| **Student Name:** Ryan Qian |
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| **Motion**: This house believes that countries should spend rather than save during a debt crisis |
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| Student spoke for the duration of the specified time frame. | N/A | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | **5** |
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| Student offered and/or accepted a point of information relevant to the topic. | N/A | 1 | 2 | **3** | 4 | 5 |
| Student spoke in a stylistic and persuasive manner (e.g. volume, speed, tone, diction, and flow). | N/A | 1 | 2 | **3** | 4 | 5 |
| Student’s argument is complete in that it has relevant Claims, supported by sufficient Evidence/Warrants, Impacts, and Synthesis. | N/A | 1 | 2 | **3** | 4 | 5 |
| Student argument reflects application of theory taught during class time. | N/A | 1 | 2 | 3 | **4** | 5 |
| Student’s rebuttal is effective, and directly responds to an opponent’s arguments. | **N/A** | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Student ably supported teammate’s case and arguments. | **N/A** | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Student applied feedback from previous debate(s). | N/A | 1 | 2 | 3 | **4** | 5 |
| Competition Score: | 70.5 | | | | | |
| Rubric  1 - Unobserved.  2 - Student attempt noted. Needs extended teacher support to properly execute skill.  3 - Student effort noted. Can execute skill with minimal teacher input and guidance.  4 - Student can execute skill with little to no prompting.  5 - Student can execute skill without prompting; exceeds expectations for child of that level. | | | | | | |
| Teacher comments:  I think the most strategic is to illustrate what this quality of life looks like; this extends to the burden. Good on starvation - explain how this is presented by international organisations as the ONLY solution.  Set-up   * Good on unemployment and tax revenue. It would be more strategic to establish the problem; why is this crisis/recession occurring, and how does austerity perpetuate it further. * Who are the most vulnerable - why is the state obliged to help them? * Why would the IMF give stimulus based bailouts? They have a specific neoliberal agenda, and are unlikely to do this! Who is likely to support a policy of stimulus, compared to austerity style bailout packages? This is the POI Adrian also asks you. You need to either back China as a provider of stimulus, or find a justification as to why the IMF would not provide austerity mandated bail-outs. * Good on working class suffering - save this for your argument, not set-up!   Argument 1   * On spending - talk about public welfare and where government spending happens; explain impact quicker.   + Why do people get angry? Explain to me step-by-step how job losses and cuts to essential services stoke anger.   + Greece - explain what the cuts did! This is the most important part of the example, and is the part missing from your speech. * On these services being cut - the urgency must come from establishing the moral obligation the state has to engage in spending to uplift these people, or at the bare minimum, guarantee their survival. Who are these underprivileged people? * Job creation - you need to explain HOW jobs get created. The mechanisation is bare - you jump to the impact! * We need to explain how targeted government spending, particularly on infrastructure projects and social safety nets, can inject money into the economy, create jobs, and boost consumer confidence. The positive pathway is missing entirely! * Explain the difference between basic welfare provision versus stimulus. Do you actually defend your burden of extreme injection of money into the economy?   Argument 2 - at 5:42?   * Moral obligation of the state to engage in spending needs to be explained from first principles - what is a public good/essential service, how does it link to inalienable rights? * The principle needed to go first; the moral impacting here is contingent on you solving the problem - do you? Did we prove that the crisis ends by the end of this speech?   06:13 | | | | | | |

| **Student Name:** Adrian Wong |
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| Student spoke in a stylistic and persuasive manner (e.g. volume, speed, tone, diction, and flow). | N/A | 1 | 2 | **3** | 4 | 5 |
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| Student’s rebuttal is effective, and directly responds to an opponent’s arguments. | N/A | 1 | 2 | 3 | **4** | 5 |
| Student ably supported teammate’s case and arguments. | **N/A** | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Student applied feedback from previous debate(s). | N/A | 1 | 2 | 3 | **4** | 5 |
| Competition Score: | 71 | | | | | |
| Rubric  1 - Unobserved.  2 - Student attempt noted. Needs extended teacher support to properly execute skill.  3 - Student effort noted. Can execute skill with minimal teacher input and guidance.  4 - Student can execute skill with little to no prompting.  5 - Student can execute skill without prompting; exceeds expectations for child of that level. | | | | | | |
| Teacher comments:  On mechanisation, explain that this is a debt crisis. No country in a debt crisis has capital. Identify what countries these are likely to be, and why austerity is the only measure in terms of who is likely able to give the loan - the IMF, as opposed to other countries being willing to fund a stimulus package.   * A large debt-to-GDP ratio signifies a significant portion of national income is allocated to debt repayment, leaving little room for other essential expenditures. * During a debt crisis, other countries or international institutions are hesitant to provide funding for stimulus packages. They perceive the risk of default as too high and prefer to wait until the situation stabilizes.   Model:   * Good on the IMF; clear on the set of policy levers being employed here. * Good on the actor of choice. We can add that China does this because they see themselves as an alternative to the IMF; to the Bretton Woods institutions.   Rebuttal   * Explain the difference between basic welfare provision versus stimulus. Do they actually defend their burden of extreme injection of money into the economy? * On who it goes to - why would countries behave in this way? Is it just because of this, or because of lobbying/revolving door/power? Is this symmetric or not? If countries do a bad job - this is unfortunately symmetric. If a country is pro big businesses only on their side, so are they on your side. You need to explain why oversight is only possible on your side, for this point to be true. * Save rather than spend - this is contingent on the set of mechs they use. They didn’t specify any, but this is a convoluted response which has a simple response. You’re not being strategic. * Fair on principle being symmetric.   Argument 1 - 03:53 - too late!   * Good work analysing China, good work analysing the spheres of influence. You can look into neoliberalism as a political ideology. Good example of Sri Lanka. * Regulation - why is this bad? Why won’t the country implement well, without this oversight? Explain why corruption is only dealt with on your side.   Argument 2 - you ran out of time!   * We have to explain how austerity actually works! Austerity functions as a mechanism to restore solvency and market confidence. By implementing spending cuts and tax increases, governments aim to reduce budget deficits and lower the debt-to-GDP ratio, signaling a commitment to fiscal responsibility. This can lead to renewed access to financial markets, lower borrowing costs, and prevent a potential currency crisis. The reduced government spending, theoretically, creates space for private sector growth by freeing up resources and potentially lowering interest rates.   06:15 | | | | | | |

| **Student Name:** Audrey Lai |
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| Competition Score: | 71 | | | | | |
| Rubric  1 - Unobserved.  2 - Student attempt noted. Needs extended teacher support to properly execute skill.  3 - Student effort noted. Can execute skill with minimal teacher input and guidance.  4 - Student can execute skill with little to no prompting.  5 - Student can execute skill without prompting; exceeds expectations for child of that level. | | | | | | |
| Teacher comments:  Explain how the conditionality chokes these countries; we force austerity on them when the people don’t want it. Any economic recovery needs buy-in; they don’t get it!  Rebuttal   * On provision - yes. These benefits are contingent on getting access to stimulus, which you hence need to resolve first. Does your side get this money from these international organisations, or bilateral loans? Who is likely to support a policy of stimulus, compared to austerity style bailout packages. Engage with the bilateral loan push from Opp!   + You can argue that because China is rising as an alternative, the IMF must drop conditionality/austerity because otherwise countries will just go to them. This puts the IMF back in the debate as a viable lender for stimulus. * Explain the difference between basic welfare provision versus stimulus. Do you actually defend your burden of extreme injection of money into the economy?   + This is missing in set-up from first. You have to provide me with this characterisation.   Argument 1   * We have to characterise what a policy of stimulus in response to a recession (specifically of a debt crisis) looks like! Connect the economic benefit to each policy lever!   + For instance, investments in roads, bridges, public transportation, and other infrastructure can create jobs, improve productivity, and boost long-term economic growth.   + Governments can also choose to support specific industries that are vital for economic recovery or that have significant potential for growth. * We need to be more specific as to how increased demand leads to businesses hiring more workers to meet the higher production needs, leading to more jobs being created. * Good impacting! But we aren’t proving HOW we achieve all of this **specifically**. * We can expand further on investor confidence and the multiplier effect.   + Economic growth can restore investor confidence, making it easier for the country to access financial markets and refinance its debt at lower interest rates.   + Initial government spending can have a multiplier effect, as the increased income generated leads to further spending and investment throughout the economy. * We should highlight the importance of certainty and political stability on investor confidence. * Good work comparing the impact of benefits on the psychological factors related to economic growth/contraction.   06:18  Good positive analysis in the argument!  We need to ask POIs! Did we ask any today? | | | | | | |