Israel achieved a positive primary fiscal balance in 2015

The primary balance, which measures the difference between government revenues and expenditures excluding debt servicing, reached 0.9% of GDP in 2015, albeit the overall fiscal balance remained -2.1% of GDP. Correspondingly, the average OECD primary balance for 2015 was -0.8% of GDP while the overall balance was -2.8% of GDP, which reflects a faster adjustment in Israel compared to other OECD countries. However, government investment remained the lowest among the OECD countries with 1.5% of GDP in 2015.

Israel took important steps in improving its regulatory policy, particularly in ex post evaluation

The introduction of Government Resolution No. 2118 in 2014 provides a solid basis for regulatory policy in Israel, although Israel could establish strong and effective oversight and other regulatory institutions to further improve its regulatory system. The Resolution and its implementation focuses mostly on reducing regulatory burdens, but contains important elements of both ex ante and ex post evaluation. Israel could improve stakeholder engagement during the development of regulation, but it has already established mechanisms for stakeholder engagement in ex post evaluation. Overall, Israel scores slightly above average on the iREG indicator for ex post evaluation.

Israel uses performance budgeting at the line ministry level but has no standard framework applied uniformly across government

26 OECD countries have a standard performance budgeting framework applied uniformly across central government in 2016. These frameworks help link allocations to results to facilitate more efficient and transparent management of public resources.
### Public Finance and Economics

#### Fiscal balance* (2015)
- Israel: % of GDP
  - -2.1%
  - -2.8%

#### Government expenditures (2015)
- Israel: % of GDP
  - 39.7%
  - 40.9%

#### Government investment (2015)
- Israel: % of GDP
  - 1.5%
  - 3.2%

#### Government gross debt* (2015)
- Israel: % of GDP
  - 78.0%

* See Notes

Source: OECD National Accounts

### Public Employment

#### General government employment as % of total employment (2015)
- Israel: 20.0%
- Global average: 18.1%

Source: OECD National Accounts

#### Women in the civil service ... and in senior positions (2015)
- Israel: 62.6% / 42.8%
- Global average: 53.0% / 32.4%

Source: OECD (2016) Survey on the Composition of the workforce in Central/federal Governments

### Public Sector Compensation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Secretarial Positions</th>
<th>Senior Professionals</th>
<th>Middle Managers (D3 positions)</th>
<th>Senior Managers (D1 positions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015 USD PPP</td>
<td>52,700</td>
<td>88,700</td>
<td>134,500</td>
<td>232,200 / 231,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD (2016) Survey on the compensation of employees in central / federal governments

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**How to read the figures:**
- **Country value in blue** (not represented if not available)
- **Average of OECD countries in red**
- **Range of OECD country values in grey**
- **n.a.** refers to data not available

Values have been rounded.
Human Resource Management

Composite indicators on HRM practices in central government (2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HRM Practice</th>
<th>Israel</th>
<th>Composite Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extent of delegation of HRM practices in line ministries</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of the use of performance assessments in HR decisions</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of the use of performance related pay</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of separate HRM practices for senior civil servants</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection of administrative data</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD (2016) Strategic Human Resources Management Survey

Budgeting

Performance budgeting practices at the central level of government (2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Composite index from 0 lowest to 1 highest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0.20

Source: OECD (2016) Survey of Performance Budgeting

Regulatory governance

Composite indices on regulatory governance for primary laws* (2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Composite index from 0 lowest to 4 highest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stakeholder engagement in developing regulations: 0.96
Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing regulations: 2.09
Ex post evaluation of regulations: 1.64

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

Public Procurement

General government procurement expenditures (2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of government expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35.9%
29.1%

Source: OECD National Accounts

Strategic public procurement - Objectives (2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support for green public procurement</th>
<th>Support for SMEs</th>
<th>Support for innovative goods and services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some procuring entities have developed an internal strategy/policy
A strategy/policy has been developed at a central level
A strategy/policy has been rescinded
There has never been a strategy/policy in place

Source: OECD (2016) Survey on Public Procurement
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.

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 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.

Notes
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Government at a Glance 2017
Government at a Glance provides readers with a dashboard of key indicators assembled with the goal of contributing to the analysis and international comparison of public sector productivity and performance. Indicators on government revenues, expenditures, and employment are presented, alongside key output and outcome data for education, health and justice. Information on key enablers to increase productivity including on digital government, budget procedures, strategic human resource management, open government data and innovative practices are also included. In a context of tight budget constraints in many member countries, good indicators are needed more than ever, in order to help governments make informed decisions regarding resource allocation and to help restore confidence in government institutions.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2017 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2017-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