

The Corona Pandemic and its Effects on the International Community

BOUABDALLAH LAMIA ^{1*}

¹ University of Oran 2 MOHAMED BEN AHMED (Algeria), lamiachachi@hotmail.fr

received: .29/10/2022

Accepted: 25/11/2022

Published: .30/11/2022

Abstract:

The COVID-19 hit the world that was unprepared for it. Governments worldwide were left with few options but to shut down their economies and to order people to stay at home. They have deployed economic restrictions never seen before as lockdowns and travel bans in an attempt to slow down the rate of infections around the world.

This pandemic had provoked a massive economic downturn, that created a financial crisis in many parts of the globe. Moreover, it had a strong impact on low income households, pushing a large majority of societies around the world into extreme poverty. Consequently, governments vowed to address economic and health crises by protecting jobs and investing in the research and development of treatments and vaccines with the hope of slowing down the spread of the disease. However, that was not an easy task, especially with the human and economic costs that resulted from this pandemic.

Keywords: Covid 19- Pandemic ; Economic downturn ; Financial crisis ; Impact ; Societies around the world.

الملخص باللغة العربية:

لقد أصيب العالم بداء كوفيد 19 ولم يكن محضرا لهذا الوباء. وقد أمرت الحكومات عالميا شعوبها بالبقاء في بيوتهم كما أغلقت المدارس والمصانع والمطارات ... الخ بغرض انهاء انتشار هذا الوباء. لقد سبب كوفيد 19 أزمة اقتصادية كبيرة نتج عنها افلاس مالي في شتى البلدان عبر العالم والذي أدى الى فقر معظم المجتمعات خاصة الدول الغير متقدمة. ومن أجل تفادي هذه الأزمة حاولت

* Corresponding author

الحكومات حماية مواطنيها من فقد أجورهم وكافحت هذا الوباء بالبحث عن أسرع الطرق للحد من انتشاره كتطوير اللقاحات اللازمة خاصة أن هذا الوباء قد نتج عنه خسائر اقتصادية وبشرية فادحة. الكلمات المفتاحية: كوفيد 19، وباء، أزمة اقتصادية، أزمة مالية، مجتمعات عبر العالم

Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic is the greatest global health crisis of modern times as well as a life-and-death struggle for the entire human race. As COVID 19 has grown into a pandemic, it has a profound and complex impact on the world order. Since COVID-19 emerged in China, a large number of people have been infected around the world, across dozens of countries. This disease had had an impact through job cuts, and a plunge in the world economy.

With the highest number of cases and deaths, the US had been the epicenter of the outbreak. European countries, especially Italy, Spain, France, and the UK, have also suffered from very serious conditions. From Russia, to North East Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia, and West Asia, where Muslim populations are concentrated, from Africa to the South Pacific and even the whole of Latin America, the virus had spread, and the COVID-19 pandemic became a catastrophe and a common challenge for all humankind.

To stop the spread of the disease, some countries that were hit hardest, had taken drastic measures such as suspending transport linkages, locking down cities, cancelling social events, shutting down factories, closing national borders, and temporarily stopping freight traffic.

As a result of carrying out these extreme measures, the world economy had experienced unimaginable destruction: global service and manufacturing industries had shrunk significantly, and the world stock markets had witnessed dramatic fluctuations.

Economically speaking, the COVID-19 crisis meant big business failures, industries being devastated such as shopping centres, and the travel sector more specifically. Only large companies were able to survive to the deep job losses and the big recession that this crisis created. The pandemic had also been a global political stress test. Countries with capable, legitimate governments will become

stronger whereas countries with weak state leadership will be impoverished and unstable.

The COVID-19 pandemic had put the health and security of humankind in immense danger. The world economy and global employment will experience unprecedented hardship as a consequence of the outbreak. Countries around the world were aware that COVID-19 was the common enemy of mankind, and that they had to lead a cooperative struggle against this pandemic.

1- The Negative Impact of the COVID-19 on the World

The negative impacts of COVID-19 had varied from a severe contraction of the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) in many countries to multidimensional environmental and social issues across the world. Socio-economic activities stopped as millions were quarantined, borders were shut, schools were closed, car and airline manufacturing and travel industries shrunk, trade fairs, sporting and entertainment events were cancelled and unemployment claims reached millions while the international tourist locations were deserted. Moreover, nationalism and protectionism reappeared.

1.1 The impact of COVID-19 on international trade

COVID-19 negatively affected the global economy by reshaping supply chains and sectoral activities. Supply chains suffered from fragmentation and geographical dispersion. However, globalisation has rendered them more complex and interdependent, making them vulnerable to disruptions. These disruptions will impact both exporting countries (i.e : lack of output for their local firms), and importing countries (i.e : unavailability of raw materials). As a consequence of COVID-19, the World Trade Organization projected a decline in global trade, that had witnessed a huge downturn due to reduced chinese imports and the subsequent fall in global economic activities.

1.2 The impact of COVID-19 on the Tourism Industry

The transportation sector is the hardest hit sector by COVID-19, due to the restrictions in mobility and aviation activities. The sector has witnessed flight cancellations and bans, leading to fewer flights and a corresponding large loss in aeronautical revenues. As tourism is highly dependent on air travel, This industry was the most affected by this pandemic.

The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) in 2020, had reported a 22% fall in international tourism receipts of \$80 billion,

corresponding to a loss of 67 million international arrivals. Moreover, the continuous existence of the travel restrictions had put 100 to 120 million direct tourism-related jobs at risk.¹

2- The Positive Impact of COVID-19 on the world

Despite the many negative effects of COVID-19, this disease has provoked some natural changes in behaviour and attitudes with positive influences on the planet.

2.1 Improvements in air quality

Due to the COVID-19 induced lockdowns, industrial activities have dropped, causing significant reductions in air pollution from cars, power plants and other sources of fuel combustion emissions in most cities across the globe, therefore improving air quality.

Earth observatory pollution satellites have shown huge reductions in air pollution over China and many important cities in Europe. In China, for example, pollution reduction of between 20-30% was observed. Rome, Milan and Madrid have seen a fall of -45%. In the same vein, the National Centre for atmospheric science, York University, reported that air pollutants induced by NO₂ fell significantly across large cities in the UK.²

2.2 Reduction in Environmental Noise

Environmental noise, and in particular road traffic noise, constituted a large environmental problem affecting the health and well-being of several millions of people across Europe with negative impacts on the metabolic and cardio-vascular systems as well as on sleep disturbance. A recent study on the effects of COVID-19 pandemic on exercise rates across the globe concluded that reduced noise and pollution has made athletes see the frequency of their exercise increase by 88%.³

¹ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>. A Critical analysis of the impacts of COVID-19 on the global economy and opportunities for circular economy strategies. T. Ibn Mohammed, K. B. Mustapha, retrieved on 04/06/2022.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

2.3 Decline in Primary Energy Use

Global energy demand during the First quarter of 2020 fell by -3.8% compared to the first quarter of 2019, with a significant effect in March. Oil demand was also strongly affected, -5% in the first quarter, driven mainly by restrictions in mobility and aviation activities which constitute -60% of global oil demand.⁴

As an example, it was reported that global road transport and aviation activities were respectively 50% and 60% below the 2019 average. Moreover, global electricity demand declined by 20% during full lockdowns restrictions ; there was also a decline for all other sources of electricity including gas, coal, and nuclear power.⁵ Unprecedented reduction in global CO2 emissions is also a positive effect that can be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic.

3- The Economic Dimensions of COVID-19

The COVID-19 viral pandemic is an unprecedented global phenomenon with wide-ranging effects. The pandemic has broken lives across all countries and communities, and affected negatively global economic growth in 2020. The virus reduced global economic growth in 2020 to -3.2%, and global trade is estimated to have fallen by 5.3% in 2020.⁶

Economic growth fell sharply in most countries in the second quarter of 2020, and the world is still suffering from the economic effects of this pandemic. Broadly speaking, developed economies have made progress in vaccinating their populations, realising an economic recovery in late 2021, and a global economic recovery in 2022. ⁷However, new variants of the COVID-19, and resistance to vaccinations among some populations in developed economies raise questions about the speed and strength of an economic recovery across the world.

A prominence of infections' cases in Europe, Latin America, Russia, the United States, Japan, Brazil, India, and much of Africa renewed calls for lockdowns and curfews and threatened to weaken or delay a potential sustained economic recovery into late 2021. The economic downturn from the pandemic has had a great impact on certain sectors of the economy, mostly the service sector.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ <https://sgp.fas.org>crs>row>, Global Economic Effects of COVID-19, FAS Project on Government Secrecy, 10 November 2021, seen on June 3, 2022.

⁷ Ibid.

The human costs in terms of lives will permanently affect global economic growth in addition to the cost of elevated levels of poverty. According to statistics, some 65 million to 75 million people have entered into extreme poverty in 2020, and the global decline in trade had a deep impact on trade-dependent developing and emerging economies.⁸

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a massive economic downturn, and a financial crisis in many parts of the globe. Moreover, it had a strong impact on low-income households, pushing a large majority of societies around the world into extreme poverty. According to the World Bank, 60 million people had suffered from poverty resulting from this pandemic.⁹

Therefore, we can say that this virus has created a pandemic depression that forced governments around the world to try to find the most urgent solutions to address the economic and health crises that resulted from this pandemic. In countries where tourism was an important source of revenue, the collapse in international air flight had been a disaster. Moreover, with border lockdowns, and the decrease for global demand for goods, countries dependent on exports were the most affected by this pandemic.

The prices of many exports had fallen especially in the oil market. This slowdown had caused a huge decrease in the demand for energy. Moreover, unemployment was the most important problem affecting most countries during the pandemic. Many countries fired workers, governments started to subsidize the salaries of their workers, and economies were weakening because of their instability.

Central banks had tried to stimulate the failing global economy. Those banks focused on the flow of money, especially in emerging economies, such as Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, South Africa, and Turkey. Moreover, central banks have prevented firms from falling into insolvency.¹⁰

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Carmen Reinhart and Vincent Reinhart, The Pandemic Depression, Foreign Affairs, Sept/Oct 2020.

¹⁰ Ibid.

3.1 The COVID-19’s impact on low-income countries

The COVID-19 pandemic had had a serious impact on vulnerable populations and global development. It erased the equivalent of 255 million jobs in 2020, with the highest losses in Latin America, the Caribbean, Southern Europe, and Southern Asia.¹¹ Low-income and emerging economies were the hardest hit by this pandemic as they had less resources to protect themselves against this dual health and economic crisis.

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), 95 million people are expected to have entered the ranks of the extreme poor in 2020. Additionally, some 207 million people could be driven into extreme poverty by 2030, due to the severe long-term impact of the coronavirus pandemic.¹²

The World Bank reported that Sub-Saharan Africa experienced its first economic recession in 25 years, with the economy declining by 2.0% in 2020. In East Asia, the pandemic had driven more than 19 million people into poverty. Latin America and the Caribbean witnessed the worst economic contraction in history, with the economy declining by 6.7% in 2020. In these regions, unemployment attained 13.5% in 2021, and 28 million people were pushed into extreme poverty as a result of this economic downturn.¹³

The World Bank had provided \$160 billion in financing to relieve 100 low-income countries respond to the health, economic and social impacts of COVID-19, in addition to \$20 billion for vaccine purchase and distribution. About 39 countries among the 100 supported by the World Bank, are in Sub-Saharan Africa. The IMF had also provided emergency financing to 85 countries, and also provided assistance to 29 low-income countries, with a total of \$500 million.¹⁴

Table 1 : COVID-19 Statistics around the World

Low, Middle, and High-Income Countries	Low Income	Middle Income	High Income	Total
--	------------	---------------	-------------	-------

¹¹ <https://www.uglc.org>coronavirus>, COVID-19 Brief Impact on the Economies of Low-Income Countries-USGLC, 12/08/2021, retrieved on 14/05/2022.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

Average excess Mortality in 2020 %	34.40	13.80	9.94	11.37
COVID-19 Tests Administered per person (as of June 2021)	0.04	0.26	1.09	0.34
Cases Reported per 100 people (as of June 2021)	0.18	2.58	6.95	1.82
Fully Vaccinated per 100 people (as of June 2021)	2.38	7.37	19.39	10.38

Source : Our World in Data, Penn World Table (version 10.0) and author's calculations.¹⁵

This table shows that COVID-19 had a significant impact on all three groups. Since the beginning of the pandemic, high-income countries did more than one test per person, while low-income countries did only one test per 27 people (0.037 per person). Given the significant differences in testing, it is not surprising that reported cases were much higher in wealthier countries. Finally, we can notice that there were significant differences in the progress of vaccination. As of June 2021, nearly 20% of the population in the wealthiest countries was fully vaccinated compared to about 2% in the poorest countries.

3.2 The Role of the WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

The birth of the World Health Organization on April, 7, 1948, marked the institutionalization of public health governance on a global level. Since the outbreak of Covid 19, it has been the central coordination for advancing international anti-epidemic cooperation in the face of an increasingly severe situation.

The World Health Organization (WHO) first declared COVID 19 a global health emergency in January 2020. On March 11, it announced the viral outbreak was officially a pandemic, with the highest level of health emergency. Since then, this emergency evolved into a global health and economic crisis that affected the \$90 million global economy.

According to the World Health Organization, by November 1, 2021, the COVID 19 virus had sickened over 246.6 million people globally with over 5.0 million fatalities.¹⁶ : The United States reported that over 45.6 million

¹⁵ Juan M, Sanchez, COVID-19's Economic Impact around the World, retrieved, 11/8/2021.

¹⁶ <https://COVID-19. Who.int>, World Health Organization, 06/08/2021, seen on 04/06/2022.

Americans had been diagnosed and over 740 thousand people had died from the virus. More than 80 countries had closed their borders to arrivals from countries with infections, ordered businesses to close, instructed their populations to self-quarantine, and closed schools to an estimated 1.5 billion children.¹⁷

The World Health Organization is an intergovernmental organization with the ambitious goal of attaining the highest level of health for all people. It took the lead in international responses to public health emergencies such as the COVID-19 outbreak.

The role of the World Health Organization was to provide medical and technical guidance as its experts investigated the virus, particularly new variants, as well as coordinated with world leaders on their national responses.

The World Health Organization had also distributed supplies to member states, including millions of diagnostic tests and protective equipment for health care workers. Moreover, it had helped to lead the global vaccination effort : it helped launch COVAX, an initiative aimed at providing equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines. By mid-2022, COVAX had delivered about 1.5 billion doses to countries around the world.¹⁸

3.3 The Role of Central Banks in the COVID-19 Crisis

The COVID-19 crisis has forced governments to take severe measures to shorten socio-economic activities, which has caused a substantial economic slowdown in many countries throughout the world. To help solve this crisis, Central Banks have played a key role to ensure the stability of financial markets and secure the continuation of credit flows to households and businesses.

Central bank responses to COVID-19 have been extraordinary in speed and size. The Federal Reserve announced as many emergency programs in eight days. One of the aims of central Bank policies since March 2020 has been

¹⁷ <https://www.economist.com/international>, The Day the World Stopped : How governments are still struggling to get ahead of the COVID-19, The Economist, 17/03/2020.

¹⁸ <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder>, What does the World Health Organization do ? 02/06/2022. Seen on 11/07/2022.

to provide enough support to the real economy to prevent a large negative feedback from real economy bankruptcies and defaults to the financial sector.¹⁹

Central Banks, including the FED, launched a massive set of programs to address both the real and financial distress caused by the pandemic. Central bank policy actions and programs were divided into three categories : monetary policy, liquidity provisions, lender of last resort to the financial system, and targeted credit programs directed to support nonfinancial sector players : firms and households.²⁰

Most importantly, these actions were accompanied by enormous regulatory relief actions, including relaxation of capital and liquidity, and loosening of market regulations and activity restrictions in the financial sector, again with the aim to make financing more available at lower cost.

3.4 The Impact of COVID-19 on the World Economy

Although the COVID-19 pandemic affected all parts of the world in 2020, low, middle, and high-income nations were hit in different ways. In low income countries, average excess mortality reached 34%, followed by 14% in middle income countries and 10% in high-income countries. However, middle income nations experienced the largest hit to their Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The pandemic had very serious consequences on the world economy : quarantines, regional lockdowns, and social distancing were the most severe measures to stop the virus from spreading. Compared with the Great Depression in 2008, the impact of COVID 19 on global economy is more severe. According to the International Monetary Fund, the world will lose 9 trillion dollars, equivalent to the GDP of Japan and Germany, 6 times that of South Korea.

The impact of new coronavirus on GDP in various countries is as the following :

Table 2 : The Impact of COVID-19 on global economy compared with the economic crisis in 2009 (%)

¹⁹ Patricia C. Mogger, Central Bank Response to COVID-19, 13/11/2020.

²⁰ Ibid.

GDP growth rate	2008	2009	2019	2020	2021
World	3	-0.1	2.9	-3	5.8
China	9.7	9.4	6.1	1.2	9.2
Japan	-1.1	-5.4	0.7	-5.2	3
Korea	3	0.8	2	-1.2	3.4
United States	-0.1	-2.5	2.3	-5.9	4.7
Asean-5	5.4	2.5	4.8	-0.6	7.8
European Union	0.9	-4.2	1.7	-7.1	4.8
Africa	4.5	3.2	3.2	-1.7	4.6

Source :<https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/NGDP-RPCH@WEO/OEMDC/ADVEC/WEOWORLD>

As seen in Table 1, in 2009, due to the economic crisis, the global GDP was only reduced by 0.1%, but in 2020, the global economy will be reduced by 3%. In all countries listed, except china, the economic growth is 4.8% lower than the IMF (International Monetary Fund) predicted before the outbreak in January. The biggest negative impact on the EU will be 7.1%, followed by 5.9% in the US and 5.2% in Japan.²¹

4- The Social Dimensions of COVID-19

Even though the pandemic originated in China, the latter will benefit from the crisis, as it had been able to control the situation by getting its economy back up to speed quickly and sustainably. By comparing China to the US, we can say that the pandemic had led the US to a relative decline, as we could discover that this country was unable to function effectively. Its president had promoted division rather than unity by politicizing the distribution of aid, and encouraging protests against governors for protecting public health and attacking international institutions rather than galvanizing them.

²¹ Jinjin Mau, Iopscience.iop.org.pdf.Article, Research on the Impact of COVID-19 on Global Economy.

Some countries have done better than others in dealing with the crisis. Some democracies have performed well but others have not, leaving their citizens and economies exposed and vulnerable. Poor countries with crowded cities and weak public health systems will be hit hard. In these countries, basic hygiene such as hand washing is extremely difficult, and people have no access to clean water.²²

For example, in India, the government declared a sudden shutdown without taking into consideration the consequences for the tens of millions of migrant laborers who crowd into every large city. Many went to their rural homes, spreading the disease throughout the country. The majority of citizens found themselves confined in cities jobless and homeless.

The Corona Pandemic had widened the gap between the rich and the poor, both people and countries. This crisis had also revealed the government's ability to provide solutions to their citizens. Some countries with capable governments had become more resilient, but the majority of states around the world had turned to be unstable and impoverished.

The US was an example of the most incompetent leader of this crisis ; indeed social disruptions emerged in American society. At first, the US had denied the danger of the emerging crisis. The Trump Administration considered COVID-19 as an abstract threat, and did not give the deserved importance to its present danger. The American government waited too long to ban travel from China and Europe ; moreover, it neglected the safety measures and mask wearing for its population. This delay had resulted in an uncontrollable spread of the disease.

Although the US was a rich and educated country, and held the most important scientific institutions, it had extremely suffered during the first year of this pandemic, reaching 25% of the world's COVID-19 cases and 20% of deaths from the disease.

5- How did the world cope with the COVID-19 crisis ?

Countries all over the world needed to strengthen policy coordination and cooperation, achieve economic stability through economic rescue and stimulus programs, and prevent the biological crisis to evolve into an economic crisis. To

²² Francis Fukuyima, The Pandemic and Political Order, Foreign Affairs, July/August 2020.

cope with future epidemics, health insurance and artificial intelligence should be strengthened ; moreover, continuous innovation and reform should be created.

International institutions and bilateral donors must help poor countries as they work to create the right economic conditions for recovery at home. The International Monetary Fund continues to provide hands-on technical assistance and training to its members, helping governments handle debt, raise revenues, and manage public finances to ensure effective delivery of vital services including health. The critical task was to help low-income developing countries overcome the actual crisis through health programs and job creation.

5.1 How did the world strengthen International Cooperation ?

The World Trade Organization (WTO), as an organization established for global trade had carried out other economic activities based on the protection of human security. The WTO agreements addressed measures adopted by members to protect public health or public safety, mainly the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement) and the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreement). The leaders of the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) issued a joint statement on April 6, promising to work together to promote the trade of medical supplies, food, energy and other necessary materials.

Members should strengthen cooperation to facilitate and simplify cross-border procedures, especially to prioritize those for exporting and importing essential goods to cope with COVID-19. The UN system on 25th March 2020, launched a consolidated humanitarian appeal under which FAO asked donors for \$110 million to protect the food security of vulnerable rural populations. As Bill Gates said, the world needs WHO now more than ever. When faced with difficulties, the world needs cooperation more than ever.²³

5.2 How did the world increase infrastructure construction, innovation and reform ?

The infrastructure construction includes public investment in health care, traffic infrastructure, and climate change. In response to the African financial crisis in 1998 and the global economic crisis in 2008, the Chinese government had invested in large-scale infrastructure, greatly reducing transportation costs,

²³ Ibid.

improving the efficiency or resource allocation among regions, and enhancing the global competitiveness of made in China.

First, qualified public investment is necessary in health care systems to protect people and minimize the risks from future epidemics. Second, new infrastructures such as 5G, artificial intelligence, industrial internet, smart city, digital economy, education, medical and other new infrastructure should complement the traditional infrastructures to cultivate new economic growth.

In developed countries, machines have created 85% of GDP. It is vital for developing countries to keep up with this and strengthen innovation, and scientific development. Logistics has a great impact on various industries, and the innovation of logistics methods such as drones will play an important role in future development. The South Korean government's car-free quarantine, as well as automobile movie theatres, whether in the epidemic prevention or service industries continue to innovate and keep pace with the times.

Conclusion

COVID-19 has provided us with a powerful demonstration of the value of human rights. It forced us to look at the world in a different way, to look for political and economic systems that are more just, inclusive, and sustainable. Moreover, it ensured that all people can benefit from scientific progress, and participate in evidence-based decision making.

The pandemic has demonstrated the importance of strong and universal public health systems, with quality care available, accessible, and affordable to all, without discrimination, and that access to health services and vaccines must be in accordance with principles of equality and non-discrimination.

The COVID-19 has been endangering the lives of thousands of people and stoking the fears of hundreds of millions. This catastrophe has had a major impact on the world order and international relations, posing serious challenges to global economic and social development, and raising new and acute questions about the future of humanity.

Protecting people's lives is the highest priority, and human security stands above everything. As the planet we live on is turning into a global village, the health of every individual has become vitally interrelated with that of others. This pandemic has amply demonstrated that the world is an indivisible global village, and humanity a community with a shared future.

Humanity is a community of shared interests and destinies. In today's world, all nations should make a positive contribution to building a clean and beautiful world of lasting peace, universal security, and common prosperity. Only cooperation can ensure the long-term survival and sustainable development of any community. In the darkest moments, the spirit of cooperation is especially precious, and only cooperation can save humanity.

Bibliography

Articles :

- 1- Francis Fukuyima, The Pandemic and Political Order, **Foreign Affairs**, July/August 2020.
- 2- Jinjin Mau, Iopscience.iop.org.pdf.Article, Research on the Impact of COVID-19 on Global Economy, 15/03/2021.
- 3- Patricia C. Mogger, Central Bank Response to COVID-19, 13/11/2020.
- 4- Carmen Reinhart, Vincent Reinhart, The Pandemic Depression, **Foreign Affairs**, Sept/Oct 2020.
- 5- Juan M. Sanchez, COVID-19's Economic Impact around the World, 11/08/2021.

Websites :

- 1- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>. A Critical Analysis of the Impacts of COVID-19 on the global economy and opportunities for circular economy strategies, T.Ibn.Mohammed, K.B. Mustapha, (retrieved on 04/06/2022).

- 2- <https://sgp.fas.org>crs>row>, Global Economic Effects of COVID-19, FAS Projection Government Secrecy, 10/11/2021, (retrieved on June 3, 2022).
- 3- <https://www.uglc.org>coronavirus>, COVID-19 Brief Impact on the Economies of Low-Income Countries, USGLC, 12/08/2021, (retrieved on 14/05/2022).
- 4- <https://COVID-19>. WHO intl, World Health Organization, 06/08/2021, retrieved on 04/06/2022.
- 5- <https://www.economist.com/international>, The Day the World Stopped : How governments are still struggling to get ahead of the COVID-19, The Economist, (retrieved on 17/03/2020).
- 6- <https://www.cfr.org.backgrounder>, What does the World Health Organization do ? (retrieved on 02/06/2022).