Norway had the highest increase in public investment among OECD countries since 2007

Between 2007 and 2017, Norway increased its investments from 8.9% to 10.6% of government expenditures and from 3.7% to 5.3% of GDP. The increase was mainly driven by public investment in transport.

Norway is progressively implementing Regulatory Impact Assessments (RIA), but there is still room for improvement

Norway has improved its score in the implementation of RIA for primary laws from 1.23 in 2007 to 1.99 in 2017, and for subordinate regulations, from 1.19 to 2.01, as measured by iREG indicators. Yet, it is still performing below the OECD average (of 2.24 for primary laws and 2.04 for subordinate regulations in 2017). The iREG indicators measure progress made by OECD countries in improving the way they regulate, they range from 0 (worst) to 4 (best).

Gender equality in total employment in Norway is largely driven by an imbalance between women and men in public sector jobs

Norway is among the countries with the highest shares of women in public sector employment (69% compared to 59% across the OECD). Yet, the share of women in total employment is 47% (compared to 46% on average across the OECD). With a decrease in the share of women in the public sector, the country would struggle to achieve gender balance in total employment.
### Public Finance and Economics

**Fiscal balance** (2017, 2018) % of GDP
- Norway: 4.9% (2017), 7.2% (2018)
- Fiscal balance: -2.2% (2017)

**Government expenditures** (2017, 2018) % of GDP
- Norway: 49.9% (2017), 48.7% (2018)

**Government investment** (2017, 2018) % of GDP
- Norway: 5.3% (2017), 5.4% (2018)

**Government gross debt** (2017, 2018) % of GDP
- Norway: 42.8% (2017), 45.6% (2018)

### Public Employment

**General government employment as % of total employment** (2017)
- Norway: 30.3%
- General government employment: 17.7%

### Gender equality ...

**... in parliament** (2019)
- Norway: 40.8%
- Gender equality: 30.1%

**... in ministerial positions** (2019)
- Norway: 42.1%
- Gender equality: 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>Norway</td>
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<td>24 10 0</td>
<td>21 11 1</td>
<td>18 12 4</td>
<td>16 15 3</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

Values have been rounded. n.a. refers to data not available.
Human Resource Management

Performance management regime for senior managers (2019)

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

Norway

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

Budgeting

Gender budgeting index (2018)

- Norway: 0.58
- Composite index from 0 (worst) to 1 (best)

Source: OECD (2018) Survey on Gender Budgeting

Regulatory governance

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

- Stakeholder engagement in developing regulations: 2.25
- Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing regulations: 2.20
- Ex post evaluation of regulations: 1.99

Norway

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

Public Procurement

General government procurement expenditures (2017)

- Norway: 29.2%
- % of government expenditures

Source: OECD National Accounts

Mechanisms to prevent and manage conflicts of interests among public procurement officials (2018)

- Regulatory framework includes a definition of a conflict of interest for public procurement officials: Yes
- Public procurement officials have to declare their private interests: Yes
- Public procurement officials have to declare 'no conflict of interest' or notify the competent authority in case of potential conflict of interest: Yes
- Certain public officials and political appointees have certain limitations in participating in public procurement opportunities: Yes

Norway

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%).

Debt instruments are liabilities, but some liabilities such as shares, equity and financial derivatives are not debt.

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.

* 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.

Government at a Glance 2019 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