Attempt and upload proper questions for evaluation; not notes NTERNATIONAL Monetary Fund (IMF) RNo power can defeat you Oxigin: on you ldeology? Ex-PM Imrankho.

The origin of two IMF goes back

to the days of International chaos of the 1930s. -> During the second world was plan for the Construction of an internalis at institution for the establishment of monetary order were taken up. - At the Bretton Woods Conference held in July 1944, delegates from 44 non-communist countries regotiated an agreement and the structure and operation of the International Monetary fund (IMF) 2 Introduction to the MF: The international monetary funds (IMF) a an international financial institution established to foster >global money cooperation

Euchange rate stability

Balance trade relationships - Finantial Stability economic growth nd stability worldwide. The IMF was executed on July 33, 1944, at the United Nations Monetary & Financial Conference, Commonly known as

# Bretton Woods Conference. · The IMF has 190 Commber Countries. 3. YENESIS OF The IMF. i. The Bretton Woods Conference (which created the IMF) took place in July 1944 in Brelton Woods, New Hampshire, USA. 1. It brough together representatives from un Alied noting I would war I to design a post-war international monetary and financial System. iil Kationale for creating IMF were: i. Economic Stability: The world had experienced economic stability, trade imbolances, and exercity fluctuations during the interwor period, anding to tree Great de pression (1929 1939). Their was a recognized need for an intitution to promote stability & prevent such crises. ii. Reconstruction & Development: The post war period required financial assistance for recontruction and development efforts. The IMF was envisioned as a key institution to provide monetary Cooperation eq financial support.

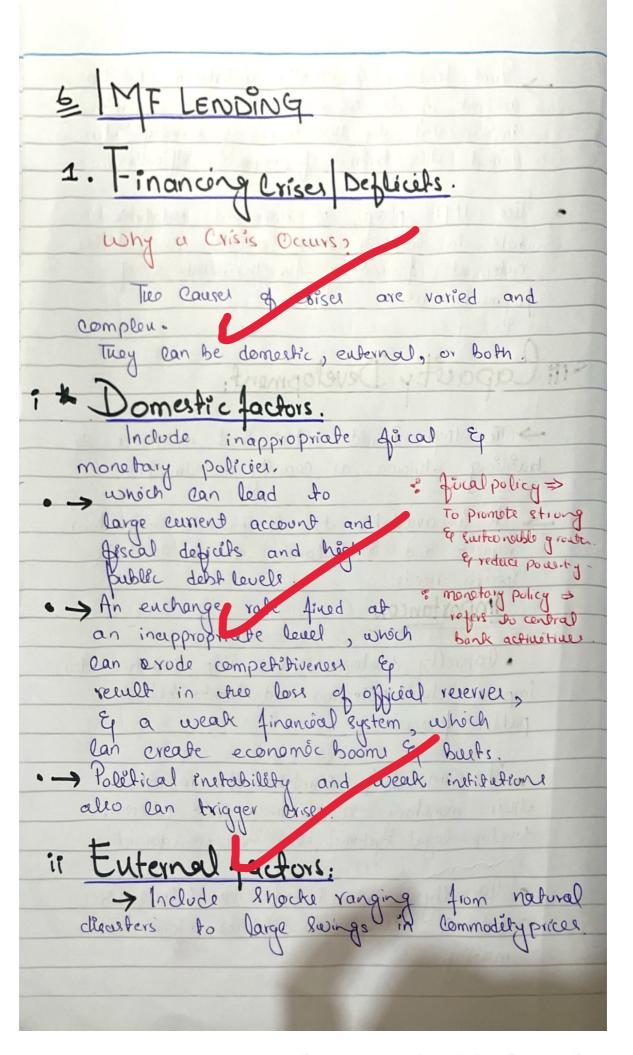
# 4 Objectives: IMF was spell out sin purpose for which "IMF was spell out. 1. To promote International monetary Cooperation. lo promote international monetory cooperation shrough a permanent institution which provides the machinery for consolition and collaboration on international montary problems. 2. Facilitate the balanced growth .-To facilitate the balanced growth of international trade, and to contribute thoreby to the promotion and maintenance. of high levels of employment and real income No tre development of the productive revources economic policy. 3. Promote Euchange Policy: → To promote enchange stability, to maintain orderly enchange arrangement among members. - And to avoide competitive enchange depreciation

# 4. Tue Establishment of Multilateral System. -> To assist in the establishment a Multilateral system of bornouts in respect of current transactions between members and in the eliminater of foreign enchange restrictions which hamper the growth of world trade 5. To make general resources To give confidence to members : by making the generals revources of the Fund temporarily accepted to men under adequate safeguards, thus providing them will opportunity to loned maladjustments in their balance of payments without restoring to measure destructive of national or international prosperity. In accordance with the above, to shorten que devation et lessen eu degree disequilibrium in su International balonce of payments of members

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| 2    | -unctions:   |
|------|--|
|      | The IMF purues the various facels of   |
| 1    | As mandate in a number of ways   |
| _10  | lucy are summarized below.   |
|      | Carrillana Maria E or  |
| 1    | Surveillance over Member's Economec  |
|      |  |
| D    | Policy:  |
|      | > In becoming members of the IMF. Countries  |
|      | agree la parsue economic policies that   |
|      | n becoming members of the IMF, Countries agree to parsue economic policies that are consistent wim the objectives of the   |
| 1    | The state of the second of the |
| ->   | The articles of agreement confer on the IMF  |
|      | tree legal authority to overgee compliance.  by members with the obligation, making the IME  |
| · £  | y members with the obligation, natural two IMI   |
| т    | The reveal and assert of northern our  |
| -0   | disequilibrium pi promotivis de la   |
| ···) | inance grany valance of  |
| 7    | ayments Needs:   |
| - 19 |  |
|      | The IMF provider financial assitance   |
|      | loan bailout pakagu) to member lountries   |
| In   | nat have a balance of payments needs   |
| •    | to provide etemporary respite and  |
| en   | able countries, to put in place orderely   |
| e    | arrective measures and avoide a décordarly adjustment of the enternal inhabiture.  |
| d    | adjusment of the enternal imbalance.   |

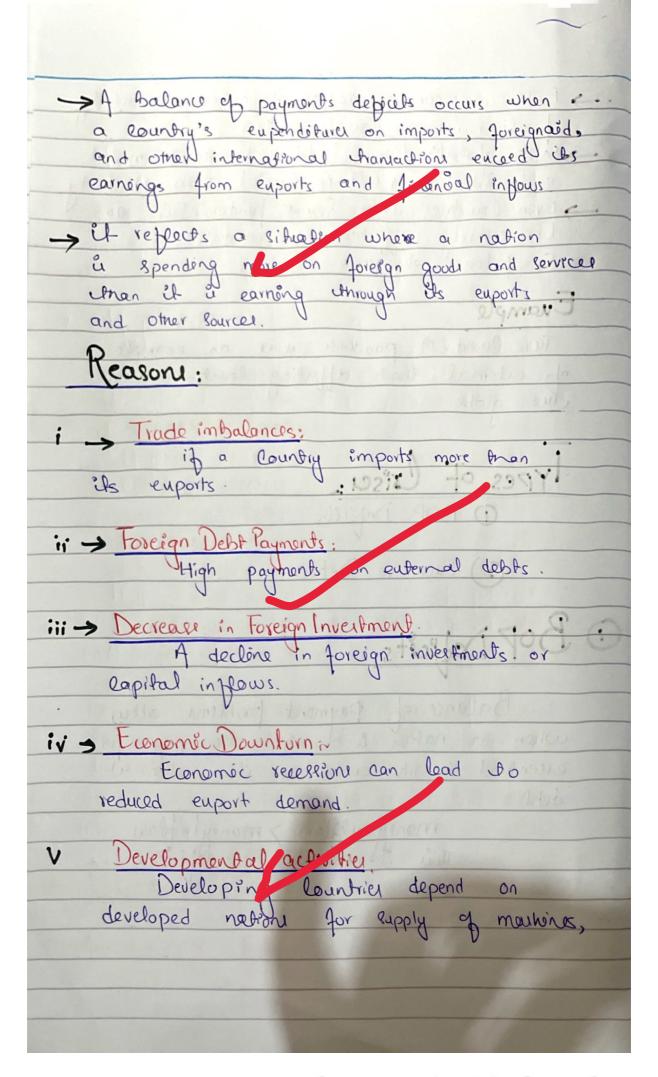
Such lending à usually undertaken in the content of an economic adjustment program implemented by the borrowing country to correct the balance of program defficulties. The IMF place an important latalytic vole in helping member lountries to mubilize enternal financing for their balance of buy monts noeds. III Capacity Development: -> Two IMF Prouder techanical assistance ep træning known at capacity development. > et à available to all pambers upon their request and à tailored to a country's specific needs. Importance: · Capacity development can help countries to improve tau collection and blocker bulster public finances. it can help countries its modernize Aneir monetary & euchange une policies, develop legal systems, or strengthen governance: · Capacity development also can help countries collect eq déseminate desta de Inform docésion making.



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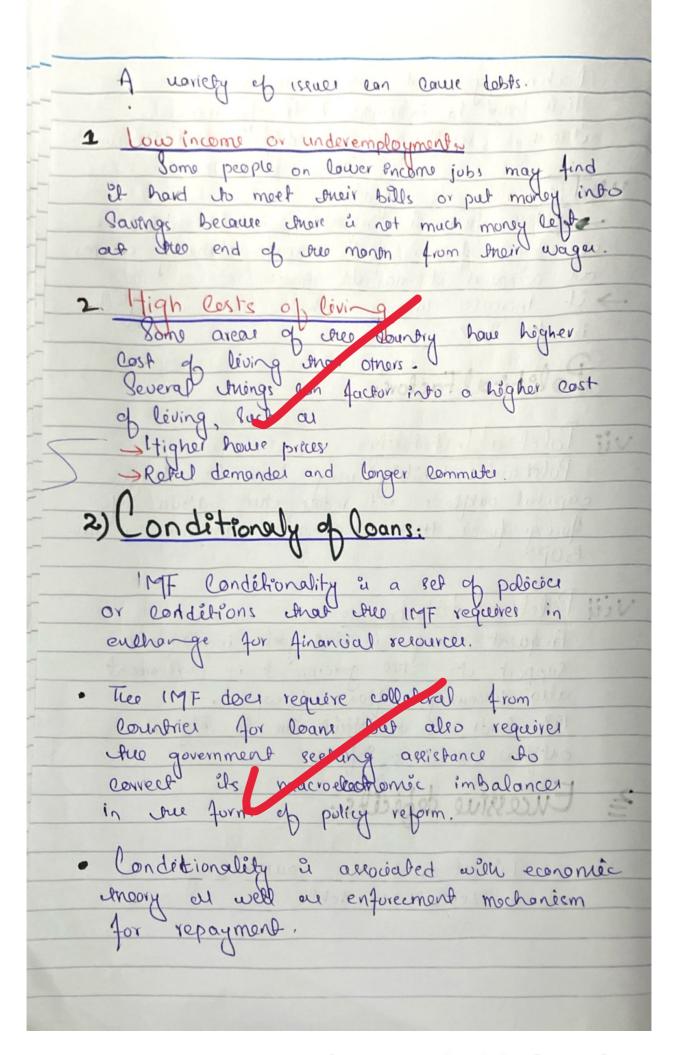
| > Both are common causer of criser, espacially.  |
|--|
| for low-income countries.  |
| -> Mith globalization, Sudden change in market   |
| gentiment can result in capital flow volatility  |
| sentiment can result in capital flow volatility.  Even lountries with Round fundamentals can ! |
| be severely affected by economic crise   |
| Le policies elsewher.  |
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| Enample  |
| Two loved-19 pandemos was an enample,  |
| oh euternal shock afterding Countries across   |
| the globe.   |
| promotodni obsett . :  |
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| CHOISING DEDIZ   |
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| OBOP Defreits  |
| Long Coling of Coling of   |
| Balance of payment problems occur  |
| when a nation a unable to pay for.   |
| exential imports or service es enterna   |
| debt.  |
| moneyouttow > money Inflow.  |
| This is called Bop object.   |
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echnology and other equipment. This leads to increased levels of Imports. surchy, revelling in a deficit in Bot account when have a inflation in the domestic economy, foreign goods become relatively chaper as compared and dom the goods. >it Increases imports which laws a defect. in the BOP while my property Political Factors: Vii Poléhical Instability may lead to large capital outflows and reduce the inflows of foreign funds, thus, evering direquilibrium in two BOPU Viii Political detturbancer la la montachas no Frequent change in the good, inadequate support to theo government in parliament also découvage inflows of capital. The leads to a dofficet due to hegher outflow of than inflows. Encessive depocits. Fixed crises are caused by encessive depuels cq debt.



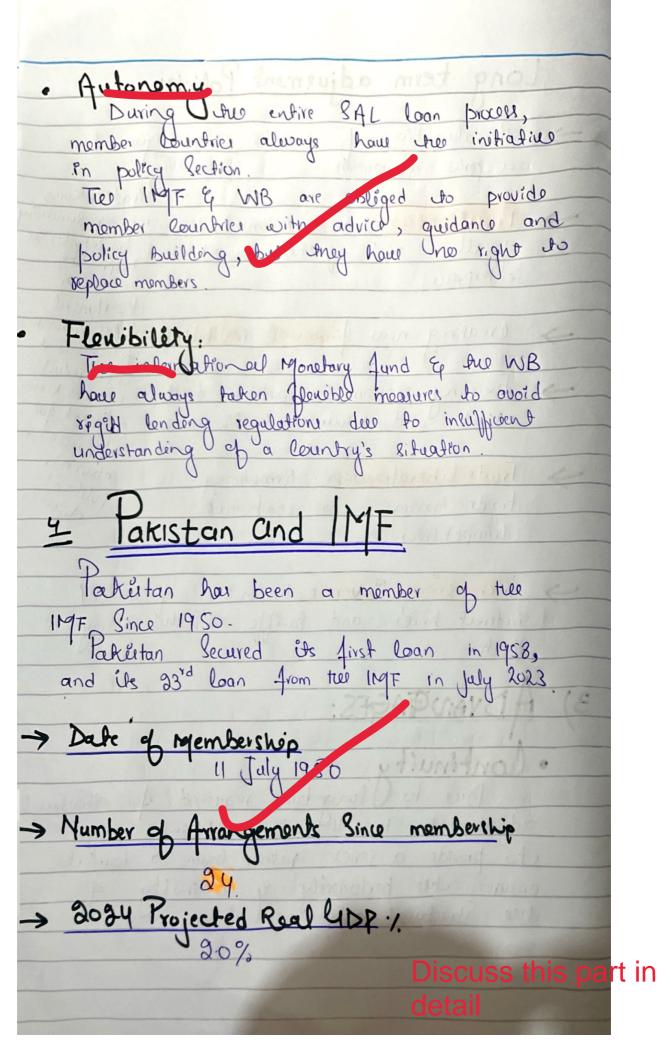
# @ Structural Adjusmont Programms. Shuctural Adjustment programs (SAPs) Consist Jund (IMF) and the world Bank (WB) to Countriel Anat enperince economic exiser. Structural adjacement policies were developed by two of the Bretton Woods inetitutions. The IMF 2 The world Bank Malley They were advised by the rop economists of both. Menico was the first lountry to implement Structural adjustment in euchange for loans SAPs originated due to series of global economic disasters during the late 1970s: 1) The oil crises. (1) debt crises (3) multiple economic depressions (4) Stagfladion. Goals: Many Manual properties According to its stated goals, Structural Adjustment Loan (SALs) com to acheiro Anree main Objectives

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| 1 - Boasting economic grown.   | 0 |
|--|---|
| 1- Boasting economic growth. 2- Addresing balance of payments deficils 3- Reducing poverty.  | _ |
| 3 - Reducing poverty.  |   |
| and the state of t |   |
| SALs and (ESATS) was by two IMF aim  |   |
| to offer favorable assistance for medium-terr  | n |
| to offer favorable assistance for medium-terr<br>8tructural reform in low-income member loundres   |   |
|  |   |
| Condition. Many Many (4) 11 bail   |   |
| Typical stabilisation policies include.  |   |
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| Balance of Paymonte deficiels reduction  |   |
| Balance of Payments deficits reduction.  |   |
| Lie day a series of he who who will have   |   |
| - Budget debicit reduction Ahrongh higher  |   |
| -> Budget deficil reduction through higher tanes and lower jovernment spending, also thown as a sterity.   |   |
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| All and a second second second second  |   |
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| 1 price de la general government degraces  | - |
| -> Monetary Polecy to finance government defects usually in one form of loan from landrag Bank.  | _ |
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| must be the best response at jobs being in a title   |   |
| -> Elêmé hating foud Rubsidier.  |   |
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| -> Raising rue price of public rervices.   |   |
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| 1 22 months (1912) and I my good of the Develop with   |   |
| the said set of our own of the world   |   |
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#### Long term adjusment Policie - liberalization of markets to quarantee a price mochanism Trivatizations Privatization, or divertment, moving Somethol from pulic Sec of all or part of state and to Private gector. enterprises. devertment. à lu opposte inancel institutions of investment I two reduction of some kinds tocusing economic output on direct of avera for and resource entraction financial. ethicalo > Trade liberalization: Removing Political trade bariers No Compelitivenes Increasing Remone: Imposition of direct in the energy and inderect takes Sector. Do not use one word headings. They should be · Continuit Obna telaborate and selfural adjustment, the 12 Fexp analow ban to rathor man provide a seriel the periodocity & continuity Structural adjustment plane

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| Special Drawing Rights (SDR)  |
|---|
| Special Drawing Rights (SDR)  |
|   |
| Quota (SDR): 2031.0 million   |
| a bright alliving maristra la garar   |
| Country Population  |
| 236.167 million.  |
| Due apulsa IMI and do mishir  |
| Country Population 236-167 million.  Pakeitan: IMF Roacher Stry-land Agreement        |
|   |
| On Economic Policies with Patritan for  |
| 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1   |
| 37 month Entended Fund facility. (EFF) (Cheif) (Nathan Porter). July 12, 2024.        |
| (Cheif) (Nathan Porter) July 12, 2024   |
| peneroled Aneministra (1800)  |
| * Buildeng on the economic stability acherned   |
| under the 2023 Stand-By Arrangement (SBA)  1MF Ep Pakertan authorities have reached a |
| 1MF & Pakertan authorities have reached a   |
| stall level agreement on it month (EFF)   |
| of about USS7 billion.  |
| punionud san and juniol   |
| authorities efforts to coment macro conomic   |
| authorities efforts to cement macro conomic   |
| Stability & create Conditions for a stronger,   |
| more inclusius, Ex recibient growth   |
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# CRITICISM ON IMF: The IMF how been subject to a range of criticisms, generally focussed on the landitions of its land. Criticism of the IMF Include: 1. Condétrons of loans: On going years to countries, the IMF make the load conditional on the implemental of cartain economec policies Tuese policies tend la involve Reducing government borowing. Higher haves & lower spending. Higher interest rate to stabilize the entrency. -Structural adjustment Privatization, deregulation, reducing Corruption and bureaucracy For-enample. In the Asian Crises of 1997, many lountries such as Indonesia, Malasysa, and Thailand were required by 1197 to bursue tight monetary policy and tight fixed policy to reduce the tradet defield up strengthen euchange rules. However Anere policies caused a monor 3 bowdown to turn into a serious recossion with very ligh levels of unemployment

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2. Devaluations
In earlier days, the IMF have been exiticised for allowing in Hationary dovaluations 3. Neo-Liberal Criticisms There à also criticame of noo-liberal policies such as privatisation.

Arguably truese free market policies were not always keiteble for the situation of the earthy.

e.g. Privatisation can create lead to the credition of private monopolice who exploit confumers 4. Supporting military dirtorships.
The 114 has been evitiosed for Supporting military décatorships in Brazil and Argentiera, such as artello Branco in 1960s received MIT funde denied to other Lountries (5) Struchual Adjustment Program SAPs of IMF, they are too harsh
Ep Anoy ove two rigids espacially for
developing loundries.

(D) Ta Hompose (2) Subsides reduce. Arguments

- JIMP (SAR) are two horsh & Aney are two rigide for the middle gast loober meddle clare