2019, Germany scored 0.20 on a scale from 0 (worst) to 1 (best), in support for data reuse of OURdata Index, compared to an OECD average of 0.52. This is due to lack of efforts to monitor the impact of open government data and of initiatives to promote data use and data literacy. Germany needs to improve its open government data policies in general, since it had a score of 0.50 in the total OURdata Index, in comparison to an OECD average of 0.60.

Trust in the national government has increased substantially, with 24 percentage points in Germany from 2007 to 2018

Confidence in the national government has increased from 35% to 59% of the population between 2007 and 2018, according to the Gallup World Poll. In 2007, confidence in the national government in Germany was lower than the OECD average while in 2018 it was above the average (45%) by 14 percentage points.
How to read the figures:

Country value in purple
Germany (not represented if not available)

Average of OECD countries in green

Range of OECD country values in grey
Values have been rounded.
n.a. refers to data not available.

Public Finance and Economics

Fiscal balance* (2017, 2018)
% of GDP

- Germany
  - 1.0% 2017
  - 1.7% 2018
  - -2.2% 2017

% of GDP

- Germany
  - 43.9% 2017
  - 43.9% 2018

Government investment* (2017, 2018)
% of GDP

- Germany
  - 2.2% 2017
  - 2.3% 2018

Government gross debt* (2017, 2018)
% of GDP

- Germany
  - 72.4% 2017
  - 68.3% 2018

Public Employment

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

- Germany
  - 10.5%

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

- Germany
  - 52.7%

Gender equality ...

... in parliament (2019)

- Germany
  - 30.1%

... in ministerial positions (2019)

- Germany
  - 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>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Source: OECD National Accounts

* See Notes
Human Resource Management

Performance management regime for senior managers (2019)

- Existence of a performance-management regime for senior managers
- Performance-related pay
- Performance agreement with the Minister (at D1)
- Performance appraisal system which includes:
  - Outcome indicators
  - Organizational management indicators
  - 360 degree appraisal
  - Dismissal for bad performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1: Only applies to those senior managers who are civil servants
2: Only applies to those senior managers who are public employees

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

Budgeting

Gender budgeting index (2018)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>0.31</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.53*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Average of 17 countries practicing gender budgeting.

Source: OECD (2018) Survey on Gender Budgeting

Regulatory governance

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

- Stakeholder engagement in developing regulations
- Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing regulations
- Ex post evaluation of regulations

<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>1.78</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>2.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.24</td>
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<td>2.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>2.83</td>
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</tbody>
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<tr>
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<td>1.75</td>
<td>2.83</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* See Notes

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

Public Procurement

General government procurement expenditures (2017)

- % of government expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>35.3%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 &quot;no conflict of interest&quot; 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>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 3 5</td>
<td>18 13 5</td>
<td>25 6 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 13 5</td>
<td></td>
<td>18 13 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Open Data

Serving Citizens

Core Government Results

Government at a Glance 2019

Notes

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

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 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%).