

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910961192503321
Titolo	Analyzing Fiscal Space Using the MAMS Model - An Application to Burkina Faso
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2009
ISBN	9786612844294 9781462326501 1462326501 9781451873740 1451873743 9781282844292 1282844296 9781452714745 1452714746
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	63 p. : ill
Collana	IMF Working Papers
Disciplina	338.96625
Soggetti	Fiscal policy - Burkina Faso - Econometric models Education Education: General Expenditure Expenditures, Public Fiscal Policy Fiscal policy Fiscal space Income economics Labor economics Labor Economics: General Labor Labour Macroeconomics National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General Public finance & taxation Public Finance Wages Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General Burkina Faso Economic policy Econometric models Burkina Faso Economic conditions Econometric models Burkina Faso

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"October 2009."
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Sommario/riassunto	This paper analyses economic implications and the transmission mechanisms of different options for creating and using fiscal space. For creating fiscal space, we consider prioritizing expenditures, raising revenue, and scaled-up aid. Fiscal space is used for increasing health and education spending, infrastructure spending, or both. The analysis takes place within the World Bank's MAMS model, which is a multisectoral real computable general equilibrium model that incorporates the Millennium Development Goals. The model has been calibrated for Burkina Faso, which serves as an illustrative country example. Some of the key results are that absorbing a more educated labor force requires fundamental structural change in the economy; increasing health and education spending can face sizeable capacity constraints; and infrastructure spending has a positive effect on growth as well as education and health outcomes.