The Slovak Republic made a substantial improvement in creating gender equality in politics

The share of women ministers increased from 0% to in 2015 to 36% by 2019, slightly above the OECD average of 31%. At the same time, there is room for improvement in the share of women parliamentarians with the Slovak Republic having 20% women parliamentarians in 2019 compared to the OECD average of 30%. Their share improved slightly since 2012, when it was around 17%.

Chapter 3. Public employment

Figure 3.7. Gender equality in parliament and legislated gender quotas, 2012, 2015 and 2019
Figure 3.8. Gender equality in ministerial positions, 2012, 2015 and 2019

The Slovak Republic is one of the leaders in engaging stakeholders during the development of regulations both for primary laws and subordinate regulations

The country scored the second highest (3.0) in the iREG indicator on stakeholder engagement for primary laws compared to the OECD average of 2.2. It scored the same on the same indicator for subordinate regulations, compared to the OECD average of 2.1. While the performance of the Slovak Republic remained the same compared to 2014 on consultation on primary laws, it slightly improved on consultations related to subordinate regulations since 2014 (when it was 2.7). The iREG indicators measure progress made by OECD countries in improving the way they regulate and the index ranges between 0 to 4, with 4 the best value.

Chapter 7. Regulatory governance

Figure 7.1. Stakeholder engagement in developing primarily laws, 2014 and 2017
Figure 7.2. Stakeholder engagement in developing subordinate regulations, 2014 and 2017

Income inequalities post tax and government transfers are the lowest in the Slovak Republic among OECD countries

The Gini coefficient after government intervention reached 0.23 (on a scale of 0-1) in the Slovak Republic in 2016, when the OECD average was 0.32. The Gini coefficient is a standard measure of inequality representing the income distribution of the population in a given country. It takes the value of 0 when all households have identical income and 1 when one household has all the income.

Chapter 10. Core government results

Figure 10.7. Differences in household income inequality pre and post-tax and government transfers, 2016
Public Finance and Economics

Fiscal balance* (2017, 2018) % of GDP
-0.8% 2017
-0.7% 2018

Government expenditures* (2017, 2018) % of GDP
40.4% 2017
40.4% 2018

Government investment* (2017, 2018) % of GDP
3.1% 2017

Government gross debt* (2017, 2018) % of GDP
58.2% 2017
110.3% 2017

Public Employment

General government employment as % of total employment* (2017)
18.7%

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

Gender equality ...

... in parliament (2019)
20.0% 30.1%

... in ministerial positions (2019)
35.7% 31.2%

Institutions

Responsibilities of the Centre of Government (2016)

Preparation of Cabinet meetings
Policy co-ordination
Transition planning and management
Strategic planning
Government programme
Monitoring of government policy
Relations with parliament

Slovak Rep.

Responsibility of the Centre of Government
Shared between the Centre of Government and another body
Responsibility of another body

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) “Women in Politics”, 2019
Source: OECD (2017) Survey on Organisation and functions of the Centre of Government
Source: OECD National Accounts
Source: OECD National Accounts
* 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 appraisal system which includes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slovak Rep.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Budgeting**

**Gender budgeting index (2018)**

- **Composite index from 0 (worst) to 1 (best)**
  - Slovak Rep.: 0.53
  - Not practiced

**Regulatory governance**

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

- **Stakeholder engagement in developing regulations**
  - Slovak Rep.: 3.01
  - Slovak Rep.: 2.20
  - Slovak Rep.: 2.62
  - Slovak Rep.: 2.24
- **Ex post evaluation of regulations**
  - Slovak Rep.: 1.75

**Public Procurement**

**General government procurement expenditures (2017)**

- **% of government expenditures**
  - Slovak Rep.: 34.4%
  - Slovak Rep.: 29.1%

**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**
  - Slovak Rep.: Yes
  - Slovak Rep.: Yes
  - Slovak Rep.: Yes
- **Public procurement officials have to declare “no conflict of interest” or notify the competent authority in case of potential conflict of interest**
  - Slovak Rep.: Yes
  - Slovak Rep.: Yes
  - Slovak Rep.: Yes
- **Certain public officials and political appointees have certain limitations in participating in public procurement opportunities**
  - Slovak Rep.: Yes
  - Slovak Rep.: Yes
  - Slovak Rep.: Yes

Source: OECD (2018) Survey on Gender Budgeting

Source: OECD (2018) Survey on Strategic Human Resources Management (SHRM)


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

Source: OECD National Accounts
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