

The Political and Economic Implications of the Corona Pandemic on the International System and Crisis Management Procedures

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Abstract

The study aimed to identify the political and economic effects of the coronavirus on the international political system, and the study addressed the effects of the Corona pandemic on the global economy in all its investment aspects and rates of economic growth, trade and the movement of goods, as well as the political effects revealed by the pandemic, which is linked to the areas of cooperation and integration and the fragility of the international system and the decline in international relations. The study was based on the use of the descriptive analytical approach and the system approach to determine the analysis of the political and economic implications of the coronavirus on the international political system, and described the Corona pandemic as a social phenomenon through the use of digital data for the size of infections and mortality caused by the pandemic, and the role of states in taking precautionary measures to reduce the spread of the epidemic. The study reached a set of results and recommendations, which confirmed the study that the Corona pandemic had repercussions on the international economic system consisted of halting the wheel of economic development, low rates of economic growth, declining economic growth and high rates of stagnation and inflation, and recommended the need for countries to cooperate in combating the spread of the Corona pandemic by providing assistance to poor countries that do not have the means to control the epidemic.

Keywords: COVID-19, Epidemic, Crisis, Pandemic, International Political System

1.1 study Background

Globalization, social and economic connectivity, technological technologies, the information revolution, and social media, as well as communication and communication networks, which are the most important means of making the world a small village interacting with each other, and under this connection the world became a single network so that any crisis in a region extends its impact on neighboring countries and move swells all over the world (Sharafa, 2018:12).

The repercussions of social, health or security phenomena have had an impact on the global economy, the world has been exposed to various social phenomena such as international terrorism, economic crises or infectious epidemics that have been crippled by health systems in the world. This transition confirms the extent of global interdependence economically and socially, and the global connectivity is no longer based solely on means of communication and the Internet, but the means of conduct, which consist of air transport represented in aircraft or shipping by ship and ship, or land transport on the road of means of conductions, all of which highlighted the extent of communication between states and communities (Al-Moini, 2020:13).

The Corona pandemic has also had economic repercussions on countries, as countries have incurred enormous costs to address and contain the crisis by rescuing, supporting and taking precautionary measures for the health, services and production sectors at high and rising costs. This is a burden on countries in their private and public sectors, where countries have reduced interest rates to zero to stimulate demand, provide social subsidies and tax exemptions, support and financial stimulus, postpone repayment of loans due to the affected sectors, and banks to reduce interest rates as a contribution to providing liquidity in the markets (Hamad, 2020:12)

As for the political implications, the political effects have emerged in the context of international relations, where the Karuna pandemic formed to direct a barrage of accusations among countries about the response to the pandemic, despite the crisis calls for approach and cooperation, and the measures of imposing regulations and laws and curfews have formed a form of restriction of political freedoms, especially in Western countries, as well as disrupting political life and democratic practices, and states resorted to the use of repressive measures, tools of coercion and intervention of the army and security forces to keep human from hiv infection (Al-Moini, 2020:13).

2.1 study problem: The problem of the study in the study highlights the political and economic effects of the corona virus on the international political system because of the effects of this pandemic on the global economy, and highlights the problem of the study by the extent of the losses caused by the Corona pandemic, it is not an issue limited to the health aspect, it is a disruption of life, i.e. a complete disruption to the wheel of the global economy, so the Corona pandemic differed from those crises The world, especially the global recession in 1929, as well as the crisis of 2008, but the previous crises did not completely disrupt the wheel of the economy but were relative, but the Corona pandemic stopped production completely because of its association with the human being, which represents the most important elements of production, hence the suspension of the labor force means the suspension of the production line, which led to a sharp decline in economic growth. The collapse of many economic sectors, the major bankruptcy of the investment sector, which is represented by real estate and investment companies, the collapse of the transport and trade sector, tourism, sports, industry and production sectors.

3.1 The importance of study

The importance of the study lies in the political and economic effects of THE CORONA virus on the international political system, and highlights the importance of the study in two areas: an academic scope linked to scientific importance and an applied scope of practical importance,

Scientific importance: The scientific importance of this study is to contribute to the provision of a modern scientific study, which may benefit researchers and specialists in understanding the political and economic implications of the corona virus on the international political system, and what the Corona pandemic may bring to the world economy, in all sectors of trade, investment, industrial, agricultural and tourism.

Practical importance: The practical importance of this study lies in the extent of the political and economic repercussions that the Karuna pandemic may have on the international political system, and highlights the practical importance in the extent of international efforts to respond to the Corona pandemic, where states have taken all means of prevention by forcing people to stay at home, through curfews and social spacing, and then gradually moving to the operation of some vital sectors that contribute to the survival of the economy.

4.1 Study objectives

- 1- Highlighting the effects of the Corona political pandemic on the international system
- 2- Highlighting the effects of the Corona economic pandemic on the international system?

5.1 Study questions

- 1- What is the impact of the Corona political pandemic on the international system?
- 2- What are the effects of the Corona economic pandemic on the international system?

6.1 About Al-Dhrasah

The results of the study are determined by the following:

Timelimit: The political and economic effects of THE CORONA virus on the international political system (2019-2020)

Spatial limit: countries of the world.

Objective limit: political and economic implications.

7.1 Study methodology:

Through the study, the descriptive analysis method, the role approach and the system approach were used to study the political and economic effects of THE CORONA virus on the international political system (2019-2020) as the corona epidemic overlaps in many of the political, social and security implications.

First: The descriptive analytical method: the descriptive analytical method is the appropriate method for the study because it is one of the most used approaches in the study of socio-human phenomena and the study is based on the use of this method by analyzing the data related to the variables of the study,

Which emerge sway through the political and economic implications of the coronavirus on the international political system, and then analyze these The main and dependent variables to reach the results of the study, as required to use the digital data for the size of the infection and the death rate caused by the epidemic, on the other hand a case of description, interpretation and analysis to identify the ability of the decision-maker in managing international crises and finding solutions to eliminate the transmission of the epidemic (Amar,2019:12).

Third: The system approach: This approach is based on an interrelated set of variables that revolve around a particular phenomenon, and therefore the political system, for example, is the group of interactions that occur in any society through which influence and influence are influenced in the system of variables, Through the interactions between the variables in the international and regional environment, it was necessary to cooperate between political systems in the fight against the corona epidemic, and highlights here the role of political decision-makers in the state to interact with these variables, and the extent to which departments and decision makers in crisis management can be managed before they reach the stage of outbreak and loss of control of the epidemic, and what the internal and external environment poses to the reality of the explosion of crises (Precipitation 2020:11).

Second: The role approach is based on the ability of decision makers to adapt to the decisions, obligations, rules and behaviors issued by their countries, and the functional roles that any country should perform on an ongoing basis, whether internal or external. The role approach has been used to identify the ability of countries to play their role in the face of the problem of the Korna pandemic, and how much this virus is exacerbated in humanity, which will exacerbate the political and economic challenges and also have an impact on the global economic decline at all levels of productivity, industrial, investment and agriculture (Burhan, 2005:14).

8.1 Search terms

Covid 19 virus is one of the types of viruses that cause human infection, originating from the Chinese city of Ohan, transmitted from person to person through spray or cough through the nose or mouth and transmitted directly to the human respiratory system where it works to disrupt the function of the lungs, and can be prevented through physical spacing and cover the nose, mouth and hands, and isolation through quarantine by keeping people at home as preventive measures (World Health Organization, 2019).

Epidemic: a contagious disease that appeared in a certain area caused by man or animal, spreads rapidly to geographical areas due to human mobility, resulting in unexpected infections, may last for days and months, and depends on its elimination through preventive measures followed by states, or what the World Health Organization decides as a global epidemic. (War, 2020:6).

Crisis: The situation or the sudden and unexpected danger, which constitutes a state of chaos and instability, may be a very critical situation that occurs suddenly and forces decision makers to make a decisive decision that represents a chance of success or failure, and the crisis may lead to economic or political repercussions affecting international relations, and may turn it from peaceful relations to aggressive relations or from cooperative relations to conflict relations, (Mullah, 2015:14)

Pandemic: In language is an indication of the widespread disease affecting humans, but in the term the pandemic means the emergence of infectious diseases prevalent in most countries of the world, threatening the health of humanity, and requires the measures of preventive medical measures rapid, and urgent plans to save humanity. (Agodi, 2020: 11).

The international political system: a set of variables in the interaction of each other.As for the units formed by the regime, they may be independent states or groups of states such as military and commercial alliances and international institutions such as the United Nations, which are working to manage the international system (Shadood, 2001:53)

9.1 Previous studies

The study showed that Corona is not just a disease, but an international crisis and issue that calls for international interaction and cooperation to confront it, confront it and protect peoples and nations from its danger.

Study of Charity, Joseph (2020). The study, "Corona" and its implications for the international system, addressed the challenges posed by the coronavirus to humanity on the human, economic and social level, and confirmed the study that the international system is facing the most serious crisis in the countries of the world. The actual measures at the level of international organizations have been taken seriously by the World Health Organization (WHO) and have been delayed by the announcement that it is a global epidemic.

Abdulhadi, Mohammed (2020) Risks and Opportunities. The study examined what constituted the spread of The Corona Ya as the most serious epidemic crisis unprecedented in international relations in the third millennium, but gathered locals and specialists that the corona epidemic is the largest medical alert in the history of the international system,

where it was discovered in the Chinese city of Ohan in late December 2019 to extend the virus to all parts of the world, The spread of the virus has been accompanied by tight measures to reduce its spread, the closure of borders, the closure of flights, the imposition of quarantine so-called quarantine, the closure of the study, the dismissal of public gatherings and events, and even religious services as part of precautionary measures in the face of the Corona epidemic.

This study showed that the Coronavirus will have significant economic implications, which may harm supply and demand. The studies have addressed the economic implications of the virus, with the study presenting an example of China, where the activity of the industrial and service sectors in China has declined to very high proportions compared to previous economic crises due to the significant impact of social divergence.

The first topic: the political implications of the Corona pandemic

That the Corona pandemic has imposed significant impacts on every aspect of life (health, society, economy, politics, environment, sports, technology, media), the World Health Organization(WHO)has declared that the outbreak ofthe Coved 19 virus is a global pandemic that calls for the declaration of "public health emergencies of international concern" "As of January 30, 2020, transmission of the disease was recorded in many countries across all six WHO regions, such as the Western Pacific Region, the European Region, southeast Asia, the Eastern Mediterranean region, the Americas region, and the African region (Chloe, 2020).

The pandemic has led to severe global social, economic and political unrest, and many sporting, religious, political and cultural events have been postponed, schools, colleges and universities have been closed, conspiracy theories and misinformation have emerged with regard to the origin, size, prevention, treatment and other aspects of the disease, and the spread of misinformation through social media, text messages as well as print and audio media for all countries of the world (Fra , 2020 :37).

Therefore, the Corona pandemic is the biggest crisis that has become a threat to international relations within the framework of the international system because of the political, economic and social repercussions it has produced that require the cooperation of all in the world to confront this epidemic, which restores this epidemic ideal school based on cooperation and alliance and solidarity in order to repel this pandemic, which is an enemy of all and not one's enemy. Therefore, it requires the world to use its maximum power, capabilities and capability to confront the hidden power that will shape the repercussions of the entire international system. (Shami, 2020:11).

The Corona crisis may constitute global changes to the international system, its structures, rules and institutions. As the international crises that preceded the form and nature of the international system changed, World War II changed the world from a multipolar international system to a bipolar system, a capitalist system led by the United States of America, and a socialist system led by the former Soviet Union, then the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989 came to move the world to a unipolar system governed by capitalism represented by the United States of America, and then came the attacks of September 11, 2001, which somewhat changed the course of the international system where non-governmental international actions showed an active role in influencing In the nature of the international system and not only the state is the only actor in the system, the role of non-state actors emerged after the world witnessed the financial crisis of 2008 where the economy became managed by international organizations and alliances, where the G-20 has shifted from the Club of Finance Ministers to a body capable of playing a soft guiding role in some less controversial areas of international politics (Volker) , 2020 :8)

The crisis of the Corona epidemic will cast a shadow over the dynamics of the international system, the countries able to cope with the crisis will give it a chance to emerge, and other countries will lose the confrontation and possibly decrease their performance in the international system, so emerged countries of the third world non-industrialized in the face of the epidemic in return european advanced industrialized countries fail to be able to cope with the scourge, which gives signs that the system states will see a state of changes and transformations in the forces that are going in the current international astronomy system (mast) , 2020 :12).

Will the international system, international relations and power centers witness some kind of change and international and regional transformations? Will the world be less war, conflict and more believing in human ity and humanity? Or will it be a less open, less free and less humane world? Can governments and the political regimes defeated by the virus reconsider their political, economic, social and international policies, choices and international relations? Can America's decline and defeat in the face of the virus be seen as an announcement and an indication of the transition of the center and leadership of the world from America to China? Will the world experience a state of imposed economic isolation and a return to the policy of closing borders? These questions put the world in a state of waiting for a future to live in a state of uncertainty, but the indications point to the following (Prestige, 2020:13)

- 1- The formation of a new international order: It seems that the pandemic will change the world, raising the question that the world system before the pandemic will not continue as before, and that the political and economic repercussions of the large spread of the deadly virus worldwide may represent the beginning of the formation of a new system in which the influence of the United States of America and the Chinese presence will grow significantly while liberal regimes retreat in favor of the expansion of the authoritarian state.
- 2- The pandemic has revealed the potential for changing the international system: the Corona epidemic has been one of the greatest developments and challenges facing the international system, which is expected to have an impact on its form and composition in light of the sudden and unexpected heavy human and material losses that cause and will cause its occurrence in the coming days and months, surpassing what was thought to be global scientific, cognitive and technological forces capable of preserving this system from risks and threats (external), as a real global test of the effectiveness and sustainability of the international system, The extent of the eligibility of the United States and its right to lead it and uniqueness and to rise to the top, in light of the failure of its health system, as well as western health systems in general, the fall of its value and moral system and the lack of the provision of the required medical equipment and supplies, to become one of the largest outbreaks in the world. To the extent that it is thinking of abandoning the contents of the humanitarian and moral message by depriving some citizens of the elderly in particular, of their therapeutic rights, to make up for the severe shortage of medical supplies and supplies. (Fathi, 2020).
- 3- The pandemic revealed the domination of selfishness and lack of a spirit of cooperation between the Western countries, which preferred to retreat and close themselves and turn their backs on other allied countries in the face of this epidemic by not providing assistance or responding to the requests of these or other countries and their appeals, in a manner that is not the basis and principles on which such gatherings and regional unions are founded. , 2020)
- 4- The failure of the major powers in the face of the Corona pandemic: The collapse of health systems in America and the West in the face of the Coronavirus was an entry point that could be followed by a collapse in the political systems themselves, under the pressure of popular demands that they be changed because of their failure and inability to protect them from the threat of the virus. In a way that might lead to the contemplation of rearranging each country's inner house, and then reconsidering its membership in the Western communities and unions to which it belongs, such as the European Union, the euro zone and NATO, and perhaps adopting trends and policies that may lead to its dismantling.
- 5- The emergence of a less open and less free world: the role of less open and effective countries in the resistance of the virus emerged from countries that are open ly, for example the response of countries in the East was the best in the West and gives an indication that power and influence will shift from west to east, so for example the response of South Korea and Singapore in Asia was better than the response of European countries and the United States of America in the resistance of the virus.
- 6- Return to the borders between states: The third world countries that secure their borders through the fence and buffer zones and entry through the crossings have been more successful in the fight against the virus, all those countries have issued orders not to enter and exit their territory in accordance with the system of isolation, in contrast that the European countries that fall under the framework of the European Union have created the problem of their inability to close their borders, because there are no borders divided but are just geographically drawn and open borders on the ground, which contributed to the speed of the spread of epidemics. Foren, 2020 :12).
- 7- Economic growth: Economic growth indicators indicate that China is outperforming china by 6.2% growth rate in the United States of America only 2%, which indicates the superiority of the world's economic dominance in favor of China, which gives indications that the international system will turn to China to be at the top of the world economy and has highlighted the epidemic of Korna superior to China in the fight against the epidemic, the number of infections in the United States for the date of 1 7, April, 2020 about (678,210) injured, and (34,641)deaths, in contrast To China the number of injured (82,692) and the number of deaths reached (4,632), a significant indicator of the shift towards the east economy superior to the economy of the West , Shami , 2020).
- 8- The failure of mechanisms, doctrines, schools and ideas such as globalization, capitalism, liberalism and ideas such as globalization, capitalism, liberalism and democracy has led to a state of change in the international political system. This may lead the Western citizen to turn on the concepts, ideas and values that he has always believed in and embraced by demanding a halt to privatization projects, for example, and not leaving health matters in the hands of the private sector, and leaving them to the state and governments to build hospitals, medical and research centers, etc. (Al-Daja, 2020).
- 9- The economic and social role of the state has been destroyed: The Corona pandemic has changed by reconsidering the state's economic and social role and the need to intervene in what it sees as fundamental and necessary issues and issues for it as a citizen. In exchange for his willingness to give up some part or some of the democratic aspects that he enjoys from openness, freedom and others. Giving priority to the health (and security) dimension at the expense of the democratic dimension that he has long demanded and has been one of the most important in choosing who governs him at the ballot box.

10- The trend towards the establishment of a new system: The Corona pandemic has prompted a change of international order and the establishment of a new system where a country like China is a candidate to lead it alongside the United States, so that it will shift from one to two in terms of economic classification specifically after China has established its global economic status, with the ability of this system in the economic sense to evolve to take the form of the multiplicity of countries and other parties, such as Russia, Japan, India and the countries of Europe, thus enhancing the possibility that the world will see a change in the map of economic and political forces in the future. With the emphasis on the United States monopolizing its unilateral role in leading the international system in accordance with the military (and political) standard for years to come, its extent depends on the extent of the existence of alliances, blocs, axes and military, economic and political alliances between international forces and parties that possess human and material elements and factors that qualify them to compete with the United States for the leadership and management of the international system (Linen, 2020)

This pandemic is not bound by its effects and ways of confronting it within national borders, but in global space, it is a global war against the epidemic on the one hand, and a test for humanity on the other. The post-Corona world does not tolerate the rivalry between two approaches: isolationism, protectionism, "America First", and "Participatory, Constructive" adopted by China (Abdul Hadi, 2020)

Solidarity at the national and global levels is essential. Betting on blaming and accusing the party that caused the epidemic will not solve the tragedy, but will complicate it, but rather to know the full truth to avoid it in the future. Globalization has suffered a particular setback in economic globalization; however, a greater ecological globalization has emerged as a result of the crisis such as epidemics and climate change, which is subject to the law of physics and biology rather than the law of politics. The world faces a common enemy, so the redefinition of domestic interest must be redefined in the vision that the interests of countries today cannot be achieved in isolation from the interests of others because all countries of the world are involved in confronting cross-border threats, such as epidemics and climate change (Sadaka, 2020).

Although this disease is social in its global invasion, it is unacceptable to deal with it in romance through political make-up in the face of the duality of life and death. The serum of realism provides solutions for all countries and peoples, away from the theatrical concept of politics, while the problem of utopian political ideas remains that it does not start from the concrete reality on the ground, but must be sought. However, I believe that combining concepts is necessary to get out of the crisis, as it is a complex health, economic, social and political crisis that must be addressed by unified global efforts in which the United Nations and its specialized agencies play an active role. Role in an anarchist international system (Charity, 2020).

After the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement, the imminent threat it poses to humanity. It has become clear that the repercussions of the Corona epidemic have cast a shadow over relations within the EUROPEAN Union, which has called for the future of its existence, which has fostered the growth of the power of right-wing populist currents, and the reflex potential to win a large majority in any future presidential or parliamentary elections, which will promote policies of self-sufficiency and isolation, which leads to instability in the European Union and its institutions, and this is evident in Italy, Austria, Spain, Portugal and even Germany (Ragheb), 2020).

On the other hand, the CORONA crisis will shift towards cooperation rather than the competition and conflict that dominated international relations. It is clear that the areas of cooperation between the United States of America, China and Russia in managing the consequences of the Coronavirus pandemic in the context of the exchange of information, experiments and mutual medical assistance are expanding in the wake of the fact that the conspiracy theory existed in the exchange of blame and blame on one side or the other. Are international relations moving towards penetrating and deepening cooperation? Or the world will be prepared to face the severe and most serious consequences of coronary virus disease and its successive strains, or other emerging viruses (Shami, 2020).

It can be said that the crisis is still in its infancy and that change will not happen quickly but gradually, but it is clear with regard to the capabilities of the countries, it will make Corona strong countries in the international system and retreat countries that were strong, and countries will be as they were and will not change, so the economic downturn and the complete closure of trade, and the suspension of exports to countries depends on their resources, especially oil Countries that will benefit from the crisis, the epidemic crisis will represent a gradual change in the balance of power worldwide.

The second topic: the economic effects of the Corona pandemic

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has announced that economic growth has halved as the coronavirus continues to spread, and may push the global economy to its worst level since the global financial crisis (Al Jazeera Studies Center, 2020:13)

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has confirmed that global GDP grew by only 1.5% in 2020, with the wider spread of THE CORONA virus across Asia, Europe, North America and Africa, and nearly half of the 2.9% growth rate before 2020 before the virus spread, which could push Japan, Europe, The United States and Russia into a major economic recession. , 2020 :12).

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) ALSO NOTED THE NEED FOR POLICYMAKERS AROUND THE WORLD TO ACT TO PREVENT THE ECONOMIC DOWNTURN, AND CALLED FOR A COORDINATED GLOBAL RESPONSE TO CONTAIN THE OUTBREAK, SAYING IN ITS RECOMMENDATIONS THAT GOVERNMENTS SHOULD INCREASE THEIR SPENDING BY IMPOSING POLICIES TO HELP MITIGATE THE DECLINE IN THE ECONOMY DUE TO THE VIRUS (HAFNAWI 2020).

Many economists, academics and analysts have argued that the pandemic will pose a threat to the global economy, which has become weakened by trade and political tensions. "States and organizations should act immediately to contain the pandemic, support the health and environmental care system, protect people and communities, and support demand by providing financial support to the families, businesses and private sectors most affected," they said. The spread of the CORONA virus has affected many economies, companies and productive sectors, prompting a group of countries, economic groups and financial institutions to take precautionary measures to contain the negative repercussions.

Among the most prominent economic sectors that have been affected are the following sectors:

- 1- **Investment sector: Where the decline in** global equities due to the big shifts in stock markets to the process of buying and selling shares in companies, has affected the value of individual savings accounts, and to address this central bank in many countries lowered interest rates.
- 2- **Global recession: If the** economy is growing, it generally means more wealth and more new jobs. Recovery in large service-dependent economies severely affected by outbreaks, such as the UK or Italy, is expected to be a slow process.
- 3- **Transport sector: The** transport sector was damaged, with the transport sector severely damaged, with airlines cutting off flights and customers cancelling business trips and holidays. Many countries have imposed travel restrictions to try to contain the virus. The International Air Transport Association (IATA) has predicted that the COVID-19 outbreak could cost airlines \$113 billion in lost revenue as the number of people making flights declines (Abdul Amir, 2020).
- 4- **Tourism sector: The** COVID-19 virus epidemic has caused a real crisis in the tourism economy, with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) estimating the impact of COVID-19 to be 60% lower in international tourism in 2020. (Al-Shammari, 2020:12).

A group of countries, organizations and economic groups has announced a warning about the coronavirus Covid 19 showing how dangerous it is and its implications for the global economy, a group of countries with economic powers has emerged, and the Covid virus has had an impact on their economies, whether in terms of the decline in trade, their exports, the size of their investments or the proportion of economic growth, as follows:

USA: Where the effects have clearly emerged, the media discourse of the United States of America has been expressed through the following indicators (**Vision Magazine**, 2020:13)

- 1- The unemployment rate rose from 3.5% in February to 14.7% in April, representing a decrease of more than 25 million workers, in addition to 8 million people who left the workforce.
- 2- The pandemic has affected industries that rely on "personal interactions" such as retail, education, health services, entertainment and hospitality. For example, 8 of the 17 million leisure and hospitality jobs were lost in March and April.
- 3- Economic impacts on smaller and more recent companies are greater, as they usually have fewer financial reserves.
- 4- Real consumer spending (adjusted for inflation) fell by 17% from February to April as social spacing peaked. Sales of cars and light trucks were also 49% lower than the monthly average in late 2019. Also mortgage applications decreased by 30% in April 2020 compared to April 2019.
- 5- Real GDP declined at an annual rate of approximately 38% in the second quarter, or 11.2% compared to the previous quarter, with a return to positive growth of 5.0% in the third quarter and 2.5% in the fourth quarter of 2020. However, real GDP was not also expected to recover in the fourth quarter of 2019 until 2022 or thereafter.
- 6- The unemployment rate is up 11.5% on average in 2020.
- 7- The federal budget deficit in fiscal year 2020 was \$3.7 trillion (17.9% of GDP), compared with January's estimate of \$1 trillion (4.6% GDP). This increase reflects relief legislation such as the Finance Act (Umayyad, 2020:12).

Europe: Eu countries have taken extraordinary financial measures to protect the EU economy from the effects of the spread of the CORONA virus. ECB President Christine Lagarde said the bank was ready to take "appropriate and targeted measures" to combat the economic effects of the Corona outbreak (Fathi, 2020:12).

The data showed that GDP contracted by 6.9% in March 2020.

Italy: The European Union expects Italy's public debt to reach nearly 160% of GDP in 2020 and its economy to contract by nearly a tenth, highlighting the long-term impact of closures due to the Coronavirus on the country most affected by the eurozone epidemic. The increase in debt is partly due to the significant decline in Italy's GDP, which the Commission, the eu's executive arm, expects through data compiled as of 23 April 2020 to decrease by 9.5% for the first quarter of 2020 and 18% in the last quarter of the same year.(Mark, 2020 :15).

France: France experienced its biggest economic downturn since World War II in 1945, with the Coronavirus closing stores and gathering consumers in their homes. Consumer spending decreased by 6.1% in the first quarter of the three months of 2020, while business investment decreased by 11.4%. The government has warned that bankruptcies and unemployment are likely to rise in its wake (Mark, 2020, :14).

The Corona pandemic has had negative consequences for a range of sectors due to closure, quarantine, social spacing and disruption of transportation and mobility, where the agricultural sector has declined due to the closure of institutions that depend on agricultural products such as the restaurant sector, in addition to the collapse of oil prices due to the suspension of land, sea, air and factories, as well as the significant decline in manufacturing work, the closure of educational facilities, financial markets and the global economy. Leading to closure and disruption in the supply chain, the tourism and aviation sector, the real estate and housing sector, the sports sector all these sectors have been halted by the Corona pandemic which can be illustrated as follows (Kiosk, 2020):

- 1- **The decline in demand for** vegetables and poultry and meat has been due to the closure of hotels and restaurants, which has led to a 20% drop in the price of agricultural commodities, and the economic downturn came after countries around the world imposed a number of preventive measures to contain the growing spread. (FAO, 2020).
- 2- **The collapse of oil prices:** Russia's refusal to cut oil production has prompted Saudi Arabia to respond with extraordinary reductions to buyers and a threat to pump more crude oil, and Saudi Arabia, opec's de facto leader, has increased its oil supply by 25%, raising production volume to an unprecedented level. This caused the biggest price collapse, with Brent crude falling 24% from \$34 per barrel to \$25.70, and against the backdrop of the coronavirus outbreak that led to a decline in demand for oil, due to government-imposed preventive measures on the population to exercise social spacing and the suspension of factories and companies led to a decline in demand for oil resources (Qandah, 2020).
- 3- **Manufacturing:** The Corona pandemic has been a major decline in manufacturing business, which has created concern about the negative impact of the epidemic on business processes, import problems and employment deficiencies have emerged as a major concern for companies due to disruption of supply chains and self-isolation policies, and because of global supply chain overlap, the chemical industry has declined its global production by 1.2%, the worst growth for the sector since the financial meltdown in 2008 (Fra, 2020:14).
- 4- **UNESCO** estimates that nearly 900 million learners have been affected by the closure of educational institutions, while the closures are intended to prevent the spread of the virus within institutions and to prevent the transmission of vulnerable individuals.
- 5- **Finance Industry:** The cause of the Coved 19 virus has an impact on the financial markets and the global economy. Closure restrictions have also led to a significant reduction in the production of goods from factories, while quarantine and self-isolation policies have reduced consumption, demand and utilization of products and services, as well as supply chain turmoil.
- 6- **Tourism and aviation: The hospitality and travel industry may be the hardest hit,** with hourly workers facing potentially devastating difficulties.
- 7- **Real estate and housing** sector: The real estate industry is in doubt due to the outbreak of the Coved 19 virus. (Frederick, 2020)
- 8- **However, they decided to postpone the Games until 2021,** in addition to eliminating the lengths of golf, tennis, athletics, basketball, cycling, boxing, sin and ice skating (Jordan's Tomorrow, 2020).
- 9- **Food sector: The food sector, including food distribution and retail, has been under pressure due to panic and fear of food shortages, and the phenomenon of buying goods and storing food has also affected the use of food delivery methods over the Internet** due to curfews and forcing people to stay at home.
- 10- **The role** of international institutions such as the United Nations, the European Union, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the African Union, the World Health Organization, the Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has been in a state of relative bankruptcy and has emerged as a relative failure in managing the Corona crisis, as they have begun to develop new strategic plans for the post-Corona world, particularly the risk management strategy, in addition to which the Corona pandemic has revealed the lack of joint cooperation between international institutions in collecting data to control the cause of the pandemic (Abu Khashom, 2020).

- 11- **The return of the national state: Strict measures to oblige people to abide by regulations and laws to reduce the spread of the pandemic have created the need to restore the role of the state** in managing the crisis, and to overcome the epidemic through the implementation of curfews, quarantine and social distance practices call for the return of the role of the state, in addition to other factors that led to the emergence of the concept of the national state is that the structures For example, the failure of the European Union to help Italy has caused disappointment to the Italians and increased anger towards the EUROPEAN Union, on the other hand, in the face of disasters that threaten all. It is expected that states will not easily give up the power they gained after the virus (Yapablo, 2020 :13).
- 12- **Psychological effects:** The emergence of The Covid Virus Disease 19 has affected the psychological state of the communities with so-called "coronaphobia."
- 13- **The emergence of the phenomenon of rumor:** in the light of communication technology and the knowledge revolution, rumors have emerged more, wider and faster, where social media platforms among individuals have formed the ease of transmission of rumors, Which affected the society politically, economically and socially, and the misguided media played a major role in increasing the speed of spreading rumors , and many countries have seen the impact of spreading the virus Covid 19 , where the rumor had a large share in its dissemination and expansion through social media platforms, which had the effect on the panic, and the excitement of fear and anxiety, in addition to the emergence of the phenomenon of uncertainty and uncertainty and the resulting negative consequences various (diabetes , 2020).

It can be said that the spread of the virus Coved 19 has negative effects on states, societies and organizations in all sectors and political, economic and social fields, where performance declined and the wheel of economic development stopped, in addition to the return of the role of the national state to the need of societies for strict laws and regulations such as measures to prevent the spread of the virus, and the emergence of a decline of institutions and international organizations in the management of the crisis, in addition to the social effects represented by the decline of the economy of individuals, increased poverty and increased unemployment and the emergence of anxieties and panic as one of the psychological aspects affected by societies.

Conclusion, results and recommendations

First: Conclusion

The study addressed the political and economic effects of THE CORONA virus on the international political system, the study showed the effects of the pandemic on the world economy due to the complete interruption of life resulting in the suspension of economic development, declining economic growth rates, economic decline, high recession and inflation, and the disruption of exports and imports relatively, The suspension of investment, trade and the movement of goods in addition to the Corona pandemic revealed the fragility of the political system of the major powers, and the inability of the forces that have the elements of comprehensive strength to confront the pandemic, which is linked to the areas of cooperation and integration and the fragility of the international system and the decline in international relations and the return to the concept of the state and national and its role in taking precautionary measures.

The study also concluded that there are repercussions of the Corona pandemic that constituted a major change in international relations, and may witness the international system change and the state of transition from a unipolar world to a bipolar world between China and the United States of America, and this change will see a reflection on the international economic system where the Corona pandemic proved the fragility of economic systems in many Western countries, which gives results on a change in the structure of the economic system.

The study also highlighted some of the regional alliances created by the pandemic as justifications for cooperation, such as the UAE-Israel alliance, in addition to explaining the relationship between international terrorism and the Corona pandemic, and showing Jordan's role as a model in dealing with the pandemic.

Second: Study results

- 1- The study confirmed that the Corona pandemic formed repercussions on the international political system, where the Corona pandemic revealed the fragility of the international political system, and the inability of major powers such as the United States of America and the European Union to cope with the pandemic, which indicates the fragility of cooperation and integration in the European Union, and the decline of the American role in taking precautionary measures necessary to combat the epidemic.
- 2- The study confirmed that the Corona pandemic had repercussions on the international economic system, which was the halting of the economic development wheel, the decline in economic growth, the decline of the economy, the rise of stagnation and inflation, and the disruption of the movement of exports and imports relatively, the suspension of investment, trade and the movement of goods.

- 3- The study revealed that the existing international system is moving towards change, and the international system may see a change and a state of transition from a unipolar world to a bipolar world between the major powers of China and the United States of America.
- 4- The study showed that the Corona pandemic was one of the pretexts and reasons for the establishment of the alliance between Israel and the UAE, considering that the pandemic needs international cooperation to maintain health.
- 5- The study confirmed that there is a link between the Korna pandemic and terrorism, which is the exploitation of the poor by terrorist organizations whose implementation has been halted by the Korna pandemic.
- 6- The study proved that the world is moving towards the return of the national state, as the imposition of the system needs the authority of the state to impose it will be using regulations and laws to control the health status of citizens.
- 7- The study showed that democratic countries have not succeeded in managing the security controls of their citizens because of adherence to democratic standards, while totalitarian countries were more disciplined than democratic countries, as China was able to impose laws to prevent the spread of the epidemic.
- 8- The study showed that although the pandemic is a threat to the human system, the interests of countries have been a priority in dealing with the pandemic.
- 9- The study showed that small countries with weak potential have proven successful in managing the crisis better than the big countries with strong potential, and Jordan is a model.

Recommendations

- 1- The study recommended that countries cooperate to combat the spread of the Corona pandemic by providing assistance to poor countries that do not have the means to control the epidemic.
- 2- Countries should view the Corona pandemic as an epidemic that kills humanity, so countries must present the humanitarian aspect on other aspects that are linked to their interests.
- 3- Countries should control the security situation, considering that the pandemic needs laws and regulations to control the security situation in order to comply with the instructions issued by the World Health Organization (WHO) aimed at preventing the spread of the virus.
- 4- Democratic countries should restrict human freedoms under emergency conditions, disasters and epidemics in order to control the spread of the epidemic as part of social responsibility.
- 5- States need to help people so that they do not fall prey to the misguided ideas espoused by terrorist groups.

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