Lithuania is the only OECD country having all-male cabinet in 2019

In the OECD countries, women hold on average 31.2% of the ministerial positions 2019 whereas no woman does so in Lithuania. The share of women ministers in Lithuania has been lower than the OECD average in the past as well. For instance, the share of women in ministerial positions in Lithuania was 21% in 2015 and 14.3% in 2012 when the OECD averages were 28.9% in 2015 and 24.8% in 2012.

Lithuania supports the use of public procurement as a strategic policy lever to achieve complementary policy objectives

In 2018, Lithuania has public procurement policies in place to protect the environment, facilitate SME participation, support innovation and foster responsible business conduct.

An increasing number of citizens are satisfied with the health care system in Lithuania

The average level of satisfaction with the health care system in Lithuania improved from 34% in 2007 to 53% in 2018. During the same period, average level of satisfaction with the health care system in OECD countries has remained almost the same at 70%.
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.**

### Public Finance and Economics

#### Fiscal balance* (2017, 2018)
- % of GDP
- **Lithuania**
  - 0.5% 2017
  - 0.7% 2018
  - -2.2% 2017
  - -10% -5% 0% +5% +10%
  - * See Notes
  - Source: OECD National Accounts

#### Government expenditures* (2017, 2018)
- % of GDP
- **Lithuania**
  - 33.1% 2017
  - 34.0% 2018
  - 40.4% 2017
  - 20% 30% 40% 50% 60%
  - * See Notes
  - Source: OECD National Accounts

#### Government investment* (2017, 2018)
- % of GDP
- **Lithuania**
  - 3.2% 2017
  - 3.0% 2018
  - 110.3% 2017
  - 0% 2% 4% 6% 8%
  - * See Notes
  - Source: OECD National Accounts

#### Government gross debt* (2017, 2018)
- % of GDP
- **Lithuania**
  - 47.3% 2017
  - 41.2% 2018
  - 100%
  - 0%
  - 100%
  - 200%
  - 250%
  - * SNA definition; see Notes
  - Source: OECD National Accounts

### Public Employment

#### General government employment as % of total employment* (2017)
- **Lithuania**
  - 22.2%
  - 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50%
  - * See Notes
  - Source: OECD National Accounts

#### Civil servants as % of all central administration employees (2018)
- **Lithuania**
  - 63.2%
  - 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

### Gender equality ...

#### ... in parliament (2019)
- **Lithuania**
  - 21.3%

#### ... in ministerial positions (01.2019)*
- **Lithuania**
  - 0.0%

### 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lithuania</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Responsibility of the Centre of Government" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Shared between the Centre of Government and another body" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Responsibility of another body" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Responsibility of the Centre of Government" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Shared between the Centre of Government and another body" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Responsibility of another body" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Responsibility of another body" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></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>
<td>16 18 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD (2017) Survey on Organisation and functions of the Centre of Government
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 appraisal system which includes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average of 17 countries practicing gender budgeting.</td>
<td>Performance-related pay</td>
<td>Outcome indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average of 17 countries practicing gender budgeting.</td>
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<td>Outcome indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Budgeting

Gender budgeting index (2018)

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

| Lithuania | 0.53* |

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>Lithuania</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>2.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>2.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Public Procurement

General government procurement expenditures (2017)

% of government expenditures

| Lithuania | 28.3% |
| Lithuania | 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>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>Lithuania</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No information</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>Lithuania</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**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>
<th>Judicial system</th>
<th>Education system</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Gallup World Poll

**Core Government Results**

**Percentage of individuals economically vulnerable* (2015)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* * A person is considered vulnerable when, if income were to stop suddenly, that person would not have enough readily available financial assets to keep living above the poverty line for at least three months.

Source: OECD Wealth Distribution Database

**Having a say in what the government does (2016)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: European Social Survey

**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.
- Gender equality in ministerial positions: Data refer to January 1, 2019 and do not reflect 2019 appointments.
- 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%).

**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