

# Model United Nations

## Position Paper

Committee: United Nations General Assembly

Agenda: Consequences of Pandemic

Country: Spain

Spain is one of the hardest-hit countries in the pandemic, the coronavirus spread quickly and widely without being detected. Spain imposed a tight lockdown on March 14 to slow the spread of the virus which has so far killed more than 20,800 people, the third-highest number of deaths in the world after the United States and Italy. While Spain has the world's highest coronavirus death toll after Belgium, the percentage of infected patients who die stands at 10.4 percent, below other hard-hit nations like Italy, France and Britain. The impact on society and the economy is great and the Spanish government is putting measures in place to support business owners. The main response of the Spanish Government has been Royal Decree Law 8/2020 (DRL 8/2020), that includes a number of extraordinary measures to address the economic and social impact of COVID-19 and provides an appropriate response to the situations arising as a result of the current crisis.

The nationwide lockdown that began March 15 brought daily life to a halt. Public gatherings were cancelled. Students were sent home. Businesses of all sizes had to grapple with growing uncertainty about their prospects. As Spain is restarting the economy, we must address a dual imperative: safeguarding both lives and livelihoods. To succeed at this task, we must, first, craft effective policies that could accelerate Spain's recovery and lessen the financial impact on individuals and business and, second, use the crisis to catalyse change and rethink the fundamental structure of companies, sectors, and the overall economy.

Since the first confirmed case of coronavirus in the Spanish stock market index IBEX-35 suffered the consequences of the outbreak of the disease, much like the rest of the world's indexes. The biggest impact was reported during the first few days of March, when the Spain's principal stock exchange saw a plunge in their stocks that set the index under the 7,000-point mark.

Spain's economy is likely to crash by between 6.6 per cent and 13.6 per cent in 2020 as a result of the deadly coronavirus pandemic. The shock of the coronavirus for the global economy and financial markets is beginning to be comparable to that of the 2008-09 crisis, although there is still considerable uncertainty about its development and duration. The economic disruption is enormous on the supply side (due to the collapse of production and distribution chains) and on the demand side (due to the impact of uncertainty and virus containment measures). The impact on the markets, and in particular on the Spanish stock market, with a 14% fall in a single day, is unprecedented in recent history.

An immediate, forceful and coordinated response is needed from the EU to ensure that member states have all resources necessary to overcome the temporary impact of the pandemic. The panic in the financial markets shows that isolated actions – a monetary policy based around the idea of "every man for himself" – is completely inadequate for facing Covid-19.

The economic impact in Spain will be more severe than in other nations due to its economic structure. The demography, the relative abundance of small and medium sized businesses and the high level of dependence on the service sector (tourism, retail, hotels and transport) make Spain more vulnerable than most nations. Europe will probably enter recession in the first half of 2020, and Spain is likely to do so in the second half. However, the duration and depth of the recession are not yet known.

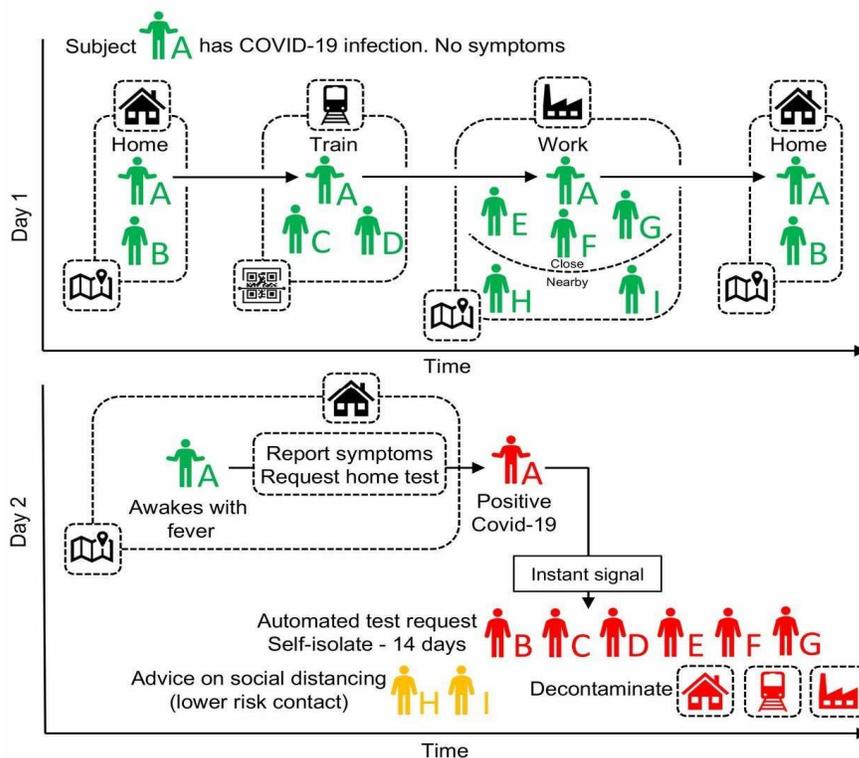
Spain must act early and decisively to flatten the contagion curve. The evolution of infections is following the same curve as Italy – but nine or ten days behind. Evidence from other countries shows that early containment measures, such as those implemented in South Korea, are very effective in limiting contagion. The economic cost of early action is considerable but affordable. Healthcare and socio-economic costs multiply when the number of Covid-19 cases exceeds the capacity of the health system.

Economic policy must be aimed at protecting jobs and preventing profitable companies from closing due to a lack of liquidity. The commitments made by the Spanish government, in particular the injection of €14 billion to small and medium sized businesses is a step in the right direction, but is probably insufficient. Fiscal resources must be mobilised to help affected employees and companies, and so avoid mass layoffs for the duration of the epidemic. The role of the EU here will be crucial. In addition to economic production, it is essential to prevent the crisis from spreading to the financial system. If the system remains well capitalised and with sufficient liquidity then it can help support an early recovery; if not, the economy will further deteriorate.

# A Global Solution for Covid-19

Billions of people are in lockdown, unable to visit one another, unable go to work, unable to attend school, unable to meet one another in public places. People around the world are in desperate straits, struggling at home, in care homes and intensive care units, dying of the same cause, separated from their loved ones in their hours of need. At times of existential danger, we instinctively desire to be close to our family and friends, hold their hands and embrace them – but now we are forbidden to do so, for every act of physical contact – every expression of physical loving-kindness and compassion – could bring illness and death.

The Covid-19 pandemic demonstrates to us that our economic, political and social systems can serve our needs and purposes only when they induce us to cooperate at the appropriate scale. The COVID-19 pandemic poses an unprecedented threat to both public health and the global economy. Only by avoiding nationalist rhetoric and policies, and embracing stronger international cooperation, can governments protect citizens. The world that emerges from the coronavirus pandemic may be a warring collection of countries that are more closed off and nationalistic than before. But without rapid and effective global cooperation, the world may not exit this crisis safely at all.



So, for globally stopping the spread of Covid 19 we can use technology by using Robots to make spread of covid 19 as the robots could easily work and it will stop spread of Covid 19. It could easily be transmitted by humans but not with Robots.