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**“International Diplomacy Post COVID – 19 era”**

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**INTRODUCTION**

The global pandemic, covid-19 had shattered the world to a great extent. Almost all the countries around the world had declared lockdowns in their respective countries which led to the complete shutdown of everything. The countries are struggling to come out of the pandemic and the losses made by the pandemic when the countries declared relaxations in the lockdown. Also the Covid-19 made changes in the relations between the countries. During the pandemic days, instances of United States warning India to give hydroxychloroquine to them, China crossing the borders of India and similar instances all over the world. This instances shows that international diplomacy between countries is not in the same way as before Covid-19 period. The changes were tremendous. The relations between some countries became positive and with countries became negative during the global pandemic days.

Both the world wars too haven't created such a huge impact on the economy and the diplomacy between the nations. The world is facing such a situation after the great economic depression which almost had a great impact on the economy of the world countries which ultimately resulted in the huge effect in the international diplomacy between the countries. It is estimated that the situation of the countries which was before the prevalence of Covid-19 is possible at least after two years. So it is the time for the countries around the world to have a better international diplomacy with the other countries, so that the countries together can bring a better world sooner.

**INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY & COVID-19**

The international diplomacy between the countries has been changed during the pandemic days and it will create some more changes when the pandemic gets over and the countries of the world urges to return normal. The serious changes which are expected in the international diplomacy post Covid-19 era are:

i. Health crisis

There is no doubt, the first issue in the present world is global health crisis which arose due to the Covid-19. Countries are stunned as they do not know how to control the situation. They are learning from the countries like Cuba, New Zealand who successfully controlled the Covid-19 in their respective countries. This a positive side of international diplomacy, because countries learning from each other will actually increase the co-operation between the countries. At the same time, the negative side of the health crisis is countries trying to prove their dominant role in the pandemic days. The instance of

United States President Donald Trump warning India stating US may retaliate if it did not export anti-malarial drug Hydroxychloroquine despite his personal request, saying he would be surprised in case of a negative outcome as New Delhi has good relations with Washington<sup>1</sup>. Only after the retaliation threat from the U.S., India stated that apart from nations badly affected by the virus it would supply the drug to neighbouring countries in appropriate quantities given the humanitarian aspects of the pandemic<sup>2</sup>.

It is pretty sure countries are trying to reduce the number of Covid-19 affected people in their countries, because the ultimate object of any country is to protect its citizens from any kind of imminent danger. Countries usually goes to any extent to save its citizens. Also this is a situation for countries like India to recast its health diplomacy and fork out a new vision for India's role in world health post Covid-19 scenario<sup>3</sup>. This may lead to either positive or negative impact between the relations of the countries. This will have a severe impact in the diplomacy between countries post Covid-19 world.

The possible situation of international diplomacy with relation to health crisis in the post Covid-19 world is there will a tussle between stronger multilateralism and short term populist politics dictated by domestic calculations, and there will be apprehensions of an increased role by China could mean coding authoritarian tendencies and non-transparency into global governance of health<sup>4</sup>.

ii. Changes in governance

Around the world, in some countries elections as to the Presidential or Prime Ministerial post is ought to come amid Covid-19 break out. Some of the countries have postponed the elections. The opposite parties are attacking the ruling party with the prime reason as the ruling party failed to control the pandemic and the country's economy are down in the line. And some countries, to put an end to this talks tries to find out a suitable vaccine to combat the Covid-19. One main electoral factor that decides the international diplomacy is the Presidential election of United States. The studies reveals that around 57.7% of Americans disapprove with the Trump's response to the corona virus crisis<sup>5</sup>. The big question which is yet to be answered is will that 57.7% who disapprove with Trump will lead to a serious blow to his governance and will there be a change in governance?

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<sup>1</sup> PTI. Trump talks tough, warns of 'retaliation' if India doesn't export Hydroxychloroquine to U.S. (07 April 2020). *The Hindu*. Retrieved from <https://www.thehindu.com/>.

<sup>2</sup> Hydroxychloroquine: India agrees to release drug after Trump retaliation threat. (07 April 2020). *BBC News*. Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.com/>.

<sup>3</sup> Priti Patnaik. COVID-19 Will Recast Global Health as a Security Issue. India Must Gear up for Health Diplomacy. Retrieved from <https://thewire.in/>.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Aaron Bycoffe, Christopher Groskopf and Dhruvil Mehta. How Americans View The Coronavirus Crisis And Trump's Response. Retrieved from <https://projects.fivethirtyeight.com/>.

As of August 25, 2020, International Foundation for Electoral Systems has recorded postponement of elections in sixty five countries and eight territories including general elections in some major countries like New Zealand, Poland, Sri Lanka, Syria and other elections like by-elections, local elections and referendum<sup>6</sup>. In India Rajya Sabha elections and some by-elections were deferred and the Election Commission of India is looking for the possibilities of conducting elections in post lockdown phase<sup>7</sup>.

The possible impacts of the delay and postponement of elections in the countries around the world due to the Covid-19 would affect international diplomacy in a way like peace building efforts will be severely impacted. When elections are postponed it will lead to legal infringements and democratic backsliding<sup>8</sup>. Postponement of elections results in the deprivation of citizens right to choose their leaders, at a time when leadership choices are of paramount importance<sup>9</sup>. This will lead to more complications and risks in the international perspective.

iii. Predominant role by China

No reports says that the Covid-19 virus was intently spreaded by China. United States constantly blaming China for spreading the virus and it has not even informed the world earlier. U.S. even claims that it has sufficient evidence to show cause that the virus has been spreaded by China. But whatever be it, China successfully tackled the Covid-19 and the situations are back to normal there steadily. America being the country worst affected by the Covid-19, so the next dominant role in the international relations would be definitely played by China in the post covid-19 world.

To explain this, the status of the United States as a global leader over the past seven decades has been built on<sup>10</sup>:

- Wealth and power
- Legitimacy that flows from the United States' domestic governance
- Provision of global public goods
- Ability and willingness to muster and co-ordinate a global response to crises.

The corona virus pandemic is testing on all the above four elements of the U.S. leadership in which it is failing in the test so far. With Washington falters, Beijing is taking steps steadily and taking advantage of the hole

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<sup>6</sup> elections\_postponed\_due\_to\_covid-19.pdf. Retrieved from <https://www.ifes.org/>.

<sup>7</sup> Anubhuti Vishnoi. Covid-19 makes a mess of election schedules around the world. (27 April 2020). The Economic Times. Retrieved from <https://m.economictimes.com/>.

<sup>8</sup> Sead Alihodzic, Ingrid Bicu. The Impact of COVID-19 on Transitional Elections and Peacebuilding. Retrieved from <https://peacelab.blog/>.

<sup>9</sup> Frances Z. Brown, Saskia Brechenmacher, Thomas Carothers. How Will the Coronavirus reshape Democracy and Governance Globally. Retrieved from <https://carnegieendowment.org/>.

<sup>10</sup> Kurt M. Campbell, Rush Doshi. The Coronavirus Could Reshape Global Order. Retrieved from <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/>.

created by the U.S. mistakes, and filling the vacuum to position itself as the global leader in pandemic response<sup>11</sup>. In addition China has taken its first step to bring out a change in the international dominant power by assisting countries during the pandemic days. The Foreign Ministry spokesman Zhao Lijian said that China has sent face masks, protective suits, test kits to 127 countries and 4 international organizations, 13 medical teams to 11 countries and held over 70 video conferences sharing experience and data with more than 150 countries and regions as well as international organizations<sup>12</sup>. According to China custom, it stated that from March 1 to April 4, China had exported medical supplies including 3.86 billion face masks, 37.52 million protective suits, 2.41 million thermometers and 16,000 ventilators, 2.84 million test kits and 8.41 million pairs of protective glasses totally a worth of 10.2 billion yuan which is equivalent to 1.4 billion U.S. dollars<sup>13</sup>. Simultaneously, China has extended its helping hands to many countries like Vatican City, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Arab countries and several others.

iv. Fall of United States

It is undoubted that United States tops the world with highest number of Covid-19 affected persons and the death rate is also very high. This made a huge impact on the economy of the country and its super power over the world countries. The GDP of U.S. shrank 9.1 percent for the April – June quarter of 2020 which is the largest quarterly decline since the series began in 1947, even as the market expectations were much lower than the actual number<sup>14</sup>. In addition, Covid-19 led to mass of unemployment and people were claiming for the unemployment benefits. As per a Reuters report it stated that since March 21, more than 36 million have filed for unemployment benefits, which is almost a quarter of the working age population<sup>15</sup>. The country is facing financial crisis during these pandemic days. The pandemic has also proven the shortage of proper healthcare and the hospitals in the U.S.

The public health crisis in any country needs support from international organization to combat the crisis. But in the case of U.S. Trump is defunding the World Health Organization which will result in the hostile relation between the two. Also presently, WHO is the only organization who can help U.S. to come out of the crisis. In addition currently, China is the country with most functioning economy and may become the dominant supplier of drugs

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<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> China says it has help over 130 countries and intl organizations fight COVID-19 pandemic. Retrieved from <https://news.cgtn.com/>.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Which top economies have suffered worst GDP fall due to COVID-19?. Retrieved from <https://www.businesstoday.in/>.

<sup>15</sup> Explained Desk. Explained: How Covid-19 has affected the global economy. (16 May 2020) The Indian Express. Retrieved from <https://indianexpress.com/>.

and vaccines<sup>16</sup>. Indeed China is helping countries to curb the menace of Covid-19. But U.S. is having a hostile relation with China and Trump is often blaming the Chinese Government as they purposely spread the virus throughout the world. All these instances will have an impact in the recovery of U.S. post Covid-19 era.

However, the Americans sternly believes that their country which emerges from the corona virus pandemic will be a New America, not unlike the new nations that emerged from the forge of the Great Depression and World War II<sup>17</sup>. Also if one thing futurists seem to agree on as America re-builds, it is the hope that resides in those children and young adults whose lives have been indelibly stamped by this pandemic, a group that may well prove to be the next greatest generation<sup>18</sup>. But this hope will mainly depend on how the pandemic will end and the medications to curb the virus is yet to come. The next two years will proceed in fits and starts in U.S. and based on the recovery of economy by the people who get back to work, the position of US. in the world would be determined.

v. Emergence of new global order

The international organizations who has to the nations to control the Covid-19 virus fails to do so. The international organizations like the United Nations Organizations has to be re-structured<sup>19</sup> post Covid19 era to effectively handle and guide the world during times of pandemics and other imminent danger times. The 'New Normal' becomes ordinary and will be accepted by the world countries. The world order is slowing moving towards a new one during these pandemic days and it is expected there will an entirely new global order post Covid-19.

At present it is difficult to discern the shape, form or substance of the post Covid-19 world order and in the midst of a world order in flux, the uncertainties underscore the need for global co-operation more than ever<sup>20</sup>. Dependence on technology and digital side will increase and there is more probability of technological revolution post Covid-19. Work from home, education and investments during pandemic made people around the world to rely primarily on the technologies<sup>21</sup>. Banking also went to digital path like net banking, online banking, G-Pay and other online modes. People started investing more on gold during the pandemics on online ways. People got

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<sup>16</sup> Donald G. McNeil Jr. The Coronavirus in America: The Year Ahead. (18 April 2020). The New York Times. Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/>.

<sup>17</sup> Marco della Cava. The stakes have never been higher as America reopens. What can a post-coronavirus world look like? Retrieved from <https://registerguard.com/>.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> VK Chaturvedi. What the new world order will look like, post-COVID-19. Retrieved from <https://www.firstpost.com/>.

<sup>20</sup> Aarshi Tirkey. Uncharted Territory: Emerging world order post Covid. Retrieved from <https://www.orfonline.org/>.

<sup>21</sup> Anagh Pal. New World Order Post COVID-19. Retrieved from <https://www.outlookindia.com/>.

adapted to this ways and in the world of post Covid-19, the impact of the same would be reflected deliberately on the world. The emergence of new global order is in fact a welcoming note, because changes in the society makes the society better. The earlier changes in global orders during the two world wars and the great economic depression also did the same.

### **CO-OPERATION – FEATURE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS?**

It is of no doubt that co-operation between countries is so essential feature of international diplomacy in all era. Particularly, in the post Covid-19 world, the co-operation between countries will play a pivotal role in deciding the world order. Co-operation is not essentially confined to co-operation among nations, it implies about the co-operation within nations as the internal co-operation mainly determines the external co-operation. However, co-operation between nations is more important in this aspect. There is no probability that this is how world will look in the post Covid-19 era. But the factors will have a considerable amount of impact in shaping the international relations among the nations in the post Covid-19 new world. Some of such factors in determining international co-operation as a base feature for international relations are:

i. Providing vaccine

Countries around the world started the process of inventing vaccines and to bring in the public domain as soon as possible. Healthy competition is prevailing between countries regarding this. What mainly determines is which country produces vaccine first and bringing it to the market. This imposes several implications within itself. There is no doubt that the country inventing vaccine will be economically benefitted to a greater extent. The real issue is exporting the vaccines to other countries. There comes the first priority and second priority countries in it. Even before the vaccine was invented, one could see the instance of United States warning India to send hydroxychloroquine. More such warnings and threats will be witnessed by the major powers of the world once vaccine is invented. However this threats are not good for the healthy relation of the countries. This will act as the backlog in the smooth functioning of the world countries. International organizations like the United Nations should intervene in this issue and should find out a possible solution in providing vaccines to the world countries equally without any kind of discrimination. One suitable solution would be an international commitment to a fair allocation system to ensure that the vaccines will be widely available and the countries that need it most are not deprived, would be a welcoming step.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> Aida Caldera, Shashwat Koirala. Eight priorities to strengthen international cooperation against Covid-19. Retrieved from <https://voxeu.org>.

ii. Assistance to least developed countries

The least developed countries are the most who got struck due to Covid-19. They were the countries who are in need of special treatment and concessions during the normal world days. And the situation became worsened when Covid-19 strikes the world. The least developed countries were not duly funded during Covid-19, they did not even come out of the impacts of the previous health crisis in their nations. As these countries produce very low GDP, they have poor income. This resulted as a hindrance to combat and to prevent Covid-19. They faced shortage of health care workers, equipment's such as PPE kits, masks, and sanitizers. In addition lockdowns in respective countries made these countries more economically vulnerable. These countries also faced mass hikes in unemployment and loss of job opportunities solely because of Covid-19.

The possible solution to be provided to the least developed countries is co-operation by the world nations at an international level. The developed countries along with the international organizations and other money lending organizations of the world have to assist these countries financially. The countries should strive to improve the economically downtrodden countries towards a greater upliftment. The International Monetary Fund will play a very important role in this regard. Not only special concession and aid to be given to least developed countries, some kind of concern is needed for the developing countries as they are also economically weaker countries.

iii. Cautious about future pandemics

Covid-19 is not the first pandemic which the world is witnessing. There were pandemics in the earlier centuries due to Spanish flu, plague, SARS, Ebola and so on. Therefore it is inappropriate of saying a statement that there will no more pandemic like Covid-19. There may be a time when the next pandemic would be more deadly than the present Covid-19 or sometimes may be the second wave of Covid-19 would arise. Therefore the world countries should take this as a lesson and start preparing for the upcoming pandemics.

Also, the countries around the world should monitor regarding the re-emergence of the Covid-19. Already countries like North Korea and Israel starting doing this work. Following them all the countries of the world should do the same in order to curb the menace of the emergence of second wave of Covid-19. For this data sharing among nations would be required which is highly impossible without the stern support of the nations.

While the world is witnessing covid-19, there also arouse some kind of new viruses in China, but reports says they were successfully

controlled and they have not been spread to other countries. Likewise when a virus originated, necessary measures should be taken immediately in order to combat the same so that the losses in respect of lives of human beings and economic loss (monetary loss) to the countries or the world could be saved and prevented in an intelligent way. An example for this would be the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations, a global network of public and private stakeholders created after the Ebola epidemic to fill critical gaps in the vaccine development pipeline, notably by advancing vaccines and keeping investigational stockpiles, funding vaccine development and coordinating responses to epidemics, in addition enhanced efforts to address the global shortage of health workers through initiatives such as the ILO, OECD and the WHO Working for the Health Programme is also a welcoming step.<sup>23</sup>

iv. Regional Co-operation

Regional co-operation like SAARC, ASEAN, EU and other institutions can actually bring a change in the post Covid-19 world. Now the countries are in the resilient process mainly to recover the situation which was in prevalence before Covid-19. To achieve this regional co-operation in the regional institutions is essential. The World Bank has stated that the regional co-operation in South Asia can create jobs, reduce poverty and support a resilient recovery from Covid-19.<sup>24</sup> It is also argued that an Indian led drive to vaccinate South Asians will be at times a catalyst to revive South Asian regional cooperation.<sup>25</sup>

In fact India is taking steps to lead the South Asian and Indo-Pacific regional co-operation in fighting the Covid-19 pandemic. Foreign Secretary for India Mr. Harsh Vardhan Shringla has been engaged with his counterparts from the United States, Australia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand and Vietnam in the weekly telephonic conversations between 20 March 2020 and 15 May 2020 to share ideas and best practices among these countries in the Indo-Pacific region for responding to the unique and complex challenges presented by the Covid-19 pandemic and this practice of weekly telephonic conversation was initiated by the U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Stephan Biegun.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> Aida Caldera, Shashwat Koirala. Eight priorities to strengthen international cooperation against Covid-19. Retrieved from <https://voxeu.org>.

<sup>24</sup> Julie Vorman. How Can Regional Cooperation Support South Asia's COVID-19 recovery?. Retrieved from <https://live.worldbank.org/>.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Cooperation among select countries of the Indo-Pacific in fighting COVID-19 pandemic. Retrieved from <https://mea.gov.in/>.

These conversations have brought out the need for the real time communication among the partner countries on the evolving challenges and learning from each other's best practices based on the reality that no one can be safe and secure unless all are safe and secure, and they also have underlined the need for a new era of globalization and for international institutions to reflect contemporary realities.<sup>27</sup> in fact there is a shared interest between the nations and it should be further carried forward on the medium term planning for the safe and sustained economic recovery and growth in the national economies, resilience and redundancies in vital supply chains building on mutual complementarities and for the speedy development and dissemination of vaccines and therapeutics, which would contribute to a peaceful and prosperous Indo-Pacific region and would benefit the world at large.<sup>28</sup> The North-South co-operation model remains important, but it is continuously losing significance as the predominant co-operation model in the developing regions. To the contrast, South-South co-operation has received push at least in terms of visibility and also spurred creative solutions, in addition to other forms of co-operations are becoming increasingly prominent, which includes South-North co-operation (China sending medical kits to Italy) and East-North co-operation (Russia sending medical equipments to United States).<sup>29</sup> These instances clearly indicates that the regional co-operation is multi directional and is increasingly universal.

### **INDIA'S INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY POST COVID-19**

India can expect lot of priorities shifts in the policies by the countries during post Covid-19. A shift in multilateral priorities towards global development is consistent with India's own domestic and foreign policy interests<sup>30</sup>. Even India extends helps to other countries amid increase in Covid-19 cases every day in India. For instance, in March, the Union government launched regional co-operation program in South Asia. India pledged \$ 10 million towards an emergency SAARC fund. After that, India explored an information exchange platform to facilitate exchange of expertise among South Asian health professionals<sup>31</sup>. At present, India extends assistance only to the South Asian countries. In the post Covid-19 world, it should be extended as a global level. The assistance by India at a global level would definitely impact in the strong international diplomacy with the world countries.

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<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> Supra.

<sup>29</sup> Stephan Klingebiel, Artemy Izmestiev. International (development) co-operation in a post Covid-19 world: a new way of interaction or super accelerator?. Retrieved from [www.effectivecooperation.org/](http://www.effectivecooperation.org/).

<sup>30</sup> Mohamed Zeeshan. Can India Organize Post-COVID-19 Global Action. Retrieved from <https://thediplomat.com/>.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

In a virtual summit, Narendra Modi has stated about the Promotion by India in coordinating the immediate neighbourhood and organized online training to share India's medical expertise with smaller neighbours and ensured medical supplies to over 123 partner countries among them 59 members from Non Aligned Movement<sup>32</sup>. In addition, India had exported hydroxychloroquine, which was treated as an effective drug to cure Covid-19 to U.S., U.K and to certain Central Asian and African countries. The main issue that will arise post Covid-19 for India is how effective they tackle China? China tries to influence in the neighbours of India and crossing the borders of India using Covid-19 as a situation. Both the countries are competitors to each others and India imposed restrictions on foreign direct investment with China and also banned lots of Chinese made apps like Tik Tok and Pubg stating these apps are in breach of integrity of India. These apps had large number of users in India and banning the same would affect the economy of China to a certain extent. India not bothered about China, it extends good co-operation with other countries in the Indo-Pacific region during the Covid-19 period.

The Indian Government also have taken effective steps to reduce its economic exposure to China. Recently, India and Australia signed a new military logistics agreement in the virtual summit between Prime Ministers Narendra Modi and Scott Morrison, and in addition a similar agreement is also expected to be entered between India and Japan soon<sup>33</sup>. Need to strengthen the domestic networks and borders of Indo-China is also needed immediately to counter attack the aggression of the China in the borders of India.

### **CHALLENGES IN POST COVID-19 WORLD**

i. Vulnerable groups

The vulnerable groups are the most who got affected by the Covid-19. Migrant workers, people who live below poverty line and disabled people were affected in a large extent. None explained them the effects of the Covid-19 or the precautions to be taken to prevent Covid-19. The migrant workers lost their jobs, and the other vulnerable groups are also striving for food and to meet the basic necessities of their life. In addition, domestic violence against women is hike during pandemic. The drop out rate of children from school has also been increased to a considerable extent during the pandemic. While the world is moving out to a new global order after Covid-19, special concern has to be taken for vulnerable groups which will definitely increase the economy of the country thereby strengthening the international diplomacy.

ii. Conducting elections

One major challenge that is awaiting post Covid-19 is the conducting of elections, because the leaders of the country are one of the prime

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<sup>32</sup> Sreemoy Talukdar. India walked a fine foreign policy line during COVID-19 crisis: test ahead lies in how Modi handles Big Powers. Retrieved from <https://www.firstpost.com/>.

<sup>33</sup> Lindsey W. Ford, Julian Gewirtz. China's post-COVID aggression is reshaping Asia (16 July 2020). The Hindu. Retrieved from <https://www.thehindu.com/>.

reason for the diplomacy in the international level. It is they who represent their countries and enforce various summits, agendas and policies for the international diplomacy. Therefore leaders and the international diplomacy are closely related to each other. Not electing leaders at the right time will definitely affect the international diplomacy. In addition, having elections by regular modes after post Covid-19 may also seem to be a threat to the health of citizens. An alternative mode of voting system like online voting system has to be brought in force.

iii. Handling pressure by the countries

The Covid-19 had resulted to severe impacts which no one ever expected before. Before the world could alarm, everything happened, and the countries tried their level best to stop the spread of the virus. The countries were imposing several restrictions like lockdowns, shut down of manufacturing unit, companies laying off their employees, travel restrictions, restrictions on import and export and closing of their respective borders. All these led to the severe problem in the domestic countries. The countries have to look after its citizens, as citizens were short of finance in their hands. So the government tries to resolve the issue which is ultimately resulting in severe drop down of GDP of several countries. Citizens are blaming their governments that they failed to tackle the spread of virus effectively. In the post Covid-19 world, the main issue before the governments is how they are providing job opportunities to such mass unemployed people, bringing the GDP to a good position and encouraging companies and manufacturing units to employ more employees. The country which handles the domestic pressure within its country will definitely have an upper hand in deciding the international diplomacy post Covid-19 era.

## **CONCLUSION**

After the Covid-19 disappears from the world or after the vaccine is found out, the world will urge to return to the new normal world. This will create a new world order. The impact of the Covid-19 will last in the minds of the human kind for a very longer period. The post Covid-19 world has to be dependent with others. In fact, the countries have to be inter-dependent on each other and they have to learn from each other. The countries around the world have to join hands together to re-build the world which was in existence before Covid-19, thereby rebuilding the economy of the world is easily possible. When countries stand together, it is sure the international diplomacy will be strengthened automatically which is good for the peace and integrity of the world.

The sharing of resources between the nations is also encouraged. Countries should share their resources, expertise, research and development between nations, so that the progress of the world as a whole can be achieved. The post Covid-19 international diplomacy has to be

managed effectively for the humanity to survive. A coordinated global effort is the need of the hour and countries should voluntarily support the countries which currently does not have any sufficient fiscal space to finance social policy, in particular universal social protection systems. Without long term structural changes, the deep rooted inequalities exposed by the crisis will increase and tackling the immediate effect of the crisis, the international community now has a unique opportunity to adopt policies aimed at achieving social justice and to strengthen human centered international diplomacy<sup>34</sup>. In simple words, to conclude global co-operation is the only way to strengthen the international diplomacy in the post Covid-19 era because the future framing of international diplomacy between the nations will be significantly impacted by the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic<sup>35</sup>.

### **SUGGESTIONS**

- i. Countries should exchange their data and practices to combat the menace of Covid-19.
- ii. In the post Covid-19 world, regional co-operations would play a vital role, therefore the countries in each regional co-operation should stand united in determining international diplomacy.
- iii. As least developing countries are in need of special concessions, the post Covid-19 world should give a most favored national treatment concessions more to them.
- iv. When vaccines are invented, an international commitment as to fair and equitable distribution of the same has to be entered with the world countries.
- v. The world countries should initiate an action plan in order to encounter the future pandemics which may arise.

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<sup>34</sup> ILO Policy Brief on COVID-19. Retrieved from <https://www.ilo.org/>.

<sup>35</sup> Supra.