**Position Paper**

By-United States of America

 Committee-United Nations Security Council

Agenda-Prevention of war between US and China in context to the outbreak of Corona virus.

**USA’s stand on the agenda**

The USA’s relation with china was already dreadful before the COVID 19 crisis.USA has suffered 118k deaths and 2.1 million have come out infected. Whereas China had about 83000 cases and about 78000 have recovered which is about 93% of cases recovered this clearly means that there is more than it meets the eye. The trade and economies of the world are suffering from the virus. The United States will not back down until China has repaid the cost of this crisis. These cost maybe a sum of money or maybe boycott all Chinese goods or a full fledged war .

**Impact of Covid-19 on world economy**

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) put out a report that suggested that at least 1.25 billion people were “at risk of drastic pay cuts and layoffs due to the pandemic and related lockdowns”. Worse yet is the ILO number of 2.7 billion workers, or 81 percent of the global workforce, “currently affected by full or partial workplace closures”. This is a monumental number. Even larger is the ILO’s projection that workers are likely to lose an income of $3.4 trillion. With limited employment protections around the world and meagre disbursements of relief from governments, there is a serious problem before the world of hunger and destitution. The United States of America believes that the virus was manmade and this crisis was planned out. The virus had reached to every corner of the world but never reached Beijing.

**Impact of Covid-19 on world trade**

Besides its worrying effects on human life, the novel strain of corona virus (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. Indeed, most recent data from China indicate a substantial decline in output. Indeed, most recent data from China indicate a substantial decline in output. China Manufacturing Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), a critical production index, fell by about 22 points in February (Figure 1a). This index is highly correlated with exports and such a decline implies a reduction in exports of about 2 percent on an annualized basis. In other words, the drop observed in February spread over the year is equivalent to -2 percent of the supply of intermediate goods (UNCTAD).Wuhan’s factories were reopened after 2 weeks of lockdowns(wto/wef)

**Recent change of trade policies with china**

The U.S. goods and services trade deficit with China was $378.6 billion in 2018. China is currently our largest goods trading partner with $659.8 billion in total (two way) goods trade during 2018. Goods exports totalled $120.3 billion; goods imports totalled $539.5 billion. President Donald Trump in 2018 began setting tariffs and other trade barriers on China with the goal of forcing it to make changes to what the U.S. says are unfair trade practices. And some economists advocated for alternate means for the United States to address its trade deficit with China. From these acts US wants to prove that we are not scared of china and if need be we will not back down war. The Chinese products are still in alot of quantity in our country but we have the ability to boycott all these