MYANMAR
MACRO-FISCAL CONTEXT AND HEALTH
FINANCING FACTSHEET
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheets provide graphical representations of 14 key indicators linked to the larger macro fiscal environment in which a health system operates.

These factsheets are produced by a task team consisting of Rafael Cortez (Task Team Leader, Sr. Economist, HDNHE), Aaka Pande (Young Professional, Health Specialist, MNSHH), Patrick Eozenou (Young Professional, Economist, HDNHE), Adam Leive (Consultant), Marc Smitz (Consultant), and Ece Ozcelik (Consultant), under the overall supervision of Armin Fidler (Acting Sector Manager, HDNHE) and Nicole Klingen (Acting Director, HDNHE). The task team is grateful for inputs from Jack Langenbrunner, Ajay Tandon, Robert Gilingham, George Schieber, Edit Velenyi, and Cheryl Cashin.


For inquiries, please contact: Aaka Pande:apande@worldbank.org, Ece Ozcelik: eozcelik@worldbank.org, and Emiliana Gunawan: egunawan@worldbank.org
Myanmar
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

1A. Health Financing Indicators, 1995-2010

- Tot. Health Exp. (% GDP)
- Govt. (% GGS)
- Govt. (% THE)
- OOP (% THE)

2A. Health Financing Indicators, 2010

- Tot. Health Exp. (% GDP)
- Govt. (% THE)
- Govt. (% GGS)
- OOP (% THE)

GNI per capita: .
Population: 4.8e+07

1B. Macroeconomic Fiscal Indicators, 1998-2017

- Growth
- Unemployment
- Inflation

2B. Macroeconomic Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

- Growth
- Unemployment
- Inflation
### Debt, Deficits, and Spending Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>How to interpret for fiscal space for health?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. Gross Debt (as % of GDP)</td>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>General government gross includes debt liabilities in SDRs, currency and deposits, debt securities, loans, insurance, pensions and standardized guarantee schemes, and other accounts payable. Equity and investment fund shares and financial derivatives and employee stock options are not included.</td>
<td>In the medium to long run, the level of debt is the most important indicator of fiscal solvency, and the deficit provides information on whether the debt level is under control or being brought under control. The level of spending reflects choices about the role of government in the economy. These choices should be constantly reviewed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Deficit (as % of GDP)</td>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>General government net lending or borrowing is revenue minus total expenditure—it is the extent to which general government is putting in or utilizing the financial resources generated by other sectors and non-residents.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Spending (as % of GDP)</td>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>Total expenditure is the total expense and the net acquisition of nonfinancial assets. It accounts for disposals of nonfinancial assets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Revenues (as % of GDP)</td>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>Revenue consists of taxes, social contributions, grants receivable, and other revenue. Revenue increases government’s net worth, which is the difference between its assets and liabilities.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Revenue Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12. Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains (% GDP)</td>
<td>WB/IMF</td>
<td>Tax payments on personal and corporate income and capital gains.</td>
<td>The cost of raising revenues, in terms of the excess burden, generally differs by the source of revenue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Other taxes (% GDP)</td>
<td>WB/IMF</td>
<td>Other forms of tax payments, including taxes on international trade, VAT, and other excise taxes.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14. Non-tax revenue (% GDP)</td>
<td>WB/IMF</td>
<td>Other forms of revenue, including grants.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data is from November 2012. Gross National Income (GNI) is based on the Atlas method (current US $).