**GLENGAZE MODEL UNITED NATIONS**

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**BACKGROUND GUIDE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD**

Greetings Delegates,

We welcome you to the stimulation of of United Nations General Assembly in GlenGaze MUN 2019 . The letter is the first thing we expect to read before you move ahead with the background guide and the agenda. Use this space to familiarise yourselves with the the committee and the expectations of the executive board and we would like to mention some important points.

As you might be knowing, the agenda for the committee is “Consequences of the Pandemic ”. World Health Organization (WHO) declared Covid-19 a global pandemic on 11 March 2020. The virus has changed many things all around the globe and there are many consequences overall , try covering up every point of consequence. Along with this you must also be aware of various economical and technical terms concerned with the Agenda.

This background guide has been prepared just for you to gather the basic understanding of the Agenda and keeping this in mind you should extend your research further it. In the session, the executive board will encourage you to speak as much as possible, as fluency, diction or oratory skills have very little importance as opposed to the content you deliver.

At the end of the day of we hope everyone have a wonderful debate with dexterous MUNers we expect you to come up with a meticulous conclusive document. We are certain that we will be learning from you immensely and we also hope that you all will have an equally enriching experience. In case of any queries feel free to contact us. We will try our best to answer the questions to the best of our abilities. Gmail Id’s are written along , All the best and see you all at the conference !

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**OVERVIEW**

COVID-19 will sweep away many of the artificial barriers to moving more of our lives online. Not everything can become virtual, of course. But in many areas of our lives, uptake on genuinely useful online tools has been slowed by powerful legacy players, often working in collaboration with overcautious bureaucrats. Medicare allowing billing for telemedicine was a long-overdue change, for instance, as was revisiting HIPAA to permit more medical providers to use the same tools the rest of us use every day to communicate, such as Skype, Facetime and email. The regulatory bureaucracy might well have dragged its feet on this for many more years if not for this crisis. Besides its worrying effects on human life, the novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) has the potential to significantly slowdown not only the Chinese economy but also the global economy. China has become the central manufacturing hub of many global business operations. Any disruption of China’s output is expected to have repercussions elsewhere through regional and global value chains. The COVID-19 pandemic is considered as the most crucial global health calamity of the century and the greatest challenge that the humankind faced since the 2nd World War. In December 2019, a new infectious respiratory disease emerged in Wuhan, Hubei province, China and was named by the World Health Organization as COVID-19 . The Coronavirus has thus left many different consequences specially on the economy , which the comittee is going to work on and how corona virus has impacted different countries and what are their suggestions towards them

**ECONOMIC IMPACTS**

The COVID-19 pandemic is having immediately visible effects on economic activity. The rapid contraction in economic activity, the collapse of trade, and the dramatic increase in the unemployment rate are without precedent. However, pandemics also have less well- understood, longer-run effects on the natural rate of interest – a critical economic barometer and policy marker. This column reveals how historical data since the 14th century on the 15 largest pandemics suggests the real natural rate could drop by close to 1.5 percentage points over the next 20 years, a decline similar to that seen since the 1980s. There are still reasons for guarded optimism about the final death toll of COVID-19 and thus its ultimate economic impact. Perhaps this time may be different.

Economists have used aggregated data to study the relationship between pandemic incidence and economic outcomes before. However, most historical studies have typically focused on one event, in one country or region, and have traced local outcomes for up to a decade at most. But in large-scale pandemics, effects will be felt across whole economies, or across wider regions, for two reasons: either because the infection itself is widespread, or because trade and market integration – in capital and/or labour markets – eventually propagates the economic shock across the map.

The great historical pandemics of the last millennium have typically been associated with subsequent low returns to assets. Measured by deviations in a benchmark economic statistic, the real natural rate of interest, these responses indicate that pandemics are followed by sustained periods – over multiple decades – with depressed investment opportunities, possibly due to excess capital per unit of surviving labour, and/or heightened desires to save, possibly due to an increase in precautionary saving or a rebuilding of depleted wealth. The consequences of outbreaks and pandemics are not distributed equally throughout the economy. Some sectors may even benefit financially, while others will suffer disproportionately. Pharmaceutical companies that produce vaccines, antibiotics, or other products needed for outbreak response are potential beneficiaries. Health and life insurance companies are likely to bear heavy costs, at least in the short term, as are livestock producers in the event of an outbreak linked to animals. Vulnerable populations, particularly the poor, are likely to suffer disproportionately, as they may have less access to health care and lower savings to protect against financial catastrophe.Economic policymakers are accustomed to managing various forms of risk, such as trade imbalances, exchange rate movements, and changes in market interest rates. There are also risks that are not strictly economic in origin. Armed conflict represents one such example; natural disasters are another. We can think about the economic disruption caused by outbreaks and epidemics along these same lines. As with other forms of risk, the economic risk of health shocks can be managed with policies that reduce their likelihood and that position countries to respond swiftly when they do occur.

**SECURITY IMPACTS**

The idea of linking health and security concerns as a matter of academic analysis and public policy has received support from two directions. In one camp, members of the public-health

sector have adopted the language of security as a means of rallying political support and financial resources to address neglected health issues. For example, since the publication of the 1994 UN Human Development report, the notion of ‘human security’ has included ‘health security’. And the World Health Report of 2007 advocated the pursuit of ‘global public health security’, defined as ‘the activities required, both proactive and reactive, to minimize vulnerability to acute public health events that endanger the collective health of populations living across geographical regions and international boundaries’

A case for framing pandemic as a security issue can be made with reference to the potential societal consequences and likely perceptions of this threat to human health. In addition to the effects of human and economic losses, the two key elements in the security equation are speed and dread. With respect to the former, the widespread damage caused by a pandemic would seem all the worse because it happened so quickly.

Historical experience suggests strongly that the speed and dread of pandemic influenza would indeed endanger internal state security. When a fast-spreading and unfamiliar disease inspires fear within national populations, the social contract under which citizens rely on governments to protect them during times of crisis is subjected to severe pressure. The SARS outbreak of 2003 provided a glimpse of this phenomenon when, in parts of China, there were riots caused by rumours of government plans to establish local SARS-patient isolation wards. In 1994 an epidemic of plague in the Indian city of Surat engendered such terror that a quarter of the population fled within four days. This exodus, as Peter Chalkobserved, ‘fuelled an unprecedented level of anxiety across India, with fear and ignorance combining to freeze out even basic inter-personal sentiments of caring and civility … So great was this national hysteria that the Delhi government was forced to bring in a police

Rapid Reaction Force to effectively quarantine Surat. Such incidents demonstrate the panic caused when populations imagine a disease out of control, and where governments are seemingly incapable of securing the safety of their citizens. Although it is impossible to predict precisely how the public would behave in response to the next influenza pandemic, it is clear that some governments expect severe social disruption as national health systems come under unprecedented pressure. In the United Kingdom, for example, contingency plans for a pandemic include posting police at doctors’ surgeries and health clinics to stop panicking crowds from stealing medication.41 And in the United States, the Department of Defense plan for pandemic influenza includes the provision: ‘When directed by the President, DoD will provide support to civil authorities in the event of a civil disturbance’.42 It is anticipated that ‘breakdowns in public order’ might occur as health care facilities are overwhelmed with those seeking care and treatment for themselves or family members; as persons vie for limited doses of vaccines and antiviral medications; as supply-chain disruptions cause shortages in basic necessities; as individuals attempt to leave areas where outbreaks have occurred or where containment measures are in place.

**SOCIAL IMPACTS**

We are facing a global health crisis unlike any in the 75-year history of the United Nations — one that is killing people, spreading human suffering, and upending people’s lives. But this is much more than a health crisis. It is a human, economic and social crisis. The coronavirus disease (COVID-19), which has been characterized as a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO), is attacking societies at their core.

UN DESA through the Division for Inclusive Social Development (DISD), monitors national and global socio-economic trends, identifies emerging issues, and assesses their implications for social policy at the national and international levels. To this end, we are a leading analytical voice for promoting social inclusion, reducing inequalities and eradicating poverty.

The COVID-19 outbreak affects all segments of the population and is particularly detrimental to members of those social groups in the most vulnerable situations, continues to affect populations, including people living in poverty situations, older persons, persons with disabilities, youth, and indigenous peoples. Early evidence indicates that that the health and economic impacts of the virus are being borne disproportionately by poor people. For example, homeless people, because they may be unable to safely shelter in place, are highly exposed to the danger of the virus. People without access to running water, refugees, migrants, or displaced persons also stand to suffer disproportionately both from the pandemic and its aftermath – whether due to limited movement, fewer employment opportunities, increased xenophobia etc.

Population mobility is also a key factor. Movement was difficult and the travel including visiting families, carrying goods to markets were restricted by military check points. The closure of airports and cancellation of flights affected many people’s travel, livelihood, and family life. With the rapid development in worldwide aviation over the last two decades, the risk of global pandemics has escalated with increased passenger traffic. With modern and efficient air travel, SARS, which originated from southern China was rapidly transmitted to more than 30 countries in early 2003 (Wong & Leung, 2007). Closing the airports harmed the economy of the affected regions. School closure is often considered the first non-pharmaceutical intervention for implementation in a pandemic, as students are effective in spreading the virus. Closing markets has been tried for some outbreaks, especially for zoonotic diseases. The public games including sporting cancelled because public gatherings.

If not properly addressed through policy the social crisis created by the COVID-19 pandemic may also increase inequality, exclusion, discrimination and global unemployment in the medium and long term. Comprehensive, universal social protection systems, when in place, play a much durable role in protecting workers and in reducing the prevalence of poverty, since they act as automatic stabilizers. That is, they provide basic income security at all times, thereby enhancing people’s capacity to manage and overcome shocks.

**Can Government Intervention Help?**

Government plays a very important role in the country , this government can majorly help during the pandemic with correct interventions . Most important, perhaps, government leaders can help ensure that hospitals get the vital resources they need to treat patients and protect doctors and nurses. They can also work with the private sector to ensure that testing is readily available, something that has to date hampered efforts to contain the coronavirus . For example For example, efforts to open up the Treasury and [send money directly](https://www.investopedia.com/the-quickest-way-to-get-your-stimulus-check-4801589) to households might help individuals who have lost their job or seen their working hours reduced. But some experts argue that the impact is muted if many of the individuals receiving the funds can’t spend it—after all, many shops and restaurants are closed.

And interest rate cuts, intended to boost liquidity at a time when money is tight, may lose some of their potency when rates are already conspicuously low. The Fed slashed a key rate to zero in March, giving it precious little room to maneuver. “More interest-rate cuts into deep-red territory might help stock markets, but they also could trigger a run on cash,” As governments around the world limit the mobility of their people, most experts agree that a significant drop in economic output is inevitable. The more successful countries are at keeping the rate of infection in check, the smaller that impact will be. In the meantime, individuals can help themselves not only by social distancing, but by analyzing their financial situation and planning for the worst.

**THIS PART CAN MAJORLY FOCUS ON THE SOLUTIONS PROPOSED TOO AND HOW THE COUNTRY’S GOVERNMENT IS FIGHTING THE PANDEMIC AS WELL AS SUGGESTIONS** .

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The following topics are just suggestions by the executive board , you can choose different topics as well and work upn that !