

*The impact of coronavirus (Covid-19) on world's economy
-Algeria study case-*

أثر فيروس كورونا (كوفيد-19) على الاقتصاد العالمي -دراسة حالة الجزائر-

Dr.Guembour Abderraouf, Faculty SEGC, University of Ghardaia, Algeria,
guembour.abderraouf@univ-ghardaia.dz

Dr.Raki Nadira, Faculty SEGC, University of Ghardaia, Algeria.
nadi_doctorat@yahoo.fr

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Abstract: This article aims to identify the role of the coronavirus (Covid-19) in influencing the world's economy, with highlighting the Algerian situation, by presenting the nature of Coronavirus (Covid-19), how it is affecting the world's economy, with a focus on Algeria. Among the most important findings in this article is that the Coronavirus (Covid-19) has influenced the world's economy with very negative effects in most fields. Algeria took some measures to face the pandemic, but it will face financial difficulties regarding the decreased oil prices in GM.

keyword: Coronavirus, Covid-19, World, Economy, Algeria.

JEL classification code : XN1, XN2

ملخص: يهدف هذا المقال إلى تحديد أثر فيروس كورونا (كوفيد-19) على الاقتصاد العالمي، مع تسليط الضوء على الوضع الجزائري، من خلال عرض طبيعة فيروس كورونا، وكيف يؤثر على الاقتصاد العالمي، مع التركيز على الجزائر. من بين أهم النتائج المتوصل إليها في هذا المقال، أن فيروس كورونا من أكثر الفيروسات ضررا وأكثرها سرعة في الانتشار، كما قد أثر على الاقتصاد العالمي بتأثيرات سلبية للغاية في معظم المجالات. اتخذت الحكومة الجزائرية عدة إجراءات لمواجهة هذه الجائحة، وبما أن اقتصادها يعتمد على المحروقات، فسوف تواجه صعوبات مالية بسبب انخفاض أسعار النفط في السوق العالمية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: كورونا، كوفيد-19، العالم، الاقتصاد، الجزائر.

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Guembour Abderraouf, e-mail: guembour.abderraouf@univ-ghardaia.dz

1. Introduction :

COVID-19 spread with a very fast speed in China after the country first alerted the World Health Organization to several cases of unusual pneumonia at the end of December 2019, in which some measures have been taken in order to contain the spread of the virus within Hubei Province, the epicenter of the pandemic, even though these measures weren't good enough to contain the spread of the coronavirus (covid-19), because the virus has spread globally. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), the world is counting 750,890 of confirmed cases being infected with the coronavirus, With a total of 36,405 deaths until March 31st 2020. Algeria—like most countries—is being affected by the coronavirus (covid-19) socially and economically. From this point, we raise the following main question:

“How the coronavirus (covid-19) is affecting the world’s economy generally, and Algeria particularly ?”.

From the main question, we can formulate these sub-questions:

- 1- How did the coronavirus (covid-19) appear, and what are the ways of its propagation ?
- 2- How is the coronavirus (covid-19) affecting the world’s economy ?
- 3- What are the effects of the coronavirus (covid-19) on Algeria both socially and economically ?

As pre-answers to those sub-questions:

- 1- The coronavirus (covid-19) has zoonotic origins, and its propagation is caused by the transmission of the virus from one person to another.
- 2- The coronavirus (covid-19) is affecting the world’s economy by the shut of several companies in multiple sectors.
- 3- The coronavirus (covid-19) is affecting Algeria, by the shut of most commercial activities, and pausing the work which can lead to lower productivity.

This article aims to achieve these goals:

- The identification of the coronavirus (Covid-19).
- The exchange of experiences in the field of global economy.
- Showing the influence of coronavirus (Covid-19) on the world’s economy in general and on Algeria in particular.

In order to reach the above objectives and test the proposed hypotheses we have divided our article to three sections, the first section highlight

on the nature of coronavirus (Covid-19), the second section shows the influence of coronavirus (Covid-19) on world's economy. The third and last section points on the impact of the coronavirus on Algeria.

2. The nature of Coronavirus (Covid-19):

The Coronavirus is the common problem faced by all the countries of the world, also known as "Covid-19" which is an abbreviation for "Corona virus disease of 2019", but before highlighting the nature of Covid-19, which was set as a global pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO), we must know what does the word pandemic means, and what is the difference between pandemic and other virus spread descriptions as: outbreak, epidemic and endemic.

2.1. Difference between the word pandemic and other virus spread descriptions:

In this part we will highlight on the difference between pandemic, outbreak, epidemic and endemic.

2.1.1. Definition of Pandemic:

First of all what is "**Pandemic**" Modern definitions include "extensively epidemic", it is an epidemic over a very wide area and usually affecting a large proportion of the population, and distributed or occurring widely throughout the continents or globally, and it has the same source (David and al, October 2009, P 1018).

2.1.2. Definition of Epidemic:

An "**Epidemic**" is the occurrence in a community or region of cases of an illness, specific health-related behavior, or other health-related events clearly in excess of normal expectancy (Marsh, January 2020 P2).

Also It is an occurrence of a group of illnesses of similar nature and derived from a common source, in excess of what would be normally expected in a community or region (Arinjay, April 2020).

2.1.3. Definition of Outbreak:

An "**Outbreak**" is the sudden occurrence of a disease in a community, which has never experienced the disease before or when cases of that disease occur in numbers greater than expected in a defined area (Arinjay, April 2020).

2.1.4. Definition of Endemic:

An "**Endemic**" means a disease occurs all the time, and with predictable regularity, in a specific area or population. Or disease that

occurs regularly in a particular area, as malaria does in many tropical countries (Shamsul, April 2020).

2.2. The Coronavirus (Covid-19):

In this part we will talk about the appearance and progression of Covid-19, its definition, its survival in the environment and the ways of its transmission.

2.2.1. Appearance and propagation of Covid-19:

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) emerged in December 2019 in Wuhan, the capital of Hubei province, China. While the outbreak in China is almost over, this highly contagious disease is currently spreading across the world and throughout EU/EEA Member States, with a daily increase in the number of affected countries, confirmed cases and infection-related deaths. Updated data are published on a daily basis on the ECDC, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and World Health Organization (WHO) websites. On 30 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared that the outbreak of COVID-19 constituted a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). Based on the high levels of global spread and the severity of COVID-19, on 11 March 2020, the Director-General of the WHO declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic (ECDC Report, March 2020, P 1).

As of 25 March 2020, more than 416 916 cases of COVID-19 were reported worldwide by more than 150 countries. An increasing proportion of global cases are from EU/EEA countries and the UK. As of 25 March, 204 930 cases and 11 810 deaths have been reported in the EU/EEA and the UK. The number of reported COVID-19 cases is rapidly increasing in all EU/EEA countries and the UK, and the notification rate is increasing at similar trajectory as was observed in Hubei province in late January/early February and in Italy in late February/early March. Clinical presentations of COVID-19 range from no symptoms (asymptomatic) to severe pneumonia; severe disease can lead to death. In EU/EEA countries with available data, 30% of diagnosed COVID-19 cases were hospitalised and 4% had severe illness. Hospitalisation rates were higher for those aged 60 years and above. Estimates of crude case-fatality for Germany, Italy and Spain showed that both the risk and absolute numbers of deaths rapidly increased with age for those aged 60 years and above in each country.

Among hospitalised cases, severe illness was reported in 15% of cases, and death occurred in 12% of these cases, with higher case–fatality rates in older adults (Rapid risk assessment, March 2020, P 1).

2.2.2. Definition of Coronavirus (Covid-19):

The word Coronavirus refers to any of various RNA-containing spherical viruses of the family Coronaviridae (**Coronavirus**, April 2020). Which cause severe acute respiratory syndrome (Secretary of state Regulations, 2020, P 1).

The “COVID-19” is an acute respiratory disease caused by a newly emerged zoonotic coronavirus. A positive-sense enveloped single-stranded RNA virus, named Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2), has been isolated from a patient with pneumonia, and connected to the cluster of acute respiratory illness cases from Wuhan. Genetic analysis has revealed that it is closely related to SARS-CoV (ECDC Report, March 2020, P 1).

2.2.3. Survival in the environment:

In light of limited data for SARS-CoV-2, evidence was assessed from studies conducted with previous human coronaviruses including MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV. Human coronaviruses can survive on inanimate objects and can remain viable for up to 5 days at temperatures of 22-25°C and relative humidity of 40-50% (which is typical of air-conditioned indoor environments). Survival on environmental surfaces is also dependent on the surface type.¹ An experimental study using a SARS-CoV-2 strain reported viability on plastic for up to 72 hours, for 48 hours on stainless steel and up to 8 hours on copper.¹ Viability was quantified by end-point titration on Vero E6 cells. Extensive environmental contamination may occur following an aerosol generating procedure (AGP). The rate of clearance of aerosols in an enclosed space is dependent on the extent of any mechanical/natural ventilation – the greater the number of air changes per hour (ventilation rate), the sooner any aerosol will be cleared. The time required for clearance of aerosols, and thus the time after which the room can be entered without a filtering face piece (class 3) (FFP3) respirator, can be determined by the number of air changes per hour (ACH) as outlined in WHO guidance; in general wards and single rooms there should be a minimum of 6 air changes per hour, in negative-pressure isolation rooms there should be a minimum of 12 air

changes per hour. Where feasible, environmental decontamination should be performed when it is considered appropriate to enter the room/area without an FFP3 respirator. A single air change is estimated to remove 63% of airborne contaminants, after 5 air changes less than 1% of airborne contamination is thought to remain (DHSC and al, March 2020, P 9-10).

2.2.4. Ways of transmission:

COVID-19 is transmitted via droplets and fomites during close unprotected contact between an infector and infectee. Airborne spread has not been reported for COVID-19 and it is not believed to be a major driver of transmission based on available evidence; however, it can be envisaged if certain aerosol-generating procedures are conducted in health care facilities. Fecal shedding has been demonstrated from some patients, and viable virus has been identified in a limited number of case reports. However, the fecal-oral route does not appear to be a driver of COVID-19 transmission; its role and significance for COVID-19 remains to be determined (WHO Team, February 2020, P 8).

3. The influence of Coronavirus (Covid-19) on world's economy:

In this section we will highlight on the effects of the virus on human life worldwide, and the impact coronavirus (Covid-19) on China since this country is playing an important role in world's economy.

3.1. The effects of the virus on human life worldwide:

The spread of the novel coronavirus has led to a substantial disruption of global economic activity through a reduction in international production, travel, and trade. This supply shock has led many economists to express concerns about an upcoming global recession. Global leaders have rightly prioritized efforts to prevent widespread contagion in order to reduce the burden on countries' health care systems and minimize the loss of human lives (Christopher, April 2020).

Table (01): Covid-19 data worldwide (until 31 march 2020)

Reporting Country/ Territory/Area [†]	Total confirmed ‡ cases	Total confirmed new cases	Total deaths	Total new deaths	Transmission classification [§]	Days since last reported case
Western Pacific Region						
China	82545	98	3314	4	Local transmission	0
Republic of Korea	9786	125	162	4	Local transmission	0
Australia	4359	393	18	2	Local transmission	0
Malaysia	2626	156	37	3	Local transmission	0
Japan	1953	87	56	2	Local transmission	0
Philippines	1546	128	78	7	Local transmission	0
Singapore	879	35	3	0	Local transmission	0
New Zealand	600	48	1	0	Local transmission	0
Viet Nam	203	15	0	0	Local transmission	0
Brunei Darussalam	127	1	1	0	Local transmission	0
Cambodia	107	4	0	0	Local transmission	0
Mongolia	12	0	0	0	Imported cases only	3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	8	0	0	0	Local transmission	1
Fiji	5	0	0	0	Local transmission	5
Papua New Guinea	1	0	0	0	Imported cases only	10
Territories**						
Guam	58	2	1	0	Local transmission	0
French Polynesia	36	1	0	0	Local transmission	0
New Caledonia	15	0	0	0	Local transmission	3
Northern Mariana Islands (Commonwealth of the)	2	0	0	0	Under investigation	2
European Region						
Italy	101739	4050	11591	810	Local transmission	0
Spain	85195	6398	7340	812	Local transmission	0
Germany	61913	4615	583	128	Local transmission	0
France	43977	4335	3017	415	Local transmission	0
The United Kingdom	22145	2619	1408	180	Local transmission	0
Switzerland	15412	1138	295	38	Local transmission	0
Belgium	11899	1063	513	82	Local transmission	0
Netherlands	11750	884	864	93	Local transmission	0
Turkey	10827	1556	168	37	Local transmission	0
Austria	9618	805	108	22	Local transmission	0
Portugal	6408	446	140	21	Local transmission	0
Norway	4226	124	26	4	Local transmission	0
Sweden	4028	328	146	36	Local transmission	0
Czechia	3002	173	24	8	Local transmission	0
Ireland	2910	295	54	8	Local transmission	0
Denmark	2577	182	77	5	Local transmission	0
Poland	2055	193	31	9	Local transmission	0
Luxembourg	1988	38	22	1	Local transmission	0

Romania	1952	192	44	4	Local transmission	0
Russian Federation	1837	303	9	0	Local transmission	0
Finland	1313	95	13	2	Local transmission	0
Greece	1212	56	43	5	Local transmission	0
Iceland	1086	66	2	0	Local transmission	0
Croatia	790	77	6	0	Local transmission	0
Serbia	785	44	13	0	Local transmission	0
Slovenia	763	33	11	0	Local transmission	0
Estonia	715	36	3	0	Local transmission	0
Ukraine	549	69	13	2	Local transmission	0
Lithuania	484	0	7	0	Local transmission	1
Armenia	482	0	3	0	Local transmission	1
Hungary	447	0	15	0	Local transmission	1
Latvia	376	0	0	0	Local transmission	1
Andorra	370	29	8	2	Local transmission	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	359	34	9	3	Local transmission	0
Bulgaria	359	13	8	0	Local transmission	0
Slovakia	336	0	0	0	Local transmission	1
Kazakhstan	312	18	1	0	Local transmission	0
Republic of Moldova	298	35	2	0	Local transmission	0
North Macedonia	285	26	7	1	Local transmission	0
Azerbaijan	273	83	4	0	Local transmission	0
Cyprus	230	16	7	1	Local transmission	0
San Marino	230	1	25	1	Local transmission	0
Albania	223	0	11	1	Local transmission	1
Malta	156	5	0	0	Local transmission	0
Belarus	152	0	0	0	Local transmission	1
Uzbekistan	149	4	2	0	Local transmission	0
Kyrgyzstan	107	23	0	0	Local transmission	0
Georgia	103	5	0	0	Local transmission	0
Montenegro	91	6	1	0	Local transmission	0
Liechtenstein	64	2	0	0	Under investigation	0
Monaco	49	3	0	0	Local transmission	0
Holy See	6	0	0	0	Under investigation	1
Territories**						
Faroe Islands	168	9	0	0	Local transmission	0
Kosovo ⁽¹⁾	106	12	1	0	Local transmission	0
Gibraltar	69	4	0	0	Local transmission	0
Jersey	63	0	2	0	Local transmission	1
Guernsey	45	6	0	0	Local transmission	0
Isle of Man	42	0	0	0	Local transmission	1
Greenland	10	0	0	0	Under investigation	2
South-East Asia Region						
Thailand	1524	0	9	0	Local transmission	1
Indonesia	1414	129	122	8	Local transmission	0
India	1071	0	29	0	Local transmission	1
Sri Lanka	120	0	1	0	Local transmission	1
Bangladesh	49	0	5	0	Local transmission	1
Maldives	17	0	0	0	Local transmission	1
Myanmar	10	2	0	0	Local transmission	0
Nepal	5	0	0	0	Imported cases only	2
Bhutan	4	0	0	0	Imported cases only	1
Timor-Leste	1	0	0	0	Under investigation	10

Eastern Mediterranean Region						
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	41495	3186	2757	117	Local transmission	0
Pakistan	1865	240	25	7	Local transmission	0
Saudi Arabia	1453	154	8	0	Local transmission	0
Qatar	693	59	1	0	Local transmission	0
Egypt	656	47	41	1	Local transmission	0
Iraq	630	83	46	4	Local transmission	0
United Arab Emirates	611	41	5	2	Local transmission	0
Morocco	574	58	33	6	Local transmission	0
Bahrain	515	0	4	0	Local transmission	1
Lebanon	446	8	11	1	Local transmission	0
Tunisia	362	50	9	1	Local transmission	0
Jordan	268	9	5	2	Local transmission	0
Kuwait	266	11	0	0	Local transmission	0
Oman	179	12	0	0	Local transmission	0
Afghanistan	166	52	4	0	Local transmission	0
Djibouti	26	7	0	0	Local transmission	0
Syrian Arab Republic	10	1	2	1	Imported cases only	0
Libya	8	0	0	0	Local transmission	1
Sudan	6	0	2	0	Imported cases only	1
Somalia	3	0	0	0	Imported cases only	4
Territories**						
occupied Palestinian territory	117	2	1	0	Local transmission	0
Region of the Americas						
United States of America	140640	17987	2398	286	Local transmission	0
Canada	6317	662	66	5	Local transmission	0
Brazil	4256	352	136	22	Local transmission	0
Chile	2449	540	8	2	Local transmission	0
Ecuador	1962	127	60	12	Local transmission	0
Mexico	993	145	20	4	Local transmission	0
Panama	989	88	24	7	Local transmission	0
Dominican Republic	901	320	42	22	Local transmission	0
Peru	852	181	11	0	Local transmission	0
Argentina	820	75	20	1	Local transmission	0
Colombia	702	94	10	4	Local transmission	0
Costa Rica	314	19	2	0	Local transmission	0
Uruguay	309	6	0	0	Local transmission	0
Cuba	170	51	4	1	Local transmission	0
Honduras	139	29	2	0	Local transmission	0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	129	16	3	1	Local transmission	0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	97	23	5	5	Local transmission	0
Trinidad and Tobago	82	6	3	0	Local transmission	0
Paraguay	64	5	3	0	Local transmission	0
Guatemala	36	2	1	0	Local transmission	0
Jamaica	36	4	1	0	Local transmission	0
Barbados	33	7	0	0	Local transmission	0
El Salvador	30	6	0	0	Local transmission	0
Haiti	15	0	0	0	Imported cases only	1
Bahamas	14	4	0	0	Local transmission	0

Cayman Islands	12	4	1	0	Imported cases only	0
Grenada	9	2	0	0	Local transmission	0
Saint Lucia	9	5	0	0	Local transmission	0
Guyana	8	3	1	0	Local transmission	0
Suriname	8	0	0	0	Imported cases only	3
Antigua and Barbuda	7	0	0	0	Imported cases only	3
Nicaragua	4	0	1	0	Imported cases only	2
Belize	3	1	0	0	Local transmission	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2	0	0	0	Imported cases only	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	0	0	0	Imported cases only	18
Territories**						
Puerto Rico	174	110	6	4	Imported cases only	0
Martinique	111	6	2	0	Local transmission	0
Guadeloupe	106	10	4	2	Imported cases only	0
Aruba	50	4	0	0	Local transmission	0
French Guiana	43	12	0	0	Local transmission	0
United States Virgin Islands	30	8	0	0	Imported cases only	0
Bermuda	22	0	0	0	Local transmission	1
Saint Martin	18	12	1	1	Under investigation	0
Curaçao	11	4	1	0	Imported cases only	0
Dominica	11	0	0	0	Local transmission	4
Saint Barthélemy	6	1	0	0	Under investigation	0
Sint Maarten	6	3	0	0	Imported cases only	0
Montserrat	5	0	0	0	Imported cases only	3
Turks and Caicos Islands	5	1	0	0	Local transmission	0
Anguilla	2	0	0	0	Local transmission	4
British Virgin Islands	2	0	0	0	Imported cases only	4
African Region						
South Africa	1326	46	3	2	Local transmission	0
Algeria	511	57	31	2	Local transmission	0
Burkina Faso	246	24	12	9	Local transmission	0
Cote d'Ivoire	169	4	0	0	Local transmission	0
Senegal	162	20	0	0	Local transmission	0
Ghana	152	0	5	0	Local transmission	1
Cameroon	139	26	6	4	Local transmission	0
Nigeria	111	46	1	0	Local transmission	0
Mauritius	107	5	2	0	Local transmission	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	98	17	8	0	Local transmission	0
Rwanda	70	0	0	0	Local transmission	1
Madagascar	46	9	0	0	Imported cases only	0
Kenya	38	13	1	0	Local transmission	0
Zambia	35	19	0	0	Local transmission	0
Togo	34	6	1	0	Local transmission	0
Uganda	33	0	0	0	Local transmission	1
Ethiopia	23	2	0	0	Local transmission	0
Niger	20	0	3	0	Local transmission	1
Congo	19	0	0	0	Imported cases only	3
United Republic of Tanzania	19	5	0	0	Under investigation	0
Mali	18	0	0	0	Local transmission	2

Guinea	16	0	0	0	Local transmission	1
Equatorial Guinea	14	1	0	0	Local transmission	0
Namibia	11	0	0	0	Imported cases only	1
Eswatini	9	0	0	0	Imported cases only	3
Mozambique	8	0	0	0	Local transmission	2
Seychelles	8	0	0	0	Imported cases only	1
Gabon	7	0	1	0	Imported cases only	3
Benin	6	0	0	0	Imported cases only	4
Central African Republic	6	0	0	0	Imported cases only	3
Eritrea	6	0	0	0	Imported cases only	4
Cabo Verde	5	0	1	0	Imported cases only	3
Chad	5	0	0	0	Imported cases only	4
Mauritania	5	0	0	0	Imported cases only	2
Zimbabwe	5	0	1	0	Local transmission	3
Gambia	3	0	1	0	Imported cases only	2
Liberia	3	0	0	0	Local transmission	9
Angola	2	0	0	0	Imported cases only	9
Guinea-Bissau	2	0	0	0	Imported cases only	5
Territories						
Réunion	207	0	0	0	Local transmission	1
Mayotte	82	0	0	0	Local transmission	1
Subtotal for all regions	750178	57610	36398	3301		
International conveyance (Diamond Princess)	712	0	7	0	Local transmission	15
Grand total	750890	57610	36405	3301		

Source: WHO Team, March 2020, P 3-7.

According to Table (01), we can clearly see that the pandemic has gone too far, touching big number of countries all over the world with 104 868 of confirmed cases in Western Pacific Region and 3671 deaths, 423 946 of confirmed cases in European region and 26 694 deaths, 4215 of confirmed cases in South-East Asia Region and 166 deaths, 50 349 of confirmed cases in Eastern Mediterranean Region and 2954 deaths, 163 014 of confirmed cases in Region of the Americas and 2836 deaths, 3786 of confirmed cases in African Region and 77 deaths. And a grand total of 750 890 of confirmed cases and 36 405 deaths.

3.2. The impact coronavirus (Covid-19) on the world's economy:

Since the pandemic in January, close to 85,000 people have been infected worldwide, with a fast-rising share of these outside China. The epicentre of the pandemic was in Hubei province, which accounts for about 4.5% of China's output, but the effects have been quickly apparent throughout China with efforts to control the spread of the virus leading to wide-ranging restrictions on passenger transportation labour mobility and hours worked. Available indicators for February

point to significant declines in activity inside China, and the tentative signs of a mild improvement towards the end of the month appear unlikely to be rapid enough to prevent the level of output in the first quarter of 2020 being lower than in the fourth quarter of 2019 (OECD Interim Economic Assessment, March 2020, P 5).

One of the biggest impacts of the Coronavirus crisis is supply chain disruption and the resulting interruption in business (Rick, February 2020, P 7).

This economic shock is a combination of both supply and demand effects. The initial supply shock came from supply-chain disruption and was followed by the effects of people being kept away from their jobs. The initial demand shock came from uncertainty about the health and economic situation, which led consumers to cut their physical interactions with others and companies to delay investment. The resulting falls in incomes and revenues led to a further fall in demand, which in turn has led to cuts in supply as companies have difficulties paying their employees and meet their financial obligations. Second round effects are likely to become stronger the longer the lock-down measures persist: demand will fall as consumers postpone or even cancel their consumption. While for some consumption there might be catching-up consumption later when the health crisis is over, other consumption is unlikely to recover – for example restaurant visits. Finally, demand is affected by confidence effects. As citizens worry about the future, they might increase their precautionary savings (André, March 2020, P 5).

The global economic impact of 2019-nCoV is expected to be substantially more significant than that of SARS, primarily because China has gone from being a bit player in the global economy in the early 2000s to an economic powerhouse today. Back then, China accounted for just over 4% of global GDP compared with 16% today. China has become an integral part of the global manufacturing supply chain accounting for about one-fifth of global manufacturing output (Mark, February 2020, P 3).

While there is still uncertainty about the impact of the COVID-19 on China's productive capacity, the most recent statistics point to a significant downturn. The full effect of COVID-19 on global value chains will become clearer in the coming months. However, one

question of importance is how a disruption in Chinese supply of intermediate inputs will affect the rest of the world. Based on the analysis of this note two key points can be made (Trade and development report, March 2020, P 5-6).

First, even if the pandemic of COVID-19 is contained mostly within China the fact that Chinese suppliers are critical for many companies around the world implies that any disruption in China will be also felt outside China's borders. European, American and East Asian regional value chains will be disrupted. The estimated global effects are subject to change depending on the containment of the virus and or changes in the sources of supply (Trade and development report, March 2020, P 6).

Second, it is expected that the spillover effects of a disruption in Chinese supply will be diverse across economic sectors and dependent on the geographic localization of the COVID-19 pandemic and of the containment measures within China. For example, automotive industry's intermediate exports may fall relatively more as the industry is geographically localized in the region where the pandemic of COVID-19 occurred. Importantly, because of lack of information this note does not consider this second aspect. Once sectoral data on Chinese output is available the likely effect on the various global value chains will become clearer (Trade and development report, March 2020 P 6).

Production declines in China have been quickly felt by businesses around the world, given China's key role in global supply chains as a producer of intermediate goods, particularly in computers, electronics, pharmaceuticals and transport equipment, and as the primary source of demand for many commodities. Temporary supply disruptions can be met by using inventories, but inventory levels are lean due to just-in-time manufacturing processes and alternative suppliers cannot easily be obtained for specialised parts. A prolonged delay in restoring full production in affected regions would add to the weakness in manufacturing sectors in many countries, given the time it takes to ship supplies around the world (Trade and development report, March 2020 P6).

I.e, February 17 was a holiday in the United States and stock markets were closed. But on that Monday, Apple sounded the alarm. It warned that it wouldn't meet its revenue projections for the first three months of the year because the coronavirus had reduced iPhone

manufacturing capacity in China, and with Chinese stores closed or operating reduced hours, demand for the company's products was also dropping. When US markets reopened on February 18, investors pushed the company's stock down by 2.6% (Charles, March 2020, P 2).

Tourism sector also being affected by the pandemic, travel restrictions, and the cancellation of many planned visits, flights, business and leisure events are severely affecting many service sectors. This is likely to persist for some time. Worldwide, Chinese tourists account for around one-tenth of all crossborder visitors, and one-quarter or more of all visitors in Japan, Korea and some smaller Asian economies. Exports of travel services to China, including the spending by Chinese visitors, are also significant in many countries. The virtual cessation of outbound tourism from China represents a sizeable nearterm adverse demand shock. This is already apparent in many destinations; visitor arrivals in Hong Kong, China in February were 95% lower than usual. If the spread of the coronavirus outbreak affects visitor numbers more widely across the major economies, there would be sizeable costs, with tourism accounting directly for 4¼ per cent of GDP in the OECD economies and almost 7% of employment (The financial, March 2020, P 5).

4. The impact of the coronavirus (Covid-19) on Algeria:

In this section, we will highlight on the social side and the economic side.

4.1. The social side:

Algeria has confirmed the first case of coronavirus within its borders in february 25th according to health minister Abderrahmane Benbouzid, who announced the finding to the nation on state-owned ENTV Tuesday evening. The patient is an Italian citizen who arrived in the country on February 17 and has been placed in isolation, the ministry said (**Algerian health minister confirms first COVID-19 case**, April 2020).

Algerian health ministry has confirmed two new cases of coronavirus infections, a woman and her daughter aged 53 and 24 years respectively. The cases brought to three the number of people infected with the virus in the North African country. The two people were put in isolation in Blida province south of the capital Algiers, the ministry said in a statement. The woman and her daughter in February hosted an

83-year-old man and his daughter based in France who were tested positive for coronavirus after their return to France, the statement said (**Algeria confirms two more coronavirus cases**, April 2020).

The situation is evolving quickly and dangerously in Algeria, where 48 cases of coronavirus, including 4 deaths, have been recorded this Sunday, March 15. Eleven new cases of contamination with the coronavirus were confirmed, including one (01) death, a woman aged 84 years in the wilaya of Blida, to reach a total of forty-eight (48) confirmed cases including four (04) deaths in Algeria, the Ministry of Health said on Sunday March 15, 2020. Nine (09) contact cases in the wilaya of Blida who were in contact with the first cases and two (02) cases in the wilayade Guelma. The epidemiological investigation is continuing to find and identify all the contact persons. Prime Minister Djerad said this morning in a statement to the national Radia that "45 cases have so far been confirmed by the Pasteur Institute of Algeria, including three deaths", adding that a device has was implemented in particular in sensitive areas (Blida and Boufarik) (**Alerte : 48 cas de coronavirus et 4 décès en Algérie !**, April 2020).

On March 22nd, "Algeria has entered phase 3 of the coronavirus epidemic and therefore we have to prepare for the worst", said Mr.Benbouzid on the radio of National Radio (**L'Algérie annonce le stade 3 de l'épidémie de Covid-19**, April 2020).

Today it was decided to impose a total quarantine in the state of Blida and a curfew in the capital to limit the spread of the Corona virus. The decisions were taken during the meeting of the Supreme Security Council today, headed by President Abdul Majeed Tabun, to study the situation of the outbreak of the Corona epidemic in our country. In light of the developments, it was decided to impose a total quarantine in the wilaya of Blida for ten days and a curfew in the capital from seven in the evening until seven in the morning and prevent people groups of more than two people across all national territory while respecting the safety distance estimated in meters (**A total stone in Blida and a curfew in the capital**, April 2020).

On 31st March, Algeria reached 716 of confirmed cases with 44 deaths, and 46 cases recovered (**Corona outcome for this Tuesday**, April 2020).

4.2. The economic side:

Algerian economy is strongly related to oil production, since the price of oil has sunk to levels not seen since 2002 as demand for crude collapses amid the coronavirus pandemic. Global oil benchmark prices hover around \$20 in March 31st (Clifford, April 2020).

The transport industry, including airlines, was severely affected by the spread of the virus and related travel bans (Financial Advisory March 2020, P 3). The International Air Transport Association (IATA) has said airlines could suffer a loss of \$113 billion as a result of COVID-19 (Patrick, April 2020). Oil producers are being pressured by rapidly softening commodity prices due to weaker demand for jet fuel and other petroleum products (AAM Credit Research Team, March 2020, P 2). Since The Finance Bill 2020 considered a reference price for a barrel of oil equivalent to \$ 50 and a market price of \$ 60, Algerian economy has entered a dangerous phase (**Finance Bill 2020 in numbers**, April 2020). Also, and because of the quarantine procedures which consist of referring of a workers category to an exceptional vacation, and also reducing work hours, Algerian companies will note very low levels of productivity, which will lead to a huge gap between expected performance and current performance.

5. Conclusion :

The Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic has suddenly become a serious threat to global economies. Taking into consideration the seriousness and difficulty of controlling the unknown about the spread and virulence of the virus. Because of that, there are no good scenarios to get out of this crisis, especially by the fragility of the global economy even before the virus appeared on the scene, and the long list of the important geopolitical threats. In this article, we derived to these results:

- The coronavirus (covid-19) is one of the deadliest and and fastest spreading viruses in the world.
- The coronavirus (covid-19) has influenced the world's economy with very negative effects in most fields.
- Algeria has taken several measures to face the pandemic, but since its economy is strongly based on oil production, it will face another

financial crisis because of the decreased prices of oil in the global market.

From the previous results, we suggest the following recommendations:

- People around the world must follow the instruction of W.H.O in order to restrict the spread of the virus.

- Worldwide companies including Algerian companies have to preserve the workers' health, and maintaining the minimum level of work, so as not to risk bankruptcy, for example distance working for the work who can be done at home, and by rotational work for other activities.

- In light of the falling oil prices, Algeria must find other alternatives that enable its economy to flourish, such as investing in renewable energies, tourism, agriculture, etc.

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