

Afghans facing seriously with lack of food security in Afghanistan, MAIL



By: Shaker Rahmon

Afghanistan Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) has informed of lack of food security among Afghan citizens in the country. This comes amid increasing poverty and economic across the country.

A number of Afghan at their interviews with The Kabul Times say increasing violence and surge in Taliban attacks across the country have affected the life. According to Afghan citizens, recent clashes between Afghan security forces and Taliban fighters have displaced thousands of families who are now facing with serious lack of food security.

Currently, more than 40 percent of the country's population is facing with lack of food security. This number of people is facing with increasing poverty caused by continued war in the country. Lack of food security is considered as a serious concern in the meantime, continued fighting and violence in the country have forced

lack of food around the world. He said that Afghans are in danger of loss of lack of food security in their country, considering that maintaining sustainable food for the Afghan population was in top priorities of Afghanistan government.

"There is possibility of increasing poverty and lack of food security in Afghanistan due to continued war and drought in the country," Abdul said, stressing that government will pay considerable attention to development of agriculture and maintenance of food security. Abdul further said that the ministry of agriculture, irrigation and livestock was working to

renovate the country's agriculture as improved seeds have been distributed to the Afghan farmers and new ways of gardening and horticulture have been promoted among various of orchards in the country. He considered that all these programs of the ministry would help reduce poverty.

Minister of agriculture, irrigation and livestock added that an independent department of food has been created to ensure food security in the country.

It is worth mentioning that food security needs to be maintained in the country so that the people can have easily access to various sources of food.



A group of people, likely farmers, standing in a field.

Closer economic cooperation with Turkey key for EU: Hungarian top diplomat

Close economic cooperation with Turkey as a beneficial step for the European Union and Hungarian diplomat has said, noting that the closer trade, economic and strategic cooperation with Ankara EU wants to be economically strong.

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Peter Szijaró said that on the occasion of Turkey EU relations from the ongoing negotiations on the upgrade of the Customs Union agreement to the new negotiation influx resulting from the worsening of the security situation in Afghanistan.

Visiting Istanbul for one day to attend the Turkey Council meeting, Szijaró stated that Hungary's approach to the trade

relations with Turkey has been within the framework of more frequent economic cooperation with Turkey.

But, critics in the EU say modernization of the Customs Union cannot be discussed without some political preconditions being met. So, EU can't expect a deal anytime soon. In addition, understanding that a large negotiation wave is expected after NATO's decision to withdraw from Afghanistan, the minister said that the war-ravaged country's border with Iran was not well protected and that he was concerned about this situation.

"If you look at the map, you will see that a migration wave that will come from Afghanistan cannot be stopped by anyone until they [Turkey] come to Turkey," Szijaró said, adding that the pressure made by EU must be fully met in order to respect such an approach from Turkey, which is the only possible country where the migration flow can be stopped.

He also emphasized that the EU trade deal government with Ankara in which it had committed \$1 billion case, but the payment has not been realized yet.

"We said on the EU Commission to respect the money as soon as possible and to pay all the payment promised so that we can ease our Turkey to stop the kidnapping of our citizens," the minister noted.

IMF forecasts 6% global growth this year as economies reopen

WASHINGTON: The International Monetary Fund is sharply upgrading its economic outlook this year for the world's wealthy countries, especially the United States, as COVID-19 vaccination help nations solid rebounds from the pandemic recession. But in 190-country lending agency has downgraded its forecast for poorer countries, most of which are awaiting a vaccine.

Overall, the IMF said Tuesday that expects the global economy to expand 6% this year - a dramatic bounce-back from the 2.2% contraction in the pandemic year of 2020.

The IMF's forecast, unchanged from its previous estimate, forecast global growth in 2021 of 6.1%.

Between the worldwide rebound, however, a gap between the vaccine-happy and vaccine-shy nations is widening. The IMF expects advanced economies to grow 5.6% this year, an upgrade from the 5.1% it forecast in April, fueled by the swift recovery of consumers and businesses. But it downgraded its 2021 forecast for emerging market and developing countries to 6.2% from its April forecast of 6.7%. Like Copenhagen, the IMF's chief economist, told reporters Tuesday that more needs to be done to supply vaccines to poorer nations that had not reached weather stations.

"The recovery is not assured until the pandemic is better back globally," Gopinath said. She noted that wealthy nations quickly built their bridges to supply 1 billion doses of the vaccine to developing nations. "Concededly, well-developed policy nations... can make the difference between a future where all economies operate on a durable recovery, or one where divergence is intensified, where the poor get poorer and social order and geopolitical tensions grow," she said.

Advanced economies, in which close to 40% of the population has been vaccinated, are largely keeping the last year's COVID-19 lockdowns. But in developing and emerging market countries, the vaccination rate is just 15%. Moreover, the governments of poorer countries cannot match the outspending of governments using to propel their economic recoveries.

The United States is expected to register 7% growth this year, a sharp recovery from last year's 3.5% dip and an upgrade from the 6.4% growth the IMF had forecast in 2021 but in April.

President Joe Biden's ambitious growth plan are expected to fuel growth this year and next. The IMF predicts that the U.S. economy will grow 6.9% in 2022, up from the 5.5% it projected three months ago.

The 19 European countries that share the euro currency are forecast to grow 6.0% collectively this year, versus last year's 6.2% contraction. Japan, which endured a 4.7% drop in economic growth in 2020, is expected to expand 2.8% this year that the

China is still falling short of meeting an agreement to reduce its U.S. trade surplus

BEIJING - China's purchases of U.S. goods are still falling short of trade agreement levels, even as recent Chinese imports from the U.S. have surged.

That's according to analysts on Monday from the U.S. House Peterson Institute for International Economics.

In January 2020, before the coronavirus pandemic, and under former U.S. President Donald Trump, China had not yet articulated a trade strategy or another approach that would really be effective in encouraging China's economic strength, Michael Fritzen, President of U.S. House of Representatives, said Monday on CNBC's "Squawk Box Asia."

During a high-level meeting between the two countries' officials in Beijing, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said the U.S. should remove tariffs as part of a three broader request from China, the U.S. administration, and a former U.S. administration, officials did not mention tariffs as a call with reporters about the Chinese officials' meeting with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Wendy Sherman. Rather, the U.S.

China's imports from the U.S. in the first half of the year rose to \$87.8 billion, up 1.5% from the same period in 2020 and up 10% from the first half of the first quarter of 2019.

Meanwhile, China exported \$322.86 billion worth of goods to the U.S. in the first half of 2021 - up 42.8% from the same period in 2020 and a rise of 26.8% from the first half of 2019.

As a result, the U.S. remains China's largest trading partner on a single-country basis, despite trade tensions that escalated under the Trump administration.

In the last few years, under the Trump administration, the U.S. has imposed tariffs on billions of dollars' worth of Chinese goods in an effort to address long

standing complaints about issues such as lack of market access and intellectual property protection. Beijing responded with its own duties on U.S. goods.

Since taking office in January, President Joe Biden has renewed Trump-era tariffs and sanctions on major Chinese technology companies such as Huawei, while unweaving additional sanctions on Chinese entities.

But Biden has "not yet articulated a trade strategy or another approach that would really be effective in encouraging China's economic strength," Michael Fritzen, President of U.S. House of Representatives, said Monday on CNBC's "Squawk Box Asia."

During a high-level meeting between the two countries' officials in Beijing, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said the U.S. should remove tariffs as part of a three broader request from China, the U.S. administration, and a former U.S. administration, officials did not mention tariffs as a call with reporters about the Chinese officials' meeting with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Wendy Sherman. Rather, the U.S.

China's imports from the U.S. in the first half of the year rose to \$87.8 billion, up 1.5% from the same period in 2020 and up 10% from the first half of the first quarter of 2019.

Meanwhile, China exported \$322.86 billion worth of goods to the U.S. in the first half of 2021 - up 42.8% from the same period in 2020 and a rise of 26.8% from the first half of 2019.

As a result, the U.S. remains China's largest trading partner on a single-country basis, despite trade tensions that escalated under the Trump administration.

In the last few years, under the Trump administration, the U.S. has imposed tariffs on billions of dollars' worth of Chinese goods in an effort to address long

standing complaints about issues such as lack of market access and intellectual property protection. Beijing responded with its own duties on U.S. goods.

Since taking office in January, President Joe Biden has renewed Trump-era tariffs and sanctions on major Chinese technology companies such as Huawei, while unweaving additional sanctions on Chinese entities.

But Biden has "not yet articulated a trade strategy or another approach that would really be effective in encouraging China's economic strength," Michael Fritzen, President of U.S. House of Representatives, said Monday on CNBC's "Squawk Box Asia."

During a high-level meeting between the two countries' officials in Beijing, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said the U.S. should remove tariffs as part of a three broader request from China, the U.S. administration, and a former U.S. administration, officials did not mention tariffs as a call with reporters about the Chinese officials' meeting with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Wendy Sherman. Rather, the U.S.

China's imports from the U.S. in the first half of the year rose to \$87.8 billion, up 1.5% from the same period in 2020 and up 10% from the first half of the first quarter of 2019.

Meanwhile, China exported \$322.86 billion worth of goods to the U.S. in the first half of 2021 - up 42.8% from the same period in 2020 and a rise of 26.8% from the first half of 2019.

As a result, the U.S. remains China's largest trading partner on a single-country basis, despite trade tensions that escalated under the Trump administration.

In the last few years, under the Trump administration, the U.S. has imposed tariffs on billions of dollars' worth of Chinese goods in an effort to address long

standing complaints about issues such as lack of market access and intellectual property protection. Beijing responded with its own duties on U.S. goods.

Since taking office in January, President Joe Biden has renewed Trump-era tariffs and sanctions on major Chinese technology companies such as Huawei, while unweaving additional sanctions on Chinese entities.

But Biden has "not yet articulated a trade strategy or another approach that would really be effective in encouraging China's economic strength," Michael Fritzen, President of U.S. House of Representatives, said Monday on CNBC's "Squawk Box Asia."

During a high-level meeting between the two countries' officials in Beijing, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said the U.S. should remove tariffs as part of a three broader request from China, the U.S. administration, and a former U.S. administration, officials did not mention tariffs as a call with reporters about the Chinese officials' meeting with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Wendy Sherman. Rather, the U.S.

China's imports from the U.S. in the first half of the year rose to \$87.8 billion, up 1.5% from the same period in 2020 and up 10% from the first half of the first quarter of 2019.

Meanwhile, China exported \$322.86 billion worth of goods to the U.S. in the first half of 2021 - up 42.8% from the same period in 2020 and a rise of 26.8% from the first half of 2019.

As a result, the U.S. remains China's largest trading partner on a single-country basis, despite trade tensions that escalated under the Trump administration.

In the last few years, under the Trump administration, the U.S. has imposed tariffs on billions of dollars' worth of Chinese goods in an effort to address long

standing complaints about issues such as lack of market access and intellectual property protection. Beijing responded with its own duties on U.S. goods.

Since taking office in January, President Joe Biden has renewed Trump-era tariffs and sanctions on major Chinese technology companies such as Huawei, while unweaving additional sanctions on Chinese entities.

But Biden has "not yet articulated a trade strategy or another approach that would really be effective in encouraging China's economic strength," Michael Fritzen, President of U.S. House of Representatives, said Monday on CNBC's "Squawk Box Asia."

During a high-level meeting between the two countries' officials in Beijing, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said the U.S. should remove tariffs as part of a three broader request from China, the U.S. administration, and a former U.S. administration, officials did not mention tariffs as a call with reporters about the Chinese officials' meeting with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Wendy Sherman. Rather, the U.S.

China's imports from the U.S. in the first half of the year rose to \$87.8 billion, up 1.5% from the same period in 2020 and up 10% from the first half of the first quarter of 2019.

Meanwhile, China exported \$322.86 billion worth of goods to the U.S. in the first half of 2021 - up 42.8% from the same period in 2020 and a rise of 26.8% from the first half of 2019.

As a result, the U.S. remains China's largest trading partner on a single-country basis, despite trade tensions that escalated under the Trump administration.

In the last few years, under the Trump administration, the U.S. has imposed tariffs on billions of dollars' worth of Chinese goods in an effort to address long

standing complaints about issues such as lack of market access and intellectual property protection. Beijing responded with its own duties on U.S. goods.

Since taking office in January, President Joe Biden has renewed Trump-era tariffs and sanctions on major Chinese technology companies such as Huawei, while unweaving additional sanctions on Chinese entities.

But Biden has "not yet articulated a trade strategy or another approach that would really be effective in encouraging China's economic strength," Michael Fritzen, President of U.S. House of Representatives, said Monday on CNBC's "Squawk Box Asia."

During a high-level meeting between the two countries' officials in Beijing, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said the U.S. should remove tariffs as part of a three broader request from China, the U.S. administration, and a former U.S. administration, officials did not mention tariffs as a call with reporters about the Chinese officials' meeting with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Wendy Sherman. Rather, the U.S.

China's imports from the U.S. in the first half of the year rose to \$87.8 billion, up 1.5% from the same period in 2020 and up 10% from the first half of the first quarter of 2019.

Meanwhile, China exported \$322.86 billion worth of goods to the U.S. in the first half of 2021 - up 42.8% from the same period in 2020 and a rise of 26.8% from the first half of 2019.

As a result, the U.S. remains China's largest trading partner on a single-country basis, despite trade tensions that escalated under the Trump administration.

In the last few years, under the Trump administration, the U.S. has imposed tariffs on billions of dollars' worth of Chinese goods in an effort to address long

standing complaints about issues such as lack of market access and intellectual property protection. Beijing responded with its own duties on U.S. goods.

Since taking office in January, President Joe Biden has renewed Trump-era tariffs and sanctions on major Chinese technology companies such as Huawei, while unweaving additional sanctions on Chinese entities.

But Biden has "not yet articulated a trade strategy or another approach that would really be effective in encouraging China's economic strength," Michael Fritzen, President of U.S. House of Representatives, said Monday on CNBC's "Squawk Box Asia."

During a high-level meeting between the two countries' officials in Beijing, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said the U.S. should remove tariffs as part of a three broader request from China, the U.S. administration, and a former U.S. administration, officials did not mention tariffs as a call with reporters about the Chinese officials' meeting with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Wendy Sherman. Rather, the U.S.

China's imports from the U.S. in the first half of the year rose to \$87.8 billion, up 1.5% from the same period in 2020 and up 10% from the first half of the first quarter of 2019.

Meanwhile, China exported \$322.86 billion worth of goods to the U.S. in the first half of 2021 - up 42.8% from the same period in 2020 and a rise of 26.8% from the first half of 2019.

As a result, the U.S. remains China's largest trading partner on a single-country basis, despite trade tensions that escalated under the Trump administration.

In the last few years, under the Trump administration, the U.S. has imposed tariffs on billions of dollars' worth of Chinese goods in an effort to address long

standing complaints about issues such as lack of market access and intellectual property protection. Beijing responded with its own duties on U.S. goods.

Since taking office in January, President Joe Biden has renewed Trump-era tariffs and sanctions on major Chinese technology companies such as Huawei, while unweaving additional sanctions on Chinese entities.

But Biden has "not yet articulated a trade strategy or another approach that would really be effective in encouraging China's economic strength," Michael Fritzen, President of U.S. House of Representatives, said Monday on CNBC's "Squawk Box Asia."

During a high-level meeting between the two countries' officials in Beijing, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said the U.S. should remove tariffs as part of a three broader request from China, the U.S. administration, and a former U.S. administration, officials did not mention tariffs as a call with reporters about the Chinese officials' meeting with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Wendy Sherman. Rather, the U.S.

China's imports from the U.S. in the first half of the year rose to \$87.8 billion, up 1.5% from the same period in 2020 and up 10% from the first half of the first quarter of 2019.

Meanwhile, China exported \$322.86 billion worth of goods to the U.S. in the first half of 2021 - up 42.8% from the same period in 2020 and a rise of 26.8% from the first half of 2019.

As a result, the U.S. remains China's largest trading partner on a single-country basis, despite trade tensions that escalated under the Trump administration.

In the last few years, under the Trump administration, the U.S. has imposed tariffs on billions of dollars' worth of Chinese goods in an effort to address long



A group of people, likely officials, standing together.

UK's economic recovery from Covid stalled in June amid 'pingdemic'

Britain's economy from the pandemic showed last month as shortages of goods, supplies to factories, building sites and shops began to check the recovery growth and increasing numbers of workers across the country were forced to isolate after being snipped by the NHS app.

According to the Guardian's monthly snapshot of economic developments, there was a downward revision in growth in June, which could continue to hamper the economy this year as part of an 18.7% quantitative easing programme.

Construction companies reported a second month of declining activity as the combined impact of EU self-isolation being following threat and a shortage of materials hit their ability to maintain previously high levels.

Overall retail fell in its second week of the year, as the pandemic, reflecting continued caution among shoppers as Covid infection rates remained high.

Financial markets took a hit as the Covid-19 pandemic has been only partially contained, and the government's new strategy to suppress the Delta variant and ease the highly contagious strain of the coronavirus would prevent any major resurgence of infection.

A more recent improvement in the world's economic and banking interest rates and thereby loosening the global recovery. Still, it expects a 4.7% drop in economic growth in 2020, is expected to expand 2.8% this year that the

2021 forecast for Japan marks a downgrade from what the IMF expected in April, reflecting a resurgence of COVID-19 cases over the year.

In the developing world, the outlook for China, the world's second-largest economy after the United States, was marked down to 8.1% after the government scaled back spending and investment. The IMF also slashed its growth forecast for India to 9.5% from 12.2% three months ago.

The country was overhauled by COVID cases.

Despite the higher outlook for most economies, the outlook across the world has been clouded by uncertainty over the delta variant of the coronavirus and the uneven progress of vaccination campaigns. In the update to its World Economic Outlook, the IMF expressed concern that any major resurgence of infection would pressure the world's economic and banking interest rates and thereby loosening the global recovery. Still, it expects a 4.7% drop in economic growth in 2020, is expected to expand 2.8% this year that the

2021 forecast for Japan marks a downgrade from what the IMF expected in April, reflecting a resurgence of COVID-19 cases over the year.

In the developing world, the outlook for China, the world's second-largest economy after the United States, was marked down to 8.1% after the government scaled back spending and investment. The IMF also slashed its growth forecast for India to 9.5% from 12.2% three months ago.

The country was overhauled by COVID cases.

Despite the higher outlook for most economies, the outlook across the world has been clouded by uncertainty over the delta variant of the coronavirus and the uneven progress of vaccination campaigns. In the update to its World Economic Outlook, the IMF expressed concern that any major resurgence of infection would pressure the world's economic and banking interest rates and thereby loosening the global recovery. Still, it expects a 4.7% drop in economic growth in 2020, is expected to expand 2.8% this year that the

2021 forecast for Japan marks a downgrade from what the IMF expected in April, reflecting a resurgence of COVID-19 cases over the year.

In the developing world, the outlook for China, the world's second-largest economy after the United States, was marked down to 8.1% after the government scaled back spending and investment. The IMF also slashed its growth forecast for India to 9.5% from 12.2% three months ago.

The country was overhauled by COVID cases.

Despite the higher outlook for most economies, the outlook across the world has been clouded by uncertainty over the delta variant of the coronavirus and the uneven progress of vaccination campaigns. In the update to its World Economic Outlook, the IMF expressed concern that any major resurgence of infection would pressure the world's economic and banking interest rates and thereby loosening the global recovery. Still, it expects a 4.7% drop in economic growth in 2020, is expected to expand 2.8% this year that the

2021 forecast for Japan marks a downgrade from what the IMF expected in April, reflecting a resurgence of COVID-19 cases over the year.

In the developing world, the outlook for China, the world's second-largest economy after the United States, was marked down to 8.1% after the government scaled back spending and investment. The IMF also slashed its growth forecast for India to 9.5% from 12.2% three months ago.

The country was overhauled by COVID cases.

Despite the higher outlook for most economies, the outlook across the world has been clouded by uncertainty over the delta variant of the coronavirus and the uneven progress of vaccination campaigns. In the update to its World Economic Outlook, the IMF expressed concern that any major resurgence of infection would pressure the world's economic and banking interest rates and thereby loosening the global recovery. Still, it expects a 4.7% drop in economic growth in 2020, is expected to expand 2.8% this year that the

2021 forecast for Japan marks a downgrade from what the IMF expected in April, reflecting a resurgence of COVID-19 cases over the year.

In the developing world, the outlook for China, the world's second-largest economy after the United States, was marked down to 8.1% after the government scaled back spending and investment. The IMF also slashed its growth forecast for India to 9.5% from 12.2% three months ago.

The country was overhauled by COVID cases.

Despite the higher outlook for most economies, the outlook across the world has been clouded by uncertainty over the delta variant of the coronavirus and the uneven progress of vaccination campaigns. In the update to its World Economic Outlook, the IMF expressed concern that any major resurgence of infection would pressure the world's economic and banking interest rates and thereby loosening the global recovery. Still, it expects a 4.7% drop in economic growth in 2020, is expected to expand 2.8% this year that the

2021 forecast for Japan marks a downgrade from what the IMF expected in April, reflecting a resurgence of COVID-19 cases over the year.

In the developing world, the outlook for China, the world's second-largest economy after the United States, was marked down to 8.1% after the government scaled back spending and investment. The IMF also slashed its growth forecast for India to 9.5% from 12.2% three months ago.

The country was overhauled by COVID cases.

Despite the higher outlook for most economies, the outlook across the world has been clouded by uncertainty over the delta variant of the coronavirus and the uneven progress of vaccination campaigns. In the update to its World Economic Outlook, the IMF expressed concern that any major resurgence of infection would pressure the world's economic and banking interest rates and thereby loosening the global recovery. Still, it expects a 4.7% drop in economic growth in 2020, is expected to expand 2.8% this year that the

2021 forecast for Japan marks a downgrade from what the IMF expected in April, reflecting a resurgence of COVID-19 cases over the year.

In the developing world, the outlook for China, the world's second-largest economy after the United States, was marked down to 8.1% after the government scaled back spending and investment. The IMF also slashed its growth forecast for India to 9.5% from 12.2% three months ago.

The country was overhauled by COVID cases.

Despite the higher outlook for most economies, the outlook across the world has been clouded by uncertainty over the delta variant of the coronavirus and the uneven progress of vaccination campaigns. In the update to its World Economic Outlook, the IMF expressed concern that any major resurgence of infection would pressure the world's economic and banking interest rates and thereby loosening the global recovery. Still, it expects a 4.7% drop in economic growth in 2020, is expected to expand 2.8% this year that the

2021 forecast for Japan marks a downgrade from what the IMF expected in April, reflecting a resurgence of COVID-19 cases over the year.

In the developing world, the outlook for China, the world's second-largest economy after the United States, was marked down to 8.1% after the government scaled back spending and investment. The IMF also slashed its growth forecast for India to 9.5% from 12.2% three months ago.

The country was overhauled by COVID cases.

Despite the higher outlook for most economies, the outlook across the world has been clouded by uncertainty over the delta variant of the coronavirus and the uneven progress of vaccination campaigns. In the update to its World Economic Outlook, the IMF expressed concern that any major resurgence of infection would pressure the world's economic and banking interest rates and thereby loosening the global recovery. Still, it expects a 4.7% drop in economic growth in 2020, is expected to expand 2.8% this year that the

2021 forecast for Japan marks a downgrade from what the IMF expected in April, reflecting a resurgence of COVID-19 cases over the year.

In the developing world, the outlook for China, the world's second-largest economy after the United States, was marked down to 8.1% after the government scaled back spending and investment. The IMF also slashed its growth forecast for India to 9.5% from 12.2% three months ago.

The country was overhauled by COVID cases.

Despite the higher outlook for most economies, the outlook across the world has been clouded by uncertainty over the delta variant of the coronavirus and the uneven progress of vaccination campaigns. In the update to its World Economic Outlook, the IMF expressed concern that any major resurgence of infection would pressure the world's economic and banking interest rates and thereby loosening the global recovery. Still, it expects a 4.7% drop in economic growth in 2020, is expected to expand 2.8% this year that the

2021 forecast for Japan marks a downgrade from what the IMF expected in April, reflecting a resurgence of COVID-19 cases over the year.

In the developing world, the outlook for China, the world's second-largest economy after the United States, was marked down to 8.1% after the government scaled back spending and investment. The IMF also slashed its growth forecast for India to 9.5% from 12.2% three months ago.

The country was overhauled by COVID cases.

Despite the higher outlook for most economies, the outlook across the world has been clouded by uncertainty over the delta variant of the coronavirus and the uneven progress of vaccination campaigns. In the update to its World Economic Outlook, the IMF expressed concern that any major resurgence of infection would pressure the world's economic and banking interest rates and thereby loosening the global recovery. Still, it expects a 4.7% drop in economic growth in 2020, is expected to expand 2.8% this year that the

2021 forecast for Japan marks a downgrade from what the IMF expected in April, reflecting a resurgence of COVID-19 cases over the year.

In the developing world, the outlook for China, the world's second-largest economy after the United States, was marked down to 8.1% after the government scaled back spending and investment. The IMF also slashed its growth forecast for India to 9.5% from 12.2% three months ago.

The country was overhauled by COVID cases.

Despite the higher outlook for most economies, the outlook across the world has been clouded by uncertainty over the delta variant of the coronavirus and the uneven progress of vaccination campaigns. In the update to its World Economic Outlook, the IMF expressed concern that any major resurgence of infection would pressure the world's economic and banking interest rates and thereby loosening the global recovery. Still, it expects a 4.7% drop in economic growth in 2020, is expected to expand 2.8% this year that the

2021 forecast for Japan marks a downgrade from what the IMF expected in April, reflecting a resurgence of COVID-19 cases over the year.

In the developing world, the outlook for China, the world's second-largest economy after the United States, was marked down to 8.1% after the government scaled back spending and investment. The IMF also slashed its growth forecast for India to 9.5% from 12.2% three months ago.

The country was overhauled by COVID cases.

Despite the higher outlook for most economies, the outlook across the world has been clouded by uncertainty over the delta variant of the coronavirus and the uneven progress of vaccination campaigns. In the update to its World Economic Outlook, the IMF expressed concern that any major resurgence of infection would pressure the world's economic and