COVID-19 EFFECTS ON BUSINESS CONDITIONS ON WORLDWIDE

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ABSTRACT

How did a situation (where many people get sick) translate to a serious money-based problem? Why did the spread of the coronavirus bring the world-wide process of people making, selling, and buying things to its knees? The answer lies in two methods by which coronavirus stopped money-based activities. First, the spread of the virus encouraged social distancing which led to the shutdown of related to managing money markets, related to big business offices, businesses and events. Second, the increasing more and more as time goes on rate at which the virus was spreading, and the increased doubt about how bad the situation could get, led to flight to safety in consumption and investment among people who use a product or service, people or businesses who give money to help start businesses and international trade partners. We focus on the period from the start of 2020 through March when the coronavirus began spreading into other countries and markets. We draw on real-world instances of watching, noticing, or making statements in testing/evaluating the serving to severely limit or control measures, money-based policy measures, money-related policy measures and the public health rules that were adopted during the period. We based on actual evidence examine the effect of social distancing policies on money-based activities and stock market indices. The findings show/tell about that the increasing number of lockdown days, money-based policy decisions and international travel restrictions very much affected the level of money-based activities and the closing, opening, lowest and highest stock price of major stock market indices.

Keywords: Covid-19, Coronavirus, Outbreak, Social Distancing, Pandemic, Financial Crisis, Global Recession, Public Health, Liquidity Provision.

INTRODUCTION

The International Air Transportation Association (IATA) stated that the air travel industry would lose US$113 billion if the COVID-19 sudden start of something bad like disease was not quickly contained. The IMF downgraded its growth projection for the world-wide process of people making, selling, and buying things as the COVID-19 sudden start of something bad like disease through its earlier projection into serious doubt. The tourism industry was affected as the travel opportunities for Chinese tourists, who usually spend billions every year, were very much stopped. There were increased flight cancellations, cancelled hotel reservings and cancelled local and international events worth over $200billion. The flow of products that are bought and sold through worldwide supply chains hugely reduced significantly given that China was the world's largest manufacturer and exporter, and the Chinese government ordered the closure of major factories in the country. Countries like Iran, Italy and France issued stay-at home nationwide policies to control the spread of the virus, which had already caused many deaths and was putting pressure on the national public healthcare basic equipment needed for a business or society to operate. Such stay-at-home policies planted the seeds of time period where people and businesses made less money in developed countries, and there was a general agreement among money-flow experts that the coronavirus widespread disease would steeply dropped the world into a worldwide time period where people and businesses made less money. In this paper, we show how the coronavirus sudden start of something bad like disease led to spill over into major parts/areas of the world-wide process of people making, selling, and buying things, and how fast policy response by more than two, but not a lot of governments either triggered and lengthy the time period where people and businesses made less money while trying to save the lives of people who lawfully live in a country, state, etc. We also ask lots of questions about/try to find the truth about the effect of social distancing policies on the level of money-based activities and stock index prices. We analysed the coronavirus sudden start of something bad like disease and the spill over to the world-wide process of people making, selling, and buying things which triggered the worldwide time period where people and businesses made less money in 2020. Policy makers in many countries were under pressure to respond to the coronavirus sudden start of something bad like disease. As a result, many governments made fast policy decisions that had far reaching positive and negative effects on their pertaining to each person or thing process of people making, selling, and buying things - many countries steeply dropped into a time period where people and businesses made less money. Social distancing policies and lockdown restrictions were forced on people in many countries, and there have been arguments that such social policies can trigger a time period where people and businesses made less money. Our findings in section 5 showed that a 30-day social distancing policy or lockdown restriction hurts the process of people making, selling, and buying things through a reduction in the level of general money-based activities and through its negative effect on stock prices.