Government investment as a percentage of GDP increased in Hungary from 4.3% in 2017 to almost 6% in 2018

In 2017, the OECD average of investment spending amounted 3.1% of the GDP. Government investment as a share of total government expenditures also increased from 9.2% to 12.6%. 77% of public investment was carried out by the central government in both 2017 and 2018, Hungary being the second in this regard after Greece.

Hungary needs to improve women’s representation in politics

In 2019, women’s participation in the lower/single house of parliament in Hungary was 12.6%, one of the lowest in the OECD where it averaged 30%. However, this represented a slight increase from 8.8% in 2012 and 10.1% in 2015. The share of women ministers was 7.7% in 2019 down from 10% in 2012 but higher than no women ministers in 2015. The percentage of women ministers on average in the OECD was 31% in 2019, 29% in 2015 and 24.8% in 2012.

Hungary gave the widest range of responsibilities – amounting to 12 from a maximum of 14 of them – to its Centre of Government for leading and co-ordinating digital government strategies

The OECD average amounts to nine responsibilities. These include both advisory responsibilities, such as co-ordinating the development of the national digital government strategy and monitoring its implementation – as well as decision-making responsibilities, e.g. prioritizing ICT projects investment across the government and providing financial support for their development and implementation.
**Public Finance and Economics**

**Fiscal balance**
- Hungary
  - 2017: -2.2%
  - 2018: -2.2%

**Government expenditures**
- Hungary
  - 2017: 46.9%
  - 2018: 46.5%

**Government investment**
- Hungary
  - 2017: 4.3%
  - 2018: 5.9%

**Government gross debt**
- Hungary
  - 2017: 94.1%
  - 2018: 87.8%

**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**
- * Values have been rounded.
- **n.a.** refers to data not available.

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**Public Employment**

**General government employment as % of total employment**
- Hungary: 20.6%

**Civil servants as % of all central administration employees**
- Hungary: 68.0%

---

**Gender equality...**

**... in parliament (2019)**
- Hungary: 12.6%

**... in ministerial positions (2019)**
- Hungary: 7.7%

---

**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><strong>Hungary</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪</td>
<td>▪</td>
<td>▪</td>
<td>▪</td>
<td>▪</td>
<td>▪</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

See Notes
### 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 agreement with the Minister (at D1)</th>
<th>Performance-related pay</th>
<th>Performance appraisal system which includes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>〇</td>
<td>〇</td>
<td>〇</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome indicators</th>
<th>Organizational management indicators</th>
<th>Dismissal for bad performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD (2018) Survey on Gender Budgeting

#### Regency 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>Hungary</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>2.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Budgeting

#### Gender budgeting index (2018)

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

Not practiced

* Average of 17 countries practicing gender budgeting.

Source: OECD (2018) Survey on Gender Budgeting

### Public Procurement

#### General government procurement expenditures (2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of government expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</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 their private interests</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>Hungary</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Open Data

OURdata Index: Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data (2017, 2019)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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%).

Serving Citizens

Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2018)

% of citizens expressing confidence/satisfaction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>National government</th>
<th>Police</th>
<th>Health care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Core Government Results

Percentage of individuals economically vulnerable* (2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>80%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lower inequality</th>
<th>Higher inequality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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