



Hungary has halved its fiscal deficit between 2007 and 2014, and exited from the Excessive Deficit Procedure of the European Union

Hungary's fiscal balance was -2.6% of GDP in 2014. At the same time its gross debt – according to the *System of National Accounts* definition – has gradually increased from 71.8% in 2007 to 96.6% in 2013 and to just above 100% (100.1%) in 2014. This remains below the OECD average that was 74.5% in 2007, and 109.3% in 2013.



Chapter 2: Public finance and economics

[General government fiscal balance as a percentage of GDP](#)
[General government debt as a percentage of GDP](#)

Hungary does not yet make full use of its e-procurement systems

Hungary, like other OECD countries, announces procurement opportunities, provides tender documents, and notifies participants about the awarding of contracts through its e-procurement systems. But it does not utilise tools allowing for two-way communication, in particular electronic submission of bids, e-tendering and, as part of it e-auctions, electronic ordering and submission of invoices, and ex post contract management. These practices could further improve transparency and efficiency of public procurement. Development of e-procurement is one of the key priorities of the Hungarian government. A new procurement law is currently in front of Parliament aiming to implement new EU directives and e-procurement methods.



Chapter 9: Public Procurement

[Functionalities provided in e-procurement systems](#)
[Main challenges to the use of e-procurement systems](#)

Satisfaction with public services is lower in Hungary than across the OECD while trust in government has improved between 2007 and 2014

60% of Hungarians are satisfied with health care services, compared to an average of 71% in OECD countries. 56% are satisfied with the education system, compared to 67% on average across the OECD. 44% express confidence in the judicial system, compared to 54% on average in OECD countries. At the same time confidence in government has increased by eight percentage points from 25% in 2007 to 33% in 2014, although it is still below the OECD average of 42%.



Chapter 12: Serving Citizens
Chapter 11: Core government results

[Citizens' satisfaction with the health care system](#)
[Citizens' satisfaction with the education system](#)
[Citizens' confidence with the judicial system](#)
[Confidence in national government in 2014 and its change since 2007](#)

How to read the figures:

Country value in **blue**
 (not represented if not available)
 Hungary

Average of OECD countries
 in **green**

Range of OECD country
 values in **grey**

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

GOVERNMENT INPUTS: FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES

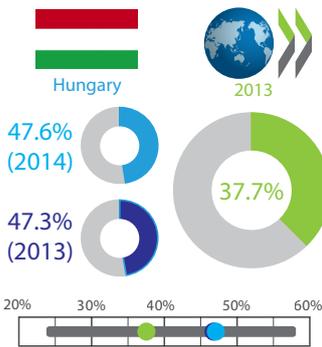
Public Finance & Economics

Public Employment & Compensation

Public Finance and Economics

Government revenues (2013, 2014)

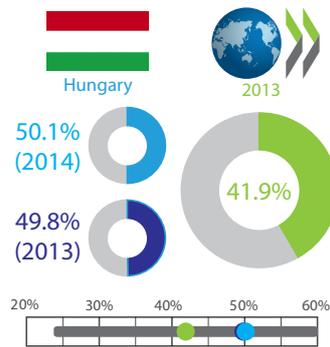
% of GDP



Source: OECD National Accounts

Government expenditures (2013, 2014)

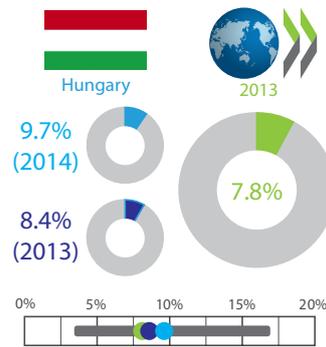
% of GDP



Source: OECD National Accounts

Public investment (2013, 2014)

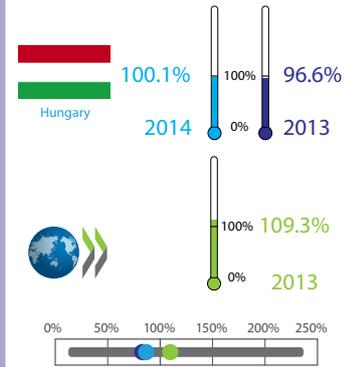
% of total govt. expenditures



Source: OECD National Accounts

Government gross debt (2013, 2014)

% of GDP



Source: OECD/Eurostat National Accounts
 * SNA definition, see Notes

Fiscal balance* (2013, 2014)

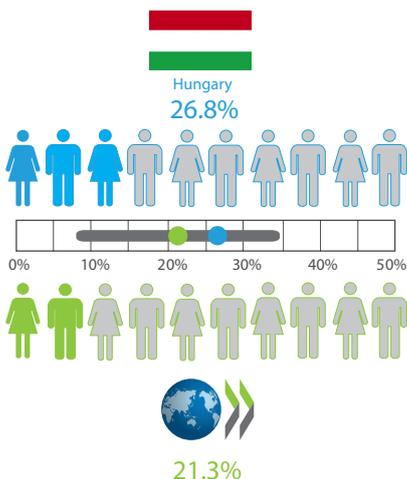
% of GDP



Source: OECD National Accounts. * See Notes

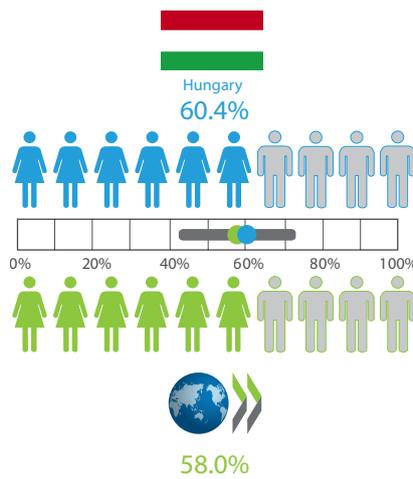
Public Employment and Compensation

Public sector employment as % of total employment (2013)



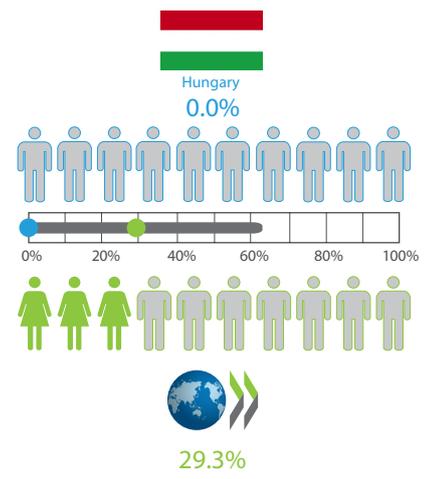
Source: International Labour Organization (database)

Public sector employment filled by women (2013)



Source: International Labour Organization (database)

Share of women ministers (2015)



Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union Parline Database

GOVERNMENT PROCESSES

Institutions

Regulatory Governance

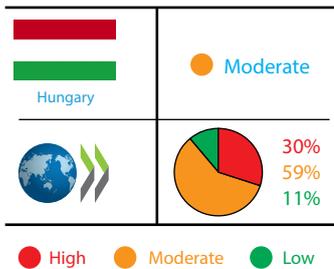
Public Procurement

Public Sector Integrity

Digital Government

Institutions

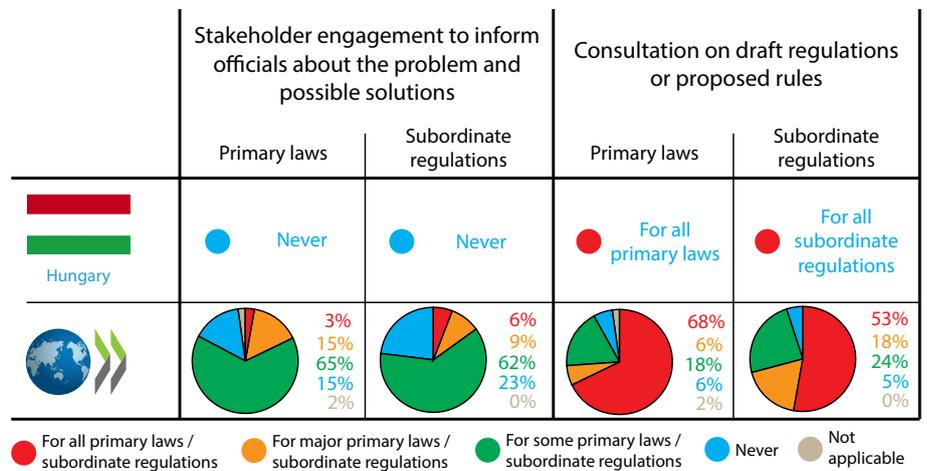
Level of influence of the Centre of Government over line ministries (2013)



Source: OECD 2013 Survey on Centre of Government

Regulatory Governance

Stakeholder engagement and consultation (2014)

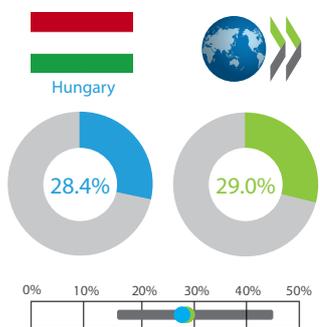


Source: OECD Regulatory Policy Outlook (forthcoming)

Public Procurement

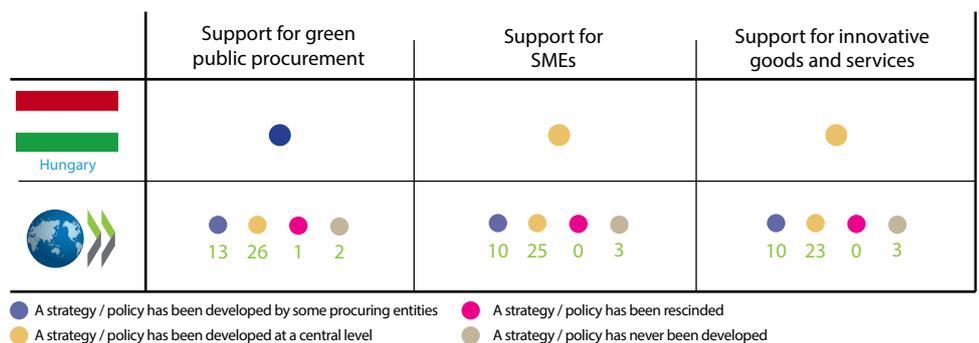
Procurement expenditure (2013)

% of government expenditures



Source: OECD National Accounts

Strategic public procurement - Objectives (2014)

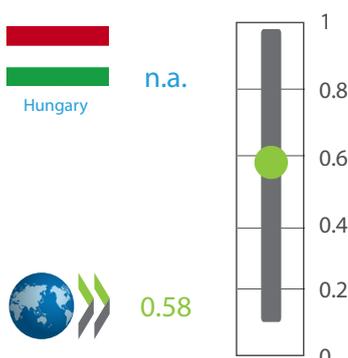


Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Public Procurement

Digital Gov.

OURdata Index: Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data (2014)

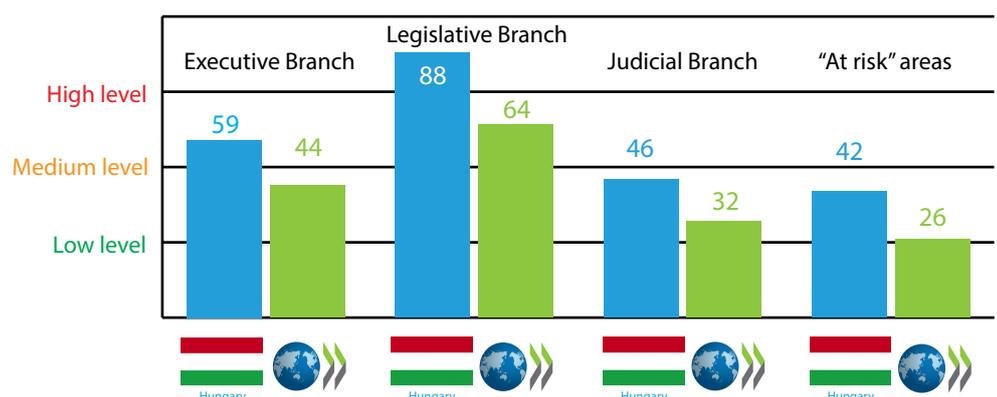
Composite index from 0 lowest to 1 highest



Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Open Government Data

Public Sector Integrity

Level of disclosure of private interests across branches of government (2014)



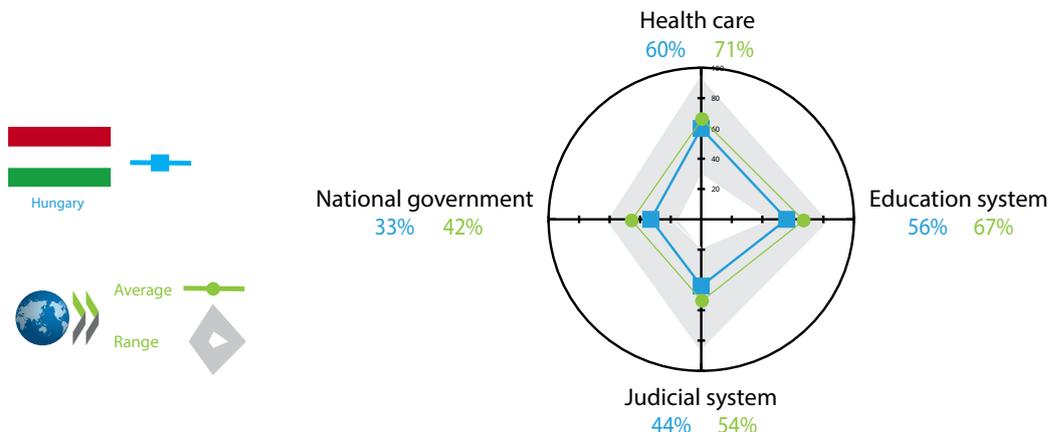
Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Managing Conflict of Interest in the Executive Branch and Whistleblower Protection

GOVERNMENT OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

Core Government Results and Service Delivery

Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2014)

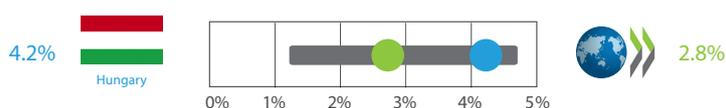
% of citizens expressing confidence/satisfaction



Source: Gallup World Poll

Access to healthcare (2012)

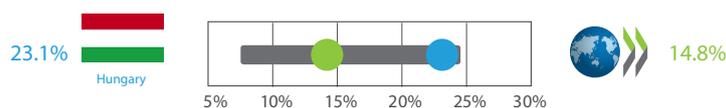
Out of pocket expenditure as a % of final household consumption



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014

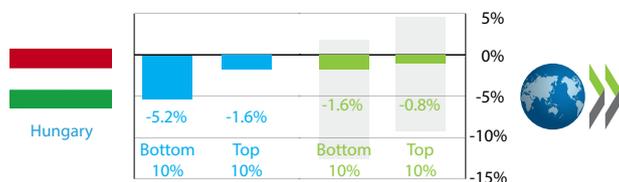
Equity in learning outcomes (2012)

PISA mathematics score variance by socio economic background



Source: OECD, PISA 2012 results: Excellence through equity, 2013

Changes in household disposable income, by income group (2007-2011)



Source: OECD Income Distribution Database

Limited government powers (2014)



Source: The World Justice Project

Notes

- **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.
- **Structural fiscal balance**, or underlying balance, represents the fiscal balance adjusted for the state of the economic cycle (as measured by the output gap which resulted as the difference between actual and potential GDP) and one-off fiscal operations.
- **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.

Government at a Glance 2015

With a focus on public administration, OECD Government at a Glance 2015 provides readers with a dashboard of key indicators assembled with the goal of contributing to the analysis and international comparison of public sector performance across OECD countries. Indicators on public finances and employment are provided alongside composite indexes summarising aspects of public management policies, and indicators on services to citizens in health care, education, and justice. Government at a Glance 2015 also includes indicators on key governance and public management issues, such as regulatory management, budgeting practices and procedures, public sector integrity, public procurement and core government results in terms of trust in institutions, income redistribution and efficiency and cost-effectiveness of governments.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2015 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication:

http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2015-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

