New Zealand is among those OECD countries that accumulated relatively low level of government gross debt (according to the System of National Accounts definition)

In 2017 government gross debt as a percentage of GDP amounted to 50% in New Zealand, less than half of the OECD average of 110%. Since 2007, this is a 16 percentage points increase, as government gross debt in 2007 was around 34%.

New Zealand does not consider IT skills among its training priorities for its central administration employees in 2019

From 36 OECD countries, only 17 prioritize training in IT skills of its employees, which in the area of rapid technological advancements will hinder the public administration’s response to future challenges.

New Zealand’s health care system is highly responsive to patient needs in the area of involving patients in decisions about their care

In 2017, New Zealand placed second among surveyed OECD countries with 72% of older patients indicating that their doctors regularly consulted them in their treatment decisions compared with an average of 59% for the OECD.
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) % of GDP

- New Zealand 1.2%
- 2.2%

Government expenditures* (2017) % of GDP

- New Zealand 38.8%

Government investment* (2017) % of GDP

- New Zealand 4.1%

Government gross debt* (2017) % of GDP

- New Zealand 49.9%

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 Employment

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

- New Zealand n.a.

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

- New Zealand 51.3%

Gender equality ...

... in parliament (2019)

- New Zealand 40.0%

... in ministerial positions (2019)

- New Zealand 30.8%

Institutions

Responsibilities of the Centre of Government (2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparations 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>New Zealand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34 0 0</td>
<td>24 10 0</td>
<td>21 11 1</td>
<td>18 12 4</td>
<td>16 15 3</td>
<td>16 18 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Human Resource Management

Performance management regime for senior managers (2019)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></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>● Yes</td>
<td>● Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>25 ●</td>
<td>11 ●</td>
<td>20 ●</td>
<td>16 ●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 ●</td>
<td>21 ●</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)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>New Zealand</th>
<th>0.53*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</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)*

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>2.51</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>1.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.59</td>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Zealand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

* See Notes

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

Public Procurement

General government procurement expenditures (2017)

% of government expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Zealand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 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 &quot;no conflict of interest&quot; or notify the competent authority in case of potential conflict of interest</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>
<td>● No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 3 5</td>
<td>18 13 5</td>
<td>25 6 5</td>
<td>18 13 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. 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 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 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.
- 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%).