

H3ZMUN 2020

General Assembly Second Committee (Economic and Financial Committee)

Topic: Economy Recovery
During Post-Epidemic Period

Background Guide



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Letter from the Dais

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the General Assembly Second Committee (Economic and Financial Committee) (Abbreviation: GA-2)! As your committee dais, we are looking forward to meeting you at this committee and hearing your opinion on solving today's international issues.

As a committee of United Nations, GA-2 is responsible for promoting the growth of the economy, especially in this circumstance while COVID-19 is spreading all over the world which not only brought a huge threat to mankind's health but also the economy over the world. At the same time, the tendency of globalization has stuck which will bring challenges of recovering global economy.

We expect all delegates to participate actively during the conference and perform as a real-world diplomat who would like to cooperate with other delegates, willing to solve the issues and **hold the position of your country carefully**, as the dais of the committee. We have to admit that the topic about the economy is a little difficult for you, but do not be too stressed, we will try to explain the thing you need to know clearly.

As your dais, we will try our best to keep the conference running smoothly, the main purpose of this conference is to let delegates be familiar with RoP (Rule of Procedures). If you have any question during the conference, please utilize "Point of Inquiry" wisely.

I hope this conference will bring you a wonderful experience because this is your first MUN conference, we hope to let you learn what we have learned during our first conference. We are excited to start this fantastic journey with you.

Sincerely

Guohua Song, Guyi Zhao, Yuhan Wu, Yuxuan Liu

Secretariat Member, H3ZMUN

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Introduction of the Committee

GA-2, the abbreviation for the General Assembly, is a central institution of making resolutions. The General Assembly is comprised of 193 countries, all the countries which have joined the United States. The General Assembly holds the meeting from Sept. to Nov. and may hold extra meetings after that if necessary. In the period of the meeting, the general assembly always discuss the important topics related to international society.

According to the *charter of the United Nations*, the assembly can

- *Deliberate* the cooperation of international peace and security, including the general principles for disarmament, and give suggestions about this;
- *Discuss* any questions related to international peace and security and give suggestions about this, but the situations discussed by the UN Security Council are not included.
- *Carry out* researches and give suggestions to accelerate international political cooperation, the development of International law, the realization of human rights and basic freedom, and international cooperation in the field of economy, society, humanitarianism, culture, education, and health.
- *Give* suggestions and peaceful solutions about any situations which may influence the peaceful relationship between countries.
- Other authorities which are not mentioned above can be reviewed on the related websites for more information.

Each of the countries has a vote. As for the important topics such as the topics related to the security and election. Two-thirds of the counties are required and as for other questions, the simple majority is needed.

With the long-lasting efforts made by the united nations, the work of the assembly is becoming to have more realistic significance. The development of the United Nations will surely create a bright future.

General Review of COVID-19

COVID-19 is the abbreviation of Corona Virus Disease 2019. In December 31st, Wuhan Health Commission reported 27 cases of “unknown viral pneumonia”, this is the first time the disease was first reported. And within a little period in 1st January, WHO announced the outbreak of COVID-19 is a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) though it's estimated that the possibility of spreading the virus to other countries is low. Whereas globally, as of 10:38am CEST, 7 September 2020, there have been 26,994,442 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 880,994 deaths, reported to WHO.¹

Global Situation

26,994,442

confirmed cases

880,994

deaths

Source: World Health Organization
Data may be incomplete for the current day or week.

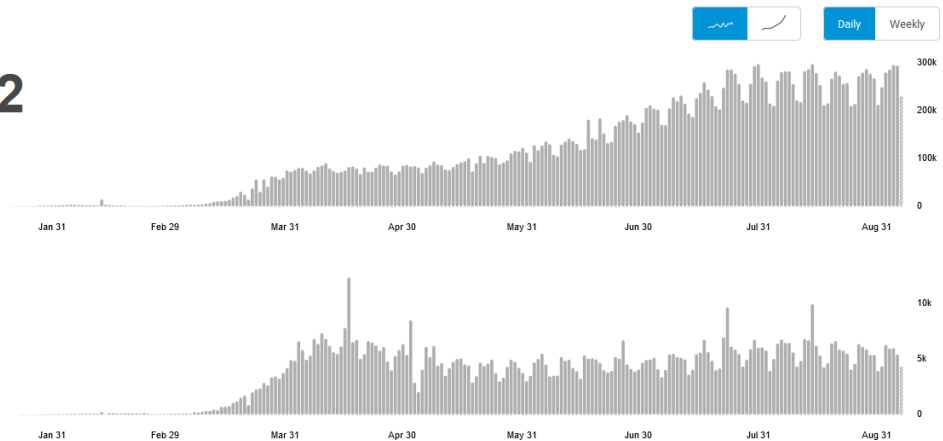


Figure 1.1: Global Situation of COVID-19

Usually, anyone can have mild to severe symptoms after being infected by COVID-19 while older adults and people who have severe underlying medical conditions like heart or lung disease or diabetes seem to be at higher risk for developing more serious complications from COVID-19 illness. People with these symptoms may have COVID-19:

- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- New loss of taste or smell

¹ <https://covid19.who.int/>

- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea

However due to the outbreak of COVID-19, the global economy is facing a huge challenge than ever before. According to World Bank forecasts, the global economy will shrink by 5.2% by this year with the largest fraction of economies experiencing declines in per capita output since 1870.

Also, since domestic need and supply, trade and economy have been seriously disrupted due to the restriction from local government to decrease the speed of spreading COVID-19, economic activities are being estimated to decrease 7% in 2020. Emerging markets and developing countries are estimated to decrease by 2.5% by 2020.

Regional and Governmental Policies Around the World

In this part, we will talk about the problems of governments and organizations have been faced and the policies they have made to get through it. To have a better understanding of our topic and to try to find out the possible solutions you are facing, it is suggested to look through the experience from countries around the world.

The COVID-19 global pandemic is the most widespread disease affecting humans in a century. It is A serious crisis for the entire world, and a daunting challenge, it poses a grave threat to human life and health.

Since the whole world has realized the risks they have to face, governments and related organizations started to take action, including shutting down the business to stop the spread of the virus. Additionally, governments have taken actions to limit international travel, including strict policies to enter the port of the country. The transport and delivery of necessary medical supplies and materials are also an aspect every country or region has to face. At the same time, the outbreak has caused so many problems related to the economy than the financial support plans for individuals, and companies seem to be a must. Also, social problems occurring in daily lives still exist in such a difficult time. As for some countries, ways to implement policy are also significant questions because of their culture.

As for financial support, which has to do with our topic closely, we will talk about different ways to get through this difficult situation. These assistances aim to help people who cannot receive enough income as usual or companies which are facing great challenges. To support their needs, the majority of the countries will give short-time financial support, which will be discussed below.

International policies and domestic policies are also aspects you need to research for. The domestic policies are new rules set by the government to

prevent the spread of the virus inside of the country, like public testing, travel restriction, social distancing and closing public facilities. You will find that different countries will have different ideas regarding the restrictive rules. International policies are referring to the rules made by countries to prevent people from traveling from countries to countries, including going into the country and going out of the country. Also, there's one thing most countries have done: suspend visa applications until further notice.

You are suggested that when doing researches about policies of the countries, think about how historical background, social and political structure, and economic aspects of the country can be connected to the policy-making of a government. Such understanding will surely help you find your country's interest when further discussions are under processing.

The war is meant to fight and win. Facing the unexpected and devastating disease, so many countries and regions developed some measures to stop the spread of the Covid-19.

China

Since the COVID-19 was first reported in Wuhan in November, China took action at the first time and reported the case to the World Health Organization. With the spread of the virus, the president of China emphasized that we would put the health of the citizens in the first place rather than the economy.

China has set up an effective commanding system, using the advantages of the regime, so China can help a province with the power of the whole country. At the same time, the citizens in China have a proper understanding of what the government is doing and why does so. Therefore, all people in China do support the government and obey the policies to control the COVID-19.

China is the first country to set up restrictive policies. On Jan 23, the city Wuhan was set to lockdown, which means all of the city was strictly forbidden. In the rest of the country, people are not suggested to travel around and laws are set

up to ask people to go out with a mask. The government applied a strong police force to make sure people are following the rules. The government also took action to confirm all tracks of the patients available to the public. Cabin hospitals were also constructed to reduce the pressure of the hospitals. As the cases were few the Chinese government reopened the facilities, and schools were allowed to open after health inspection. Additionally, as for the regions which experienced the sudden increase of the virus, public testing was done to every individual there.

China has set up domestic policies to prevent the spread of the virus. The government, based on the commands from the president, emphasized the importance of the work in the community that plays an important role in the development of the governance of the community. In this way, from the community works to the police, from the postmen to the volunteers have been still keeping working since the outbreak of the virus, trying to put the policies from headquarters into effects and supporting the citizens who were staying in houses. The rules of staying at home were much stricter than many other countries in the world but every single person in China has the same heart to do the same thing, showing the extraordinary pulling power from the government.

China shut down almost all business activities, including shopping, traveling, working, and education in Feb. Because of the main idea from the government “to put the people’s health first”. China kept on saving lives regardless of the costs., so there meant to exist huge impacts on the financial situation. China has taken actions, trying to balance the epidemic prevention and the economy and society.

China has reduced the tax of the companies, especially to those small companies. Although there was not a certain foundation available to all citizens, economic support programs were available to companies, which means the financial support would be less available to the general public. But people can also get benefit from their companies.

As for the international policies, China makes it a must to fill in forms to gather recent travel histories and personal information, and for some countries,

nucleic tests were also required. Moreover, all people came from abroad were required to participate in quarantine at a special location selected by the government.

India and Africa

Developing countries like India, some African countries, and some countries which are still experiencing wars are facing more troubles when fighting against the pandemic cause by the lacking of the public hygiene standard.

The lack of necessary medical supplies such as masks and ventilators made the situation more serious and made the people unprotected especially to those medical workers. The overcrowded people accelerated the spread of the virus and work of isolation and travel limits seemed to be impossible in such areas. The poverty of the citizens forced them to go out to make money, which will increase the risks of being affect. And the lack of Hygiene was also a terrible situation because so many people do not have access to clean water.

For countries like Yemen, the government do not have the manpower and budget to conduct public testing and effective regular measures. This means that the government can do very little to stop the spread of the virus.

These countries need humanitarian aids.

Indian government delivered food support to families especially to those who were under the poverty line. However, many developing countries do not have such plans at all because of the frequent wars or conflicts and several health emergencies. Fortunately, international organizations can help, such as the world bank. People in such areas still need help from international cooperation.

As for international policies, India suspended all international flights. It had imposed complete closure of all international flights for a certain period.

USA

America is a country that believes that such strict restrictions are unnecessary. In the early stage of the virus, people were only suggested the people that the practice of daily hygiene, such as washing hands frequently, and social distancing would be more effective in preventing the infection than wearing masks. Although the country changed its claims that wearing masks will be more effective since May, the public did not develop the habit of wearing masks. Due to issues of individual privacy, the tracks of the confirmed cases were not available to the public. At the same time, domestic travel restrictions were always not in place because of concerns of personal freedom.

America did recommend people to stay at home and avoid traveling as they close businesses and facilities which are unnecessary at present.

They usually provide the treatments at younger ages first because they have higher rates of survival chance. The policies usually change as testing and treatment become more available to the general public when confirmed cases got reduced.

Due to concerns of individual privacy, the government only carried out temperatures at the airport. The customs would inform travelers to isolate themselves when they arrived but it was unlikely to be checked by the government. However, America did not accept Chinese citizens except those who had been to a third country for 14 days. It also gave warning to those who wanted to travel to China.

The USA offered direct funds that got sent to the individual's bank accounts. The individual with positive COVID-19 tests can receive additional funds. Some people without citizenship may not have access to government aid but they may apply financial aids from other organizations such as universities.

Japan

Japan took action to stop the infect of the gathering. The government did not take strict actions as countries like China to stop the spread. Rather, it tried to control and slow the spread, trying to find out the potential patients, which appears to be effective.

Italy

The Chinese domestic methods are followed by Italy. As one of the countries was seriously affected by COVID-19, the government announced to the lockdown of the nation in March. Italy was the first nation to apply the national lockdown as all public facilities and businesses were closed except for necessary facilities. Additionally, people with possible symptoms of COVID-19 were asked to dial the emergency number to be sent to the hospital to prevent the spread of the virus. Although the government didn't make it a rule to wear a mask when going out, it was not allowed to gather in all forms including sports, picnicking and hiking. However, people were allowed to go out but social distancing was a must.

All the regulations were carried out by polices and militaries and people who did not obey it would be strictly fined. The government closely monitored the number of confirmed cases, updating it to the public and deciding methods to do in the future.

However, the restrictive methods of Italy were slightly different from what the Chinese government has done when it came to the details of regulation, and part of the reasons why this happened is that not all countries and governments have the appropriate governing structure and the accessibility of medical resources as China did.

Endnote

The pandemic of the COVID-19 will have a long-lasting impact on the lives and economy. What will the bans be like in the future? How to give financial support

to those companies and people still in great danger? Can the government accept the pressure from economic support? Should the government control so much on the citizens in the situation? These are questions to be answered.

The Impact of the COVID-19 on World Economy

Globalization

As the tide of globalization growing higher around the world, the contact and cooperation between countries have become more and more closed. Worldwide supply chains have formed in various kinds of industries. When the pandemic of COVID-19 broke out, these chains were adversely influenced or even worse, stagnated. Many countries restricted their borders to control the pandemic spread, which was a sudden brake to the speeding globalization.

The closure of industries in China has influenced the collapse of transport routes. The collapse of transport routes has led to a delay in goods and services delivery. For example, Nike relies heavily on China for its production, igniting fears of an earnings dip due to supply-chain disruption. Starbucks also had to shutter half of its 4,292 stores in China, and Apple has begun a search for alternative suppliers who can make up any production losses. The disturbance on the supply chain as also inflicted a shortage of goods to retailers all over the world. As a result, most of these retailers sacked employees while others implemented a salary cut on the employees.

Besides, many businessmen are canceling travel and concerned vacationers are rescheduling trips. Trade exhibition shows and business conferences are canceling events around the world, such as the giant The Inspired Home Show in Chicago, which draws more than 60,000 attendees worldwide. The companies mainly depended on air and sea travel to transport goods and services, which has been stopped with major air transporters such as Lufthansa canceling more than 23,000 flights to various destinations. United Airlines has taken the unprecedented step of canceling 10% of its upcoming domestic flights and 20% of its international flights.

Yet, the service industry remains the worst hit. According to Fernandes (2020), "the problems are particularly bad in hospitality-related sectors." The effect first affected the global travel industry, comprised of airlines, cruise companies,

casinos, and hotels. Besides, other industries, which rely on the tourism industry, continue to experience spillover effects from flight and cruise cancellation. Fernandes (2020) notes that quarantines and restrictions prompted companies to cancel travels and meetings as governments closed borders. Also, the travel restriction, mainly on Chinese internationals, has caused a tremendous adverse economic as Chinese tourists remained the world's biggest spender. World destinations continue to experience a substantial travel drop and firsthand economic effects.

The world destinations consist of countries like Portugal, Mexico, Greece, and Spain, which rely on tourism as a significant contributor to their GDP averaged at more than 15% in each of the countries. Before the onset of Coronavirus, the globalization of the world economy had influenced the growth of stable economies for the local populations. The locals offer the majority of the services to the tourists on a daily basis and goods to tourism-related businesses. Fernandes (2020) argues that the local economy has continuously faced adverse economic effects in the last eight months. The hard-economic times prompted people in these regions and all over the world to cancel their daily-life appointments, such as going to the dentist.

On the one hand, the COVID-19 crisis has fundamentally challenged the logic of globalization. It has brutally exposed the underlying flaws of a system exclusively based on cutting costs. COVID-19 has laid bare the soft underbelly of globalization — with disastrous consequences. For years, major Western European and North American companies have outsourced core areas of their manufacturing operations to localities overseas. Producing basic commodities such as face masks just was not profitable. Better leave it to the Chinese, Indians, or Vietnamese. For instance, when the coronavirus pandemic hit Switzerland, which derives much of its wealth from exports in the pharmaceutical industry, the country was caught completely unprepared. As the Swiss quickly found out, there was not one company in the country in a position to produce face masks. Swiss face masks were imported from Germany, which, in the face of a quickly escalating pandemic, stopped exporting masks to its neighbors. In Germany today, the country's decimated textile industry is called upon to retool quickly to deliver desperately needed protective masks. Unfortunately, they lack the machines necessary to go into production. The machines have to be procured from China, as the Swiss did a few weeks ago, allowing them to start production after Easter.

On the other hand, COVID-19 could provide the traumatic impetus for a fresh strengthening the world's cooperation networks. New international treaties and organizations that aim towards unification may be on the horizon. The World Health Organization has demonstrated the importance of humanity's common fate and global unity in order to realize its objectives. It has repeatedly stressed that global unity and cooperation is the "key" to fight against the pandemic.

Deficit

Affected by the economic recession caused by the COVID-19, many countries with severe epidemics have to use fiscal means including increasing fiscal deficits to maintain their domestic economies.

Affected by the COVID-19, civilians in most countries are not able to go out for work and consume, which makes many small businesses suffered bankruptcy, making thousands of people lost their jobs. According to data from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, in April 2020, with more than 900,000 confirmed cases of COVID-19 (WHO, 2020), the United States Unemployment Rate has rapidly reached 14.7% from 4.4% in March (USBLC, 2020). In order to cope with the huge number of unemployed people, the government has to spend a lot of money on unemployment subsidies and reemployment, increasing the governments' financial pressure.

At the same time, affected by the Oil War that happened a few months ago, as the oil price fell, under the circumstance of extremely weak demand for oil under the epidemic, has dealt a serious blow to the economies of all oil-producing countries. According to the report from Niu (Niu, 2020), *this round of oil prices plummeted, Russia lost 1 billion to 1.5 billion US dollars a day, and the Middle East countries suffered even more losses.*

According to the reasons above, more and more countries decided to lift the 3% deficit rate limitation to help to reduce the current emergencies. However, for many European countries, with the already high deficit rate existing, the increase of the decision may cause some crisis. According to Agency France-Presse, the French Ministry of Public Affairs and Public Accounts Damanan

stated on March 22 that in the context of the nation's fight against the COVID-19, the French public deficit in 2020 is "certain" higher than the figure announced by the government this week (3.9%) (European Times, 2020). Also, because of the COVID-19, EU countries first time suspended the Stability and Growth Pact which limited deficit must not exceed 3%, and the total debt must not exceed 60% of GDP. What's more, as one of the European countries most affected by the epidemic, Italy, with the second-highest public debts and the fourth biggest economies in EU countries, called on the EU to relax restrictions on the level of budget deficits to let member states fighting against the epidemic. In the context of the Greek debt crisis and the European debt crisis as a warning, it is hard to say what will happen if European countries continuing increasing deficits.

For the current situation in Europe, some scholars (Zhang, Hao, 2020) pointed out that due to the increase in fiscal expenditures caused by national epidemic prevention expenditures, the control measures adopted for epidemic prevention will cause a certain degree of social contradictions and further pressure the economy. The negative economic growth of European countries in 2020 seems to be a foregone conclusion. In addition, the economic situation of the Eurozone in the past two years has not been good, which is lower than the growth rate of the entire world economy, and the operating space and effects of its monetary policy are hard to be optimistic.

Case Study-China

Now, to help you better understand this topic and come up with more effective opinions, the dais will give you a Case Study part for you to consult.

As the first country reported the COVID-19 cases, to reduce the spread of the coronavirus, the Chinese government has established a nationwide system, pooled resources across the country, and adopted the most comprehensive and rigorous prevention and control measures to combat the epidemic. The methods included intensive treating infected people, quarantining people who have been in contact with an infected person, suspending public activities, testing the migrant population, closing entertainment and commercial facilities. Those solutions have been admitted that will help prevent the spread of the virus to a certain extent by WHO. However, the reduction of population mobility and the closure of consumer sites caused by these measures dramatically affected this world's second-largest economy.

Lee's research (Lee, 2016) pointed out that *the direct economic losses caused by the large-scale outbreak of the epidemic mainly come from its negative impact on supply and demand, as well as the costs borne by the public sector for the diagnosis, treatment, quarantine, and prevention of the epidemic.*

According to the date statistic from the Office of the Leading Group for Response to the Epidemic of the Ministry of Finance of China, in the first two months fighting against the pandemic, the government investment at all levels of 80.55 billion yuan, of which 17.29 billion yuan was invested by the central government. Other inputs including establishing quarantine facilities, transporting staff and so on also required investment for more than 300 billion yuan.

Compare with the direct economic losses caused by the outbreak of COVID-19, the indirect losses were more difficult to predict and may last longer. Since the outbreak of the new crown virus pneumonia, various service industries such as construction, catering, tourism, and culture in the city have received a serious impact, making employment a serious problem. Also, with the epidemic spreading all over the world, industry chain and supply chain were

disrupted, China's position in the global industrial chain will also be greatly challenged.

Also, the time of the occurrence of the COVID-19 is unique. Experts from the School of Government Management, Beijing Normal University claim that China's economy was in a stage of transition from rapid growth to high-quality development, and profound changes have taken place in the industrial structure and employment structure. In addition, in worldwide, the rise of anti-globalization worldwide, the reform of the World Trade Organization and other multilateral trading systems, and the mutual uncertainty of Sino-US trade frictions have made the external environment of China's economic development more complex and severe (Tang, Li, Ye, 2020).

After basically controlling the COVID-19 pandemic, the first essential missions for China government were to consider and deploy policies and interventions to restore the economy. Now, some measures have been taken by the Chinese government that will be listed below for your reference.

Fiscal Policy and Monetary Policy

Under the circumstance general economy downturn, it is necessary for the government to play an essential role in economic recovery. In 2020, China's central government deficit will increase from 2.8% to 3.6% of GDP, which represents a fiscal stimulus equivalent to 0.8% of GDP. The fiscal deficit, surplus carryover funds, local government special bonds, and anti-epidemic special treasury bonds together account for 11% of GDP in 2020, which is 3.7% higher than the proportion of related projects in GDP in 2019 (M.Kruger, 2020). At the national "two sessions" held in May 2020, and some other policy documents were released at the same time as China's 2020 central and local budget draft reports. The report pointed out that fiscal expenditures still need to be maintained at a certain level to complete key priority tasks. At the same time, it confessed that the economic impact of the COVID-19 and the implementation of tax cuts will reduce fiscal revenue. In addition, a total of 1 trillion-yuan worth of anti-epidemic special treasury bonds were issued. This part of the fund accounts for 1% of GDP. Although it is not included in the fiscal deficit, it will be used for local public health and epidemic prevention and control expenditures and will be directly used by local governments.

Stimulating Consumption

Under the circumstance general economy downtown, the pressure on enterprises to lay off workers is increasing, the risk of bankruptcy of some small and micro businesses is increasing, and the pressure on employment is also greatly increasing. In February, the nationwide surveyed urban unemployment rate rose to 6.2 percent, and the surveyed urban unemployment rate in 31 major cities stood at 5.7 percent, up 1 and 0.5 percentage points respectively from December last year. The impact of the epidemic on employment will make it more difficult for low-income people. (Wang, 2020) Therefore, consumption stimulation by the government is necessary. Starting from March 2, 2020, under the leadership of Jinan City, other provinces and cities across the country have followed up the issuance of consumer vouchers. (Wei, 2020).

In the history of the People's Republic of China, it was the first-time distributing consumer vouchers on a large scale, though more than 10 years ago, consumer vouchers were issued in Dongguan, Guangdong, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, and other places in China. According to a report issued by the National Development Research Institute of Peking University on May 15, 2020, local governments generally used consumer vouchers more effectively, and industries that issued consumer vouchers recovered faster than those that did not. The consumer voucher support industries in the coupon-issuing areas recovered faster than the same industries in the non-voucher areas. In areas with a high proportion of the tertiary industry, the issuance of consumer vouchers has significantly increased the activity of transactions.

Development of New Industries and New Economic Patterns

Affected by the epidemic, many projects that people once took for granted are no longer possible, bringing great obstacles to people's lives. However, it also has brought new opportunities. New industries such as online retail, online office, online education, and telemedicine are beginning to attract attention. On February 19, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology proposed to support the use of cloud computing to vigorously promote enterprises to go to the cloud, focusing on the implementation of online work methods such as remote office, home office, video conferencing,

online training, collaborative research and development, and e-commerce. At the same time, the Shanghai Municipal Commission of Economic Information Technology further encourages the application and support of the cultivation of new cloud computing products and services, including mobilizing some cloud service vendors to open cloud service resources for free, with a maximum subsidy of 8 million, supporting enterprises to cultivate new products and new models, and grant special projects Policy support accelerates the promotion of "Enterprise Cloud" and other content.

Problems Need to Be Discussed

- For those least developed countries in the world, what can GA-2 do to help them overcome the COVID-19 pandemic?
- Is it necessary to further maintain and promote economic globalization?
- How much the world economy will be affected by the epidemic?
- What is the role of GA-2 in worldwide during the recovery states after the pandemic?
- What are the feasible methods to help countries in desperate need to restore their economies?
- What are the possible sources of funding for GA-2 assistance to countries?

There are more questions which the delegate can put forward, please consider the question's solution carefully and make a motion list according to the questions.

Bloc Position

American Countries

Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, USA

Up till now, the pandemic is still a huge problem among American countries. Many American countries didn't carry out efficient policies to control the pandemic, and cases newly reported in the last 24 hours in the USA and Brazil have ranked on the world's TOP3.

Asian Countries

China, India, Iran, Israel, Japan, Philippines, ROK, Saudi Arabia, Singapore

In China, the pandemic first exploded, and China is the first country to set up restrictive policies. The pandemic has already been effectually controlled in China, but nowadays, some Asian countries are still struggling with growing numbers of new cases. India has the quickest growth in 24 hours in the world, without valid policies so far.

European Countries

Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain, Russian Federation, UK

Because of the close relationships and reciprocal policies between European countries, the virus spreads more easily and quickly throughout the small continent. Though most of the European countries have taken actions to control the pandemic, the situation in Europe is still not optimistic.

African Countries

Algeria, Egypt, Kenya, South Africa

The pandemic in Africa still seems to be under control, but public medical facilities and necessities are severely lacking in many African countries. With these problems unsolved, the situation of the pandemic will be quite possible to worsen.

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To find out more positions of your countries, look through “[Regional and Governmental Policies Around the World](#)” in the background guide.

Position Paper Requirement

The dais hopes delegates could have a neat format of position paper, an example will be given in order to let delegates to be familiar with the format, for more detail, please read the *Academic Standard Book of Peking University National United Nations Conference (for high school students, 2020)* (Page48 to Page50)

EXAMPLE (Feel free to copy this example)

Committee:

Topic:

Country:

Delegate:

School:

(Times New Roman, 12, Bold)

Type the text here... (Times New Roman 10.5)

All delegates should submit one position paper before the first session,² the best time to hand in your position is the day before the conference. Please send your position to the Email which is assigned. Sending to other email address or sending by other methods will not be acceptable, **make sure that the format of your position paper's name is: GA2_PP_Yourcountry_Yourname (Example: GA2_PP_USA_ 宋国华), and please write your class and your name**

(Example:19G2 宋国华) in the subject when you're sending the position paper by email. **An email without a subject will be sent to the junk folder.** After you hand in your position, you will receive an email which is said that the dais has received your document in 3 hours, if you did not receive the mail, you can contact directly to the dais in the group chat.

Email: sg@h3zmun.club (NOT A WEBSITE)

Please notice that plagiarism is not acceptable in all documents, plagiarism is the action that copies other's work to write your works, a position paper without reference (NO FORMAT REQUIREMENT FOR REFERENCE), or copying a whole paragraph will be considered as plagiarism. In order to detect plagiarism,

² **Submission of position paper is one of minimum requirements of receiving any committee award.**

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your document **will randomly receive a duplicate check, an acceptable range of rate is 0~20%**, if your document is over 20%, the dais will contact you directly and you should give an explanation

Note to Delegates

Please notice that the time of the topic is post-epidemic period, that means most countries are being out of the fear of COVID-19, so most of the delegates are being able to only think the recovery of the economy, however, some countries including the United States and India's outbreak of COVID-19 cannot come to an end as soon as possible, these countries should not only care the economy but also the epidemic, they need to find the balance between restrictions and recovery of economic.

Also, please remind that our committee (GA-2) is the committee which mainly talks about the economy, not controlling the epidemic, the issue of controlling epidemic should be discussed in the World Health Organization or other organizations which mainly discuss preventing the outbreak of disease, the dais hope that delegates could motion the topic and writing the document which is responsible by our committee, please notice that if the topic is too far away from the responsibility of the committee, your motion will not be accepted.

Academic Training

The dais suggests all delegates to take part in the academic training which will be hold in the weekend and sports meet.

However, if the result of the academic training is not positive (more than 10 delegates cannot understand), the dais will consider add more academic training in order to let delegates being familiar with MUN.

Country's List

The purpose of presenting the country's list is to help delegate establish a bloc or find your bloc's member easier, in order to protect other delegates' privacy, their contacts will not be shown in the list.

The delegate who would like to become the delegate of China, USA, Russia, France and UK will receive a simple interview on Friday evening. Please contact the dais to have the interview.

Total Delegates: 28

Algeria	Argentina	Brazil	Canada	China	Cuba	Denmark	Egypt	Singapore	France
Germany	Greece	India	Iran	Israel	Italy	Japan	South Africa	Mexico	Philippines
Kenya	Malaysia	Spain	ROK ³	Russian Federation	Saudi Arabia	UK	USA		

³ Republic of Korea

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