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**ISSUE:** Cultural and Economic Reform and Optimization of the Post-Pandemic United Nations System

**DELEGATION:** People’s Republic of China

The COVID-19 pandemic, labelled as such by the World Health Organization (WHO) in March of 2020, has since had a detrimental effect on the world in many different aspects. Apart from leading to massive amounts of infection and; therefore, death, the COVID-19 pandemic has also impacted world culture and economics in undeniable and unforgettable ways. Due to worldwide lockdowns and trade restrictions starting to take place during early 2020; economic stability in countries all around the globe, especially in countries with high rates of tourism, hospitality, and exportation on average, has decreased. As the delegation of the People’s Republic of China, we recognize the importance of concrete and timely measures to prevent the drawbacks of such global crises as much as possible, and additionally encourage all Member States to implement such measures in their own countries.

The United Nation’s General Assembly’s 74th session has played a crucial role in setting formative frameworks to mitigate the effects of the pandemic. As well as the General Assembly, numerous United Nations bodies have been making cooperative efforts with the same aim. For instance, the WHO has successfully developed an effective pandemic response in accordance with the “Updated COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan” (SPRP 2021). The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has worked under the guidance of the “Global Humanitarian Overview 2021” to deliver aid to those in crisis whose situations have been exacerbated due to the pandemic. The United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) has worked in cooperation the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to implement the “United Nations Framework for the Immediate Socioeconomic Response to COVID-19” in order to recover from the pandemic and continue the efforts to achieve 17 Sustainable Development Goals, listed under the 2030 Agenda for sustainable Development.

In January of 2020, not long after the first reported case of COVID-19 in China, the Chinese Government made the well-informed decision to implement rigorous measures to slow down the spread of the pandemic. Thanks to the public’s cooperation with the Government in the carrying out said measures, such as respecting lockdown procedures and complying to wear face coverings, the outcomes of these efforts were able to be seen relatively quickly when compared to other countries in the world. Apart from effective pandemic responses, China has also made a remarkable post-pandemic economic recovery. According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)’s 2022 report, China’s export levels have recovered more quickly than those in most other countries[[1]](#footnote-1). In the National People’s Conference held in May of 2020, a need for change of focus, from export-led to domestic consumption-led, in China’s economic system was underlined. Following the making of necessary changes to adapt to said need, a boost in China’s economy was observed. Other causes for this economic boost include increased amounts of digital innovation among Chinese people, resulting in more open doors for e-commerce, and the Chinese Government’s collaborative efforts with other United Nations Member States in order to “solve common challenges in people’s livelihood shared by the two countries”[[2]](#footnote-2).

Undoubtedly, the People’s Republic of China has made remarkable progress in overcoming the setbacks of the COVID-19 pandemic through planned and well-timed protective measures. In order for the rest of the world to achieve the same results and reach post-pandemic equality in all aspects, it is imperative that Member States provide adequate health services to citizens. For instance, the opening of numerous temporary health “checkpoint” centers where citizens have the opportunity to get vaccinated and tested for COVID-19 can aid in sufficient nationwide protection against the disease.

**RESOURCES**

<https://www.cdrf.org.cn/jjh/pdf/towards%20a%20post-pandemic%20sustainable%20transition%20for%20China.pdf>

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/14765284.2020.1855939?needAccess=true>

<https://www.thelancet.com/action/showPdf?pii=S1473-3099%2820%2930800-8>

<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpubh.2021.787190/full>

<https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/2021/12/un-comprehensive-response-covid-19-2021.pdf>

<https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/UN-framework-for-the-immediate-socio-economic-response-to-COVID-19.pdf>

<https://mptf.undp.org/fund/cov00>

<https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/osg2022d1_en.pdf>

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-WHE-2021.02>

1. <https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/osg2022d1_en.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/14765284.2020.1855939?needAccess=true> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)