



STUDY GUIDE

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL

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WELCOME NOTE

Most esteemed participants,

First of all, I am honored to be the Secretary-General of the first annual session of GCIMUN Training Conference. My name is Elif Aybüke and I, as the Secretary-General of GCIMUN'21 Training Conference, would like to welcome all of you for the first annual session of GCIMUN Training Conference. I, my team, and Dear President Ruzain work so hard to prepare a well-organized MUN with an amazing academic team.

We brought nearly every level of committees for every kind of delegate. Every committee has a specific issue and unique solutions. They are designed for your interests and we hope that they will suit you well. With the magnificent GCIMUN Training Conference Academic and Organization Teams from all around the world, we are looking forward to making you experience an unforgettable Model United Nations conference.

I hope that this conference will be fruitful and you will have an amazing experience by joining GCIMUN'21 Training Conference.

Best Regards,

Elif Aybüke

Secretary-General GCIMUN 2021



My name is Hellen Keller, and I will be serving as the USG for the IMF committee of GCIMUN. I have been in MUN for six years now. Economics is the study of the scarcity of resources, and the subsequent activities of humans in distributing, allocating, and using these resources to their maximum efficiency. Among the issues that exist in today's international community, none is as fundamental as that of economics.

The issue of economic management is one that can trace its roots way beyond the dawn of civilization; resource usage in the form of food, shelter, and water were essential to survival. Throughout millennia, these basic resources have mutated into the forms of the stock market, of equities and bonds, of interest and credit, but nonetheless share a root grounded in man's pursuit of survival. Today's world simply possesses more advanced and more specialized forms of those basic resources.

Economics is the foundational consideration of all human activity, and is perhaps the one thing that unites man and beast across space and time. Today's world faces a myriad of economic issues. From extreme disparities caused by the global pandemic, many losing their jobs and a declining economic environment, we can truly say that there's a need for an urgent response. The topics that have been selected for GCIMUN IMF reflect these issues and challenge delegates to think outside of the box. I, along with my dais, will be expecting a high level of academic contemplation and debate from the delegates of the IMF.



Delegates will be obliged to consider the chain of events that come with each and every economic decision made. The committee and its flow of debate will hopefully demonstrate the multifaceted and complexly erudite nature of the elegance that is the field of economics.

I, along with my dais members Chairperson: Aditya Kiran and Co-Chairperson: Muhammad Tafarrus are eager to see the quality of debate and discourse in the IMF. We welcome all delegates to IMF and hope that through your participation in this committee you will gain invaluable insight into the fields of economics, the art of rational thinking, and the skill that is discourse and negotiation.

Best Regards,

Hellen Keller

USG for International Monetary Fund GCIMUN 2021



COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

- The International money (IMF) is a global organization that has monetary help and recommendation to member countries. This text can discuss the most functions of the organization, that has become an everlasting establishment integral to the creation of monetary markets worldwide and to the expansion of developing countries.
- The IMF was born at the end of war II, out of the Bretton Woods Conference in 1945. it had been created out of a requirement to stop economic crises just like the slump. With its sister organization, the globe Bank, the IMF is that the largest public loaner of funds within the world. It's a specialized agency of the world organization and goes past its 186 member countries. Membership is receptive to any country that conducts policy and accepts the organization's statutes.
- The IMF is answerable for the creation and maintenance of the international criterion, the system by that international payments among countries come about. It therefore strives to produce a scientific mechanism for interchange transactions so as to foster investment and promote balanced world economic trade.
- To achieve these goals, the IMF focuses and advises on the political economy policies of a rustic, that have an effect on its rate and its government's budget, cash and credit management. The IMF will appraise a country's monetary sector and its restrictive policies, yet as structural policies inside the macroeconomy that relate to the marketplace and employment. additionally, as a fund, it's going to supply monetary help to nations in want of correcting balance of payments discrepancies. The IMF is therefore entrusted with nurturing economic process and maintaining high levels of employment inside countries.



AGENDA ITEM OVERVIEW

1. Global growth is projected at -4.9% in 2020, 1.9 proportion points below the April 2020 World Economic Outlook (WEO) forecast. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a lot of negative impact on activity within the half of 2020 than anticipated, and therefore the recovery is projected to be a lot more gradual than antecedently forecast. In 2021 world growth is projected at 5.4 percent. Overall, this might leave 2021 value some $6\frac{1}{2}$ proportion points less than within the pre-COVID-19 projections of January 2020. The adverse impact on low-income households is especially acute, imperiling the numerous progress created in reducing extreme economic condition within the world since the 1990
2. As with the April 2020 WEO projections, there's a higher-than-usual degree of uncertainty around this forecast. The baseline projection rests on key assumptions regarding the fallout from the pandemic. In economies with declining infection rates, the slower recovery path within the updated forecast reflects persistent social distancing into the half of 2020; bigger scarring (damage to provide potential) from the larger-than-anticipated hit to activity throughout the internment within the 1st and second quarters of 2020; and a success to productivity as living businesses work up necessary work safety and hygiene practices.
3. For economies troubled to manage infection rates, a lengthier internment can visit a further toll on activity. Moreover, the forecast assumes that monetary conditions—which have alleviated following the discharge of the April 2020 WEO—will stay loosely at current levels. different outcomes to those within the baseline area unit clearly attainable, and not simply because of however the pandemic is evolving.



4. The extent of the recent rebound in monetary market sentiment seems disconnected from shifts in underlying economic prospects—as the June 2020 world monetary Stability Report (GFSR) Update discusses—raising the chance that monetary conditions might tighten over assumed within the baseline.
5. All countries—including people who have on the face of it passed peaks in infections—should make sure that their health care systems are unit adequately resourced. The international community should immensely boost up its support of national initiatives, together with monetary help to countries with restricted health care capability and channeling of funding for immunogen production as trials advance, in order that adequate, reasonable doses are unit quickly out there to all or any countries.
6. Wherever lockdowns are unit needed, policy ought to still cushion unit financial gain losses with sizable, well-targeted measures additionally as offer support to companies suffering the results of mandated restrictions on activity. Wherever economies are unit reopening, targeted support ought to be bit by bit straight because the recovery gets afoot, and policies ought to offer stimulant to elevate demand and ease and incentivize the reallocation of resources off from sectors probably to emerge persistently smaller when the pandemic.
7. Strong multilateral cooperation remains essential on multiple fronts. Liquidity help is desperately required for countries trying health crises and external funding shortfalls, together with through debt relief and funding through the world monetary safety web. On the far side of the pandemic, policymakers should join forces to resolve trade Associate in Nursing technology tensions that endanger an ultimate recovery from the COVID-19 crisis.



8. Moreover, building on the record call gas emissions throughout the pandemic, policymakers ought to each implement their global climate change mitigation commitments and work along to rescale equitably designed carbon taxation or equivalent schemes. The international community should act currently to avoid a repeat of this catastrophe by building global stockpiles of essential provides and protecting instrumentality, funding analysis and supporting public health systems, and putting in place effective modalities for delivering relief to the neediest.



PAST & CURRENT ACTIONS OF IMF

The IMF has more experienced the coronavirus crisis with unprecedented speed and magnitude of monetary help to assist countries, notably to safeguard the foremost vulnerable and set the stage for economic recovery. As IMF administrator Kristalina Georgieva has noted earlier than the IMF/World Bank Annual conferences, "the world economy is starting to climb back from the depths of the crisis however this cataclysm is way from over." During this unprecedented time, the IMF is endeavoring to support countries by providing policy recommendation, funding, capability development, and debt relief for the poorest.

The Fund's actions are centered on the subsequent tracks:

1. **EMERGENCY FINANCE** – The IMF is responding to Associate in Nursing unprecedented variety of requests for emergency financing from over a hundred countries. The Fund has temporary doubled the access to its emergency facilities—the speedy Credit Facility(RCF) and speedy finance Instrument(RFI) — allowing it to fulfill inflated demand for monetary help from member counties throughout the crisis. These facilities enable the Fund to produce emergency help while not the requirement to possess a full-fledged program in situ. Emergency finance has been approved by the IMF's government Board at record speed – to 76 countries. From June, the IMF has been additionally approving monetary help underneath its different disposition arrangements, transfer the entire variety of nations to 81 (for the foremost recent elaborated information, please see the IMF's COVID-19 monetary help and Debt Service Relief Tracker).



2. **GRANTS FOR DEBT RELIEF** – The IMF has extended debt service relief through the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust (CCRT) to twenty-nine of its poorest and most vulnerable member countries on their IMF obligations, covering these countries' eligible debt falling because of the IMF for the amount between Gregorian calendar month 2020 and Gregorian calendar month 2021. This debt relief helps the benefitting countries channel a lot of their scarce monetary resources towards very important emergency medical and different relief efforts whereas these members combat the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. IMF employees are operating with donors to extend funds for any debt relief through this trust, in order that the period of grant-based debt relief to our most vulnerable members may be extended to up to a 2-year amount, ending the Gregorian calendar month 2022.
3. **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT** – In response to the pandemic, the IMF is providing a period of time policy recommendation and capability development to over a hundred and sixty countries to deal with imperative problems like money management, monetary management, cybersecurity and economic governance. The Fund has been operating with tax administrations and budget offices in several countries to assist them restore operations and strengthen support to businesses and people, while not compromising safeguards and responsibility. IMF technical consultants are operating with countries to revise and update their debt management methods. The IMF has created its on-line courses accessible to governing bodies and members of the final public with extended registration and completion timelines. Additionally, the IMF has launched its Learning Channel on YouTube, giving short and targeted on-demand microlearning videos.



4. **CALLS FOR BILATERAL DEBT RELIEF** – The IMF administrator and also the President of the globe Bank recognized the serious burden this crisis has on Low financial gain Countries and, on quarter day, 2020, known as on bilateral creditors to suspend debt service payments from the poorest countries. The G20 more experienced this turn Gregorian calendar month fifteen, 2020, by agreeing to suspend compensation of official bilateral credit from the poorest countries till the top of 2020, that in Gregorian calendar month was extended till end-June 2021.

The Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) means G20 bilateral official creditors can, throughout this era, suspend debt service payments from the poorest countries (73 low- and lower middle-income countries) that request the suspension. it's the way to quickly ease the finance constraints for these countries and unencumbered scarce resources that they'll instead use to mitigate the human and economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis.

The International Institute for Finance (IIF) more experienced this initiative by recommending that private-sector creditors grant debt payment forbearance during a similar manner. In May, the IIF free Terms of Reference for personal sector participation on a voluntary basis. The IMF, alongside the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, have expressed support for an extra extension of the DSSI till end-2021. The G20 have united to look at the requirement for an extra extension by the time of the IMF-World Bank Spring conferences in Gregorian calendar month 2021.



5. **ENHANCING LIQUIDITY** – The IMF has approved the institution of a short-run Liquidity Line (SLL) to strengthen the world monetary safety. The ability may be a revolving and renewable backstop for member countries with terribly robust policies and fundamentals that would like a short-run moderate balance of payments support.
6. **ADJUSTING EXISTING DISPOSITION ARRANGEMENTS** – The IMF is augmenting existing disposition programs to accommodate imperative new wants arising from the coronavirus, thereby facultative existing resources to be channeled to the mandatory outlay on medical providers and instrumentality and for containment of the eruption. Policy recommendation because the IMF monitors economic developments and also the impact of the pandemic at the world, regional, and country levels, it recommends policies required to beat the crisis, defend the foremost vulnerable and set the stage for economic recovery.



ECONOMIC POLICY ACTIONS THAT COUNTRIES HAVE ALREADY TAKEN TO ADDRESS THIS CRISIS

- The IMF welcomes the decisive actions countries have already taken to handle this health crisis and to cushion its impact on the economy. On economic policy, proclaimed business measures quantity to \$11.7 trillion globally, as calculable within the Oct 2020 business Monitor. 1/2 these measures encompass extra disbursement or forgone revenue, together with temporary tax cuts.
- The opposite 0.5 consists of liquidity support, together with loans, guarantees, and equity injections by the general public sector. the dimensions and composition of business support vary across countries. Several measures don't increase debt a minimum of within the close to term (such as guarantees) and area units to be repaid (such as loans). business support is additionally provided by automatic stabilizers—features of the tax and profit system that stabilize incomes and consumption, like progressive taxation and state edges.





- At a similar time, to preserve the soundness of the world national economy and support the world economy, central banks across the world have taken new financial measures—amounting to concerning \$7.5 trillion and \$150 billion (14 % and three.6 % of GDP) for the most important advanced countries and rising market economies severally, as calculable within the Oct 2020 world money Stability Report. These measures have considerably mitigated financial policy in advanced economies through numerous mixtures of lower policy rates, guarantees to stay rates low for extended, and expanded plus purchase programs. In rising markets and lower financial gain countries, concerning 1/2 central banks have cut policy rates.
- Central banks have additionally provided extra liquidity to the national economy, together with through open market operations. A variety of central banks have united to boost the supply of U.S. greenback liquidity through swap line arrangements. and at last, central banks have reactivated programs used throughout the world money crisis further as launched a variety of latest broad-based programs, together with to get riskier assets like company bonds. By effectively stepping in as “buyers of last resort” in these markets and serving to contain upward pressures on the value of credit, central banks area unit making certain that households and companies still have access to credit at an inexpensive worth. Easing of monetary conditions has stopped liquidity pressures from morphing into insolvencies, maintained credit flows, and provided support for a recovery.
- To support data exchange and international cooperation, the Fund has launched a Policy Actions huntsman that gives updates on business, financial and monetary policy actions taken by countries around the world.



KEY WORDS

- **RECESSION** - A recession may be an economic term that refers to a major decline, generally economic activity in a very selected region. It had been generally recognized as 2 consecutive quarters of economic decline, as mirrored by value in conjunction with monthly indicators like an increase in state. However, the National Bureau of Economic analysis (NBER), that formally declares recessions, says the 2 consecutive quarters of decline in real value don't seem to be however it's outlined any longer. The NBER defines a recession as a major decline in economic activity unfold across the economy, lasting quite a number of months, commonly visible in real value, real financial gain, employment, industrial production, and wholesale-retail sales.
- Recessions area unit visible in industrial production, employment, real financial gain, and wholesale-retail trade. The operating definition of a recession is 2 consecutive quarters of negative economic process as measured by a country's gross domestic product (GDP), though the National Bureau of Economic analysis (NBER) doesn't essentially have to be compelled to see this occur to decision a recession, and uses additional oftentimes according monthly knowledge to form its call, thus quarterly declines in value don't invariably align with the choice to declare a recession.



SCOPE OF DEBATE

1. Do you think during or after the pandemic there can be policies to help to overcome the economic recession in developing countries?

- COVID-19 may be distinctive, severe. New health and financial conditions that's ever-changing in our lives. 3 things create it distinctive. First, it's a rolling combination of a health pandemic Associate in Nursing and financial condition. Second, the crisis has turned international in record time. Third, it's each a requirement and provides facet shock to all or any of the key economies. The injury caused by the virus and therefore the policy responses it needs area unit deep and many-sided unit. Its effects may be sorted into 3 classes.
- Human suffering. The fast loss of life and deterioration of health outcomes, however more and more additionally economic suffering through loss of jobs and different incomes during a very little over 3 months, quite a hundred and fifty,000 individuals have died and quite a pair of 1 million are infected. As tiny and medium enterprises area unit beat by the lockdowns, several staff have lost their jobs or area unit performing on reduced work schedules. If the economic suffering is prolonged and as deep evidently, this may hurt people—especially the poor—in different ways that in addition, like education, liability, and nutrition.
- A severe international economic recession. it's currently a bygone conclusion that the world economy can slip into a recession in 2020. What we tend to don't grasp is however deep, long, and widespread the contraction in economic activity goes to be. As a result of the new abrupt stop in international economic activity, 2020 is on course to witness the deepest international recession on a scale not seen since warfare II.



- At the globe Bank, we tend to area unit jutting gross domestic product to consent all developing regions (ECA, LAC, MENA and Africa) except Asia. Even in Asia, abrupt retardation can want a recession.
- Deep monetary and company sector distress. The monetary and company sectors area unit able to suffer massive scale deterioration. Markets have taken a giant hit, monetary systems area unit beneath stress, and banks area unit possible to visualize Brobdingnagian pressures on their balance sheets. non-public companies' area unit being hurt by the collapse in demand. The chance of large-scale bankruptcies is rising. quickly enlarged risk aversion among investors has led light-emitting diodes to an abrupt stop in capital flows to rising markets.
- By itself, every of those 3 adverse outcomes is devastating. However, as a result of these outcomes area unit reciprocally reinforcing, their combined threat is even a lot ominous. the globe can have to be compelled to bear the implications of the coronavirus for years if the policy response is late, weak, or uncoordinated.
- **SOLUTION**: At the same time flatten the pandemic, recession, and monetary distress curves. Pandemics, economic downturns, and monetary crises area unit reciprocally dependent. and therefore, the deeper and longer these crises area unit, a lot of pernicious their combined impact. This means that they have to be eased at an equivalent time:



- Flattening the pandemic curve is vital as a result of it saves lives by avoiding bottlenecks within the health system once larger numbers of the sick exceed the health system's capability.
- To the best extent feasible—which are completely different across economies—deep and prolonged recessions should be avoided, for these will cause lasting injury. Long periods of weak offer and demand will cause elevated structural state, for good lower capital stock, and contained “animal spirits.” Flattening the recession curve is so vital.
- Finally, throughout episodes of deep monetary and company distress, even productive banks and companies will experience widespread failures. The financial value of bailing out banks and companies will become prohibitory, forcing governments to then reduce on different productive outlay. This argues for the requirement to flatten the monetary distress curve at an equivalent time.
- Simultaneous action on these fronts needs bigger resources—medical, fiscal, financial, and financial. It additionally puts a premium on potency. In different words, developing countries want a method to leverage each public and personal resources during a hurry. At the globe Bank, we've got been performing on a framework that their governments might use to plot ways tailored to their circumstances—health-sector capability, financial area, monetary sector development, and financial headroom



SCOPE OF DEBATE

2. Will the economic crisis in post-COVID-19 days be similar to The Great Economic Depression during the 1930s and The Financial Crisis during 2008?

- The current world crisis is the most severe money crisis since the nice Depression, and therefore the UN agency currently predicts that 2009 can have the deepest world worsening within the post-World War II era. Such parallels invite comparisons with the nice Depression. In doing thus, it's helpful to tell apart between setting, initial conditions, transmission, and policy responses.
- Crises and contractions within the core: North American country at the geographical point. The North American country economy was the geographical point of the money contraction in each the nice Depression and therefore the current crisis. This feature distinguishes these episodes from the numerous different money crises of the past few decades, all of that occurred in little, usually rising economies, or a lot of garden-variety recessions within the major economies.
- Given the load of the North American country economy and therefore the North American country national economy, a worldwide impact has therefore been about bound from the onset.



a) FINANCIAL & ECONOMIC VULNERABILITIES

- Both episodes were preceded by fast credit enlargement and money innovation that put light-emitting diodes to high leverage. However, whereas the Twenties credit boom was for the most part US-specific, the 2004-07 boom was world. With abundant higher levels of real and money integration than throughout the interwar amount, a North American country money shock currently features a larger and a lot of immediate impact on money systems elsewhere.
- These bigger money vulnerabilities should be balanced against weaker world economic conditions in 1929. Germany was already in recession then. Wholesale and, to a lesser extent, client costs in major economies had already stagnated or begun falling before the onset of the North American country recession. fastness activity therefore light-emitting diode to deflation presently. In distinction, inflation on top of target in mid-2008 has provided Associate in Nursing initial cushion within the current crisis.

b) FINANCIAL SECTOR RECORD ADJUSTMENT

- Liquidity and funding issues have contested a key role within the money sector transmission in each episode. issues concerning internet price and economic condition of economic intermediaries were at the basis of each crisis, though the precise mechanics differed given the money system's evolution.



- In the economic crisis, the issues arose from the erosion of the deposit base folks' banks within the absence of deposit insurance. In four waves of bank runs, concerning tierce of all North American country banks failing between 1930 and 1933. The failure of the Austrian bank Creditanstalt, in 1931, set the scene for bank runs in different European countries.
- In the current crisis, support from deposit insurance has for the most part prevented bank runs by retail depositors. Instead, funding issues have arisen for money intermediaries looking forward to wholesale funding, notably those supplying or holding (directly and indirectly) North American country mortgage-related securities whose worth was hit by increasing mortgage defaults. With massive cross-border linkages, the issues have directly been international in reach. In distinction, the spillovers were a lot gradual within the Thirties, with the North American country funding issues transmitted through rising capital flows to the North American country and finances contraction within the supply countries.



c) POLICIES TO FIGHT THE CRISIS

- Unlike within the economic crisis, once countercyclical policy responses were nearly absent (with the exception of the sterling block going off gold in 1931), there has been a powerful, swift recourse to political economy and money sector policy support within the current crisis. Central banks within the major currency areas have intervened massively to supply money systems with liquidity and down policy interest rates. Exceptional discretionary financial stimulation can support combination demand this year.

d) NO DEPRESSION UP TO NOW

- Despite the gorgeous contraction of commercial production and trade across the world within the half of 2008, the worldwide economy remains a way cry off from the calamities of the nice Depression. The traumatic money sector adjustment seen within the early Thirties has been avoided.
- Declines in activity and inflation within the North American country – the core economy – have up to now been less virulent than they were throughout 1929–31. maybe most significantly, the damaging forces of debt deflation haven't set in. This means that advantages of the new policy support, a global touchstone that gives for reflationary adjustment and a lot of favorable initial political economy conditions have outweighed the consequences of bigger vulnerabilities and cross-border linkages.



SCOPE OF DEBATE

3. How did a health crisis translate to an economic crisis?

- Now that we've the projections printed by the International fund in its Spring Report, we all know with cocksureness that we have a tendency to face Associate in Nursing economic shock not seen since the good Depression of the Thirties. Indeed, the United Nations agency estimates that world GDP can contract by three-D this year, compared to zero. 1% throughout the primary year of the monetary crisis. What's additional, the collapse we have a tendency to fully fledge twelve years past hit the additional advanced economies worse than rising nations, however during this case, no country are spared a recession lasting a minimum of one or 2 quarters.
- Even so, it's shocking that, overall, the intensity of the recession can once be more therefore in advanced economies—at vi.1% on average—than in rising and developing economies, which is able to contract on the average by simply 1 Chronicles this year. Moreover, some of them, as well as many African countries, might finish the year with positive growth. If the recession is exhausting on developed countries, it'll be even tougher on those who don't have constant health care resources or constant capability to implement commercial enterprise and financial input programs to mitigate the consequences of the pandemic.
- During this sense, the forecast that Asian nations can finish the year with growth near to two appears optimistic, taking into consideration that simply nowadays its government has declared Associate in Nursing extension of the internment till the start of might.



- Moreover, the autumn in staff costs and also the depreciation that several rising currencies have fully fledged since the start of the year area unit commencing to build it troublesome to manage foreign debt. Only China, despite being the beginning and center of the pandemic throughout the primary quarter, appears to quickly recover a big part of lost activity, and will well emerge stronger from the crisis.
- The American economy can shrink by around 6 June 1944, whereas the zero in Europe is between three-d and 100 percent. Unsurprisingly, Greece, Italy, Spain, and European nations can expertise the biggest contractions. Within the case of European countries, the figures are 8 May 1945, thanks to the intensity with which we have a tendency to area unit being hit by the virus and also the importance of tourism and also the automobile sector.
- Additionally, state can another time cross the fateful threshold of 2 hundredth, despite the very fact that there are a unit already over three.5 million staff lined by temporary shutdown arrangements backed by the govt. as long as the state is already running at around thirteen, this is often to be expected. As far as public accounts area unit involved, it's quite apparent that we are going to once more reach a double-digit public deficit.
- In short, the imbalances that we've been making Associate in Nursing attempting to scale back for over six years area unit currently back to the amount they were at before the beginning of the expansionary cycle that's currently coming back to an abrupt finish. The Spanish government's reaction to the IMF's predictions has been to ignore the magnitude of the tragedy and to emphasize that the recovery are strong: four.3% in 2021.



- And will the recovery be so strong? We have a tendency to not understand, as a result, we have a tendency to not perceive the most unknown within the coronavirus equation: however long internment can last. What we have a tendency to already know, and what the United Nations agency is linguistic communication off on, is that the come to normalcy won't be as quick or as intense because the halt of economic activity has been.
- Although some activities might initiate once more within the coming back weeks, there are a unit several doubts concerning once and the way leisure, feeding and drinking outside the house, or touristy are reactivated. Moreover, we have a tendency to not rule out a revitalization of the pandemic at any time, that might take America back to stand one during this explicit game.
- Regardless of whether or not the United Nations agency is additional or less correct in its projections, what's already clear is that our lives and economic activity won't be constant as they were before the pandemic unfold, or a minimum of till a vaccine or similar drug is out there – and this still appears several months away. within the case of European country, we want to grasp, once and for all, United Nations agency is infected, who is not, and United Nations agency has already overcome the unwellness so we will begin the measures that may enable America to induce the economy back on its feet as quickly as attainable and with the smallest amount of attainable harm.



SCOPE OF DEBATE

4. What will be the impact of Covid-19 on the economy?

- The extent of the injury can rely on however quickly the virus is contained, the steps authorities want contain it, and the way abundant economic support governments are willing to deploy throughout the epidemic's immediate impact and aftermath.
- Early indications of Covid-19's impact on the Chinese economy are worse than ab initio forecast. Surveys of China's producing and services sector plunged to record lows in February, automobile sales sank a record eighty percent, and China's exports fell 17.2 % in January and February. The official information confirmed a widespread lag in economic activity foreshadowed in low pollution levels and depressed shipping traffic, among alternative informal barometers. Analysts have sharply revised down estimates of Chinese growth, with several currently predicting a call-in half-moon value, the primary contraction since China began coverage quarterly information in 1992. As Covid-19 spreads, China's economic recovery are challenged as demand from alternative countries drops as they address the virus.
- Although the occurrence seems to have slowed in China, Covid-19 and its impacts have gone out into the world. Infections are mounting in Europe, Asian nations, Iran, the United States with authorities implementing progressively restrictive measures to contain the virus. Europe and Japan are seemingly already in recession territory given their weak fourth quarter performance and high reliance on trade. whereas the u. s. entered the crisis with an air current, some analysts are statementing a contraction in U.S. value within the second quarter. Estimates of the worldwide impact vary: early last week, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) foreseen that Covid-19 can lower world value growth by half a mathematical notation for a pair of 020 (from 2.9 to 2.4 percent); Bloomberg political economy warns that full-year value growth might fall to zero in an exceedingly worst-case pandemic situation.



QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER (QARMAs)

1. What are the economic policy actions that your country has already taken to address this crisis?
2. How could the international community best handle the recession caused by COVID-19?
3. How can future pandemics be managed at the same time preventing the hindrance of economic development?
4. What should be IMF's main goal, when tackling this issue? Middle-term and long-term goals?
5. Is (or was) economic recession during COVID-19 a problem in your country/region? Did it have any influence on the economy?
6. Assessment of results of current IMF facilities aimed at tackling economic recession during COVID-19?
7. How can development and loan packages be tailored to fit the economies and countries to which they are applied?
8. How can the IMF use other UN agencies and precedents to foster international economic recession post COVID-19?



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**GOOD LUCK TO ALL
DELEGATES!**