



E-ISSN: 2664-603X
P-ISSN: 2664-6021
www.journalofpoliticalscience.com
IJPSG 2020; 2(1): 84-92
Received: 10-11-2019
Accepted: 12-12-2019

Arakaza Dionise
PhD Candidate
1. Doctoral School of the
University of Burundi,
Burundi
2. Free University of Brussels,
Belgium

Corresponding Author:
Arakaza Dionise
PhD Candidate
1. Doctoral School of the
University of Burundi,
Burundi
2. Free University of Brussels,
Belgium

Covid-19 and its impacts on international relations

ARAKAZA Dionise

Abstract

COVID-19 is the first infection whose implication is far-reaching and threatening. It has already taken up the lives of 145,000 people globally by penetrating 210 countries. It has physically affected 2.5 million people across the world. Its consequences are affecting the lives of everyone economically, financially, educationally, and psychologically by shutting down the business and traveling operations. Millions of people have already lost their jobs while millions of others are at the edge of losing it. Moreover, it is posing an adverse impact on international security and peace by involving countries in blaming games. In this way, Pandemic is creating international violence and unrest. Diplomacy is another area that has adversely impacted by the pandemic due to obstacles such as reduced level of investment, decreased aiding activities, lack of intention, and travel restrictions. Several international organisations and institutions have to cancel their meetings and summits that were held for tackling terrorism or peace-keeping. Although China, particularly the Province of Hubei, has experienced sustained local transmission and has reported by far the largest number of confirmed cases since the beginning of the outbreak, lately the situation in China showed a significant decrease in cases. At the same time, an increasing number of countries, other than China, have reported cases, including through local transmission of COVID-19. As the epidemic evolves, it will be expected that many areas may detect imported cases and local transmission of COVID-19 possible to affect the international economy.

Keywords: Covid-19, international relations

1. Introduction

The contemporary Coronavirus, COVID-19 is a zoonotic virus and is transmitted from animals to people ^[1]. This infectious illness is occurred due to severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARs-COV-2). Initially, the deadly pandemic was detected from the Chinese city, Wuhan, and then it spreads globally. Unquestionably, COVID-19 poses a challenge to public health as well as a global economy. It does not have adverse health consequences but also has political outcomes on a long and short-term basis ^[2]. The worldwide outbreak triggers unrest in developed and under-developed countries and conduct a severe test of the global system of crisis management. Particularly, its implications are intensified for everyone economically, socially, and environmentally because the disease limits peace operations, disrupts the flow of humanitarian aid, and distracts conflict parties from the efforts of diplomacy. Literature has accepted its exacerbation of domestic and international crises by fuelling disputes with rival states and geopolitical friction. However, the present manuscript works on analysing the COVID-19 and its negative effects on international relations and diplomacy along with analysing economic damage and global human. It also evaluates the working and measures of international organisations and institutions to deal with the pandemic and maintaining the activities of diplomacy. The outbreaks reported so far have occurred primarily within clusters of cases exposed through close-contacts, within families or special gathering events. COVID-19 is primarily transmitted through droplets from, and close contact with, infected individuals. Control measures that focus on prevention, particularly through regular hand washing and cough

¹ Balan, Neil. "Home> TOPIA: Canadian Journal of Cultural Studies> COVID-19 Essays."

² Guo, Y., Y. M. Huang, J. Huang, Y. Z. Jin, W. Jiang, P. L. Liu, F. J. Liu et al. "COVID-19 Pandemic: global epidemiological trends and China's subsequent preparedness and responses." *Zhonghua liu xing bing xue za zhi= Zhonghua liuxingbingxue zazhi* 41, no. 5 (2020): 643-648.

hygiene, and on active surveillance for the early detection and isolation of cases, the rapid identification and close monitoring of persons in contacts with cases, and the rapid access to clinical care, particularly for severe cases, are effective to contain most outbreaks of COVID-19.

2. Aims and Significance of the Paper

The paper aims to explore COVID-19 and its negative effects on International Relations and Diplomacy along with analysing global human and economic damage. The paper is significant as it comprehensively overviews how international relations and activities of diplomacy have been influenced due to the outbreak of COVID-19. Existing literature explored the genetic nature of the virus by focusing on clinical, epidemiological, and demographic issues rather than its impact on the international relationship. These impacts of COVID-19 are still understudied, and a greater number of researchers are working to collect comprehensive information on COVID-19 and its impact; however, this paper provides holistic impacts of the disease in light of international relations and diplomacy. Another significance of the manuscript is that it highlights the deficiencies and gaps in the existing literature, which may help to determine what additional information, can be conducted from future primary research.

3. Methodology

The manuscript uses secondary-based sources such as existing research papers, journals, and articles to retrieve the information on the topic. By using these second-hand sources, the paper illustrates the relevant and authentic information³. The information has been collected in a qualitative and quantitative manner because it is valuable for comprehensively understanding the gathered information.

Qualitative approach has been long valued for methods which are best for measuring, ranking, categorizing, identifying patterns and drawing conclusions in political science related article reviews. The mixed methods allowed the researcher to make a combination of numerical measurement and in-depth exploration by finding supportive appendices relating the numerical data on human and economic impact of the COVID-19.

4. Overview of Covid-19

COVID-19 was identified in December 2019 in Wuhan city of China, and within the four months, it has infected the more than 200 countries [4]. The global scientists and medical researchers seem helpless to develop a cure or vaccine of the pandemic. The death toll keeps on increasing despite taking sufficient preventable measures including lockdown of the cities like Beijing, New York, and Paris. According to Rossolatos [5], over 2.15 million confirmed

cases have been reported from 210 countries along with over 145,000 deaths. The number of recovered people is 543,000. The below figure illustrates death tolls in different countries including the United States (US), Italy, the United Kingdom (UK), Spain, and South Korea. It represents that the US is majorly affected by its death toll of over 26,000.

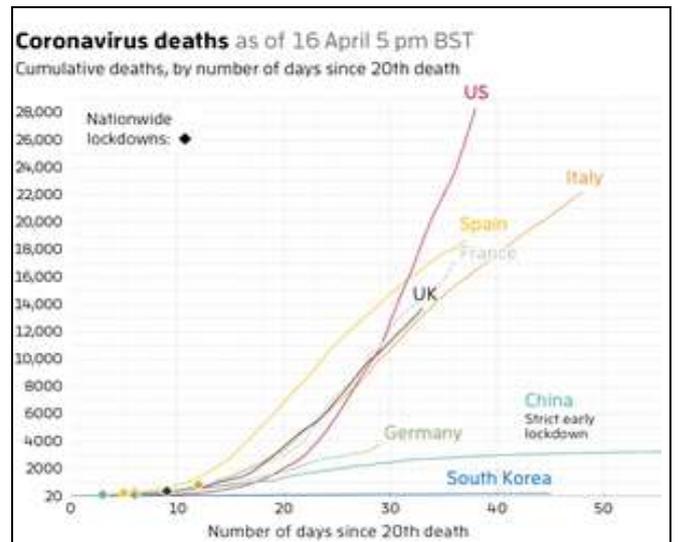


Fig 1: The latest figure of deaths due to COVID-19



Fig 2: The global map of the Pandemic cases as per the continents

The consequences of the COVID-19 have been identified from every aspect. Economically, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have been collapsed due to lockdown situation.

National and international flights are banned and the tourism industry has completely shut down. Due to financial freeze [6], COVID-19 has taken 50 million jobs; for example, it is expected that 67million Americans are at the risk of layoffs. It has completely shut down the industries like hospitality, travel, and tourism, which account for the 10 percent of global GDP, while fifty-percent jobs are at risk. Countries have allocated a significant amount in the health sectors to treat the patients with COVID-19, to make personal protective equipment (PPE), and meet the demands of medicines and ventilators, which need to be imported from other countries. The below figure illustrates how the virus transferred internationally through flight routes. As per the statistics, European countries remained low volume air-traffic regions compare with Asia.

⁶ DIVSALLAR, Abdolrasool, and Luigi NARBONE. "A US-Iran zero-sum game on Covid-19 could threaten global health security." (2020).

³ Pfefferle, Susanne, Robin Kobbe, Thomas Guenther, Dominik Noerz, Rene Santer, Jun Oh, Stefan Kluge et al. "Infection Control and Virological Assessment of the First Cluster of COVID-19 in Northern Germany." (2020).

⁴ Okada, Pilailuk, Rome Buathong, Siripaporn Phuygun, Thanutsapa Thanadachakul, Sittiporn Parmmen, Warawan Wongboot, Sunthareeya Waichareon et al. "Early transmission patterns of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in travellers from Wuhan to Thailand, January 2020." *Eurosurveillance* 25, no. 8 (2020): 2000097.

⁵ Rossolatos, George. "The Hyperreal Terrorization of COVID-19: Cartographing the Emergence of a Global Terroir Brand." Available at SSRN 3545164 (2020).

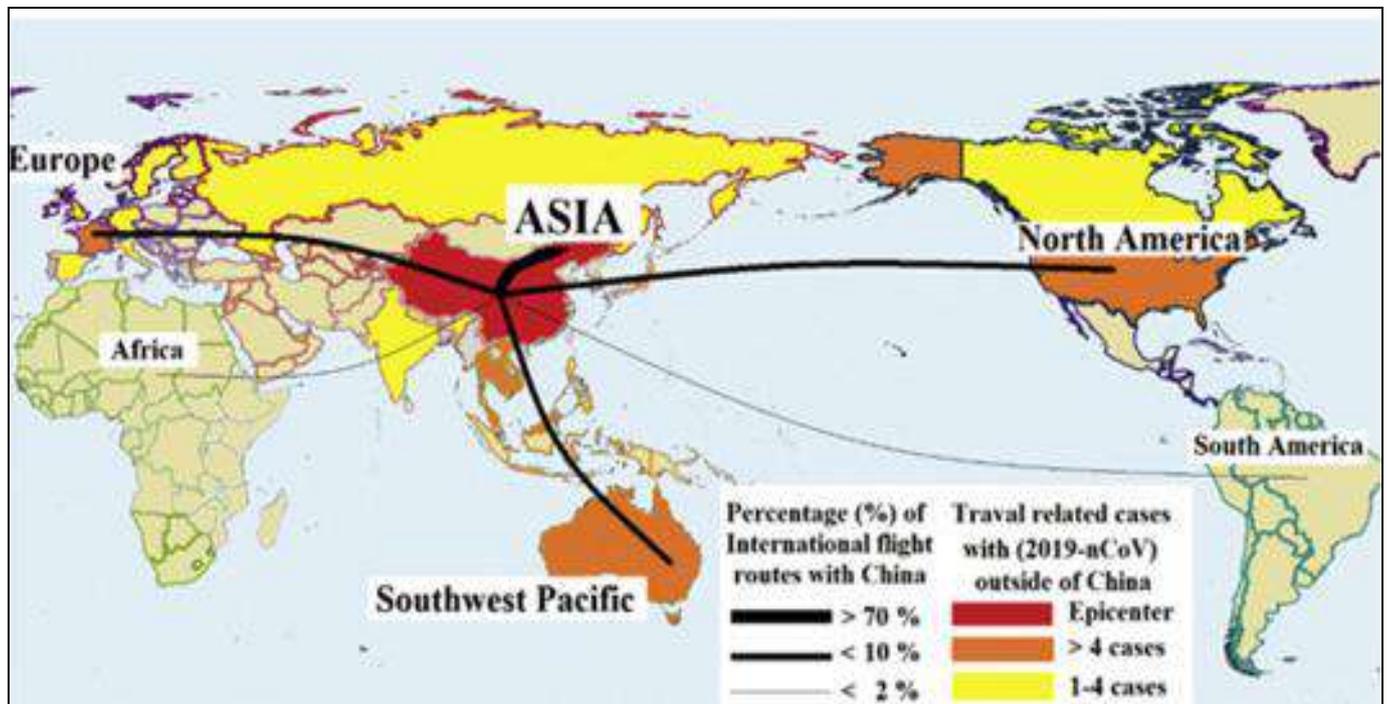


Fig 3: International cases of COVID-19 and air routes

Moreover, as people staying at home, countries also have to fulfil their daily needs. Educational institutes like schools, colleges, and the universities are closed. In developed countries, students are compelled to learn remotely while in majority of the developing countries, educational facilities are halted as majority of the students do not have sufficient internet services [7]. Socially, COVID-19 has enforced the people to maintain social-distancing as socialising or social gatherings such as weddings, protests, rallies, and other collective celebrations are strictly prohibited. It also has a psychological impact as vulnerable people are at the risk factor of distress, anxiety, and traumatic experiences. Overall, the situation is controllable and intense due to its severe and widespread consequences. If states continue social distancing and lockdown situations, the other consequences would arise and become impossible to control. For instance, the dramatic financial slowdown has already disrupted trade flow and created unemployment. Nevertheless, further damage, unrest, and conflicts are hard to predict.

5. Responses of Global Government Due To the Financial Fallout

The national government has initiated country-specific and uncoordinated responses to the pandemic. For example, the outbreak epicentre in China has announced special purpose loans for firms (especially for the aviation sector) facing liquidity obstacles. Federal Reserve reduces the policy rate in the US and encourages financial sectors to meet the needs of affected people. With the aspect of coordinated action, central bank governors and G20 financial ministers have taken monetary and prompt fiscal measures. Criticising the work of central bank and G20, Barua [8] claimed that they

have failed to make specific commitments and steps that have eventually created the uncertainties. Tackling the issue, the World Bank and International Monetary Fund notified the availability of \$20 million for emerging market economies and \$50 billion for supporting low income [9]. However, as scientists have failed to have a clear understanding of behaviour of the virus, the entire extent of contagion, and transmission rate, uncertainty would be a backdrop aspect for a foreseeable future [10].

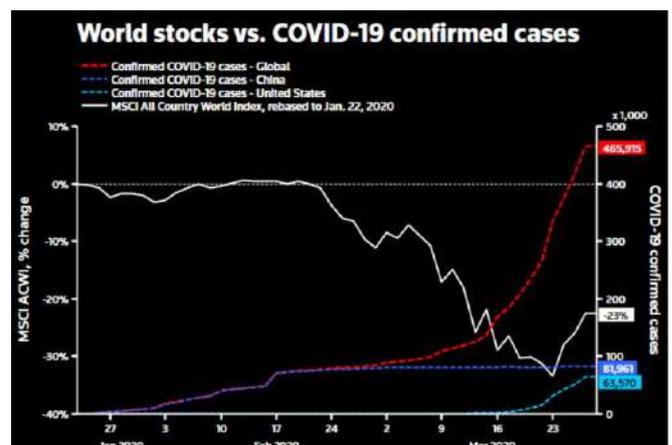


Fig 4: Downfall of World stocks market due to COVID-19

7 Poole, Danielle N., Daniel J. Escudero, Lawrence O. Gostin, David Leblang, and Elizabeth A. Talbot. "Responding to the COVID-19 pandemic in complex humanitarian crises." *International Journal for Equity in Health* 19, no. 1 (2020): 1-2.

8 Barua, Suborna. "Understanding Coronanomics: The economic implications of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic." (2020).

9 Yamey, Gavin, Marco Schäferhoff, Richard Hatchett, Muhammad Pate, Feng Zhao, and Kaci Kennedy McDade. "Ensuring global access to COVID-19 vaccines." *The Lancet* (2020).

10 Goldstone, Jack A. "COVID-19 and the Future of the United States as a World Leader." *Special Edition Policy Brief* (2020).

The above figure illustrates the dramatic downfall in the world economy from January to March (2020). April is also not bringing relief as the virus is yet prevailing by shuttering the global market ^[11]. Doubtlessly, the financial toll of the pandemic has a tendency of disastrous implications. All governments witness challenging choices for managing virus. Continents from Europe to Africa have already imposed restrictions on the border. They are taken other costly but necessary measures until the vaccination of the pandemic becomes available. Indeed, prohibiting movements would likely have a devastating impact on the economy ^[12]. On the other hand, suspending prohibitions prematurely would threaten new spikes in a pandemic, and surely accelerate the needs of isolation measures again. Under these circumstances, there would be a demand for more fiscal stimulus and liquidity injections by the global government.

6. Negative Effects of Covid-19 on International Relations and Diplomacy

While International Relations refer to as the way in which two or more nations interact with and regard each other, especially in the context of political, economic, or cultural relationships,

Diplomacy is is the art and practice of conducting negotiations between representatives of states, by usually conducting international relations through the intercession of professional diplomats with regard to a full range of topical issues. It entails influencing the decisions and conduct of foreign governments and officials through dialogue, negotiation, and other nonviolent means (Ronald, 2006). The underlying question is to know whether COVID-19 can still facilitate the conduct of the International Relations among states. Therefore, the distressing situation is overturning the world paradigm and international relations. American President, Donald Trump is continuously blaming China for spreading the disease as well as the UN to not spreading sufficient early surveillance about the virus. On a positive side, China is assisting affected countries and winning friends for exacerbating prevalent great-power tensions, which has complicated the cooperation at the time crisis.

It is unclear from the existing literature to state where and when the outbreak hit hardest as well as how social, political, and economic factors may converge for sparking or aggravating crises. As it is still ongoing and unmanageable, it can be estimated that its consequences would uniformly or wholly destabilise the peace and security of the world. Especially, US will go after China, if the situation does not improve in the coming days.

Previously, natural disasters had resulted in the dispute diminution because even the rival parties worked together for managing the crisis and preserving society. Unfortunately, ^[13] this time, the natural crisis has been faced by the entire countries; hence, every country focuses on managing the situation in their own country. There is an intense emphasise on countries to concentrate on their domestic priorities by spending and fulfilling the medical

needs. For instance, Indian President Modi rejected to export anti-malaria medicines to the US, but due to the shortage of medicine in the country, India had rejected export. This ignited the US President¹⁴, and he outraged on the Indian government. Thereby, India needed to release the required medicines. Whereas, opposition parties in Pakistan are also blaming the government of Iran that they have forcefully sent the Pakistan pilgrims from Iran knowing the fact that those pilgrims were affected and will spread the virus in Pakistan.

Despite its political tensions, some countries such as Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has offered aid to Iran (a country with several sanctions and bans). This indicated that coronavirus has a significant negative impact on international relationships but it also creates a window for improving others.

The upcoming months sound risky because several European countries and US are emphasising on the domestic effects of COVID-19. They will more likely to use their resources for managing the crisis. There are reports that the cost of a pandemic is getting unbearable by these developed countries while the consequences would be overwhelming for countries with weaker health systems and lower capabilities. For instance, in Libya, the health system has already collapsed because of an outflow of overseas medics. Similarly, the lethargic response of the Iranian government has compounded by the influence of American sanctions and resulted in calamity. Such countries where there was ongoing war lack situation such as Gaza and Syria, the health system has severely collapsed, and the infection sweeps in enormously. As per the medical supplier of the regions, they had a scarcity of critical items and protected measures to deal with the pandemic cases.

Linking to above, many developed countries have laid-off international workers and refugees from work and forcing them to go back to their native country ^[15]. This would make the condition of fragile countries more threatening because their country's gross income relies heavily on the money dispatched by these overseas workers. A report of UN High Commissioner for Refugees revealed that seventy million people fall into displacement categories globally due to COVID-19. Countries such as Brazil and Colombia are taken the flow of refugees fearfully and closed the border - this is pressurising Venezuela to face health crises, which is increasing the issue of illegal migration ^[16]. Likewise, the US closed its southern border with the intention of preventing the country with non-essential traffic.

Furthermore, it has been noted that COVID-19 is unleashing xenophobic beliefs. For instance, Chinese workers in Kenya witnessed harassment because they perceived that Chinese Airline flights have brought up the virus in the state. This belief was highly influenced by Trump's statement, who regarded the pandemic as a Chinese virus. The prejudiced comments and attitudes increase the distressed relationship between America and China. Unsurprisingly, the pandemic could be a turning point for major power relations. For

¹¹ Maguire, Brittany J., and Philippe J. Guérin. "A living systematic review protocol for COVID-19 clinical trial registrations." *Welcome Open Research* 5 (2020).

¹² Klare, Michael. "Rethinking Our Relationship to the Natural World After Covid-19." *Global Trends* 5 (2020): 00.

¹³ Khachiyani, Elina N. "COVID-19: Compliance Is Key." *Nucleus* (2020).

¹⁴ Dhama, Kuldeep, Khan Sharun, Ruchi Tiwari, Shubhankar Sircar, Sudipta Bhat, Yashpal Singh Malik, Karam Pal Singh, Wanpen Chaicumpa, D. Katterine Bonilla-Aldana, and Alfonso J. Rodriguez-Morales. "Coronavirus disease 2019–COVID-19." (2020).

¹⁵ Barua, Suborna. "Understanding Coronanomics: The economic implications of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic." (2020).

¹⁶ Barua, Suborna. "Understanding Coronanomics: The economic implications of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic." (2020).

instance, the global influence of the US had significantly weakened and simultaneously, the country mishandled the pandemic in its own country. America has also failed to gather nations for stirring up foreign resentment. In contrast [17], China took an active role in this regard by kicking a diplomatic mechanism as a means of the international response. China has given protective gear to fifty-four countries, and also bolstered diplomacy by announcing African Centre for Disease Prevention and Control plan in Nairobi [18]. Subsequently, several conspiracy theories are hitting the global relationships. The most prominent theory is that Chinese made the virus in the laboratory to dominate the world. In contrast, the Iranian leader has quoted conspiracy theories that alleged that America is responsible for the outbreak.

The COVID-19 is resulting in geopolitical stress irrespective of the world health organisation (WHO) for unity. The president of Serbian declared the lack of support from the European Union. The EU claimed¹⁹ that Russia is transmitting misinformation and misleading measures regarding the virus in Western states. Political disputes are increasing growingly and creating disequilibrium in the international relationship. This indicated that the coronavirus is influencing and shaping multilateral order profoundly, and aftermath, the international situation would be more intense. It has become challenging for countries to decide either they should work with international entities to manage the crisis situation or stand apart to safeguard themselves. It can be remarked that COVID-19 has the potential to erupt new violence because things apparently seem hard to manage, and there are adequate areas to worry about.

7. Diplomatic Role of International Organisations and Institutions

It has been found²⁰ that security and diplomatic factors are portraying the complicated picture of the health crisis. Crisis groups, international organisations, and international institutions are concerning with places, where the worldwide health challenge intervenes with political or wars conditions, which could escalate the new international crises and exacerbate the current ones. The pandemic is compelling states for downgrading their investment level in diplomatic missions. Responding to the universal issues, the core focus of the international organisation is on the weak institutions, inter-state rivalries, and communal distress²¹. They are also identifying events where the illness could stimulate tension and require effective diplomacy. These humanitarian actors are struggling to help the needy and vulnerable countries but in some cases, it has been found that

extremist domestic militias and non-state actors had blocked access of UN peacekeepers in the areas. International organisations, particularly the UN is in a fight with Russia to provide medical facilities to Idlib where the COVID-19 has been creating an alarming situation²². This indicated that international institutions are running out of resources to help vulnerable countries.

Additionally, international institutions like Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and Pan African Parliament (PAP) have terminated diplomatic initiatives from West Africa to South Caucasus due to having a restriction on travelling, which is limiting their mediation efforts. For instance, International Contact Group envoys are seeking diplomatic solutions but the trip had been cancelled because of COVID-19.

Even, the peace talks of intra-Afghan between the Taliban and the US ended up without determining the effective solution because extremely little people participate. This seems that international leader is currently focusing on their domestic issues, and they have extremely little time of peace process. The PAP had to discuss health care responses through telephonic conferences in border areas but unfortunately, there were no positive outcomes of the conference [23]. The devastating spreads, shrinking economies, and travelling bans pressurise the government, opposition, and international organisation to find a mutual ground that could polarised turmoil [24].

Moreover, the operational and diplomatic situations would have no instant influence on the operation of international organisations and institutions because long-term pandemic has made it difficult to deploy civilian personnel, fresh forces, and carrying out missions. Another and most important aspect of limiting diplomacy is that due to travelling banned, the non-governmental organisations and media have failed to report other inhuman treatment of military personnel. For example, in Egypt, there is no western reporter who can cover the current situation of the country. The EU accepted [25] that their struggles to safeguard a ceasefire are no longer available in Libya whereas diplomats in Yemen are in desperate need of energy and time from the US and Saudi Arab but the meetings and conferences are being suspended. The situation is the same in Kenya as its president needed to cancel the summit with Somalia and Ethiopia that was scheduled to manage the deadly tension between Mogadishu and Nairobi. The secretariat of the UN suspended every unit rotation to the operations of the blue helmet due to the same concerns. UN also cancelled a summit with G5 countries that were held to escalate the operations of counter-terrorism.

The initiatives of the African Union (AU) have also affected. As the African countries could not have strengths to deal with the epidemics like HIV/AIDs and Ebola due to their weak infrastructure, the heavily relied on AU and UN

¹⁷ Dhama, Kuldeep, Khan Sharun, Ruchi Tiwari, Shubhankar Sircar, Sudipta Bhat, Yashpal Singh Malik, Karam Pal Singh, Wanpen Chaicumpa, D. Katterine Bonilla-Aldana, and Alfonso J. Rodriguez-Morales. "Coronavirus disease 2019–COVID-19." (2020).

¹⁸ Brennan, Richard, Rana Hajjeh, and Ahmed Al-Mandhari. "Responding to health emergencies in the Eastern Mediterranean region in times of conflict." *Lancet* (London, England) (2020).

¹⁹ Costa, King. "The Cause of Panic at The Outbreak Of Covid-19 In South Africa–A Comparative Analysis With Similar Outbreak In China And New York." (2020).

²⁰ Guo, Y., Y. M. Huang, J. Huang, Y. Z. Jin, W. Jiang, P. L. Liu, F. J. Liu et al. "COVID-19 Pandemic: global epidemiological trends and China's subsequent preparedness and responses." *Zhonghua liu xing bing xue za zhi= Zhonghua liuxingbingxue zazhi* 41, no. 5 (2020): 643-648.

²¹ Barnett, Tony. "A complex minut: behaviour change at the large scale." *The Lancet. Infectious Diseases* 19, no. 10 (2019): 1067.

²² Brennan, Richard, Rana Hajjeh, and Ahmed Al-Mandhari. "Responding to health emergencies in the Eastern Mediterranean region in times of conflict." *Lancet* (London, England) (2020).

²³ Rossolatos, George. "The Hyperreal Terrorrealization of COVID-19: Cartographing the Emergence of a Global Terroir Brand." Available at SSRN 3545164 (2020).

²⁴ Heath, J. Benton. "Pandemics and Other Health Emergencies." (2020).

²⁵ Brennan, Richard, Rana Hajjeh, and Ahmed Al-Mandhari. "Responding to health emergencies in the Eastern Mediterranean region in times of conflict." *Lancet* (London, England) (2020).

for the prevention of COVID-19 ^[26]. After introducing social distancing and a shrinking economy, the capability of AU has been disrupted. Earlier ^[27], the AU remained dependent on the direction and involvement of member states, the suspension of meetings affects the Union's work. Hence, the overall situation is impacting the African Continental Free Trade Agreement and Silencing the Guns campaign.

Under these stances, international and multilateral mediators and organisation may face more complexities in sustaining peace in comparison with the normal situations. As per the existing academic literature, it has been reported that warning entities usually react to natural disasters²⁸; therefore, it can be estimated that the same dynamic may implicate in the wake of COVID-19 conflict as well as its evolving influence on foreign diplomacy. The aforementioned discussion presented that it is a crucial time for international cooperation and diplomacy but the academic research suggested that the diplomatic connections have been weakened, and as per the uncertainties, there is less chance to build diplomatic bonds. Continuation of these trend pressurised countries to lock themselves into the world of underusing diplomatic operations ^[29].

8. Conclusion

COVID-19 is a severe infection that has changed the paradigm of the world. It has negatively affected the financial, educational, social, and mental well-being of the people. Economically, it has shut down the industries like hospitality, travel, and tourism, which account the 10 percent of global GDP while fifty-percent jobs are at risk. Based on the above discussion, it has been observed that international organisations and institutions are witnessing profound obstacles and limitations for diplomacy because of their lack of ability to travel or allocate a considerable amount for managing issues other than COVID-19. Furthermore, it is creating a stressful relationship between the international countries by enforcing them to start blaming games against each other; for instance, Iran is blaming the US while the US is blaming China. Several conspiracy theories have emerged to destabilise the relationship. EU is raising questions on the Russian government for spreading misleading information about COVID-19. Other reasons for increasing international tension include – shrinking economy, increased unemployment, increased migrant and refugees' situations, uncontrollable humanitarian loss, economic downfall, shortage of medicines and preventable kits, and increased budget for researching a vaccine for COVID-19. Under these situations, countries have to make difficult decisions that enforcing them to focus on their domestic situation rather than focusing on other developing or underprivileged countries. Unfortunately, the pandemic threatens to be draining and long that is dragging the diplomacy in crisis.

9. Recommendations on Covid-19 Prevention

The World Health Organization continually provides advice Countries to continually strengthen surveillance for unusual outbreaks of influenza-like illness and severe pneumonia and monitor carefully the evolution of COVID-19 outbreaks, reinforcing epidemiological surveillance. Countries should continue to enhance awareness through effective risk communication concerning COVID-19 to the general public, health professionals, and policy makers, and to avoid actions that promote stigma or discrimination. Countries should share with WHO all relevant information needed to assess and manage COVID-19 in a timely manner, as required by the International Health Regulations (2005). Further, Countries should observe the International Health Regulations to prevent, protect against, control and provide a public health response to the international spread of disease in ways that are commensurate with and restricted to public health risks, and which avoid unnecessary interference with international traffic and trade. WHO should continue to engage with developing countries to enable implementation of travel-related health measures that are matching with the public health risks, are effective and are implemented in ways which avoid unnecessary restrictions of international traffic during the COVID-19 outbreak.

²⁶ Heath, J. Benton. "Pandemics and Other Health Emergencies." (2020).

²⁷ Ibid

²⁸ Brennan, Richard, Rana Hajjeh, and Ahmed Al-Mandhari. "Responding to health emergencies in the Eastern Mediterranean region in times of conflict." *Lancet* (London, England) (2020).

²⁹ Rossolatos, George. "The Hyperreal Terrorealization of COVID-19: Cartographing the Emergence of a Global Terroir Brand." Available at SSRN 3545164 (2020).

Appendix

The table shows the countries and territories affected by and their responses to the coronavirus responsible for the ongoing 2019–20 pandemic first detected in Wuhan, Hubei, China. It may not include all the most up-to-date major responses and measures

Table 1: 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic by country and territory

Countries and erritories	Cases	Deaths	Recovered
235	2,240,191	153,822	568,343
United States ^[e]	706,880	32,230	58,447
Spain	190,859	20,002	72,963
Italy	172,434	22,745	42,727
Germany	141,397	4,352	76,603
France	109,252	18,681	34,420
United Kingdom	108,692	14,576	–
China	82,719	4,632	77,029
Iran	79,494	4,958	54,064
Turkey	78,546	1,769	8,631
Belgium	36,138	5,163	7,961
Brazil	34,221	2,171	14,026
Russia	32,008	273	2,590
Canada	31,927	1,310	10,543
Netherlands	30,449	3,459	–
Switzerland	26,929	1,327	16,400
Portugal	19,022	657	519
Austria	14,595	431	9,704
Ireland	13,980	530	–
India	14,378	480	1,992
Peru	13,489	300	6,541
Sweden	13,216	1,400	–
Israel	12,982	151	3,126
South Korea	10,653	232	7,937
Japan	9,795	154	1,012
Chile	9,252	116	3,621
Ecuador	8,450	421	922
Poland	8,379	332	866
Romania	8,067	400	1,508
Saudi Arabia	7,142	87	1,049
Denmark	7,073	336	3,389
Pakistan	7,025	135	1,765
Norway	6,992	161	–
Mexico	6,875	546	2,125
Czech Republic	6,549	173	1,174
Australia	6,549	67	3,819
United Arab Emirates	6,302	37	1,188
Indonesia	5,923	520	607
Philippines	5,878	387	487
Serbia	5,690	110	534
Malaysia	5,251	86	2,967
Singapore	5,050	11	708
Belarus	4,779	42	342
Qatar	4,663	7	464
Ukraine	4,662	125	246
Panama	4,210	116	122
Dominican Republic	4,126	200	268
Finland	3,489	82	–
Luxembourg	3,480	72	579
Colombia	3,439	153	634
Egypt	2,844	205	646
South Africa	2,783	50	903
Argentina	2,758	129	665
Thailand	2,733	47	1,787
Morocco	2,564	135	281
Algeria	2,418	364	846
Moldova	2,264	55	276
Greece	2,224	108	269

Croatia	1,814	36	600
Hungary	1,763	156	207
Iceland	1,754	9	1,224
Bahrain	1,744	7	726
Bangladesh	1,838	75	58
Kuwait	1,658	5	258
Kazakhstan	1,546	17	347
Iraq	1,482	81	906
Estonia	1,459	38	145
Uzbekistan	1,405	4	156
Azerbaijan	1,340	15	528
Slovenia	1,304	66	174
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1,212	46	322
Armenia	1,201	19	402
Lithuania	1,149	32	210
North Macedonia	1,117	49	139
New Zealand	1,094	11	867
Oman	1,069	5	176
Puerto Rico	1,068	58	–
Slovakia	1,049	9	175
Hong Kong	1,022	4	532
Cameroon	1,017	21	168
Cuba	923	31	192
Afghanistan	906	30	99
Bulgaria	865	41	153
Tunisia	864	37	43
Cyprus	750	12	77
Djibouti	732	2	76
Andorra	696	35	191
Ivory Coast	688	6	193
Latvia	682	5	88
Lebanon	668	21	86
Costa Rica	649	4	88
Ghana	641	8	83
Niger	627	18	110
Burkina Faso	557	35	294
Albania	539	26	277
Uruguay	508	9	294
Bolivia	493	31	31
Nigeria	493	17	159
Kyrgyzstan	489	5	114
Kosovo	480	12	84
Guinea	477	3	59
Honduras	457	46	10
San Marino	426	38	55
Malta	422	3	91
Jordan	407	7	265
Palestine	402	2	69
Réunion	402	0	237
Taiwan	397	6	178
Georgia	370	3	79
Senegal	342	2	198
Mauritius	324	9	65
Montenegro	303	5	55
Isle of Man	291	4	169
DR Congo	287	23	25
Vietnam	268	0	201
Kenya	246	11	53
Mayotte	245	4	117
Sri Lanka	244	7	77
Guernsey	236	9	82
Guatemala	235	7	21
Jersey	223	10	–
Venezuela	204	9	111
Paraguay	199	8	30
El Salvador	190	7	43
Faroe Islands	184	0	171
Mali	171	13	34

Martinique	158	8	73
Tanzania	147	5	11
Guadeloupe	145	8	67
Republic of the Congo	143	6	11
Jamaica	143	5	21
Rwanda	143	0	65
Brunei	136	1	108
Guam	136	5	97
Gibraltar	132	0	105
Cambodia	122	0	103
Madagascar	117	0	33
Somalia	116	5	2
Trinidad & Tobago	114	8	20
Gabon	108	1	7
Northern Cyprus	108	3	52
Aruba	96	2	43
Ethiopia	96	3	15
French Guiana	96	0	64
Monaco	94	3	20
Myanmar	94	5	2
Bermuda	83	5	35
Togo	83	5	48
Equatorial Guinea	79	0	4
Liechtenstein	79	1	55
Liberia	76	7	7
Barbados	75	5	15
Guyana	63	6	9
Cayman Islands	61	1	7
Sint Maarten	57	9	12
Cape Verde	56	1	1
Uganda	56	0	20
French Polynesia	55	0	0
Bahamas	54	9	9
Zambia	52	2	30
U.S. Virgin Islands	51	2	43
Libya	49	1	11
Guinea-Bissau	46	0	0
Macau	45	0	16
Haiti	43	3	0
Syria	38	2	5
Benin	35	1	5
Eritrea	35	0	0
Saint Martin	35	2	17
Mozambique	34	0	2
Chad	33	0	8
Sudan	33	6	4
Donetsk PR	32	0	2
Mongolia	31	0	5
Nepal	30	0	1
Maldives	29	0	16
Sierra Leone	26	0	0
Zimbabwe	24	3	2
Antigua & Barbuda	23	3	0
Angola	19	2	5
Eswatini	19	1	8
Laos	19	0	2
Belize	18	2	0
East Timor	18	0	1
New Caledonia	18	0	14
Fiji	17	0	0
Luhansk PR	17	0	1
Malawi	17	2	0
Dominica	16	0	8
Namibia	16	0	4
Botswana	15	1	0
Saint Lucia	15	0	0
Curaçao	14	1	7
Grenada	14	0	0

Saint Kitts & Nevis	14	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	13	2	–
Central African Republic	12	0	4
Saint Vincent	12	0	1
Falkland Islands	11	0	1
Greenland	11	0	11
Montserrat	11	0	1
Seychelles	11	0	5
Turks & Caicos Islands	11	1	0
Suriname	10	1	6
Gambia	9	1	2
Nicaragua	9	1	6
Vatican City	8	0	2
Mauritania	7	1	2
Papua New Guinea	7	0	0
Saint Barthélemy	6	0	1
Artsakh	5	0	0
Bhutan	5	0	2
Burundi	6	1	4
Somaliland	5	0	0
São Tomé & Príncipe	4	0	0
South Sudan	4	0	0
Abkhazia	3	0	0
Anguilla	3	0	1
British Virgin Islands	3	0	2
Saba	2	0	0
Sint Eustatius	2	0	0
Bonaire	1	0	0
Guantanamo Bay	1	0	–
Saint Pierre & Miquelon	1	0	0
Yemen	1	0	0
Charles de Gaulle	1081	0	0
Diamond Princess	712	14	619
USS Theodore Roosevelt	655	1	0
Greg Mortimer	128	0	–
MS Zaandam	13	4	–
Coral Princess	12	2	–
HNLMS Dolfijn	8	0	–
Leopold I	1	0	0

As of 00:38 UTC on 17 April 2020, a total of 2,240,191 cases are confirmed in more than 180 countries and 200 territories, including 26 cruise ships. There are 1,518,026 active cases and 153,822 deaths. Available at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019%E2%80%9320_coronavirus_outbreak_by_country_and_territory

Annex

Annex 1: Figure 1: The latest figure of deaths due to COVID-19

Annex 2: Figure 2: The global map of the Pandemic cases as per the continents

Annex 3: Figure 3: International cases of COVID-19 and air routes

Annex 4: Figure 4: Downfall of World stocks market due to COVID-19

10. Reference

1. Balan, Neil. "Home> TOPIA: Canadian Journal of Cultural Studies> COVID-19 Essays.
2. Barnett, Tony. A complex minuet: behaviour change at the large scale. *The Lancet. Infectious Diseases*. 2019; 19(10):1067.
3. Barua, Suborna. Understanding Coronanomics: The economic implications of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic., 2020.

4. Brennan, Richard, Rana Hajjeh, and Ahmed Al-Mandhari. Responding to health emergencies in the Eastern Mediterranean region in times of conflict. *Lancet* (London, England), 2020.
5. Broughton, James P, Xianding Deng, Guixia Yu, Clare L. Fasching, Jasmeet Singh, Jessica Streithorst, Andrea Granados *et al.* Rapid Detection of 2019 Novel Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 Using a CRISPR-based DETECTR Lateral Flow Assay. *medRxiv*, 2020.
6. Costa, King. The Cause of Panic at the Outbreak of Covid-19 in South Africa—A Comparative Analysis with Similar Outbreak in China and New York, 2020.
7. Dhama, Kuldeep, Khan Sharun, Ruchi Tiwari, Shubhankar Sircar, Sudipta Bhat, Yashpal Singh Malik, *et al.* Katterine Bonilla-Aldana, and Alfonso J Rodriguez-Morales. "Coronavirus disease 2019—COVID-19, 2020.
8. DIVSALLAR, Abdolrasool, and Luigi NARBONE. A US-Iran zero-sum game on Covid-19 could threaten global health security, 2020.
9. Ecke, Jonas. Labor Issues, Social Movement Studies, Social Economics, Politics & Government, Anarchist Studies. *Anarchist Studies*, 2020.
10. Frederick, Kara. The Civilian Private Sector: Part of a new Arms Control Regime. *Raisina Files*, 2019, 4
11. Goldstone, Jack A. COVID-19 and the Future of the United States as a World Leader. *Special Edition Policy Brief*, 2020.
12. Guo Y, Huang YM, Huang J, Jin YZ, Jiang W, Liu PL, *et al.* COVID-19 Pandemic: global epidemiological trends and China's subsequent preparedness and responses. *Zhonghua liu xing bing xue za zhi= Zhonghua liuxingbingxue zazhi*. 2020; 41(5):643-648.
13. Heath J. Benton. *Pandemics and Other Health Emergencies*, 2020.
14. Khachiyan, Elina N. COVID-19: Compliance Is Key. *Nucleus*, 2020.
15. Klare, Michael. Rethinking Our Relationship to the Natural World after Covid-19." *Global Trends* 5 00, 2020.
16. Madueke, Sylvia. The Place of Translation in Nigerian Cultural Diplomacy and its Impact on Translation Exchanges. *TTR: traduction, terminologie, rédaction*. 2019; 32(1):81-112.
17. Maguire, Brittany J, Philippe J Gu erin. A living systematic review protocol for COVID-19 clinical trial registrations. *Welcome Open Research* 5, 2020.
18. Okada, Pilailuk, Rome Buathong, Siripaporn Phuygun, Thanutsapa Thanadachakul, Sittiporn Parnmen, Warawan Wongboot, Sunthareeya Waicharoen *et al.* "Early transmission patterns of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in travellers from Wuhan to Thailand, January Euro surveillance. 2020; 25(8):2000097.
19. Pfeifferle, Susanne, Robin Kobbe, Thomas Guenther, Dominik Noerz, Rene Santer, Jun Oh *et al.* *Infection Control and Virological Assessment of the First Cluster of COVID-19 in Northern Germany*, 2020.
20. Poole, Danielle N, Daniel J Escudero, Lawrence O Gostin, David Leblang, Elizabeth A Talbot. Responding to the COVID-19 pandemic in complex humanitarian crises. *International Journal for Equity in Health* 2020; 19(1):1-2.
21. Rangan, Ramya, Ivan N Zheludev, Rhiju Das. RNA genome conservation and secondary structure in SARS-CoV-2 and SARS-related viruses. *BioRxiv*, 2020.
22. Rossolatos, George. The Hyperreal Terrorealization of COVID-19: Cartographing the Emergence of a Global Terroir Brand. Available at SSRN 3545164, 2020.
23. Shen, Zijie, Yan Xiao, Lu Kang, Wentai Ma, Leisheng Shi, Li Zhang *et al.* Genomic diversity of SARS-CoV-2 in Coronavirus Disease 2019 patients. *Clinical Infectious Diseases*, 2020.
24. Van Seters, Jeske, San Bilal. *Sustainable EU business and trade*, 2020.
25. Yamey, Gavin, Marco Sch aferhoff, Richard Hatchett, Muhammad Pate, Feng Zhao, and Kaci
26. Kennedy McDade. Ensuring global access to COVID-19 vaccines. *The Lancet*, 2020.
27. Ronald Peter Barston, *Modern diplomacy*, Pearson Education, 2006, 1.
28. WHO- recommendations-for-international-traffic-in-relation-to-covid-19-outbreak, 2020.