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Matriculation Number: 16/SMS09/003

Course Code: IRD402

Question:Attemot a critical assessment of the impacts of corona virus.

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered corona virus.Corona viruses is a family of viruses that cause disease in animals.Coronavirus is not the first pandemic faced by the world. In the past, the clearest historical analogies are cholera in the 19th century, the 1918 influenza and, without wanting to seem too alarmist, the Black Death, which signaled the arrival of the second plague pandemic in Europe in 1347. Both the plague and cholera were new and unknown; neither was treatable. They both came on very quickly.Covid-19 is closely related to severe acute respiratory syndrome (Sars) which swept around the world in 2002 to 2003. That virus infected around 8,000 people and killed about 800 but it soon ran itself out, largely because most of those infected were seriously ill so it was easier to control. In 1918 the flu pandemic that emerged in the spring of 1918, then really got bad in the fall of 1918, was initially thought not to be terribly serious by many. There had been annual flu epidemics. It is analogous to our experience with COVID-19 because similar patterns emerging of initially not taking it seriously, initially saying this is no worse than the normal seasonal flu(Kelly, 2020).

According findings, most people infected with the COVID-19 virus usually experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness. The WHO has put out best ways to prevent and slow down transmission. The best way to reduce the transmission of the virus is to be well informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and how it spreads. Protection of oneself and others from infection by washing our hands or using an alcohol based rub frequently and not touching our face.  The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, so it’s important that you also practice respiratory etiquette (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow). At this time, there are no specific vaccines or treatments for COVID-19. However, there are many ongoing clinical trials evaluating potential treatments(World Health Organisation, 2020).

Many countries around the world have become victims of corona virus without having the power to control the spread of the virus. Many countries have felt the negative impact of the virus and this includes Great powers like United States, United Kingdom, China and manymore. Italy’s citizens can be referred to as the major distributors of the virus around the world. According to findings Corona virus-infected in at least 27 countries could trace its origins to either Italy or Italians. Countries like Brazil, South Africans, Portugal, Nigeria, Irelands and many more can trace their origin of covid-19 to Italy. Italy, a member state of the European Union and a popular tourist destination, joined the list of coronavirus-affected countries on 30 January when two COVID-19 positive cases were reported in Chinese tourists.

At the beginning of 2020 Italy had the highest number of corona virus cases in Europe as well as outside China. But presently, Italy is the second country with the highest cases of the virus with the total number of 23,000 cases of corona virus following United States with over 730,000 out of the total population of 328.2 million and is has the second highest number of infected people in Europe Spain which has over 194,000 cases out of the total population of 46.94 million.The infections, first limited to in Northern Italy, have eventually spread to all other regions. Many other countries in Asia, the Americas, and Europe traced their local cases to Italy. Many Italian visitors also were diagnosed corona virus-positive in foreign countries. The number of coronavirus infection cases in Italy may have increased due to the memorandum of understanding (MoU) that Italy signed with China in early January 2020. Italy is the European nation with the highest number of air connections with China after the air connections between the two countries tripled earlier this year. At the early stage of the corona virus outbreak the Italian government imposed strong measures in the northern regions but not in the rest of the country much earlier. This Underestimated how far the corona virus could reach in the absence of wider measures is evident in the cases recorded pan-Italy.(Duddu, 2020).

A lot of measures has been put in place by the Italian government in order to curb the wide spread of corona virus amongst its citizens. The Italian government took measures such as screening and suspending major community events during early times of the corona virus outbreak, and has eventually announced closure of educational institutes and hygiene/disinfection measures at airports. The Italian National Institute of Health recommended social distancing and acknowledged that the country’s larger aged population poses a challenge. Also the Italian government announced on 08 March, lockdown (quarantine) of the affected regions in the northern part of the country to avoid spread to the rest of the country. Within two days, the quarantine was extended to entire Italy, as covid-19 cases were detected across the country. The Italian government has just recently extended the country’s lockdown until 3 may while allowing some businesses to open. The quarantine period will depend upon how soon the number of new cases and deaths will decline. According to Filippo Taddei, who teaches at SAIS Europe’s Bologna campus in Italy he stated that “As the Italian government has introduced even stricter rules on people's movement and interactions, we accordingly decided, unfortunately, to close our building and campus. Now we are interacting with our community, with our colleagues, students, and administrators, purely online. It poses a lot of challenges, of course, but like any challenge it also poses an opportunity to do better. In the long run it will help us to be more effective with our online resources, especially using these online resources to teach and conduct a beneficial exchange of ideas. We have the right technology and the skills to adapt to this new setting”.Many countries including the US have, meanwhile, advised to temporarily avoid travel to Italy, unless essential.

According to preliminary estimates, Italy could lose £6.4bn ($8.3bn) in tourism revenue due to corona virus. Associated industries such as hotels and restaurants are likely to see a significant fall in business due to knock-on effects of COVID-19. With the entire country locked-down, the impact on industries is likely to be much deeper than initial estimates. Italy expects COVID-19 to result in a lower GDP for at least two months. The government has announced a spending allocation of approximately $28.3bn to deal with the corona virus impact. REF Ricerche, a research consultancy based in Italy, has projected that the country’s GDP will fall by 8% in the first half of the year due to COVID-19. The think tank also noted that a rebound is possible in the third quarter of the year (Duddu, 2020).

On the 26thof March United Stateshit a grim watershed. The US overtook Italy and China as the country with the highest number of confirmed [Covid-19](https://www.cnn.com/specials/world/coronavirus-outbreak-intl-hnk) cases. According some people, this is a dire crisis and an extraordinary failure of President Donald Trump. Americans are suffering and dying because the Trump administration failed to act quickly and decisively to prevent the virus' spread. The US has now seen about 39,158 deaths, with over 730,000 cases and the number is rising rapidly. During the White House briefing, President Trump warns China over Covid-19 outbreak as European approaches 100,000 deaths. President Trump stated that “It could have been stopped in china before it started and it wasn’t, and the whole world is suffering because of it.”President trump also stated that “If it was a mistake, a mistake is a mistake. But if they were knowingly responsible, yeah, I mean, and then sure there should be consequences.” Recently, China reported just 16 new confirmed corona virus cases, its lowest number since 17 March and down from 27 a day earlier. No deaths were reported. During the White House briefing, President Trump interrupted his corona virus response coordinator, Deborah Birx, who was showing a comparison of deaths per 100,000 people in a range of countries, to say he didn’t believe china and Iran’s stated fatalities. In Iran,political and religious leadership has demanded that authorities only report "good news" on the outbreak. This means that official figures sometimes don't match up with information that finds its way to the media.For example, on 19th of April, 2020, the official number of COVID-19 fatalities in Iran rose to 194. However, in the northwestern Gilan province alone, 200 people are reported to have died from the virus, according to the provincial health minister, Mohammad Gorbani.Deborah Birxalso questioned china’s data, including that the country’s death rate per 100,000 people was far below major European countries and the US. She called China’s number unrealistic and said it had a “moral obligation” to provide credible information. Canada and United States have agreed to extend border restrictions for another 30 days to help control the spread of corona virus, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau said (Rourke, 2020).

On the issue regarding Corona virus, there have been various conspiracy theories floating in various countries media. A Chinese state-owned virology lab in Wuhan, the epicenter of China’s coronavirus epidemic, is finding it extremely hard to quell conspiracy theories proliferating around the institution a sign of the sharply decreased level of public trust in the government since the outbreak of the virus. Theories suggesting the new virus was purpose-built or the work of scientists have been [emphatically rejected](https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2020/02/scientists-strongly-condemn-rumors-and-conspiracy-theories-about-origin-coronavirus) by scientists globally, including 27 prominent public health scientists from outside China who issued a statement published by medical journal The Lancet. “Scientists from multiple countries have published and [analysed genomes](https://www.gisaid.org/epiflu-applications/next-betacov-app/) of the causative agent and they overwhelmingly conclude that this corona virus originated in wildlife”. Some journals, such as Nature, [have appended notes](https://www.nature.com/news/inside-the-chinese-lab-poised-to-study-world-s-most-dangerous-pathogens-1.21487) to older stories about the Wuhan lab calling the conspiracy theories about the lab “unverified.”However, the rumors have kept spreading widely online, to the extent that Shi Zhengli, a lead researcher on bat-related viruses in the lab, [posted on her WeChat](https://news.sina.com.cn/c/2020-02-03/doc-iimxxste8358663.shtml) account on 2nd of February, 2020, that the virus was “a punishment from the nature for humans’ uncivilized life habits,” and said she “guaranteed with her life” it was totally unrelated to the lab. But just as Shi’s assurance seemed to have calmed some down, a notice from the Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology last Saturday 15th of February, 2020, started a fresh wave of suspicion towards the lab.The ministry said [in the notice](http://news.sciencenet.cn/htmlnews/2020/2/435780.shtm) that China should enhance its management of viruses and bioagents at all labs and research institutes, without any explanation as to why this is being proposed right now, leaving some to speculate whether this could be a subtle official acknowledgement of a role played by the lab. The following day, US senator Tom Cotton appeared on Fox News to say that the virus [was not far from](https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2020/02/16/tom-cotton-coronavirus-conspiracy/) the wildlife market where many people were infected in December. After Shi’s statement, the lab too has stepped out more than once to try and quell the theories. Nonetheless, internet users don’t appear to be convinced by the assurances from the lab. According to MasatoKajimoto an assistant professor in the University of Hong Kong, he stated that “When the authorities and experts have the history of not being transparent, whatever they say could sound as if they are trying to hide something,” said the assistant professor. “In this case, publicly denying the link between the lab and coronavirus could even be construed as ‘evidence’ by people who believe in this conspiracy because denial is the ‘sign’ that the truth is hidden.”(li J. , 2020).

In a way President Trump has also shown support for this conspiracy theory. During the White House briefing, President Trump warns China over Covid-19 outbreak as European approaches 100,000 deaths. He also stated that “If it was a mistake, a mistake is a mistake. But if they were knowingly responsible, yeah, I mean, and then sure there should be consequences.”Something that had been merely suggested before has now been blown wide into the open in China. The conspiracy theory does not only point to china as the source of the man-made virus. A spokesman for China’s foreign ministry, Zhao Lijian, tweeted that “it might be the US army” that brought the coronavirus to China, giving an official boost to a conspiracy theory that had been allowed to circulate on Chinese social media for weeks. The conspiracy posits that 300 athletes from the US military who in October [attended the 7th Military World Games](http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-10/15/c_138473332.htm) in Wuhan, where the epidemic first broke out, were infected with the virus, thereby spreading it in China.Zhao’s comment accompanied a video from a US congressional hearing this week on the country’s response to the epidemic. Robert Redfield, director of the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), said in the video that some patients who were previously diagnosed to have died from the flu were found to have actually [died from the corona virus](https://edition.cnn.com/world/live-news/coronavirus-outbreak-03-11-20-intl-hnk/h_1319f66f92245a2fe4ec63fe91ab66c9). The video began trending on Chinese social network Weibo, with many commenting that they now believe firmly that the US had covered up facts related to the epidemic (li J. , 2020).

Iran is one of the countries hardest hit by COVID-19 outside of China. However, trustworthy information has been obscured by haphazard responses from officials, contradictory figures and conspiracy theories. Hamad Jalali Kashani, an activist on social media and a documentary filmmaker, claimed before Iran's Parliamentary elections that the virus outbreak was a made-up plot to scare people away from voting. Kashani ended up contracting COVID-19 and dying of the infection. Hossein Salami, the current chief of Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps, has blamed the United States for the COVID-19 epidemic in Iran. “We will win in the fight against the virus, which may be the product of the American biological invasion, which it first spread to China and then to Iran and the rest of the world,'' Salami said, without providing any evidence for his claims(Hein, 2020). WHO Director General Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus told reporters that misinformation was "making the work of our heroic workers even harder”. Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus also said that misinformation around the new strain Covid-19 "causes confusion and spreads fear to the general public. At the WHO we're not just battling the virus; we're also battling the trolls and conspiracy theories that undermine our response "(BBC NEWS, 2020).

Corona Virus has affected almost all the continents of the world and also its negative impact is felt by all the countries of the world.Businesses are coping with lost revenue and disrupted supply chains as [factory shutdowns](https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-health-scale/under-chinas-coronavirus-lockdown-millions-have-nowhere-to-go-idUSKBN2081DB) and quarantine measures spread across the globe, restricting movement and commerce. National lockdowns across China have meant airlines, factories, shops and restaurants have suffered the greatest economic shocks.On 15 April, the IMF warned [economies in Asia would see no growth](https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-52305258) this year, for the first time in 60 years, with the service sector particularly under pressure. After the IMF warning, official [data showed the Chinese economy had contracted in the first quarter](https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-economy-gdp/hobbled-by-coronavirus-chinas-first-quarter-gdp-shrinks-for-first-time-on-record-idUSKBN21Z08Q), the first time since quarterly records began in 1992.GDP in the world's second largest economy fell 6.8% in January-March more than the 6.5% forecast by analysts and the opposite of the 6% expansion in the fourth quarter of 2019.The Chinese economy is likely to be hit further by reduced global demand for its products due to the effect of the outbreak on economies around the world.In the UK, the government's independent economics forecaster, the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR), warned on 14 April that [the country's economy could shrink by a record 35%](https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-52279871) by June 2020.It also estimates UK unemployment could to rise by 2.1 million, to 3.4 million, by the end of June.Also in United States more than 5 million Americans filed new claims for unemployment benefits in the week ended 10 April, according to the US Department of Labor, bringing the total number of Americans who have lost their jobs in four consecutive weeks to[over 22 million.](https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/16/business/stock-market-today-coronavirus.html?action=click&module=Spotlight&pgtype=Homepage) Data from Spain shows nearly [900,000 people have lost their jobs since its lockdown started in mid-March](https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-52131756). The official unemployment figure has risen to 3.5 million - the highest level since April 2017. Meanwhile, [Bloomberg reports](https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-04-02/supply-chains-latest-virus-threatens-half-of-all-jobs-in-africa-k8inetqv) that around half of jobs in Africa are at risk as a result of the outbreak, according to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa(Hutt, 2020).

Also another major impact of corona virus is felt on Air Travel. On 5 March before the US travel ban was announced the International Air Transport Association (IATA) predictied the COVID-19 outbreak could cost airlines [$113 billion in lost revenue](https://globalnews.ca/news/6634345/coronavirus-costs-airlines/) as fewer people take flights.“The industry remains very fragile,” Brian Pearce, the IATA’s chief economist, told the Associated Press. “There are lots of airlines that have got relatively narrow profit margins and lots of debt and this could send some into a very difficult situation.”On March 16, British Airways said it would cut flying capacity by at least 75% in April and May. Other [UK airlines](https://www.reuters.com/article/health-coronavirus-easyjet/update-4-big-uk-airlines-ground-most-of-their-fleets-to-survive-coronavirus-idUSL8N2B959E), including Virgin Atlantic and easyJet also announced drastic cuts.The travel and tourism industries were hit early on by economic disruption from the outbreak.Besides the impact on airlines, the[UN’s International Civil Aviation Organization](https://www.icao.int/Newsroom/Pages/Economic-impact-estimates-due-to-COVID-19-travel-bans.aspx) (ICAO) forecast that Japan could lose $1.29 billion of tourism revenue in the first quarter due to the drop in Chinese travelers, while Thailand could lose $1.15 billion(Hutt, 2020).

[The United Nations (UN)](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/sg_report_socio-economic_impact_of_covid19.pdf) has expressed concern that the COVID-19 crisis will lead to a reversal of decades of progress in the fight against poverty and that already high levels of inequality within and between countries will be further exacerbated. The crisis will therefore inevitably and adversely impact the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The COVID-19 pandemic is expected to negatively influence almost all SDGs. The current crisis will also severely affect the prospects for industrialization in developing countries. The initial shortage of products and parts from China affected companies around the world, as factories delayed opening after the Lunar New Year and workers stayed home to help reduce the spread of the virus. According to the UN,COVID-19 is severely impacting manufacturing production in developing countries because: 1) demand from high-income countries for manufacturing goods and raw materials is decreasing; 2) value chains are being disrupted due to delays in the delivery of necessary components and supplies from more technologically advanced countries; 3) other factors, including policies (e.g. restriction of movement of goods and people), inability of employees to reach the workplace or financial constraints, which affect the normal production process.Fully in line with the global economic prospects, [a recent report of the African Union (AU)](https://www.tralac.org/news/article/14483-impact-of-the-coronavirus-covid-19-on-the-african-economy.html) states that “Regardless of the scenario whether optimistic or pessimistic, Covid-19 will have a harmful socioeconomic effect on Africa”. Losses related to the fall of the global oil price are estimated at USD 65 billion. Losses amounting to USD 19 billion are expected in Nigeria alone. The crisis will also affect manufacturing firms. According to the AU report, the automotive industry (-44 percent), airlines (-42 percent) and energy and basic materials industries (-13 percent) face even higher losses. MNE perspectives of profits in developing countries have been revised downwards by 16 per cent. This revision amounts to 1 percent in Africa compared to 18 percent in Asia, and 6 percent in Latin America.(UN, 2020).

Also Corona virus has affected the health sector of the whole world. In Italy, hospitals in the locked-down Italian region of Lombardy are beginning to run out of beds as the country recorded its highest day-on-day rise in deaths from corona virus. Twenty days into its outbreak, [Italy](https://www.theguardian.com/world/italy) is grappling to contain the spread of the virus and find space and beds in intensive care units, which are dwindling day by day. To manage the emergency, the sick are being placed in operating rooms or in hospital corridors. The whole of Lombardy, including Milan, Italy’s financial capital, and 14 provinces across the worst-affected northern regions encompassing more than 15 million people, [have been shut down until 3 April](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/mar/08/leaked-coronavirus-plan-to-quarantine-16m-sparks-chaos-in-italy), under measures not seen since the Second World War. (Otondo, 2020). For many Americans right now, the scale of the corona virus crisis calls to mind 9/11 or the 2008 financial crisis. These are events that reshaped society in lasting ways, from how citizens travel, to how the economic sector is run and the health sector of the country.Before the crisis even began, the United States had fewer doctors and fewer hospital beds per capita than most other developed countries. [The rollout of Covid-19 testing](https://www.vox.com/science-and-health/2020/3/6/21168087/cdc-coronavirus-test-kits-covid-19) has been patchy, reliant on a mix of government and private labs to scale up the capacity to perform the tens of thousands of tests that will be necessary. According to Jen Kates, the director of global health and HIV policy at the Kaiser Family Foundation,“Everyone working in this space would agree that no matter how you measure it, the US is far behind on this”.People need to go to the doctor and get checked if they have Covid-19 symptoms, yet Americans may avoid medical care, even for serious conditions, because of the costs. Hospitals will need rooms for the people who require close monitoring in a clinical setting, and ICU beds and ventilators for patients who take a turn for the worse and require mechanical support to keep their bodies functioning. But none of those units are sitting empty right now they already have non-corona virus patients who need them and will continue to need them through the crisis. New York Gov. Andrew Cuomo said that nearly 80 percent of New York City’s intensive care units were already filled, even with the Covid-19 outbreak still expanding, as the corona virus continues to spread globally, some health-care professionals and experts have growing concerns about how the virus could disproportionately impact women. Right now, women in the U.S. hold 76% of health-care jobs, according to the [U.S. Census Bureau](https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2019/08/your-health-care-in-womens-hands.html). In nursing, where workers are on the front lines of patient interactions, women make up more than 85% of the workforce.(Scott, 2020).

Some also see a positive impact of corona virus. These crisis moments have also presented opportunity: more sophisticated and flexible ussse of technology, less polarization, a revived appreciation for the outdoors and life’s other simple pleasures. Even though the negative impact or effect of corona virus is more overwhelming than the positive impacts, the positive impacts cannot be overlooked(Hutt, 2020).

The global blame game has already begun to intensify tensions between nations as conspiracy theories proliferate and borders close. In [Brazil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brazil), the Congressman [Eduardo Bolsonaro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eduardo_Bolsonaro), son of President [Jair Bolsonaro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jair_Bolsonaro), caused a diplomatic dispute with China when he retweeted a message saying: "The blame for the global coronavirus pandemic has a name and surname: the [Chinese Communist party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_Party_of_China)." Yang Wanming, China's top diplomat in Brazil retweeted a message that said: "The Bolsonaro family is the great poison of this country”. The government in Beijing has sought to portray the virus as a natural disaster with no fault attached to Mr Xi or his administration. In internet chat rooms in China, speculation that the virus was manufactured in America to damage China is common. Officials in Beijing have not voiced conspiracy theories of this sort, but some of their counterparts in the US have not been so restrained. Senator Tom Cotton, a hawkish Republican with presidential ambitions, has suggested that the coronavirus was spawned by a bio-weapons programme in a government laboratory in Wuhan. In Iran, where senior members of the government have become infected with the virus, President Hassan Rouhani has called the fears spread by coronavirus “a conspiracy by the enemies of Iran”. Directly blaming other countries for the manufacture or spread of the virus remains comparatively rare. But the adoption of quarantines and travel bans across the world is causing friction between nations. Chinese officials have criticised the Trump administration’s decision to deny entry to foreign nationals who had been in China in the previous 14 days as well as a travel advisory warning Americans not to visit the country saying the measures had “triggered unnecessary panic”. Meanwhile, Mike Pompeo, US secretary of state, has criticised China and Iran for withholding information. Yet Beijing wants praise from the international community for its efforts to contain the virus. Wang Yi, Chinese foreign minister, insisted: “China is not only protecting its own people but also the rest of the world”.(Rachman, 2020)

Various Countries of the world have handled the effect of the pandemic in different ways. To combat the economic fallout, the US [Federal Reserve](https://www.reuters.com/article/us-global-oil/u-s-crude-falls-below-30-as-fed-move-fails-to-calm-markets-idUSKBN2121FT) on 15 March cut its key interest rate to near zero. The Fed on [9 April unveiled a new batch of programs](https://www.wsj.com/articles/fed-announces-new-facilities-to-support-2-3-trillion-in-lending-11586435450?mod=hp_lead_pos4), saying it plans to provide $2.3 billion in loans to small and midsize businesses, as well as US cities and states. The US central bank also expanded its corporate lending program to include some classes of riskier debt. Meanwhile, the European Central Bank (ECB) also took action, launching on 18 March a [€750 billion Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme](https://www.google.com/search?safe=strict&rlz=1C1GCEB_enCH861CH861&biw=1266&bih=559&tbm=nws&ei=2v11XqntK-yr1fAPiZWn-AE&q=oil+price+corona+economy&oq=oil+price+corona+economy&gs_l=psy-ab.3...14605.16703.0.16822.18.13.1.3.3.0.115.877.10j3.13.0....0...1c.1.64.psy-ab..1.9.368...0j33i10k1.0.G_g-FkQQJsM) that is expected to last until the end of this year.On 20 March, the UK announced radical fiscal spending measures to counter the economic impact of a worsening crisis. The government said it would [pay up to 80% of the wages of employees across the country](https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-51982005) unable to work, as most businesses shut their doors to help fight the spread of coronavirus. Earlier in March, the Danish government announced it would help private companies struggling to manage the fallout from the pandemic by covering [75% of employees' salaries](https://www.euractiv.com/section/coronavirus/news/danish-corona-hit-firms-get-state-aid-to-pay-75-of-salaries/), if firms agreed not to cut staff. Countries like Kenya have demonstrated a stark double standard in dealing with visitors from Europe as they have with visitors from China.(Hutt, 2020).

In conclusion, the first and most important lesson that COVID-19 has reminded the world of is that diseases do not respect class or borders. But the coronavirus that causes COVID-19 is affecting people from all classes, and in fact, wealthier people are more vulnerable because so far the disease has been closely connected to travel and airports. Everyone is vulnerable to this disease and whatever measures are proposed must not focus on one segment of the society at the expense of the other.

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