**Table of Contents**

**1.    Lockdown Situation in the United States**

○     Introduction

○     Current State of Life in the USA

○     The condition of different states and how the states are responding to it?

○     How Trump is facing the coronavirus crisis?

○     How has Donald Trump responded to Covid-19?

○     Trump's Messages

○     Why is New York the epicentre of the epidemic?

○     How have the People in the United States responded to the coronavirus pandemic?

○     The early reopening

**2.    Impacts of Coronavirus on business and Economy**

○ The Economic Impact of Coronavirus in the U.S.

○ Impacts of coronavirus on small business

○ How is the business being operated in America right now

○ Can business be the same as before after the ends of Coronavirus

**3.    What does trump do against Coronavirus**

○ Timeline of changes which were done during Coronavirus

○ Trump failed to respond to the coronavirus

○ Congress Investigating The Trump Administration's Response to the Pandemic

○ Donald Trump Interview on Fox News

○ The Coronavirus and Health Fronts

○ On Elections And Protest Movements

○ Andrew Cuomo, govt of new york defend and view against trump

**4.     What is the Federal Government Doing in Response to COVID-19?**

**5.     Previous Pandemic and Lockdown situation**

○ The biggest pandemics in history

**6.     Scams and Fraud**

**7.     Conclusion**

 **Lockdown Situation in the United States**

**Introduction**

Coronavirus continues to spread globally, with more than 18 million confirmed cases in 188 countries. This was announced by Johns Hopkins University, updating the number of cases globally to 18,019,472. As for the victims, 688,369 are those who lost their lives from complications related to Covid-19. About the number of people recovered from the infection, the American university speaks of 10,649,111 people. The most affected country continues to be the United States with 4.667 million cases and 154,860 deaths; followed by Brazil (2,733 million of infections and 94,104 deaths) and India (1,803 million of infections and 38,135 deaths). The pace of the pandemic, storefront, continues to accelerate worldwide, with a million more cases detected in less than 4 days.

Cases of the disease are continuing to surge in many countries, while others which had apparent success in suppressing initial outbreaks are now seeing infections rise again.

The latest data available on the WHO (World Health Organization) website speak of a number of cases of contagion from coronavirus now very close to 100 thousand people and, for the moment, there are no certain data that could suggest a slowdown in the worldwide epidemic. The level of the guard is therefore high and WHO leaders are concerned about how some states are dealing with this emergency. In recent weeks the US has seen record numbers of new cases, but the numbers now seem to drop again

The renewed surge was prompted by fresh outbreaks in the country's south and west, which have seen infection rates increase since states began lockdown restrictions at the end of May.

President Donald Trump has warned that the US pandemic may "get worse before it gets better".

The University of Washington predicts the death toll could hit more than 230,000 by the beginning of November - though it says this could be reduced to about 200,000 if 95% of Americans wore masks in public.The outbreak has had a devastating impact on the US economy, with GDP falling by a record annualised rate of 32.9% in the three months from April to June.

More than a quarter of all COVID-19 fatalities have been reported by the U.S., more than any other region, while Americans constitute just over 4 percent of the world's population-a fairly remarkable state of affairs for the world's most influential and wealthiest nation. So it creates concern about American exceptionalism and America's ability to lead through and beyond today's epidemic. In January 2020, the first positive case of local transmission was recognized, while the death was reported for the first time in February. Cases kept 50-50 American areas, in the district of Columbia and after all, the US was captured by all the states except for American Samoa. The United States has the highest number of cases and deaths worldwide as of June 2020. As of July 29, 2020, his death rate in the world was over 453 per cent.

Governments across the world have been forced to limit public movement and close businesses and venues in a bid to slow the spread of the virus. This has had a devastating impact on the global economy.

 The International Monetary Fund has said the world is in the midst of the worst recession since the Great Depression and warned that it could take two years for economic output to return to pre-pandemic levels. The United Nations has said that up to 265 million people could face starvation by the end of the year because of the impact of Covid-19.

**Current State of Life in the USA**

In Covid-19 deaths, the United States leads the world, nearly 150,000 lost lives. The unemployment figures the pandemic has brought are mind-boggling. Slow and haphazard response from the Trump administration has been widely criticized. On the first sign of an outbreak, other nations with fewer resources began mass testing. Most nations required mandatory lockdowns, however, flattened the curve effectively. You may be prosecuted in certain areas of Europe for straying too far away from your house. Yet Vietnam, a country of 95 million citizens, has not witnessed the demise of a single Covid-19.

Once the virus arrived here it encountered a world with extreme structural problems and ruthlessly abused them. For years, Social ills, a bloated political elite, a sclerotic state, a heartless government, a fragmented and depressed population have been left untreated. We had learnt to live with the symptoms uncomfortably. It took a scale and familiarity of a pandemic to reveal its seriousness and shake Americans with the awareness that we belong to the high-risk group. The crisis called for a rapid, rational, and collective response. Instead, the United States acted like Pakistan or Belarus, as a country with shoddy infrastructure, and like a poor government whose leaders were either too corrupt or inept to fend off mass misery. The government lost two irretrievable months of planning. Blindness, scapegoating, bragging, and deception came freely from the President. The conspiracy theories and miracle cures come from his mouthpieces. A few lawmakers and company executives were working swiftly not to avert but to benefit from the coming catastrophe. The White House took the mic and politicized the message when a government doctor tried to warn the public about the danger.

In the relentless month of March, Americans wake up each morning to find themselves frustrated state citizens. Without a national plan, there was no clear advice available to all families, schools, and workplaces to determine for themselves whether to close down and take shelter. When supplies of test kits, masks, gowns, and ventilators were found to be lacking, the governors sought help from the White House for its supplies, which was opposed and asked for private business, which did not produce. States and cities were pushed into bidding for battles that made them unsafe for rate and profiteering firms. Citizens tried to keep their sewing machines stable and sick medical staff and their patients alive. Russian, Taiwan and the U.N Sent humanitarian aid to the world's wealthiest country.

It is not true that at this stage the cases increase, but proportionately the deaths less. This applies to countries that have passed the peak, probably because they have the most controlled epidemic situation. If we take daily new confirmed combined-19 deaths, the most affected countries and the curve of the new daily deaths, we find numbers that rise together with the contagions: we see it for Brazil, India, Mexico, Peru, Russia and Pakistan. The US is downhill because it has still peaked in some states. In comparison, the UK, Italy and Germany are on downward curves.

It is sort of the 21st century's third big crisis. The first came as Americans were still living psychologically in the prior century, on September 11, 2001, and memory of poverty, world war, and cold war remained high. During that day, people in the rural heartland did not see New York as an exotic mix of refugees and leftists who deserved their fate but as a great American city that had reached the country as a whole. Indiana firefighters travelled 800 miles to support ground zero relief operations. Our civic reflex was about mourning and mobilizing together.

**The condition of different states and how the states are responding to it?**

There are more than 3 million confirmed cases within America so far which is twice that of Brazil and five times more than India. It is the third country in the epidemic rankings.

In the US, the new cases of Covid-19 increased by 50% compared to the April highs: the weekly average of the new daily cases found reached the record for the 27th consecutive day, according to the New York Times count. Infections have stabilized or decreased in the east coast states: New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, where the first pandemic epicentre occurred. While in the last 14 days the cases of Covid-19 have increased in 39 American states out of 50, to a percentage of + 88%. The most worrying peaks are in the southern and western states: Florida, Alabama, Arizona, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, South Carolina, small Idaho and the rich and sunny California, Republican and Democratic-led states.

But how did the most powerful and richest nation in the world end up in such a serious health situation? The answer is in the series of errors made by President Donald Trump and his government, federal agencies, governors and mayors of the two parties and, of course, by the Americans themselves who with their behavior have pushed the spread of the virus in the country.

The US is a different case; they have states that have passed the peak, such as New York, and others that do not seem to have reached it. Overall, we cannot speak of a second wave, but of different departures of the first wave. The general US curve is linear and represents a plateau that shows no sign of falling. Cases are on the rise in almost half of the states.

**How is Trump facing the coronavirus crisis?**

Despite the seriousness and unpredictability of the coronavirus crisis, it cannot be said that Donald Trump does not have a strategy. Despite the minimizations in the period between February and March, the American president has chosen a line of marked Keynesianism to try to stem the recessive effects of the disease.

First, we recall that the White House tenant has signed his signature on legislative measures that allocate a large amount of public money to deal with the pandemic: a first 8.3 billion dollar package, followed by one from over 100 billion. A package, the latter, in which free swabs, unemployment benefits and a strengthening of the Medicaid health program were introduced. Finally, of course, the mega allocation of over 2,000 billion dollars (with checks to individual citizens, subsidies to families with children and funds to protect hospitals, businesses and state governments) should not be overlooked: one of the most powerful disbursements of public money that the American history remembers. In fact, we recall that in 2008, George W. Bush resorted to 700 billion for the rescue of banks, while in 2009 Barack Obama used just over 800 billion to counter the socio-economic consequences of the Great Recession. In all this, it should also be noted that these substantial measures have obtained basically bipartisan consent in Congress. Although tensions between Republicans and Democrats never subsided, the political climate became (relatively) less tense than at the end of February. And the White House itself has, at this juncture, placed itself as a point of synthesis in the various instances that have been put forward by the sides during the parliamentary debate. Trump has in fact accepted several requests from the Democratic Party, accepting, in fact, to bring to the figure of over 2,000 billion a measure that originally his administration had conceived of about 1,000 billion.

By the way, it is not at all said that the injections of public money will stop here. Negotiations for a new round of economic aid continue in the Senate and it is no mystery that the American president would now like to take the path of infrastructure reform: an old workhorse of his which, however, has so far been forced to leave because of the more republican circles public finances. In all this, it must not be forgotten that Trump is resorting to the Defense Production Act to increase the production of sanitary material (from respirators to tampons, passing through masks): a move that has also received the approval of the left-wing of the Democratic Party. It is a law, approved at the time of the Korean War, which authorizes the president to ask companies to give priority to the production of those goods considered necessary for national defence. It is in this context that Trump has recently put pressure on large car manufacturers (starting with General Motors). Finally, in early April, the US administration announced plans to cover costs incurred by hospitals for the treatment of uninsured patients who contracted coronavirus.

For the moment, on the economic response front to the disease, there is, therefore, a greater harmony than is often thought. And Trump himself, to the test of the facts, has shown himself less divisive than how often (even these days) he is painted. The most difficult point currently concerns, if anything, the question of the reopening of economic and commercial activities: a subject on which tensions are taking place between the White House and some governors belonging to the Democratic Party.

In light of this, it will be interesting to understand what the political consequences of Trump's Keynesianism will be. This line has allowed the president to dismiss the usual accusations, which tend to present him as an enemy of the welfare state and - in particular - of public health. Net of the objective difficulties that the White House is experiencing in the management of the crisis, there is no denying the huge amount of public investments aimed at protecting the weaker segments. From an eminently electoral point of view, this move has weakened Asinello's critical line and, in particular, the one who should theoretically be his representative for the November presidential elections: Joe Biden. The former vice president, in the last month, has, in fact, ended up in a cone of shadow, as he does not seem to be able to carve out a space that allows him to emerge as a political reference point in the fight against the crisis. Not only because it has made a series of incisive proposals but also because it does not currently hold institutional positions. It is for this reason that, in addition to Trump, Biden found himself obscured above all by the governor of New York State, the Democrat Andrew Cuomo, who - managing the American area most affected by the coronavirus - has gradually emerged as a reference for many democratic voters across the nation.

November is still far away. And it is obviously not clear what the political consequences of coronavirus will be in the coming months. But those who already give Trump as an electorally passed off should perhaps go a little further with lead feet.

Governor of New York Andrew Cuomo blasted the coronavirus response of President Donald Trump, describing the U.S. pandemic as a "virus of an American divide and federal incapacity."

For his claim on getting absolute control over governments, Andrew Cuomo hit back at US President Donald Trump, claiming America doesn't have a king.

Cuomo replied to Trump 's remarks during Monday's White House briefing when he said the President had absolute control over when the restrictions imposed by coronavirus can be removed across the country.

Relationship between the federal states is fundamental to our democracy. Today we need to note that the harmony embodied in the Constitution between the state and the federal is the foundation of our democracy.

We don't have a king in this country and we have a constitution and elect the president, Cuomo said in his regular coronavirus briefing. Trump had said that the power is absolute when somebody is the president of the United States and that's how it has to be.

**How has Donald Trump responded to Covid-19?**

This coronavirus pandemic will be remembered for many reasons, and one of them will be the controversial and extravagant way in which President Donald Trump handled the crisis in the United States.

The slow response of political leaders, which has accelerated its spread, has transformed the United States into the world epicentre of the coronavirus. In particular, explains a detailed analysis of the New York Times, President Trump was very slow in understanding the extent of the risk and acting, preferring - for six weeks - to control the message, protect the economy and reject the warnings of his officials most important. In late January 2020, economic adviser Peter Navarro had warned Trump of the impending risk of the Covid-19 pandemic, but for two months the president continued to argue that the virus would have dodged the country, and when he was cornered he got into the hands of experts such as the immunologist Anthony Fauci, since 1984 director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, forced to deny the falsehoods of the president while they were handling the most serious health crisis of this millennium.

Experts say that instead of protecting the country from pandemics, the president is busy in other operations such as the Chinese app Tik Tok ban, and Black Lives Matters. The American president suspects the video-sharing application of being used as a means of espionage. For several weeks now, Donald Trump and top US officials have openly suspected China of using TikTok for espionage.

The application, owned by Chinese group ByteDance, has around one billion users worldwide. The Chinese do not have access to TikTok but to the equivalent, Douyin application, developed by the same group. The latter, whose data is stored on different servers, does not offer the same sharing possibilities, due to the censorship that applies on the Chinese Internet.

The US agency responsible for ensuring that foreign investments do not pose a risk to national security, CFIUS, is currently investigating TikTok.

On July 6, US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo previously said he was "considering" banning Chinese social media applications. People should only download TikTok "if you want your private information to be in the hands of the Chinese Communist Party," he hammered on Fox News, in a martial tone. Accusations of espionage which the application has always defended.

On another hand, America is on fire and we know where it all started. On May 25, 46-year-old black George Floyd died while he was in police custody in Minneapolis, sparking a series of political protests that spread to at least 140 cities in the United States and around the world and after more than four weeks they are still in progress.

Trump signed a prison order for anyone vandalizing federal and historical assets and four people were arrested for attempting to bring down the statue of former President Andrew Jackson in Lafayette Square in front of the White House. Jackson had been accused of racism against Native Americans.

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives has approved a large police overhaul project a month after Floyd's death. This reform should be adopted by the Senate to limit police violence and avoid other tragedies in the future. "Today with the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, the Chamber is honouring its life and the lives of all those who have been killed by police brutality," said Speaker of the Chamber Nancy Pelosi.

In America, there is a long tradition of protests against racial injustice and repression. Analyzing the response of the government and the state during the racial unrest of the past, especially during the "long hot summers" from 1963 to 1968, can help us predict what will happen in the future, and guide us towards the conclusion of this tragic cycle once and for all.

To date, just under 3 million tampons have been made on a population of about 330 million. Experts say it is up to the federal government to reduce logistical barriers in taking tests, but the president is too busy thinking about his reelection. The devastating consequences of the lack of coordination between the federal government and the states have been particularly evident in New York, the state hit hardest by the pandemic. The areas with the most contagious and victims are those of Queens and Brooklyn, where the poorest classes live in confined spaces and overcrowded, forced to work for lack of money, while doctors have had no directive on how to deal with the epidemic: It took time to find tampons, masks and respirators because they are produced in Asian countries. On the one hand, the president praised the commitment of the medical staff, on the other, he covertly accused them of reselling the masks. "There is something strange if you go from a request for 10 thousand masks to 300 thousand," said Trump, suggesting that an unspecified New York hospital "let them out the back door".

One good thing, however, Trump did: to endorse the use of a treatment protocol based on hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin, a therapeutic regimen that some Italian regions are also adopting and which seems to have some success. An initiative of hospital doctors, who activated themselves in a few days bypassing and almost forcing the Food and Drug Administration. The fact is that even today there are no precise provisions on the level of lockdown, on which masks to put and in what circumstances. It is true that no country was ready to face this planetary emergency, but the level of unpreparedness by the first economic and scientific power in the world is the fact that surprises the most.

Trump's unusual suggestion last week that injecting disinfectant could serve as a treatment for COVID-19 sufferers has become an example of his overall response to the health challenge.

That was not the first time that Trump has been accused of acting dangerously in the midst of a pandemic: something similar happened when he announced this month that he would suspend US funding to the World Health Organization (WHO) for its management of the global crisis.

And at the end of February, the president raised concern when he tried to relativize the threat of the new virus, arguing that it was "like the flu" and that it was going to disappear like a "miracle", although later he said that he knew of its seriousness but sought "to give hope to the people".

It is one thing to talk about presidents struggling to respond appropriately to a pandemic or other crisis, and that has obviously happened: not all presidents do things right; they make mistakes along the way.

Initially, the Trump administration responded by announcing on January 31 a public health emergency. It started on February 2, banning the entry of any foreign nationals who had recently travelled to China; it did not prohibit the entry of U.S. citizens who had been there, and no virus testing was done to check anyone requesting entrance into the region. Otherwise, the United States reaction to the pandemic was sluggish in planning the healthcare system, preventing other travel, or checking for the virus. The U.S. tested less than 10,000 individuals by March 10, partially because production flaws made certain government-developed research kits unusable and laws disallowed commercial testing. In the meanwhile, President Donald Trump downplayed the virus danger and stated that the epidemic is under control.

At the beginning of February, the presidential staff convinced him to issue the executive order prohibiting travel from China.

On February 14, Trump claims that the virus would have left the United States in late April, with the onset of the heat. "There is a theory that in April when it's hotter, all viruses historically die," says Trump.

On February 26, there are only sixty confirmed cases in the United States. With an increasing trend. "We are going down, not up," says Trump, contradicting the statistics of his government's public health officials.

At that time, Trump repeated a message of optimism, taken up by many, and compared the COVID virus to seasonal flu. He claims that the flu kills thousands of people every year without the need for an economic stop. The risk of spreading the virus in the US is minimized again by the volcanic president who denies an ongoing crisis and speaks of "hysteria" caused by the media, the usual creators of alarmism and "fake news".

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ( CDC) on February 25 first alerted the American public to brace for a local epidemic. On March 16 he said for the first time that "this is a real pandemic, as I have always said. I knew we were facing a pandemic long before the WHO decided to call it a pandemic."

More than 1 million individuals (1 in 320 inhabitants) had been evaluated by the end of the month. The Trump administration was essentially waiting until mid-March to begin buying vast volumes of medical supplies. The government started utilizing the Defense Production Act in late March to guide the supply of medical equipment to the factories. Federal health officials who visited hospitals late March reported a lack of medical materials, personal protective equipment ( PPE), and other services leading to prolonged patient stays while awaiting test results. The U.S. had received around 6.5 million samples by early May and performed around 250,000 tests a day, but analysts say this amount of monitoring was also not adequate to control the epidemic.

The CDC cautioned that widespread transmission of disease can cause large numbers of people to pursue healthcare which could overwhelm healthcare systems and contribute to potentially preventable deaths. On March 16, the White House counselled more than ten individuals regarding certain meetings. The Department of State has been urging U.S. people to stop any overseas travel since 19 March 2020. In March, travel restrictions were introduced on most foreign nationals who had recently travelled to Iran or 28 European countries. The federal government approved catastrophe declarations for all states and inhabited territories except American Samoa by April 11. State and municipal reactions to the epidemic involved prohibitions and cancellation of large-scale celebrations (including concerts and sports events), residency restrictions and school closures. There have been significant rates of cases in Black and Latino communities, and reports of xenophobia and bigotry toward Asian Americans have been recorded. Infection and mortality outbreaks also existed in metropolitan settings, retirement homes, long-term care hospitals, mentally impaired community homes, correctional centres (including prisons), beef packing plants, churches and naval ships. Big events that took place before widespread shutdowns and social distancing initiatives, including Mardi Gras in New Orleans, were put in place.

In June 2020, after relaxed restrictions in many nations, the second increase in infections began. Uncontrolled spread of population prompted some medical facilities to reject new patients or to begin moving patients out. This occurred in Detroit, Michigan and New York City in March and April; Yakima, Washington in June; and it occurred in Atlanta, Boise, Idaho City, Lake Charles and Lafayette, Louisiana in July, and in hundreds of hospitals across Florida. In July 2020, Arizona adopted crisis care guidelines, requiring hospitals to legally provide certain patients with services usually deemed to be substandard in order to save others.

Rewinding the tape of the recent history of the coronavirus in the US, already in January, the intelligence agencies had warned Trump several times of the threat to the United States of the virus that, arriving from China, had begun to hit Europe.

Trump deliberately underestimated the importance of those reports: he did not want to give a negative message to the financial markets. Although confirmation of an increasing and significant number of human-to-human transmissions of the virus came from China, the president deliberately minimized the danger.

On 22 January a journalist from the CNBC financial TV asked the president if he was worried about the coronavirus and the fact that it could become a pandemic: "No, not at all," his reply. "We have everything under control. If a person comes from China, he is checked. Everything will be fine".

**Trump's messages**

The president continues to minimize the danger of the virus. Asked by Wallace why the number of infections in the United States was so high compared to other countries, Trump explained that the reason is for the excessive tests that are administered to American citizens. Circumstance denied as the journalist himself pointed out, by the fact that the number of new cases does not correspond to that of the swabs made. Trump specified that the US has the "best lethality rate in the world", although it is not true: compared to other countries it is among the lowest, but it is not the lowest in the world. The president also accused the immunologist Anthony Fauci, head of the White House's infectious disease department, of alarming the population and that soon Covid-19 will disappear on its own, proving that "he will eventually be right."

At that point, anti-lockdown protests began to reopen the economy. The new karma is to restart America at all costs. Trump, who had also signed the restrictive federal rules established by the health authorities, instead of inviting the Americans to respect the distancing and wear the masks, on several occasions expresses his support for the demonstrators, many with weapons in hand in the square in blatant violation of the law, called "good citizens".

**Why is New York the epicentre of the epidemic?**

In the first period, when the virus arrived in the United States, it was impossible to carry out tests for weeks. The result is the growing spread of the infections in cities like New York where the population without information continued to run on the subway or on buses without protection. Police left in the street without masks, even when it was decided by Governor Andrew Cuomo, two weeks late, to close the city.

The United States has not accepted all test kits offered by the World Health Organization. Centres for Disease Control (Cdc), the route with the indications of the international organization, insists on creating its own test. As the weeks go by and the virus progresses inexorably. During the same period, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) breaks on tests. He asks the laboratories to use only the kits authorized by the CoC and not those of the WHO, and issues guidelines that only impose tests on people who have returned from Wuhan or who have come into contact with already confirmed cases. In New York, the centre of the pandemic, there are not even thermometers in pharmacies, let alone masks.

CoC tests are distributed to state laboratories on February 7. But it turns out that they don't work: the results have failed. Many tests are sent back and attempts are made to fix the problems. At that point, the FDA decides to ease the restrictions imposed on private laboratories, but it takes another two weeks, until the end of February, for the number of tests to begin to rise. At that point, the labs are overwhelmed by the demands. In March, someone waited a week to get the result of a swab. Meanwhile, Trump continues to send his messages of optimism to Americans, unfortunately far from reality: "Anyone who wants to take a test can do it," he says on March 6. It was not true. The confusion is total.

Only a month later, in early April, the American test machine really manages to start. At that point, things have improved significantly and America begins to perform the largest number of tests compared to any other country in the world. But the number of tests per capita compared to the population is still far behind in comparison with other countries.

A Harvard University study says that the United States would have to do five million tests a day to reopen the economy safely until the end of June. The US Department of Health calls this "unreasonable" goal. But Trump contradicts his own health officials by saying that the target is within reach. «We will be there very soon. If you look at the numbers, it could be that we are getting very close »he repeats during a press conference of the task force. Numbers far from reality: the United States recorded an average of 150,000 to 200,000 tests of coronavirus per day, far below what was required.

The confusion of responsibility between the federal government and the states is another element that has aggravated the Covid-19 crisis in the United States. One above all: the government task force that was to coordinate policies to stem the virus in the country, led by Vice President Mike Pence, never met for two months, from late April to late June. The governors were left alone, in the extreme confusion of the presidential messages, before the decision to close and then reopen the country. As also in the search for protective devices and sanitary equipment.

In the first weeks of the pandemic, hospitals in New York and neighbouring states, more affected than others, complained about the shortage of fans, masks, gloves and other forms of personal protective equipment. A large part of these products come from China: after two years of Trump's trade war, these products arrived much less in the US.

The national supply of N95 masks was exhausted by the previous administration, including Obama, and was not restored in the first three years of the Trump administration. In short, at the beginning of the pandemic, health workers had to get by. Many doctors and nurses worked without adequate protection, became infected and in turn infected the sick. The same errors that occurred in the RSA and hospitals in Italy in the first period were repeated. Hospitals were at the limit. Meanwhile, the federal government and states had been arguing for weeks and weeks over who was responsible for procuring health supplies.

Trump decides to entrust his son-in-law Jared Kushner with the task of managing government supplies. A sensational flop. Kushner blames its failure on states. A game of rebound that has lengthened the response times to the emergency and brought the budgets of large cities and American states to red.

**How have the People in the United States responded to the coronavirus pandemic?**

In April, the person responsible for the virus and Trump explains the cause of all diseases in his country to China, a country he praised in February for its transparency, which hid the truth. China is responsible for the coronavirus and Trump claims to have evidence that Covid-19 was artificially manufactured in the laboratory. but it does not show them. He also accuses the WHO that would have covered the seriousness of the Chinese problem at the beginning: This is the thesis of the president who announces his intention to cancel the appropriations to the UN agency, tearing apart 50 years of American multilateralism. The vaccine will be ready within the year and stopping at 100 thousand victims would be a good result for the president (we have risen to 130 thousand in the meantime). Although his close collaborators contradict him by saying that for the vaccine it will take 12 to 18 months and that without lockdown the victims will be many more. The president wants to find a way out or a miracle cure. Like when it invites people to use the hydroxychloroquine antimalarial drug to treat itself at the end of March, and even at the beginning of April it even advises Americans to get injections of disinfectants or to resort to UV rays to cure COVID.

**The Early Reopening**

Driven by the desire to restart the American economy immediately, the early reopening by many governors was the trigger of the latest crisis, which moved away from New York and hit precisely the states that have so far implemented more restrictive measures.

However, it would be unfair to point the finger only to the errors of the authorities. American citizens have not shown the same discipline before the rules of social distancing. In many places, the masks only appeared late. In short, denial is a constant in many states and in many sectors of the population.

Hospitals are overrun in many urban areas, despite the valiant efforts of first responders, and missing in other rural ones. Essential protective equipment is in short supply, test levels are much lower than in most other developed nations, and we are vulnerable to a second spike due to contradictions in federal policy and state policies. Over 20 million unemployment claims were submitted in April alone, and labour market effect figures in the U.S. show the unemployment rate exceeding 20 per cent.

Social and economic burdens are spread unevenly, with low-income employees more vulnerable to lay-off, a job that exposes them to the virus, and less access to affordable services and health insurance. This comes on top of a pre-existing epidemic of tragic deaths (because of alcohol, drugs, or suicide) that have claimed more than one million lives since 1999. Although urban deaths have fallen disproportionately on poor minorities - especially African Americans, in rural areas where the incidence is only beginning to rise, it is likely to affect the low-income white population most vulnerable to deaths of despair.

There are on one side five northeastern states, from New Jersey to Massachusetts with New York in the middle, where half of the American deaths from Covid-19 have been recorded. This region, as large as a European country, has largely started the descent.

These states, marked to live, are also the most cautious in deconfinement. Masks are everywhere. The reopening of New York only started, restaurants remain closed. Conversely, the less urbanized regions, the Midwest, the South and part of the West have not experienced the overcrowding of emergencies and morgues. These states ordered the lockdown later and lifted it earlier. This is where the virus circulates the most today.

The politicization of the pandemic has reinforced the phenomenon: the governors of the "red" states, i.e Republicans, have tended to downplay the risk like President Donald Trump.

"The Blue States are more diligent than the Red States in practicing safe reopening," observes Sten Vermund, dean of the Yale University School of Public Health, who adds that ideologically, "most Americans do not don't like being told what to do ”.

With half a million tests performed per day, the United States has become the world champion in per capita screening. But that is not yet enough to contain the virus, says Jennifer Nuzzo of Johns Hopkins University, because the American epidemic was much larger than elsewhere. The expert insists: “We are not yet detecting all infections."

Only 14% of American tests are positive, against less than 5% in Europe: in other words, the United States still misses many asymptomatic cases, which continue to infect friends and neighbors. Testing is not an end in itself, says Jennifer Nuzzo: testing must be accompanied immediately by isolation and contact tracing. However, deconfinement began before these procedures were ready.

The picture is not entirely grim: in several places, such as Arizona, the greater availability of tests has increased the number of cases detected, but these are apparently mostly mild cases.

**Chapter 2 - Impacts of Coronavirus on business and Economy**

**The Economical Impact of Coronavirus in the U.S.**

The economic situation remains highly fluid globally and for most countries and regions. Uncertainty about the length and depth of the health crisis-related economic effects are fueling perceptions of risk and volatility in financial markets and corporate decision-making. In addition, uncertainties about the effectiveness of global epidemics and public policies are to prevent its spread and the market is too unstable to prevent the second wave of infection. In a growing number of cases, corporations are postponing investment decisions, laying off workers who previously had been furloughed, and in some cases filing for bankruptcy.

Compounding the economic situation has been a historic drop in the price of crude oil. While prices have recovered somewhat from the low of nearly $ 20 per barrel in April, they continue to hover around $ 40 to $ 45 per barrel, reflecting the decline in global economic activity, while also contributing to the decline of the global economy through various channels. On April 29, 2020, Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome Powell stated that the Federal Reserve would use its "full range of tools" to support economic activity as the US economic growth rate dropped by 33.0% at an annual rate in the second quarter of 2020. In assessing the state of the US economy, the Federal Open Market Committee released a statement indicating that "The ongoing public health crisis will weigh heavily on economic activity, employment, and inflation in the near term, and considerable risks to the economic outlook over the medium term."

Before the COVID-19 outbreak, the global economy was struggling to regain a broad-based recovery as a result of the lingering impact of growing trade protectionism, trade disputes among major trading partners, falling commodity and energy prices, and economic uncertainties in Europe over the impact of the UK withdrawal from the European Union. Individually, each of these issues presented a solvable challenge for the global economy. Collectively, however, the issues weakened the global economy and reduced the available policy flexibility of many national leaders, especially among the leading developed economies. In this environment, COVID-19 could have an outsized impact. While the level of economic effects is becoming clearer, the response to the pandemic could have a significant and enduring impact on the way businesses organize their workforces, on global supply chains, and how governments respond to a global health crisis. As a result of the rapidly spreading virus and its compounding effects on global and national rates of economic growth, forecasting the impact of the virus has been especially challenging.

To fight the pandemic, governments had no choice but to restrict the normal functioning of all sectors of activity.

All of these restrictions risk triggering a serious global economic crisis, the duration and magnitude which are difficult to predict. No well-established economic model can accurately predict the economic damage incurred in the short term and even less in the medium and long term.Following the chronology of the presence of a coronavirus pandemic, the extent and duration of the health crisis, the stabilization policies of each state, and the ability of each economy to conduct resilience are the main factors that obstruct recovery.

The existing asymmetry between the countries within the European Union reveals, to varying degrees, a limit in the capacity of each state to conduct stabilization policies and to effectively control the health crisis.

This pandemic took the United States of America by surprise during the longest period of economic expansion in its history. Economic activity contracted sharply in March 2020 leading to a contraction of annualized real GDP of 4.8% (US Bureau of Economic Analysis) in the first quarter of 2020, mainly due to the disruption of Chinese supply chains and the confinement imposed late in March 2020. The unemployment rate then stood at 14.7% (US Bureau of Labor Statistics) in April 2020 compared to an unemployment rate of 3.5% in February 2020.

It is natural to follow the development of economies by first striking the Chinese economy. This performed well and grew strongly on average by 9.4% per year over the period 1978-2019. Partial containment of the country was aggressively imposed as of March 23 from Wuhan and other cities in Hubei province, then gradually to adjacent provinces. China, the world's second-largest economy, for the first time in 40 years, saw its GDP decrease by 6.8% in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the first quarter of the previous year.

Chinese decision-makers are faced with the problem of reviving a 14 trillion dollar economy dependent for 19.51% of GDP on exports, particularly in Europe and the United States. In the current global context, these main trading partners are struggling to revive their economies. The main factors being easily controlled, which will delay the recovery of the Chinese economy to its pre-crisis levels for some time. Europe was not spared by the wave of the spread of the corona virus and had to resolve the confinement of its population with a few exceptions. The European Commission forecasts a contraction of 7.5% of GDP in 2020 leading to a loss of 12 million full-time jobs, according to the International Labor Organization.

The Covid-19 pandemic has put an end to ten years of uninterrupted economic growth in the United States. According to the Commerce Department's first preliminary estimate, released Wednesday, April 29, US GDP fell 4.8% in the first quarter on an annual basis.

This is a historic recession, never seen since 2008, caused by the crisis linked to the new coronavirus, which has already killed more than 58,000 in the country, the toll now exceeding the number of American soldiers killed in two decades during the conflict in Vietnam. The 4.8% drop is a bit larger than expected, with analysts initially expecting a 4.3% decline.

The United States grew by 2.3% in 2019 and President Donald Trump, who had made the health of his economy an argument in the race for re-election, was aiming for 3% per year.

With a very poorly controlled health crisis, the forecasts of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the second quarter of 2020 predict a contraction of 40% of the GDP and only allow us to foresee a recovery of the American economy in the medium term despite a good resilience of the economy and adequate stabilization policies.

According to forecasts from the High Commission for Planning (HCP), these emergencies predict a decline of 1.8% of GDP in the second quarter of 2020 after a growth rate of 0.7% for the first quarter of 2020. The IMF predicts that the Annual unemployment rate in Morocco will rise to 12.5% ​​in 2020, more than 3% compared to 2019, before falling to 10.5% in 2021. The second quarter should experience a much steeper fall. It was indeed only at the end of this quarter that the world's largest economy was gradually shut down, in the face of coronavirus spread in the country. This decline "will be the tip of the iceberg," warned Kevin Hassett, Donald Trump's economic adviser, on CNN. The coming months are going to see falls "such that it will not look like anything you've seen before," he added.

“The full economic effects of the Covid-19 pandemic cannot be quantified in the GDP estimate for the first quarter of 2020,” the Commerce Department warned. The extent of the damage caused by the Covid-19 pandemic on the American economy will not be visible until April. A delay which is mainly explained by the fact that the massive containment measures aimed at combating the spread of the virus were taken in the second part of March only.

The lockdown has "led to rapid changes in demand, as businesses and schools have switched to remote work or cancelled activities and consumers have cancelled, restricted or redirected their spending," notes the Commerce Department. Schools, bars, restaurants, shops and establishments deemed not essential have gradually had to put their activity on hold, and in five weeks, more than 26 million people have registered as unemployed. This 4.8% drop is the largest since the 4th quarter of 2008, as the United States sank into the economic crisis. The fall had then been 8.4%. After a year and a half of recession, growth had returned by the end of 2009. Even more worrying is the outlook for the second quarter. GDP could fall 11.8% from the first quarter, which would be a drop of 39.6% from the second quarter of 2019, according to the CBO.

The speed and extent of the recovery in economic activity are still uncertain. To limit the impact of the health crisis, and the economic downturn, some states such as Georgia and Texas have already authorized the reopening of businesses. The easing of containment will thus be done state by state.

Certain sectors are particularly affected by the paralysis of the economy. This is particularly the case for air transport, for which a return to the 2019 level could take several years. To ensure a recovery "as robust as possible" for the economy, the American Central Bank has not skimped for two months. It unsheathed all its classic tools for times of crisis, and created others, in order to reassure the market and to give a breath of air to companies and households.

It will take a lot of public money, according to his boss Jerome Powell. "Now is the time to use the great fiscal power of the United States to support the economy and try to get through (this crisis) with as little damage as possible to the long-term production capacities of the economy", he advanced. No more budgetary orthodoxy, the reflection on the deficit will come later.

The Fed's monetary committee has also kept key rates in a range of 0 to 0.25% and will leave them there until it is convinced that the economy "survived" this crisis.

**Impacts of corona virus on small businesses**

Small businesses including owners and employees have already faced quite difficulty: If they keep their company open, they will have the risk of their health and employees. These organizations already work on a low-profit margin, and most new businesses are still not able to earn more profit.

If this global health crisis has taught the world one thing, it is that public health is only as much as the health of one of the least means. As our population becomes more diverse, finding ways to meet their healthcare needs will become even more important. Although both Asia and Europe will need to deal with the crisis, the United States may be the most difficult, as healthcare is expensive and largely employer-based. Although A large number of people are looking for jobs to compensate for a benefit package.

It is likely that the epidemic even among small businesses will underline the importance of a comprehensive and useful benefit package. Companies like Google are competitive employers not only because of their standing in the global market but also because of the incredible benefits packages they offer, including health insurance, sick leave, paid time off and general health and wellness support. To compete, small or medium businesses, they will need to make similar offerings.

The role of health benefits for workers coming after occupations will be more important than ever. It is not clear whether the responsibility will fall directly into the lap of small businesses or the government. One thing is sure: The American worker will never have the goal of being so weak again. While much is made of the impact on small, local businesses, it is likely that there may be worse with distributed supply chains. If a small trade source takes the product from a large supplier, there is a good chance of supply from China or any other affected area that stops production to stop the spread of the virus. Big retailers say they are expecting a slowdown in products from China, especially when the Chinese market gets back on its feet and production resumes.

At the same time, new disruptions may arise in the supply chain. For example, American transport workers may be severely affected by the virus, as do those who work in customs. There may be a shortage of workers in warehouses and distribution centers, which can slow travel time by days or weeks. A large media focus thus far has been on bars, restaurants, event venues, and businesses that rely on large gatherings of people as the core of their business model. The impact on these businesses is playing out in front of our very eyes, but another industry is likely to be devastated.

The sinking stock market is another issue, as only 55% of Americans have stock reports they know what market issues mean for their company's leadership. People are worried about their future. They are worried about jobs, mortgage payments and the uncertainty of what comes next. Any of the big projects they were actively planning would probably catch on. In other words, everyone in the home improvement industry may need to stand down. It can affect small appliance stores, builders and contractors, and all those whose small businesses or franchises participate in space, from painting, tiling or flooring to plumbing and electrical.

The coronavirus shock has found America's largest government and financial institutions unprepared for the response. With cases rising sharply and containment measures belated, the situation could get even worse before it gets better. The next few weeks will be fundamental to contain the virus and avert the systemic risk of a new global recession, which this time the United States and the rest of the world must necessarily cope with reduced fiscal and monetary intervention capacity.

In America, where there is no redundancy fund, various measures are under consideration to deal with the emergency. The sectors most at risk, in this case, are those linked to tourism (hotels), catering (small family-run restaurants) and leisure in general. Some programs such as the Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program which extends low-interest loans to small businesses are already in place to mitigate the effects of the virus on the real economy. Other microloan programs to support small business exports are currently being upgraded by the US Small Business Administration (SBA). At the moment, the Trump Administration, Congress and the White House are discussing stimulus measures that some sources say could be around the never-before-reached figure of a trillion dollars, or one trillion dollars.

The situation in Washington at the moment appears very fluid, with the Administration seeming to favor direct payment measures for the order of one thousand dollars per person (but the actual amount is not yet known). The White House has also increased the tax payment window by ninety days as an additional supportive measure. If the size of the economic stimulus package were confirmed, it would far exceed the TARP (Troubled Asset Relief Program) used in 2008 i.e. used to save the financial system with seven hundred billion dollars. In fact, according to some data released by the Chinese State Council, it seems that 95% of large companies in Hubei (the epicenter of the epidemic) have already started producing again while only 60% of small businesses have reactivated, citing logistics and financing as the main causes of the delay. Considering that, as previously mentioned, Covid-19 has a greater impact on small businesses, only fiscal or stimulus measures targeted to this range can avoid a further increase in economic inequalities in the United States.

**How is the business being operated in America right now?**

The containment measures imposed by the management of the Covid-19 crisis resulted in the massive use of telework. This way of working has proven to be profitable in many sectors of activity, particularly in the information and communication technologies sector. It has also been recommended in this last sector of activity to resort to teleworking to improve the work-life balance. This renewal of the operational tasks of several companies through remote work, often at home, should not diminish during the period of deconfinement, which will necessarily take place in stages.

Of course, there will be a gradual return of workers to their workstations, but now a certain number of tasks can be done remotely.

The experience acquired during this health crisis will lead to a redefinition of work organization models. Employers will need to consider tasks that can be undertaken remotely more flexibly and assign them a status similar to tasks requiring the employee's presence at the company site.

In a medium and long term perspective, this relocation of work remotely or at home, if it is carried out properly, can improve productivity and provide better satisfaction. It has been reported that employees are ready to reduce their salaries if the employer offers them telecommuting despite the greater risk of discomposure in the workplace & family.

Companies opting for telecommuting will attract the attention of governments facing the problems of congestion in the transport of large cities and sensitive to reducing pollution. A reduction in costs and a relocation of work to very large geographical areas are also possible.

The main conditions for stimulating can be listed as follows:

● An improvement in employers' perception of teleworking is a key factor for its adoption. Employers' fears boil down to a possible loss of control of employees working on their tasks from home. Modern management best practices recommend setting goals and deadlines to successfully monitor and improve employee performance.

● Greater accessibility to information and communication technologies and systems. Cloud Computing, the new form of data storage for the 21st century, is a practical tool available to Moroccan companies to improve the flexibility, security and scalability of the workplace. One in two households in rural areas is still digitally disconnected.

● Preferential tax incentives for businesses based on the number of teleworkers compared to the total number of employees, and extensive geolocation.

● Greater job security with continuing education opportunities and adequate income from teleworking. In addition to flexibility, employees should benefit from greater job security and effective support in finding a new job during periods of transition. Support throughout professional life in the form of multiple training courses would make it possible to adapt to change.

There is great pressure on today's employees and job seekers who must be highly qualified and willing to continually upgrade their skills and be able to acquire new ones. This growing need for education can be met through distance education or online.

We essentially retain three generations in the development of distance or online education:

1. "Correspondence education" which was initiated by the University of London in the middle of the 19th century. Instructors used postal delivery to send educational materials to students in the form of books, textbooks and newspapers, and assessed their learning once before the end of the course.

2. A second form, created in the early 1970s by the British Open University (OU), is characterized by the use of mass communication media such as radio and television to disseminate educational material at low cost and on a massive scale. This type of education is referred to as the "industrial model" of distance education because it reaches a wide range of learners such as professionals, retirees, the military, housewives, and prisoners.

3. "Online education" which emerged following the spectacular development of information and communication technologies (ICT) in the early 1990s. Learning Management System (LMS) has been increasingly used as platforms to create, share and manage educational material posted online using ICT-specific tools.

Distance education has constantly seen the number of registered students increase ("British Open University (OU)" created in 1970, the University of Hagen in Germany created in 1974, the "China Central Radio and TV University" created in 1979, and the Open University of the Netherlands created in 1984 with 170,000, 80,000, 2.7 million and 15,000 students respectively).

Currently, the number of students enrolled in online higher education in the United States exceeds the number of “traditional” higher education enrollments.

Online education includes different learning environments. Two basic types of online education are commonly compared: synchronous and asynchronous online education. Synchronous online learning is the type of learning that takes place in real-time. It uses teleconferencing and instant chats to allow students and instructors to interact instantly. The main benefit of synchronous online teaching is that it allows the student to have access to immediate help and avoid isolation by interacting with the instructor and their peers throughout a session. Its main drawback is the lack of flexibility in schedules.

Asynchronous online learning occurs without real-time interaction with the instructor. The student follows “self-guided” pre-recorded video lessons or webinars sometimes using virtual libraries. Asynchronous online education offers greater flexibility in terms of learning spaces that can be adapted to each student.

The main drawbacks are limited contact with the instructor and a feeling of isolation. However, synchronous or asynchronous online education is still seen as less effective teaching methods against exam cheating. These disadvantages of online education, in general, can be overcome by blended or hybrid e-learning models, which include a mixture of synchronous and asynchronous e-learning.

The challenge for the world of education comes down to building a teaching model that offers a learning experience with a meaningful, effective and collaborative structure. The complexity of such a model comes from the disparity in the type of student and the specificities of the different subjects to be taught.

A first approach would be to build on the available data on practices that make e-learning more effective in different contexts. Institutional and government policies would be based on careful use of e-learning and effective delivery models.

During the Covid-19 sanitary containment, Jenzabar has proven to be a useful platform, which covers the asynchronous part of the e-learning experience at AUI. Students and instructors alike use Microsoft Teams as a unified communication and collaboration platform to deliver the synchronous portion of the online experience. The real-time interaction offered encourages students to participate, ask questions, engage and share their opinions. Services such as tutoring, counseling, technical support and online access to international electronic databases available through the library are also important to enhance the virtual learning experience for students.

The growing interest in digitization coupled with distance or online learning that took place during medical isolation is an opportunity to move to online learning. Higher education institutions should build on this experience and properly plan high-quality, effective and engaging education for individuals, businesses and government. In the traditional learning environment, teachers spend a lot of time introducing a new concept, method or model. Such learning objectives should be pre-recorded in short videos (lasting 8-10 minutes) and viewed by students as preparation work before joining the class. Teachers can use the time saved to deepen knowledge concepts by illustrating them through a series of practical work.

This method known as the “flipped classroom” coupled with online activities forms the basis of a hybrid online education system suitable for new generations whose ultimate goal remains the continuous improvement of learning.

This model can be extended to educational institutions with large student populations by dividing classes into small sections where the teacher can be assisted by a teaching assistant. The constantly evolving demands of the labor market require job seekers to be in symbiosis with the technologies of the 21st century. Students and employees interested in improving their professional status should consider being lifelong learners. Online education has an important role to play in facilitating access to knowledge and skills development.

**Can business be the same as before after the end of CoronaVirus?**

Managers, entrepreneurs and business leaders are called to make important choices. In such a delicate and painful phase, it is necessary to take a rationale, energetic approach, without losing an opportunity to leverage and reduce costs. It is necessary to imagine the business after the Coronavirus knowing that the degree of uncertainty is such that the future cannot be modelled because it depends on a too broad and changing mix of factors.

Rapid and early tests, vaccines, antibodies and serum, antiviral, anti-inflammatory, masks and other protections, apps and tracking systems, territorial medical aids and reorganization of the health system, allocation of places in intensive care and respiratory systems, aids on the territory to verify the application of the rules, agreements with other nations for mutual assistance is in peak phases. Would half of these things do well be enough and we would almost be out of it? Not really: we do not yet know the duration of immunization for the recovered, nor the possibility of mutation of the virus in forms that can bypass immunization and vaccines to recur.

Our scenario is described by the ability of those who govern us to reconcile physical distancing and safety with the opening of work and personal activities: companies, businesses, services, transport, and free time. Another important variable is the speed with which both are handled. Because the range of options available to a company is reduced as time passes. There is a difference between a reopening of work activities today or when the goods are by now deteriorated, the supply contracts have been cancelled with a penalty, the customer has chosen the foreign competitor in our place, the financial management has deteriorated, the jobs were finished, staff were left at home, and so on.

The ability of our government to proceed with clarity and linearity is crucial for the future of every business after the Coronavirus because the certainty of the rules is what allows entrepreneurs and managers to define the framework in which to invest. The country does not have a tradition of excellence in this aspect.

The picture of the stratification of subsidies produced in a few weeks is already paradoxical due to the complexity and costs it generates for its own management. The international economic and financial context sees us as a target country for speculation. Even if we can fight the coronavirus pandemic into submission, its effects are likely to spark nothing short of a rethinking of how the world is doing business.

This outbreak occurred at a time when globalization was still under significant pressure from the US-China trade war and rising doubt about the future of free trade in general. In the past, shocks to global supply chains, such as the Japanese earthquake and tsunami of 2011, have been seen as one-off events. It was not expected that these temporary disturbances would seriously disrupt a successful and stable business model based on the assumption that globalization was here to stay.

This is a different time. The shocks which are experiencing global supply chains are likely to reverberate. The conflict between the United States and China has not been resolved and could reignite at any time. It can no longer be taken for granted by companies that tariff commitments enshrined in the rules of the World Trade Organization will prevent sudden surges in protectionism. The mechanism for dispute within the WTO has stopped working.

Covid-19 has also exposed what many may consider being excessive reliance on suppliers located in China. Hubei Province, where the outbreak started, is a high-tech manufacturing hub, home to highly integrate local and foreign firms in the automotive, electronics, and pharmaceutical industries. The province accounts for 4.5 per cent of Chinese gross domestic product; in Wuhan, the capital of Hubei, 300 of the world's top 500 companies have facilities. Before it became a pandemic, the corona virus outbreak there caused disruptions in supply chains on all continents.

The quest for the most cost-effective suppliers left many businesses without a Plan B. Over half of the firms surveyed by the Shanghai Japanese Commerce and Industry Club reported the outbreak had affected their supply chains. In the event of a prolonged disruption, less than a quarter said they had alternate production or procurement plans. The knock-on effects can be greater because companies often don't know where their suppliers' suppliers are located.

Many countries are now finding out how dependent they are on Chinese supplies. For example, nearly three-quarters of Italy's imported blood thinners come from China. The same applies to 60% of antibiotics imported from Japan and 40% imported from Germany, Italy, and France. As leaders stress where the virus originated, political tensions are increasing, particularly those who have not done enough to prepare their countries for a robust response. This will add another layer of trade-policy uncertainty.

Companies are being forced to rethink their global value chains. These chains were shaped to maximize profit and efficiency. And while just-in-time manufacturing may be the optimal way to produce a highly complex item like a car, the inconvenience of a system that requires all of its elements to work like clockwork has now been exposed. Although the pandemic pushed climate change out of the headlines, the threat to the planet has not disappeared. We can expect more shocks in the form of extreme weather events or further infectious outbreaks, in the absence of a globally coordinated response. Companies failing to act may share the fate of the gradually-boiling frog.

The new buzzword becomes resilience. Companies will think harder to diversify their supplier base to hedge against disruption to a particular producer, geographic region or trade policy changes. That means building up in redundancy and maybe even moving away from holding near-zero inventories. Costs will certainly rise, but worries about supply chain fragility in the post-COVID world will come right after those over costs. Companies will also be expected to assess their second- and third-tier suppliers' resilience. We could see some reshoring as automation lowers labor costs. The new EU Member States and Spain may see an increase in employment in the manufacturing sector. Opportunities can be created for countries that had not previously been top of investor lists. In a post-pandemic world, boardrooms will resonate with references to countries like Belarus, Ukraine or Mongolia, while executives will exchange tips on their favorite haunts in Tirana and Chisinau. In Brussels, the corridors will be buzzing further into the global east and south with the latest discussions about deeper trade integration.

Coronavirus is not going to end globalization but it is going to change it. To succeed, businesses will need to adapt new policies that expanded the right use of social distancing.

**Chapter 3: What does trump do against Coronavirus**

**Trump: Against the Coronavirus Crisis, stop all Immigration**

Donald Trump, in a dramatic new decision inspired by the doctrine of America, has announced that he will sign an executive order for the temporary and total suspension of immigration to the United States as a weapon to counter the pandemic and to defend the occupation in the United States devastated by the paralysis of unnecessary activities.

A controversial gesture, which critics immediately condemned as an attempt to demagogically exploit the crisis to the advantage of relaunching a political agenda and an isolationist and nationalist image, dear to the White House and a part of its base and that it would have very little to do with the health emergency, while it risks generating further breakdowns of any international cooperation essential in the battle against the coronavirus.

**A Tweet in the Night**

In a tweet at night, Trump called his presidential decree necessary both to fight the "invisible enemy" of the coronavirus and "to protect the jobs of our great American citizens." Here it is in its entirety: “In light of the Invisible Enemy attack, and also because of the need to protect the jobs of our GREAT American Citizens, I will sign an Executive Order to temporarily suspend immigration to the United States! ".

The text of an order that will block the so-called "Green Cards", the green cards that are equivalent to residence permits and antechambers of possible citizenship, as well as work visas, is expected within a few days. The administration, in practice, would not approve any requests from foreigners to live and work in the US for an indefinite period, according to rumors of the New York Times which cites sources close to the decision. In short, it would treat legal immigration as illegal immigration, against which the administration has already hardened its attitude recently. It is unclear what legal footing Trump intends to use to legitimize the new, draconian order.

Even workers who for years have received visas for skilled trades will see the road blocked in the new regime, with probably the only exceptions those in industries considered of essential importance to the nation. Last year, visas for immigration actually decreased by 25%, to 462,422, compared to 2016, in a political climate that has become less favorable.

**Immigration and Viruses**

The new move is the latest and most serious in a series of isolationist stances even in the face of the global pandemic. With his leadership criticized for acting late, underestimating the health drama, and with inadequate initiatives, Trump has often defended himself by leveraging border closure actions as an example of effectiveness instead of his response to the emergency. He said he had blocked the arrival of flights from China early this year earlier than others this year, an intervention that - he assures - would have helped to curb the arrival of a virus he often referred to as "Chinese" - an accused characterization of veiled racism rather than the will to really call Beijing back to its responsibilities. The block was also less than a seal: The New York Times showed that after that announcement at least 40000 people arrived in the US from China without health checks. Trump also claimed subsequent bans on arrivals from European countries most affected by the virus, such as Italy. Moreover, according to numerous health experts, the virus had long since arrived in the United States when Trump moved to bar the borders.

**An Old Workhorse**

A new crackdown on immigration, moreover, cannot come as a surprise because it has long been a traditional workhorse of Trump. It was the dominant theme of his original election campaign. One of the characterizing initiatives of his presidency was the effort to build a wall on the border with Mexico. The anti-immigration rhetoric has also often mixed with the harsh nationalist and populist tones typical of his presidency, identifying Latin American immigrants in particular as criminals as well as guilty of stealing jobs from Americans.

**The Pressure of Economic Reversals**

In the past three weeks, the pressure of the economic crisis has certainly risen and greatly worried about the White House. 22 million Americans applied for unemployment benefits, equal to all the jobs created in ten years of economic expansion. They could still increase by several million a week, with a jobless rate reaching or exceeding 20 percent in April. The growing crisis has prompted the President recently to announce a plan for the gradual reopening of the country. A voluntary plan, but the President has since made it clear how he wants the governors to adopt it as soon as possible. He encouraged protests by right-wing extremist groups against local authorities to call for an easing of lockdowns. Some large states in the south of the country, governed by the Republicans, are proceeding without delay with cuts in health restrictions: South Carolina reopened its shops yesterday, Georgia will let gyms and beauty salons operate on Friday and cinemas and restaurants from Monday. Tennessee will let the stay-at-home order expire on May 1st.

**Controversies and Fears**

However, controversies and fears remain high in the face of administration strategies, economic as well as health care, which appear to be laden with unknowns. Economic aid of 349 billion for small businesses, the hardest hit by the paralysis is now being refinanced in Congress. The new package is expected to contain 450 billion, including one hundred for free hospitals and medical tests. But the exhausted funds of the first tranche are at the center of scandals: it has emerged that they have too often ended up in the pockets of large companies, for example, hotel and restaurant chains, thanks to loopholes that made it possible to apply for each single local or affiliate, thus allowing them to remain below the 500 employee threshold.

**Lack of Tests**

The lack of tests for the virus, necessary for any reopening, is no less the subject of intense controversy: Trump assures daily that if the test is not used, it is the fault of the local authorities. Numerous governors continue to deny it daily. The US carries out about 140,000 tests a day on average. According to experts, at least over half a million would be needed, as well as new and effective tests for antibodies in order to be able to unblock even partially the activities. Today Trump will be seen in the White House as one of the most high-profile governors in the fight against the coronavirus and in the demand for more tests.

**The Virus Spreads**

The virus, meanwhile, creates new dramas: an Ohio prison has discovered that three-quarters of inmates are infected. Outbreaks exist in numerous large food establishments, which also threaten to damage the food supply chain. Numerous rural states in the heart of the country, from Kansas to Iowa, are also beginning to experience serious infections.

 **Polls Punish Trump**

The polls, the latest by NBC and the Wall Street Journal, show signs of penalizing the White House in this climate. In general, they show that about 60% of Americans condemn the protests that have taken place in recent days to immediately reopen the country and are supported by the President and his closest allies; similar percentages fear that any reopening will take place too soon, putting public health at risk. 52% also disapprove of Trump's leadership in the same crisis.

 **Timeline of Changes Done During Coronavirus**

It is the month of December 2019 and the Coronavirus makes its first appearance in Wuhan, the capital of the Chinese province of Hubei, the most populous metropolis in the eastern part of the nation, with 11 million inhabitants. Unaware that in a few weeks that virus would have turned into an epidemic that would have invaded the whole world, on December 31 the Chinese authorities informed the World Health Organization (WHO), the existence of a series of cases similar to pneumonia, but abnormal, the causes of which are unknown. The reason? The virus did not match anyone known until then. Thus the first investigations begin and the fish market of Huanan, in Wuhan, which has been closed since January 1st, is identified as the epicenter of the spread of the unknown virus. The contagion, it seems, may have been caused by-products of animal origin, sold right inside that market. It is the January 7 announcement by the Chinese authorities, of 'identification of a new type of virus, a coronavirus family which includes SARS and Mers, but also the most common flu. The new virus is renamed “2019-nCoV”.

It is the first important step in the research and development of diagnostic kits capable of identifying the disease. A few days later, the death of the first Coronavirus victim, a 61-year-old suffering from pneumonia, is confirmed. But in all of China, at that point, there are already at least forty people infected. And on January 13, the first death from Coronavirus outside China: it is a Chinese woman, just returned from Wuhan in Thailand. A week later, Chinese President XI Jinping released a first official and global statement, calling for a "joint effort" to curb the spread of the new virus. Shortly thereafter, cases of contagion are confirmed in South Korea, Japan, and Australia: and on January 21 the first case in the United States, a thirty-year-old hospitalized in Washington State, returning from Wuhan. On the same day, it was announced that the Coronavirus, probably passed from animal to human at an early stage, is also transmitted from man to man. However, it is not yet clear how easily contagion can occur. The WHO decides, however, not to declare a state of international public health emergency: at the moment there are 17 dead.

The virus begins to circulate, so in the airports of many countries around the world, checks on flights arriving from the Wuhan area begin, including by measuring the body temperature of passengers.

On January 24, the first cases were ascertained in Europe, in France, in Bordeaux and Paris. The Coronavirus expands and also reaches Hong Kong, Macao, Nepal, Singapore, Taiwan, Malaysia, and Vietnam. Towards the end of January, the victims of Covid-19 are over 100: the city of Wuhan is isolated and the temporary blocking of incoming and outgoing means of transport is ordered. On January 30, WHO declared Coronavirus "public health emergency of international interest", without placing restrictions on travel. On the same day, the news arrives of the first confirmed cases in Italy, 2 Chinese tourists hospitalized in isolation at the Spallanzani hospital in Rome. On January 31, the Council of Ministers decreed a state of emergency for the health risk linked to the Coronavirus: the expected duration is 6 months, with an allocation of 5 million Euros.

On February 11, the new disease caused by Coronavirus has a name, chosen by the WHO: Covid-19. The virus, on the other hand, changes its name from "2019-nCoV" to "Sars-CoV-2", in how much the pathogen turns out to be a relative of the coronavirus responsible for Sars, more lethal although less contagious. Between 21 and 22 February there are the first infections in Italy related to Covid-19, of people not coming from China: the new outbreak, the extent of which is not yet known, is now certain with hundreds of people tested positive, cases concentrated above all in the areas of Lodigiano and in Veneto.

With increased outbreaks in South Korea, Japan, and Singapore, and new outbreaks appearing in Iran and Italy, we all witness a spread of community in those countries, with no identified link to cases imported from China.

Two months after its appearance in China in late February 2020, the epidemic appears to have reached a peak. The Chinese authorities announce the reopening of public places and the closure of field hospitals on March 9, 2020, while the number of new cases is declining sharply within the country.

On 10 March 2020, the Covid-19 disease is now affecting all countries of the European Union. The new decree that sanctions the closure of schools and universities is announced from March 15. In addition, the football championship can only take place behind closed doors for a month, restrictions are also introduced for cinemas and theaters, along with the safety distance of one meter to be maintained at all times. Handshakes and hugs are to be avoided. The WHO announced on March 11, 2020, that Covid-19 can be qualified as a pandemic, the first one triggered by a coronavirus.

The WHO counted nearly as many cases in China as outside China on March 16, 2020: 165,515 confirmed cases worldwide including 81,077 in China and 86,438 outside China (in 143 different countries) while the death of 3,218 Chinese and 3,388 people outside.

China first recorded nil deaths over 24 hours on April 7, 2020. The barriers that closed the roads connecting Wuhan to the rest of China were lifted after midnight, on the night of Tuesday, April 7 to Wednesday, April 8. The epicenter of the coronavirus epidemic had confined nearly 11 million Wuhan people and visitors for 76 days. For the first time since the beginning of the emergency, in the city of Wuhan and throughout the province of Hubei, there are zero new infections. On the evening of March 21, Prime Minister Conte defined what Italy is facing "the most difficult crisis since the Second World War". The new measures implemented provide for the closure, until April 3, of non-strategic companies. On the other hand, supermarkets, pharmacies, postal, insurance, and financial services may remain open, along with transport that will continue to function.

Singapore decides to contain its population entirely on 7 April 2020, facing a second wave of infections. Some of the first places on the globe to detect Covid-19 infections, since its appearance in China, Singapore nevertheless succeeded in controlling the spread through a policy of strict monitoring and contact tracking with those infected.

With the Easter holidays approaching, the extension of the restrictive measures is announced, in force until 13 April.

In just two weeks, donations reach the threshold of 1.14 million USD immediately to supply the intensive and sub-intensive care units of the Varese hospitals with equipment, doctors, and nurses with the necessary protective equipment. The number of deaths attributed to Covid-19 in China on April 17 climbed by almost 50 percent from 2,579 to 3,869. The Chinese authorities invoke knowledge processing issues as well as patients who were either not checked or not treated by hospitals before 20 February. The US counted more than 100,000 deaths due to the Covid-19 disease at the end of May.

In early June, while the Covid-19 pandemic continues to decline in Asia and Europe, the situation worsens in South America, where the epidemiological curve in many regions continues to rise sharply.

On 8 June 2020, at a virtual press conference in Geneva, WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus said: "While the situation in Europe is improving, it is getting worse in the world," putting on guard against letting go.

 **Trump failed to respond to the coronavirus**

From the envoy to New York, the front page of the New York Times dedicated to the victims of the coronavirus has struck, moved, caused discussion. About 10 million dollars each, according to the measurement system adopted by the US government to evaluate the costs and benefits of its decisions. And this, according to authoritative economic studies, contradicts President Trump, when he said that America must be reopened because one cannot accept a cure worse than the disease.

The US holds the sad record of the first country in the world for cases and deaths of COVID 19. In the coming days, it will exceed the threshold of 100,000 victims, to which the head of the White House himself had attributed an important concrete value when he said that his government would have done a good job if it had managed to keep deaths below this number. The United States has about 4% of the global population, and 30% of coronavirus deaths. These data unquestionably confirm that the management of the epidemic has failed, even if there are those who have done worse, because the US is the richest and most developed superpower in the world, and leadership in solving problems would be expected from them, instead of the record in accounting for the devastation caused by the disease.

What didn't work was the speed of the response, particularly the slowness with which Trump recognized the gravity of the crisis and the need to address it. Suffice it to say that between the first case ascertained in the US, and the proclamation of the national emergency, 54 days have passed, in which mitigation measures could have been taken that would have saved thousands of lives. According to a study just released by Columbia University, if the White House, states, and cities had anticipated their interventions by even a week, at least 36,000 fewer people would have died.

Trump's underestimation and slowness can be explained in two ways. The first, more favorable to the president because it gives him the benefit of the doubt, assumes that he was really convinced that he could block or contain the contagion in a manageable size, by blocking flights from China. This was a mistake, however, because, despite all the serious delays in communication and transparency by the People's Republic and the WHO, the Congressional Research Center confirmed that the Centers for Disease Control in Beijing had warned those in Washington of anomalous pneumonia in Wuhan on January 3rd. The stop to the planes had entered into force only on February 2, that is a month later, and at that point, the virus had already entered the USA, where it had continued to arrive from Europe until mid-March.

The second interpretation of Trump's slowness is more damaging to him because it assumes that he did not act right away to serve his own electoral interest. The presidential elections are scheduled for November 3, which he hoped to win by focusing on the strength of the economy. Therefore, he intentionally underestimated COVID 19, and held back the response through internal containment and mitigation measures, only to avoid damaging growth and his re-election. Thus it has also split the country between its supporters, who do not trust scientists and consider the epidemic a trap hatched by the "deep state" to bring down the president, and his opponents, who instead believe the doctors and obey their orders.

Everyone, of course, wants to get back to normal, but once again there is a suspicion that the head of the White House is rushing the times because he needs to revive the economy before the November vote, even if it comes at the cost of several human lives. Moreover, this is what he himself said when some time ago he published this message in capital letters on Twitter: "We cannot allow the cure to be worse than the problem itself." He later explained that the economic crisis and unemployment risk making more victims of the virus, including depression, suicides, drug and alcohol abuse, and a lack of means of subsistence. The governor of New York Andrew Cuomo had replied that he was making a false choice because you can aim to reopen safely, but putting the protection of human lives first.

Universities in Wyoming and Chicago have been studying this dispute, and have come to the conclusion that Trump is also wrong on the numbers related to the economy, where he made a miscalculation of at least $ 5.16 trillion, or 5.16 trillion. The Wyoming analysis concluded that if the US had not done anything to contain the epidemic, focusing on herd immunity, the American GDP would have lost 6.49 trillion, while instead, it will lose 13.7 trillion due to the measures adopted. to "flatten the curve" of infections. But the lives saved thanks to these initiatives, although taken late, are worth at least 12 trillion. By adding and subtracting the various items, we arrive at a difference of 5.16 trillion earned by the US economy thanks to social distancing and other measures taken to curb the virus. The University of Chicago made a similar study, coming to the conclusion that the mitigation measures have generated a benefit of 8 trillion dollars for the country: "It is difficult - concludes the research - to think of any other intervention with such a potential advantage. ample for our citizens ".

All of these analyzes are based on the Value of a Statistical Life (VSL), which is the amount Americans are willing to spend to save a life. The US government uses it to make practical decisions, such as whether to mandate the use of helmets on bikes, firmer crushproof roofs in cars, or clearer labels on medicines. These rules cost money, and understanding whether their amount is higher or lower than what citizens are willing to pay to increase their security is one of the decisive elements in adopting them. At the moment, according to the VSL, the value of a life is estimated at 10 million dollars: multiplying this figure by the number of people saved by the measures to contain the infection, we determine how much the US has earned by closing the country.

Of course, there are those who note that these are not the criteria on which certain decisions can be biased because the value of life cannot be reduced to a number, and other considerations of a moral, if not religious, nature must always prevail. In the meantime, however, even without waiting for a definitive answer to the ethical dilemma, it is important to know that letting people die makes no sense even in terms of pure economic convenience.

Under the Trump presidency, America is not trying to actively cooperate with other countries to defeat Covid-19. For this reason, the fight against the coronavirus is proving to be fragmentary. This appears with greater clarity than it does show the Euro-American diatribe on the role of NATO or the silence on the pandemic in relations between the two sides. Therefore, it is difficult to speak today of an Atlantic community. As if that weren't enough, the United States lets itself be pulled by conspiracy: while China claims that the coronavirus was created in American military laboratories and was used to disrupt the growth of China itself, on the other the Trump administration defines Covid-19 as a "Chinese virus", causing a geopolitical offense. At the same time, during this crisis, China is trying to distinguish itself by sending aid to those countries that are suffering the most. Neither the US nor Europe is offering greater support to Italy, Spain, and African countries: China is doing it instead, sending teams of doctors and supplies of medical equipment. It can rarely be seen with such clarity that China is supplanting the West in its global leadership role.

During the great recession following the 2008 global financial crisis, China was not that powerful and America was not that self-centered. As financial market speculators steered themselves and the rest of the world into the abyss, finance ministers from the twenty states with the strongest economies met to consider joint measures for addressing the problem. Today, however, despite a recent virtual summit, the G20 has not yet managed to carve out any such role.

Even before the emergence of Covid-19, the antagonism between the US and China was a major factor in determining Europe's global role. It is clear that in a world dominated by the "G2" (i.e China and the United States), Europe remains on the sidelines, even if its own prosperity is directly linked to the degree of openness of world markets.

Only 36% of Americans are satisfied with the president's handling of the emergency who, in the meantime, has to face 26 million lost jobs and a sinking economy. The slow response of political leaders, which accelerated its spread, has transformed the United States into the global epicenter of the coronavirus. President Trump has been very slow to understand the extent of the risk and to act, preferring - for six weeks - to control the message, protect the economy, and dismiss the warnings of his officials. most important. At the end of January 2020, economic adviser Peter Navarro had warned Trump of the imminent risk of the Covid-19 pandemic, but for two months the president continued to argue that the virus would dodge the country, and only when he was cornered he put himself in the hands of experts such as immunologist Anthony Fauci, since 1984 director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, forced to disprove the president's falsehoods as they handled the worst health crisis of this millennium.

As of April 14, 23,604 people in the United States have died from the coronavirus and about 581,000 cases have been officially detected. The most affected states are the Democratic ones of the Northeast and Midwest - in particular New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Michigan, and Illinois - which are the most densely populated and where the virus arrived first. However, the total number of victims is certainly higher. For example, officially recorded a single death on April 13, but as a state coroner explained to CNN, the victims were not tested. The situation was confirmed by 13 coroners in 9 different states: tests are lacking. "The simplest answer is that the National Center for Health Statistics of the CDC only counts those who wrote Covid-19 on the death certificate," explained a spokesperson for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

To date, just under 3 million swabs have been made on a population of approximately 330 million. Experts say it is up to the federal government to reduce logistical barriers to testing, but the president is too busy thinking about his re-election. The devastating consequences of the lack of coordination between the federal government and states were particularly evident in New York, the state hit hardest by the pandemic. The areas with the most infections and victims are those of Queens and Brooklyn, where the poorest classes live in confined spaces and overcrowded, forced to work for lack of money, while doctors have had no directives on how to deal with the epidemic.: it took time to find tampons, masks, and respirators because they are produced in Asian countries. On the one hand, the president praised the commitment of the medical staff, on the other, he covertly accused them of reselling the masks. "There is something strange if you go from a request for 10,000 masks to 300,000," said Trump, implying that an unspecified New York hospital "would let them out the back door."

**Congress Investigating The Trump Administration's Response to the Pandemic**

The chairman of the special congressional committee investigating the Trump administration's response to the pandemic does not mince words. Before virologist Anthony Fauci and director of CDCs (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) Robert Redfield, James Clyburn harshly criticized the White House for the lack of a national strategy to protect Americans. What is needed - he says - is a plan that gives priority to science over politics. Fauci and Redfield listen to the attack in the awareness of the more than 150,000 Americans who have lost their lives to the virus and the almost 4.5 million infections, to be exact 4.46. Scary numbers that have returned to running in recent weeks with the identification of new clusters in Florida.

The presidential analysis, however, is curtly dismantled by Bill Gates. The billionaire philanthropist rejects the American test system: it is a "complete waste" because it takes too long to get the results, thus complicating the battle against the virus. “It's a total waste. Of all the tests we do, the majority is just a complete waste,” Gates said in an interview with CNBC.

During the hearing on the administration's response to the pandemic, the president returns precisely to reiterate how the US is ahead in the tests. "Someone can tell Clyburn that the graph showing more cases in the US than in Europe is due to the fact that we do many more tests than in any other country in the world", chirps the president. Far more rational and precise is Fauci's explanation of why Europe has managed to flatten the curve of infections and see cases fall. "In European countries, while the virus was spreading, 95% of social activities were really put in lockdown, while in the United States about 50%". And when the United States began to "reopen the country again, especially in the southern states we have seen 50,000, 60,000, 70,000 new cases a day ", adds the super expert trying to avoid the controversy with the Republican deputy Jim Jordan, who presses him on the difference in terms of the spread of the virus among gatherings in the church and those in the street for the protests of recent weeks. Fauci skillfully dismisses himself: "all gatherings must be avoided," he explains calmly, saying at the same time "moderately optimistic" that an American vaccine will be ready by the end of 2020 and will be available to all Americans who need it which presses him on the difference in terms of the spread of the virus between the gatherings in the church and those in the street for the protests of the last few weeks. On the vaccine front, the US meanwhile continues to move: after the agreement with Pfizer, an agreement worth 2.1 billion dollars was reached with Sanofi and GlaxoSmithKline for 100 million doses of the vaccine.

**Donald Trump Interview on Fox News**

The president appeared in an interview on Fox News, pursued by Chris Wallace's questions: he showed himself in evident difficulty and made controversial statements, starting with the hypothetical failure to respect the election result in case of defeat. This is the balance sheet of the latest interview given to Fox News by US President Donald Trump. In answering the questions of Chris Wallace, a well-known anchorman and famous for having fairly independent positions with respect to the political line of the television broadcaster - the former tycoon appeared in evident difficulty.

The President's words about the upcoming elections were discussed earlier. President Trump offered a rebuttal to the Democratic Convention, saying, "Where Joe Biden sees American darkness, I see American greatness." In addition to the statements, the interview suggests that even a television network traditionally very close to the Republican Party could pose a problem for Trump. The White House had already criticized the attitude of the network in other situations, especially for the spread of some elections which gave it a clear disadvantage over Biden.

**The Coronavirus and Health Fronts**

The president continues to downplay the danger of the virus. When asked by Wallace why the number of infections in the United States was so high compared to other countries, Trump explained that the reason is for the excessive tests that are administered to American citizens. This circumstance is denied, as the journalist himself pointed out, by the fact that the number of new cases does not correspond to that of the swabs carried out. Trump specified that the US has the “best lethality rate in the world", even if it is not true: compared to other countries it is among the lowest, but it is not the lowest in the world. The president also accused immunologist Anthony Fauci, head of the infectious diseases department of the White House, to scare the population and that, soon, Covid-19 will disappear by itself, proving that “in the end, he will have been right ".

Regarding the lack of a public health plan, Trump explained to Wallace that a reform plan on the subject will be presented in the coming weeks, along with that of immigration.

**On Elections And Protest Movements**

Chris Wallace also addressed Black Lives Matter and anti-racist movements. Trump continued to delegitimize the protests by explaining that “for decades many, many whites have been killed by the police"; that displaying the Confederate flag, used by the Southern states during the Civil War and connected, therefore, to racism and slavery, is to be considered a free expression of thought just like the protests of recent months and that it has no intention of changing the names of military bases. The argument was also used to attack Biden, accused of wanting to remove funding and abolish the police. The Fox News reporter pointed out that the Democratic candidate never said he wanted to do such a thing. Trump retorted that he had more statements that would prove what he said, but failed to present them, even after asking his collaborators for them (Wallace, for his part, retorted that he did not find them simply because they are not there).

Finally, the first blow on the elections went to Fox News for having spread, according to the president, "fake polls", just like all other media, which put him down by almost ten points compared to the Democratic candidate. "This is what happened in 2016: they are all fake," Trump explained. Finally, he explained that, if he were to be defeated in the November elections, he would consider whether to “accept the result or not". "Voting by post is a danger to our elections," he told Wallace. Although up to now, no evidence has proved this fear.

**Andrew Cuomo, Govt. of New York defends and views against Trump**

On March 1 there was the first case of COVID-19 in New York after a 30-year-old nurse from Manhattan who had returned from Iran tested positive at a hospital in the city. Six days later, the number of infections had jumped to 89 cases and Governor Andrew Cuomo had declared a state of emergency.

Two days later, Donald Trump tweeted, “Last year 37,000 Americans died of the flu. On average, between 27,000 and 70,000 die per year. But let's not close anything; life and the economy go on. There were 546 confirmed cases of coronavirus right then, with 22 deaths. While the United States faces an emergency that is more serious than anything it has ever faced in living memory. The difference in how Washington and Albany have responded is surreal. The daily press conferences of Cuomo, 62, governor of the state most affected by the virus, have become a fixture not just for New Yorkers but for all Americans who are scared and want something that even resembles competent national leadership.

The lowering of standards of the Trump era has meant that every slightest expression of competence on the part of a politician makes him look like Winston Churchill. So the fact that Cuomo works in his works on the basis of scientists' data and opinions and their ability to demonstrate a display of human empathy may seem much more reassuring. New York, however, is unique among American cities in terms of population density and the international travel nerve center. His two things, combined with the federal government's strict responsibility which continued even after Trump declared the epidemic a national emergency, would have made any city-wide control attempt extremely difficult. The decisions Cuomo made to close schools and bring ordinances to force citizens to stay home later came with smaller outbreaks than other states. In Ohio, for example, schools were closed three days earlier than in New York, although there were only 5 confirmed cases. In California, the stay-at-home order came three days earlier than in New York, even though New York had six times as many cases.

But as a communicator, Cuomo took the opportunity and proved particularly good at walking viewers through everyday problems and waves of bad news, offering realistic glimpses of hope without ever putting magical thinking on the plate. He shared personal stories about his family and younger brother Chris, a CNN reporter, who tested positive for coronavirus, and displayed an astonishing level of warmth and humor for being one who. As he wrote in his autobiography, Albany media had dubbed the "Prince of Darkness" or "Darth Vader". "Andrew has always had two sides," says Michael Shnayerson, author of The Contender, a 2015 biography of Cuomo. A fascinating side that comes out in moments of crisis - it was fantastic during Hurricane Sandy when he went around the city at night checking the situation in all the most affected points and earning the 'cheer from people of all political hues but he is also a governor known for being brutal to his underlings and ruthless to his rivals.

The American president wants a rapid recovery of the economy even at the cost of increasing the number of victims of Covid-19. The governor of the state of New York declares that saving lives is more important than the economy. The conflict over lockdown is progressive and an idealist vision of politics.

Trump is determined to support the reasons for the American economy even in the face of the tragedy of deaths from a viral infection, in line with his electoral program and with the realism that characterizes the conservative front. In this intention, however, the US president cannot ignore the consequences of his decisions on people's lives and must seek mediation between the economic and health needs of the country, on the basis of its political priorities, and its reference values.

Thus Trump, in the difficult dialectic with the governors of the American States, takes a position consistent with his political identity, settling on the fight against the virus with all the means of technology and medicine but also on the protection of civil liberties and the nomic interests of citizens, with limited use of the lockdown with the acceptance of a possible increase in deaths from contagion following the reopening of activities. His position is rewarded by the Republicans, who maintain a stable consensus in his favor despite the difficulties of the period, and opposed by the Democrats, who criticize the human insensitivity and the epidemiological recklessness of an accelerated return to normality.

Cuomo is facing a serious epidemic in his state and adopts a diametrically opposite position, based on the priority protection of people's lives by means of a prolonged lockdown, even to the detriment of individual freedoms and the economic interests of the population. The basic idea is repeatedly reiterated in his press conferences and is expressed in the affirmation that the value of life comes before that of the economy. Thus Cuomo rejects this assumption, noting that unemployment, the economic crisis, the increase in domestic violence, and personal hardships are naturally worrying effects of the pandemic "but they are not dead".

The dynamics of the clash are analogous to that of other conflicts between conservative/liberal and progressive/reformist thinking. The first adopts a pragmatic approach, which tries to “hold together” material interests, moral and ideal values, trying to protect the well-being and freedom of the population. The Republicans, faced with the thousands of deaths from contagion, ask that the state undertake to prevent and treat the virus but to contain the lockdown as much as possible, because this risks doing more damage than the disease, in terms of personal inconvenience, economic losses, and limitations of freedom.

In this perspective, the number of deaths, if contained within limits that appear "reasonable", must be considered one of the factors to be evaluated, not the absolute priority. In this sense, an approach is replicated that is already present in every society in the face of situations that bring benefits and deaths, as happens in many sectors, such as vehicular traffic, polluting industrial production, consumption of harmful food, and drinks. Naturally, the judgment on the "reasonable" limit of acceptable deaths remains open.

On the opposite front, progressive/reformist thinking is attested to the protection of rights and values, acquiring part of the liberal patrimony, to face the transformations of capitalist societies and the labor market. With this approach, the Governor of the State of New York, while being aware that every political choice is the result of mediation between values ​​and interests, privileges the value aspects over the economic ones: “How much is the life of a human being worth? I say it's priceless,” he explicitly states.

In this situation, it should be noted that the lockdown involves many values ​​/ interests and that therefore it is not correct to set the relative political decisions only on the value of life, as it is instead necessary to constantly reconcile the factors involved, in the evolving of the epidemic and medical developments. This means that politicians, as long as the pandemic remains within "reasonable" margins, are called to take positions that must necessarily mediate between the values ​​and interests involved in social confinement on the basis of their identities, the evolution of the contagion and the ability to prevent, control and treat disease.

**Chapter 4: What is the Federal Government Doing in Response to COVID-19?**

The United States federal government has reacted to the country's COVID-19 crisis from the outset. He made various statements of emergency for this, some of which led to restrictions on travel and entry, and the formation of the Coronavirus Task Force in the White House. President Donald Trump announced the National Guard's mobilization in the areas most affected after closing most businesses in several US states.

The administration publicly perceived the virus as a minor threat from the first knowledge of coronavirus spread in Wuhan, asking them to control it domestically, and repeatedly assured the public that the risk of exposure was very low for Americans. However, the virus apparently spread beyond China by mid-January, as cases have been reported in other countries in Thailand, Japan, and South Korea. On January 17, the CDC started screening at three US airports traveling to passengers in Wuhan, but by then the virus had spread to other countries than China. About 12,000 cases were reported in China by the end of the month, growing rapidly every day. The U.S. had a few confirmed cases at this point, but almost certainly the Seattle area had an already significant spread of community.

With the establishment of the White House Coronavirus Task Force on January 27 and the announcement of a public health emergency on January 31, the federal government began speeding up the response to the executive, legal, and regulatory epidemics. It also banned foreign nationals who were traveling to mainland China to enter the country.

In early February the World Health Organization (WHO) sent hundreds of thousands of tests to dozens of labs around the world. But, taking into account prior practices, the administration and the CDC decided to rely exclusively on domestically developed tests. In early February the CDC developed its own test, which was then distributed to laboratories. But, as it became apparent almost a week later, one of its kits had reagent that proved to be defective, meaning that most laboratories were unable to use the CDC test kits.

Nevertheless, alternative test routes were either ignored or halted according to current regulations for at least two weeks after the problem was clarified. The CDC assured state and local officials that the capacity for testing was sufficient at the end of February, although it was reported that there were fewer than 500 tests conducted then. In a broader sense, trial failure has kept the number of publicly recognized cases low, which served as a justification for insistence on adequacy by the prevailing test regime.

As China and other countries took extreme measures to prevent the spread of the disease, some steps were taken by the federal government and most state and local governments to disrupt normal economic and social life, and some governments actually gave their citizens. They were discouraged from the change of behavior. By the end of the month, the U.S. had two dozen confirmed cases (artificially low due to low testing levels), China reportedly had about 80,000 cases, and Italy had over 2,000 uncontrolled viral spreads already. Was an early stage of it.

The CDC and FDA demonstrated a clear change to their sense of urgency in late February. Starting with the comprehensive testing criteria of the CDC on February 28 and the Food and Drug Administration allows the use of unapproved tests on February 29, the federal government has indicated that it has started to identify and correct faults in its testing. In the meantime, travel restrictions for foreign nationals traveling in Iran have been extended. Federal officials worked more specifically to promote private sector involvement in response to the crisis, and Congress passed an additional appropriation bill of $8.6 billion to promote vaccine and treatment research, emergency telehealth, and preparedness. Although testing during this phase eventually expanded, availability was still sufficiently limited.

Several stimulus packages were passed by the US Congress in March and April 2020 as part of an aggressive effort to combat the epidemic. Other proposed legislative acts were undertaken to provide economic relief both within the House of Representatives and within the Senate. Moreover, a number of changes were made to other federal policies, some under President Trump's direction.

Communications about the epidemic by the Trump administration have caused negative reactions. At the outset, President Trump was described as optimistic about the country's epidemic response and the 2019 coronavirus risk level to the public. As the epidemic in America grew and worsened, Trump made many false or misleading declarations. In contrast, officials in the Trump administration made several statements in support of physical disturbance and trade-off measures.

**Chapter 5 - Previous Pandemic and Lockdown situation**

As the United States continues to test, cases of coronavirus are increasing rapidly. At the onset of the epidemic, the Trump administration was heavily criticized for managing the epidemic in the United States. By the last week of March, the United States had the highest number of globally confirmed COVID-19 infections, with more than 124,000 cases, according to a tally at Johns Hopkins University. Due to the federal system in the US, each state enforced its own lockdown rules based on President Trump's overall advice. At the end of the last month of March, Trump began advising citizens to stay indoors and declared Lockdown in 32 of the 50 states. The White House recommended that the gatherings should be limited to 10 people, which are among the other guidelines issued with Frank urgency, but not mandatory. At the time, the US states had enough powers to deal with the crisis, many of whom adopt similar approaches, including the closure of schools and public businesses.

The lockdown is far from complete, with California issuing the first order for citizens to avoid non-essential outdoor activities in mid-March, but major cities and potential hotspots have issued a stay at home order. Chicago, the third-most populated US city, issued an effective lockdown as of March 21st until further notice, while also closing all public facilities.

While there was no national policy on lockdown yet, many US citizens were left free to travel to the states, presumably from hotspot areas to those unaffected by Covid-19. Several states like California, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, etc., already ordered businesses, schools, and workplaces to shut down and enforce social disorganization by limiting public ceremonies, mandating statewide quinine. Other, less affected states such as Mississippi and Oklahoma closed schools but did not yet impose any other restrictions.

On March 23, President Trump announced the deployment of the National Guard, a US military arm usually operating domestically, at the time of national disasters to help California, Washington State, and New York. California Governor Gavin Newsom first called on Trump to take more steps to help his state. On March 19, the Governor of Newsom, California instructed all 40 million Californians to stay home, venturing only for important tasks, chores, and some exercise. Newsom in California ordered the closure of the restaurant on March 17, following previous orders from restaurants, breweries, wineries, and similar establishments. He decreed that the restaurant would supply carry-out orders. In addition, food trucks will remain an open staple of the food industry in California. Newsom declared a state of emergency on March 4, stating, "To protect customers from price increases, encourage health workers to come from outside the state to help healthcare facilities, and to accommodate incoming patients."

Newsom announced on March 17 that schools, which had already been ordered closed, would possibly not reopen for the school year.

On March 17 a shelter-in-place order began in the San Francisco area. According to the initiative, considered the most extreme taken by local governments since the outbreak, residents of six counties were ordered to stay as much as possible inside and away from others for three weeks. It has also been ordered to close businesses that do not provide "essential" services. New York has the greatest number of state events.

In New York, on January 30, Andrew Cuomo had declared a disaster emergency, the same day the World Health Organization declared the virus an international public health emergency. Several counties have since declared a state of emergency, including Westchester, as well as New York City. Cuomo announced a joint press conference with his counterparts in New Jersey and Connecticut to close bars, restaurants, and cinemas as of March 16. Also, the state limited recreational and social gatherings to 50 individuals. Cuomo closed regional schools on March 16. On March 20, Cuomo instructed all non-essential staff to remain at home and ordered the closure of tattoo parlors, nail salons, and barbershops effective March 21 at 8 pm local time (24:00 GMT) Trump declared on March 22 that the National Guard will be deployed to assist in efforts to contain the virus in New York, along with California and Washington State.

On April 16, 2020, President Trump unveiled Guidelines for Opening Up America Again, a three-phased approach based on the advice of public health experts. The three-phase plan presented by the White House to guide the reopening of activities and services after the quarantine period provides that "after a constant and consecutive decline of infections for 14 days", a gradual easing of social distancing measures can be carried out. These are non-binding guidelines, but it is President Donald Trump himself who, despite the data on the spread of Covid-19 and the number of deaths in his country, has been pushing for weeks why the governors are quick to declare the lockdown phase over. This is what has been happening since the beginning of this week: at varying degrees of speed, all 50 US states are moving in this direction. The report on the infections, however, continues to be worrying: according to the World Health Organization (WHO), more than 45 thousand new positives were registered in the USA on 19 May. They include some recommendations at all three stages, including good personal hygiene and employers developing policies to ensure social distancing, testing, and contact traceability.

Phase one includes many of the current blocking measures, such as avoiding non-essential travel and not meeting in groups. But he says that large places like restaurants, places of worship, and sports facilities "can operate according to strict physical distance protocols." If there is no evidence of a coronavirus renaissance, phase two allows non-essential travel to resume. The guide says schools can reopen and bars can operate "with reduced standing occupancy".

Under phase three, states that are still seeing a downward trend in symptoms and cases may allow "public interactions" with physical distancing and unrestricted workplace personnel. Visits to nursing homes and hospitals can resume and bars can increase their standing space capacity. Some regions may begin to return to normal after an evaluation period of at least a month, according to the document.

Over the past 20 years, the United States has faced potentially several fatal pandemic situations. For example in 2003, there was severe acute respiratory syndrome similar to COVID-19, with 10% of those infected and in 2012 having the Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS). Although only a few people were infected in each of its cases. But Novel coronavirus, which emerged in China in December, no epidemic has been seen nationally since the 1918 pandemic flu. With no vaccine or treatment, the population was instructed to physically separate from each other in an attempt to stem the tide of infection, leading to widespread social removal measures and the possibility of lockdown.

Across the country, teachers, businesses, and local authorities begin facing the logistics of ending a potential epidemic: school closures forcing millions of children to stay home, emergency plans for which employees are remotely Had to work, and building communities. To help avert a severe epidemic, health officials are legally empowered to isolate the infected and those who had contact with them, restrain the sick if they resist treatment, and close down whole institutions, from hospitals to churches.

**The biggest Pandemics in History**

The coronavirus is the second pandemic of this century, which appeared 11 years after the A / H1N1 flu pandemic. In the course of history, there have been other sadly famous ones from the Spanish to the Asian flu, passing through that of Hong Kong and arriving, in fact, up to the Pandemic Flu H1N1. In between, some near-pandemic events, from the pseudo-H1N1 pandemic of 1947 to the Russian flu that spread in May 1977 in northeastern China, and which mainly or almost exclusively affected young people under the age of 25, with mild clinical manifestations, even if typically flu.

**The black plague of the fourteenth century**

The Black Plague of the fourteenth century is perhaps one of the most famous pandemics in history. It started around the mid-1300s in northern China and spread to Syria, extending to Asian and European Turkey, and then reaching Greece, Egypt, and the Balkan peninsula. In 1347 he arrived in Italy, first in Sicily and then in Genoa. The following year the infection passed from Italy to Switzerland and then to the rest of Europe, France, Spain, England, Scotland, and Ireland. In 1953, after having infected all of Europe, the outbreaks of the disease were reduced until they disappeared. According to modern estimates, the Black Death killed at least a third of the continent's population, causing nearly 20 million deaths and changing history forever.

**The Spanish Flu - H1N1 (1918-1919)**

The pandemic of 1918–1919 was estimated to affect one-third of the world's population. The disease had lethality greater than 2.5% and led to about 50 million deaths, some hypothesize up to 100 million. It began in August 1918 in three different locations: Brest, France; Boston, Massachusetts; and Freetown in Sierra Leone, a particularly violent and lethal strain of flu whose origins are still unknown. Modern studies suggest that the 1918 virus was entirely new to humanity, and not the result of a reassortment process from already circulating strains, as happened later in 1957 and 1968. It was a virus similar to those of influenza. avian, originating from an unknown host. Analyzing the flu mortality curve of 1918, the mortality peak was placed in the middle ages, between adults between 25 and 44 years. Death rates from influenza and pneumonia between the ages of 15 and 44 were more than 20 times higher than in previous years, and nearly half of the deaths were among young adults aged 20-40, a phenomenon unique in known history. 99% of the deaths were caused by people under the age of 65, something that has never happened again. According to what was reported by the Istituto Superiore di Sanità, in the Thirties influenza viruses were isolated from pigs and men who, through seroepidemiological studies, were related to the 1918 pandemic virus. It has been seen that the descendants of this virus still circulate in pigs today and perhaps continued to circulate among humans as well, causing seasonal epidemics until the 1950s, when the new pandemic strain A / H2N2 made its way into 1957 Asian. The 1918 virus is probably the ancestor of the 4 human and pig strains A / H1N1 and A / H3N2, and of the extinct A / H2N2 virus.

**The Asian flu - H2N2 (1957-1960)**

The Asian flu, the H2N2 strain, was first detected in China in February 1957 and reached the United States in June of the same year. The estimated number of deaths recorded in the period in which it raged is approximately 1.1 million. Contrary to the past, 1957 Asian made evident the phenomenon of primarily viral pneumonia. Contrary to what was observed in 1918, deaths occurred mainly in people suffering from chronic diseases and the least affected were the healthy subjects. According to epidemiological studies, it was caused by the A / Singapore / 1/57 H2N2 virus (influenza type A), first isolated in China in 1954. In the same year, a vaccine was prepared that managed to contain the disease, and indeed the Asian virus disappeared after only 11 years, supplanted by the subtype A / H3N2 Hong Kong.

**The Space Influence - H3N2 (1968–1969)**

Space, or Hong Kong, as the name suggests, influence developed in Southeast Asia with a major outbreak in Hong Kong in 1968, and that same year reached the United States. It was a type the avian flu due to the H3N2 strain, very similar to the 1957 Asian flu caused by the H2N2 strain.

 Precisely for this reason, and for the development of antibodies in the population, it made fewer victims than other pandemics. In Japan, for example, epidemics were sporadic, scattered, and of limited size until the end of 1968. The ISS reports that the virus was then introduced to the west coast of the USA with high mortality rates, contrary to the experience of Europe where the epidemic, in 1968–1969, was not associated with high mortality rates. In Italy, the excess mortality attributable to pneumonia and influenza-associated with this pandemic was estimated at about 20,000 deaths. In Italy, where it reappeared in 1972, it was renamed “Spatial Influence”. The estimated number of deaths, according to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), was 1 million worldwide.

 **Pandemic Flu - A (H1N1) pdm09 (2009-2010)**

Before Covid-19, the only flu pandemic of the 21st century was that of 2009: what is now improperly called " swine flu ", caused by an A H1N1 virus. The CDC reports that it was a virus with very peculiar characteristics never identified before in either animals or people, which made its appearance in the United States and spread very quickly to the rest of the world. Studies carried out on pandemic flu indicate that in the first year of the pandemic, pandemic flu killed between 100,000 and 570,000 and that most of the victims (80%) were under the age of 65, contrary to what happened for other seasonal influenza epidemics.

 **Coronavirus - Covid-19 (2019 - 2020**)

That of the SarsCoV2 coronavirus is, as mentioned, the second pandemic in the globalized world. It is still unclear exactly when it started to spread: in China, in the province of Hubei, it appeared in December, but some experts believe that some cases maybe even earlier. The first cases involved workers in the Wuhan fish market, where live animals are for sale, and right from the slaughter of the animals, the virus would have made the so-called "leaps", in all probability from bats. The virus was isolated within a few weeks and traced back to the genetic sequence of Sars-Cov, the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus at the origin of the 2003 epidemic. To date, studies on COVID are underway, at exponential speed. 19 primarily to identify suitable therapies (Remdesivir, an effective drug against Ebola, has also proved effective against Covid-19) and a vaccine, but a high rate of contagiousness has been ascertained through exhalations and by contact.

**Chapter 6 - Scams and Fraud**

In times of Coronavirus, there is not only false and misleading information to play with the health of citizens, but there are also and above all the traffickers of fake protections. The number of fake medicines, disinfectant sprays, or miracle cures sold online is staggering, denounces the President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, after the vast operation that dismantled a huge network of counterfeit and fake medicines prevention materials. The European police office participated in the worldwide anti-pirate health operation which involved 90 countries from all over the world. An operation that culminated in the seizure of over 4.4 million units of counterfeit drugs, the arrest of 121 people, the closure of 2,500 internet pages, and the identification and dismantling of 37 different organized criminal groups. Criminals are always looking for new ways to scam people and are now taking advantage of the fear generated by the new coronavirus epidemic. Cases of COVID-19 are still multiplying around the world, while in our country it seems that the restrictive measures are finally taking effect, limiting the rapid spread of the first pandemic of this century. Unfortunately, in moments like these when we witness a thousand acts of daily heroism, there are also some jackals who take advantage of them to spread false news or scam as many people as possible.

On February 20, for example, a fake email from the Ministry of Health about the coronavirus led to violent protests in Ukraine. The email said that among the returnees from Wuhan there were also some people infected with COVID-19. After reading this fake news, many people gathered and attacked the bus that transported the evacuees to the quarantine center. This false information spread so quickly and with such intensity that the President of Ukraine himself had to intervene to rectify the report. The president released an official statement on Facebook in which he assured all returnees were in good health and had to be quarantined for two weeks only as an added security measure, due to their recent moves. Misinformation isn't the only side effect of the fear generated by the coronavirus pandemic. The European Center Bank (ECB) has issued a statement calling on European public and private institutions to prepare for more cyber fraud targeting both private customers and public bodies. The first scams reported to the police are based on sending emails containing malware. Furthermore, in its statement, the ECB calls on organizations to prepare for an increase in cyberattacks and the use of e-banking services, as more and more people will have to stay at home as the pandemic escalates. At the same time, the World Health Organization (WHO) published a phishing page on its website. In this section, the WHO has announced that these days some cybercriminals are posing as its employees in order to steal money or sensitive data from other users. WHO strongly recommends that you always check the authenticity of a message before starting a conversation when contacted by a person or organization claiming to belong to the WHO. According to the data held by the organization, this type of scam not only uses emails but also other means of communication such as phone calls, SMS, and even faxes. Here's how to protect yourself:

**Update the antivirus**

Since the start of containment, you have had time to familiarize yourself with telecommuting and the new processes, which include regularly updating your antivirus program. This is usually done automatically if you connect to your company network with a professional PC. In the event of access via your private PC, you must - in case you have not done so already - install an antivirus and keep it up to date. This software will inspect your computer to identify and, if necessary, neutralize and eliminate possible computer viruses, Trojans, and other malware.

**Remotely and securely access the corporate network**

To access the company's network from your home, you must use a VPN (a virtual private network) solution made available by your employer's IT department. A VPN is a virtual and secure tunnel that directly connects the computer used for teleworking to the corporate network. Here, too, it is important to opt for the most recent version of the VPN program possible with a secure authentication system, for example, two-factor authentication.

**General rule:** check with your company's IT manager to see if you can use your private computer for business purposes. The same rule of course also applies if you happen to be dealing with private matters on your work computer.

**Communicate securely by videoconference**

The video conferences allow you to get together virtually with colleagues. As the number of video conferencing services explodes, it appears several major publishers lack strict data protection guidelines, leading to growing fears that unauthorized people may attend online meetings. This is why you should only use applications authorized by your employer for your professional videoconferences. And when you organize private online meetings, be sure to choose recognized tools.

**Be careful with emails**

In times of crisis, there is a resurgence of attacks using social engineering methods, through which cyber criminals obtain sensitive data. CEO fraud and phishing are among the most successful methods. Your boss, with whom you don't have much direct contact anymore due to the coronavirus, sends you an email asking you to trigger a payment. Be particularly vigilant with this kind of request! It could be a CEO scam attempt, a practice where crooks use an apparently official email address to impersonate someone in your company. To do this, they either hacked an email account or used an address that appeared to come from the company in question. If in doubt, call your manager to ask them to confirm the payment order.

**Phishing**

Via phishing, scammers attempt to collect confidential information from Internet users. As a user, for example, you receive an email with a link. Clicking on this link will take you to a site where you are asked to enter your credit card number or password. Phishing emails also often contain malware that can spy not only on your own PC but the entire corporate network as well. Hidden in attachments (eg Excel or PDF files), this malware is activated as soon as you click on the attached documents. Report such emails - even if you are not sure whether it is indeed a phishing email - immediately to the appropriate department in your business and delete them immediately.

**Check the sender**

Always check the sender's email address. Even if the sender display name is correct, it could be an impersonation. Anomalies only appear when the sender is clicked and the email address is displayed. Never open links or documents from unknown senders. Cybercriminals are currently trying to get your attention with emails stamped "Coronavirus" or "Covid-19". Opening such links may trigger the installation of malware (ransomware) on your computer.

**Online shopping: be wary**

Shopping sprees are currently impossible, the fault of the coronavirus. On the other hand, online commerce is experiencing a tremendous boom and, in its wake, fraudulent e-shops. Thus, on quite serious-looking online stores, crooks offer fake Covid-19 tests or fake respiratory masks against prepayment. Be extremely careful and only trust known providers.

**The Conclusion**

Since the start of the pandemic, the United States has exceeded the threshold of 2.5 million infected. The Covid-19 pandemic shows no signs of diminishing with more than 20 lakh people infected worldwide and 1.27 lakh dead. Lockdowns remain the only way to slow its spread, as the vaccine is yet to be found. But the lockdowns are pushing major economies to the brink as well. The pace at which COVID had spread is now slowing down, so the need for long periods of lockdowns can also decrease. Many people have lost their jobs due to the coronavirus crisis or have seen their incomes cut.

This has resulted in increases in unemployment rates across major economies. According to the International Monetary Fund ( IMF), the proportion of people out of work in the United States has hit 10.4 percent, signaling an end to a decade of expansion for one of the largest economies in the world. A number of pharmaceutical companies are in a race for the development and testing of potential drugs that could help nations return to normal. In addition to its impact on public health, a major economic shock has been caused by the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Most businesses face a cash-flow shortage in any economic crisis. Millions of workers were even placed on government-sponsored employment security systems as areas of the economy, including tourism or hospitality, come to a standstill under lockdown. Governments around the world have committed billions of dollars for a vaccine and treatment options for Covid-19. With the Trump administration and several state governors aggressively exploring ways to revive the stagnant U.S. economy, the public strikes with intense caution that tight restrictions on the public activity should be eased. The survey shows that while Trump is generally regarded as having behaved too slowly in the initial phase of the epidemic, Americans have more favorable views about how he is treating some aspects of the coronavirus outbreak at present. Approximately half ( 51 percent ) say that he does an excellent or good job in addressing the economic needs of companies facing financial difficulties. However, fewer Americans believe Trump has done well in resolving the financial needs of average people who have lost jobs or wages (46 percent), partnering with leaders, and fulfilling doctor, physician, and nurse needs (45 percent). The Covid-19 pandemic is a phenomenon that will not leave us for several weeks until it produces a vaccine or group immunity. Also, cybercriminals will continue to take advantage of it, exploiting the anxiety of so many people in their homes to launch cyberattacks and make victims fall into their cunning traps. **Stay Safe & Secure!**

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