

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE COVID – 19 PANDEMICS

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Abstract. *Currently we are witnesses at a situation conditioned by the presence of COVID-19 virus which has repercussions both at the moment and over the entire world of international relations in general, and at the behavior of the States in particular. This is precisely why, and because the new virus is developing dynamically over time and space, the research is needed upon the impact of the new virus not only from a biogenic perspective but also from a other perspective, including from the perspective of the field of international relations.*

The events we are currently witnessing are challenges to keep pace with the changes taking place on the international arena, especially those in the virological field . As the epidemics over time, the viruses causing them will change and occur one thing remains constant: they will always influence not only interhuman relations, but will condition new realities in the international relations system.

This article aims to highlight the main repercussions of the new CoviD-19 virus on the international relations system.

Keywords: *pandemic, impact, state, politics, coronaviruses, international relation*

The multitude of research that has been carried out recently, more or less, more accurate or confusing, has led to a few positions on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the New World Order. Thus, to improve the understanding of the present situation at the beginning of the second decade. XXI, conditioned by the appearance and expansion of the COVID-19 pandemic throughout the world, there is a need to appeal to the sentences put forward by Thucydides in the work of the “Peloponnesian War” written in the 16th century, IV i.e. referring to the impact of epidemics on the international relations system (Thucydides, 1966:29).

The Peloponnesian War would have triggered the creation of the new world that divided the international system into two major blocks: "At the top of one was Athens a great naval power, and at the head of the other Lacedemonia, the great military power.' The Democratic Athens, and the aristocratic Sparta, sought to rearrange other societies in terms of their own political values and socio-economic system. Athens was a democracy; its people were energetic, bold and enterprising; its naval power, financial resources and the empire were expanding. The Sparta traditional hegemon of Greeks, was an oligarchy, its foreign policy was conservative, focused only on the narrow interests of preserving the internal status quo. Due to the little interest in the business activity or overseas imperials,

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it is gradually declining compared to its rival (Gilpin, R). In Thucydides' view, the similar situations as Athens and Sparta will arise in the future, and this inevitable process it will always be repeated.

Although these variations and extensions of Thucydides' base model raise many interesting issues, they are too numerous and complex. Instead, the focus will be on the contribution of Thucydides' theory, its applicability to modern history, and its continued relevance to the dynamics of international relations. Taken into account Thucydides' argument and belief that he has discovered the basis of the dynamics of international relations and the role of the hegemonic war in changing international order can only be understood if his scientific conception and his vision that led to this explanation.

Thus, Thucydides uses as a model of analysis and explanation the method of Hippocrates, the great Greek physicist. The Hippocrates school says the disease must be understood as a consequence of natural forces and not as a manifestation of supernatural influences. By carefully observing the symptoms and course of a disease, it is possible to understand its nature. Thus, a disease can be explained by recognizing its characteristics and tracing its development from its triggering, passing through the inevitable periods of crisis to the final evolution, healing or death. The development of symptoms and manifestations of the disease is essential in this way, rather than the search for root causes, as modern medicine does. Thucydides wrote his history aimed at demonstrating the fact that the great wars are recurring phenomena with the characteristic manifestations. Like a disease, a great or hegemonic war, it has the same visible symptoms and is following an inevitable course. The initial phase is a relatively stable international system characterized by a hierarchical order of the States in the system. Over time, the power of subordinate States is starting to increase disproportionately, which is why they are in conflict with the dominant or hegemonic States in the system. The fights between the two States and their allies led to a bipolarization of the system, an inevitable crisis and, they end into a hegemonic war. The final phase will be the end of the war in favor of one side and the establishment of a new international system that will reflect a new power distribution of the system (Gilpin, R)

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According to Thucydides' theses, we could mention that the presence of a disease with a global impact, such as the presence of COVID-19 virus at the beginning of the 21st century, has similar characteristics to the situation described in the "Peloponnesian War". Regardless of the position of the geopolitical actor (in the given case of States) on the international arena, the level of development, natural resources, population..., in case of the presence of a disease, of the COVID-19 pandemic, all actors have faced a problem not prepared for such a situation. In the Peloponnesian war - the founding text of realistic theory - and let us remember the plague that hit Athens in 430 BC, which killed nearly a third of the old town-state's population. The States are less and less relevant on the international affairs and that their sovereignty is diminished due to the actions of non-state actors (Thucydides, 1966: 29).

However, when problems such as COVID-19 arise, the citizens first of all seek to be protected by the state. In fact, there are no citizens who are asking the United Nations, the European Union or any other multinational organization to save them from the coronavirus. Clearly, the American citizen is asking Washington for help. The human

beings are looking for civil servants, they need the authoritarian information and they expect an effective response, which seems only States can give it.

What about global efforts? Would international cooperation not be much more effective in a crisis of this magnitude? But to answer, it would be necessary to ask: Did China act cooperative or, rather, have it followed the realistic premise of self-aid? In a recent Article, St. M. Walt notes that States remain the central actors in the contemporary world and that the coronavirus offers a living reminder.

A second answer makes us to analyze the actions of state actors interacting in the world. Firstly, we must refer to what China has done: Its policy of coronavirus has been clearly realistic. The actions of the Chinese authoritarian regime have been acted by centralizing its domestic and external policy, guided by the realistic principle of self-help or selfishness (another realistic premise). Once the virus was contained, it was offered to the international community and abandoned the realistic paradigm.

In Europe, the situation has developed from the citizen - Italians, Spanish and now French - who have called for concrete action from their public health system. The failure of the countries of the Southern Europe has focused on Germany, the state that supports the European Union. The Trump administration is realistic and, in times of crisis, its citizens automatically address to their chief commander.

Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), avian (H5N1) and swine flu (H1N1) - the response from the realistic paradigm will inevitably be the trend toward globalization. The historic search for an enemy - in this case, those who proclaimed a world that is flat and borderless - will translate, under realistic foundations, into ever higher borders" (*Def Online.*)

We are in the early stages of what is to become a series of the crisis chains that are present throughout the world. We could not be able to return to anything similar to normality if the great powers would not find a way to cooperate and to manage problems together. The first phase was the health crisis in the world's largest economies. The next is the phase of economic paralysis. The US lost 10 million jobs during the first 2 weeks of quarantine, exceeding the 8,8 million that occurred during the 106 weeks of the recession 2008-2010.

The next phase, no doubt, is the risk of countries being "implicitly". The Republic of Italy has entered this crisis with the highest public debt of the euro area countries and the third largest in the world. Italy is the Europe's third largest economy, but it is only one of the many European countries at risk of fiscal collapse. This comes at a time when the Europe's most dynamic economies, which often provide rescue funds and guarantees and support mechanisms, are facing the same problem with COVID-19. Germany, which has not had a serious recession since the last 75, expects its economy to contract 5% in 2020.

Then there will be the "explosion" of developing countries. So far, the number of people infected has been low in countries such as India, Brazil, Nigeria or Indonesia. This is probably due to the fact that they are less interconnected countries of trade and tourism than the developed world. Moreover, these countries have tested relatively few people, keeping their artificial number low. However, if heat is shown to not hinder the virus, these countries will be hit very hard.

Under the created conditions, the countries will come with the oil reserves. Even if the fight between Saudi Arabia and Russia is resolved, at the moment the demand for oil has collapsed, reaching the oil for the first time in history to drop to \$10 per barrel. Consider what this means for countries such as Libya, Nigeria, Iran, Iraq or Venezuela, where oil revenues represent the vast majority of government revenues (most often from

the whole economy), but only the profit from oil sales when prices are above \$60 per barrel. There will be political unrest, refugees, perhaps even revolutions, at an unprecedented level in recent decades, similar perhaps to the collapse of the USSR. The crisis is coming with global co-operation collapsing, and the traditional leader and organizer of all these efforts, the United States of America which have completely abandoned this role (Zakaria, *El coronavirus es..*)

Analyzing the impact of the new virus on the international relations system, some researchers are reporting some features of the new reality.

1. China, not the US, is the Asian giant to which aid is given first. Based on the reasoning according to which it is the first outbreak of the virus, and therefore also the first state to suffer consequences. By effectively overcoming the crisis, China has demonstrated the ability to overcome this fight. The percentage of affected and deceased persons compared to its population of 1, 7 billion are more than minimal, unlike what has happened in other parts of the world. It is consolidated at global level.
2. Neoliberalism, as a rationality, no longer works. The sentence "save yourself who can" has also proved ineffective; when collective efforts are required, the supremacy of the individual is a great obstacle; cooperation takes precedence over competition. Markets are not able to manage themselves; there is no invisible hand to regulate them; nor does the myth that private agents achieve their benefits by taking more risks does it work.
3. Europe is no longer a mirror to imitate. Once again, it has been shown that many geopolitical actors are losing the opportunity to show the world that they are leading the important issues. They do not have the ability to demonstrate effectiveness against coronavirus. The welfare state is much weaker than assumed. Eurocentric sovereignty made them underestimate everything that came from the far East. In Italy and Spain, the epidemic, although it arrived late, was the worst affected by the crisis and it is not a coincidence. In addition, the European Union has shown its inability to coordinate and harmonize at least one action against this pandemic. Thus, in the light of the situation created, it has been shown that this area is actually a single economic and monetary market, but it is far from being a common social project.

The situation created, a new dispute is opened: Between the Washington consensus constantly updated and a new post-coronavirus consensus that considers public health vital, and the state must become the main player in its policies (fiscal and monetary), in order to maintain control over the capital of emerging countries, as well as in order to avoid adversity, the economy must focus on the quality of human life (Mancilla, *Siete lecciones geopolíticas..*)

Over the last hundreds of years, epidemics have affected humanity quite often. If we consider the massive occurrence and lethality of infectious-contagious diseases during the centuries, one of the 20th century's "regularities" together with wars is the pandemics: From the Spanish flu of 1919 to the Ebola epidemic in 1994-1996, the loss of human life caused by viruses exceeds 60 million, without taking into account the "fixed deaths" over time due to viral diseases such as AIDS. Compared to the 20th century, the frequency of epidemics has increased considerably in the two decades of the 21st century. There is almost no gap from the polio mini-epidemic in Central Asia and especially since the SARS epidemic in the early centuries (Hutschenreuter, *¿Van a cambiar?*).

Delays in testing and quarantine have been costly for Europe, especially for Italy, Spain, France and the UK. Some countries in East Asia have responded much better. South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong have more effectively controlled the spread of the disease, thanks to a combination of testing measures, monitoring of infection and strict

quarantine chains. On the other hand, governments reacted much more efficiently and quickly where they enjoy confidence from the company - again the same players South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong and Taiwan.

China's reaction proved to be typically Chinese: Concealing information about the spread of the virus, a high level of social control and massive mobilization of resources when the threat became evident. Turkmenistan has banned the word coronavirus, as well as the use of medical masks in public places. Viktor Orban of Hungary took advantage of the crisis to strengthen its power: It dissolved the parliament after granting it extraordinary powers for an unlimited period (OMS: *Noul coronavirus*)

According to H. Kissinger, during the USSR, the 'task of weakening the confrontation' was an imperative in time, and now it is the 'task of creating a new world order', and 'all States should participate in the creation process, confident that all will take place in this world order'. Going back to the theory of 'creating the new World order', H. Kissinger, believes that the 'coronavirus pandemic will change world order forever.' This sentence is also the title of the Article published on 5 April 2020. When the COVID-19 pandemic ends, institutions in many countries will be perceived as failing," Kissinger says, "the reality is that the world will never be the same after the coronavirus." It should therefore be mentioned as the COVID-19 a coronavirus epidemic became the trigger for the implementation of the scenario about which former US Secretary of State H. Kissinger spoke as inevitable a year ago -- "weakening the confrontation" between countries against a common threat and "creating a new world".

Secondly: As we see, "all States participate in the process of its creation". What will be the new world order after such an artificially provoked or caused global "epidemic"? Here we need to recall the aims of the US – ZB strategy. Brzezinski. Brzezinski had to admit the failure of his original concept that the new world order would be built "against Russia, to the detriment of Russia and on the wreck of Russia", which was written in the 1997 "Great Chess Board". At the end of 2017, Brzezinski says: An ideal geopolitical response to the global power crisis will be the triple connection between the United States, China and the Russian Federation." In fact, the US strategist predicted the appearance of an "equilateral (but not equal) triangle between Beijing, Washington and Moscow on the world political stage. The institutions of several countries do not fall under the scenario put forward by the ZB. Brzezinski. A number of countries will experience a real catastrophe when organizational resources and capabilities are not enough to save the state system, population, national currency and territorial integrity. Outbreaks of local armed conflicts are not excluded. In such circumstances, governments will seek the help of the power centers of the new world order (*Посткоронавирусный мировой порядок..*).

White House economic adviser Kevin Hassett warned that unemployment could reach levels that have not been reached since the Great depression, because the economy contracted dramatically, while companies in most US regions remain closed due to the coronavirus pandemic, CNBC reported. According to Hassett's statements, the unemployment rate could reach 16% and that "the next two months will be terrible" for economic data. "We see an unemployment rate that is close to the rates we saw in the Great depression," Hassett said at the ABC's "this week." show. "During the great recession, we lost a total of 8,7 million jobs. Now we are losing every 10 days", and the isolation measures taken to combat the enlargement of the coronavirus as "the biggest negative shock that the US economy has ever seen". According to the data of the budget

Bureau of the Congress, which forecasts GDP will fall by 5,6% this year and unemployment by 2020 will be close to 12%. (*Consilier al Casei Albe.*).

It would appear that the main battle is taking place on the oil market at the moment. However, we must understand that this is only the visible part of the iceberg. The US President, Donald Trump, would not have developed such a nervous activity solely because of the crisis of US mining companies (*Посткоронавирусный мировой порядок*).

Professor Yuval Noah Harari, author of the volumes, 'sapiens: The short history of humanity', 'Homo Deus: The short history of the future and 21 lessons for the 21st century' considers that the surveillance of people motivated by the pandemic 'can create a totalitarian system as never before' (Yuval, *Supravegherea oamenilor*).

Also, the sentences concerning the post situation COVID-19 are being put forward by some globalists. Thus, according to their position, after exiting the COVID-19 pandemic, we will clash with a changed world. Today, there are a multitude of predictions presented by analysts everywhere, quoted by foreign Policy and political newspapers. Thus, according to the position of many experts, a first change that could occur at the post site COVID-19 refers to the nationalization of the territory in favor of internationalization. Otherwise, the center of power of the world, as it was perceived before, will change – not the West, but the East. This (and) because, in relation to the size of the outbreaks, the Eastern States, especially South Korea and Singapore, have responded well to the tragedy. In another note, the COVID-19 pandemic was – and is – better managed by States with a collective culture, used to being "together". Individualistic cultures (US, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, the Netherlands, etc.) calculated. Western cultures are more common to revolt, to counter laws, to the rules "from above" (isolation, for example), make a bigger case of the restriction of individual rights and freedoms – even when times require it. On the contrary, are the Eastern cultures.

The second change means the end of globalization. As an argument for this sentence, we could be able to show the United States' intention to decouple China from the advanced technology and the "intelligence" (of American origin) it has offered.

No less attention will attract the emergence of China's new centrism. Focusing in this context on S. Handington, a new form of globalization, will come from China, as the West, led by the USA, will lose confidence in international trade, but also in the pile of "at times of need" aid protocols, which, in the context of a real, global emergency, will be able to bring about a new and more effective and effective crisis. they turned out to be nothing more than papers with autography sound.

According to Ikenberry, a professor at Princeton University, after any economic crisis, we will find ourselves in the midst of even more fragmented societies than today (Ivascu, *Cum va arăta ..*) when we leave the COVID-19 pandemic. We will see the formation of a diverse ideological landscape, similar to that of the '30-'40. After an eccentric-nationalist, perhaps xenophobic, "we with us for us", the recovery of the world's States will take place. The post-COVID-19 situation will also make a rethink of the functioning of multinational political bodies such as NATO, the UN or the EU. In the long run, according to Ikenberry's stance, democratic countries will benefit.

The post-Covid-19 situation will have repercussions on the economic sector. After the coronavirus, corporations will cut out from the chain of steps and countries where they were used to thinking and doing business. We will, it seems, see a new face of capitalism characterized by making smaller profits, but which will provide greater financial stability.

According to Professor Shannon K. O'Neil, expert in international relations, we will be present at several state interventions in the economic sector. The Chinese labor force

price has risen anyway, during which the trade war between Beijing and Washington has been on the rise. Moreover, in mature economies, tens of thousands of people lost their jobs due to automation and robotisation, and "money is moving less". The COVID-19 situation has made things even more complicated: The production plants have closed down, so the medical, pharmaceutical, food and so on chains are in a drop. In the forthcoming period, small and medium-sized companies will give up part of the shares to the state. A dialog between the State and the 'private' will be created (Ivascu, *Cum va arăta*).

Savings will be created closer to home. With a financial market that narrows every day, experts are predicting a slight turn to what is called a "non-market economy" in socialism. Domestic industries, domestic production, are expected to resuscitate. Otherwise, it is likely that new investors will be involved and the "old" will withdraw. COVID-19 showed us that pathogens are ill not only human but also savings," said Laurie Garrett, the Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist, also, according to Garrett's picture "the raw material is taken from one side and transported elsewhere. That was how the world worked, on the second, well-orchestrated. In the post coronavutroza site, this scenario is no longer valid.

Another aspect that will characterize the post-COVID-19 situation will be the increase in distrust of political "giants". If the blame dribbling continues, China and the United States, two great world superpowers (and those most affected by the pandemic, except Italy), will slowly lose their credibility [5]. Charged by Western media as "unable to take real-time measures for its 500 million inhabitants", the EU, according to specialists, will not take "unscratched" steps in the post-COVID-19 world. New relationships of forces will emerge between States, there will be a deepening of the existing conflicts and 'history will be written as each time by the winners', J. Allen, former NATO commander. We are currently present at a "new zero point" that can rewrite a new direction to develop the World order. In practice, those countries that overcome the first humanitarian crisis, regardless of their old-pandemic status, can set the tone for a new geopolitical game.

The social sector will be no less affected. We will go to personal universities, communities, smaller, more intimate, but also poorer (in fact). The event industry will probably have to reconsider: At the end of the coronary woodcockiana's option of spending your free time in bulk with thousands of people (concerts, festivals, etc.) will no longer be in the vogue. In the fashion there will be parks, gardens, breathing breaks in buccal spaces. Farms, suites, forests, beaches, mountain areas – from the shelf of the "derisory falls" will, as in the past, pass that of the favorites. The monotony dictatorship will fade away. Finally, according to cultural critic V. Hefernan, more and more employees will display work across the program and other "successful recipes" in motivational books. The man post-COVID-19 will be even freer, will take care of more health, sleep and food (Ivascu, *Cum va arăta* ..).

In the context of the analysis of the post-COVID-19 situation, P. Freedman, a history professor at Yale, adds something about changing eating habits: "In Europe and America, sumptuous restaurants will lose ground to bistros. The cooking age is again at home." Then, a virtual-real war is expected "with cards on the face": Between people who will claim the near-complete return to physical life, as she pointed out in the early 2000 when digital means had not colonnaded their leisure time, and groups that, on the contrary, will push for a continuation of professional life on-line.

Post coronaviruses *will increase the responsibility level* of individuals, but also of society as a whole, toward "common assets". Artificial intelligence, radiation, planetary

ocean growth, pollution, the extinction of plant and animal species, computer viruses and viruses will reshape human consciousness and responsibility for the environment. We are already seeing the impact of global problems and their consequences on the environment, including human life, which we will have to face together. But a paradox is born in the situation created. According to the sentences put forward by Joseph S. Nye Jr "every country will see its national interest, which will amplify the global problems, which will remain of no one (Ivascu, *Cum va arăta.*).

No less impact will have post-COVID-19 on the *scientific framework*. Coronavirus will return the long-lost poet to the scientist (doctor, researcher, inventor, professor, etc.). The truth, through its most prominent emissary, science, will be once again honest, by doing its long exile on the edge of an intoxicate global society of false news, conspiracy theories, anachronism and the literaturization of facts. Analysts anticipate the decline of relativism, "careerism", subjectivity – "I believe so!" – with valid argument pretensions.

Conclusion

We are present at a situation conditioned by the presence of the COVID-19 virus which has repercussions both for the moment and for the duration of the formation of the new World order, for the whole world of international relations in general, and for the behavior of the States in particular. This is precisely why, and because the new virus is developing dynamically in time and space, it is necessary to research its impact not only from a biogenic perspective, but also from the perspective of other areas, including international relations.

The fact that researchers' opinions differ, is likely to contribute to the creation of an integrated picture of COVID-19 behavior and the repertoire of the coronary concerned on the international relations system. The events we are currently witnessing are challenges to keep pace with the changes taking place on the international arena. Just as the epidemics, the viruses causing them will change and occur over time, one thing remains constant: They will always influence not only interhuman relations, but will condition new realities in the system of international relations.

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