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## Executive Summary

#### **International Politics of COVID-19** and Global Governance



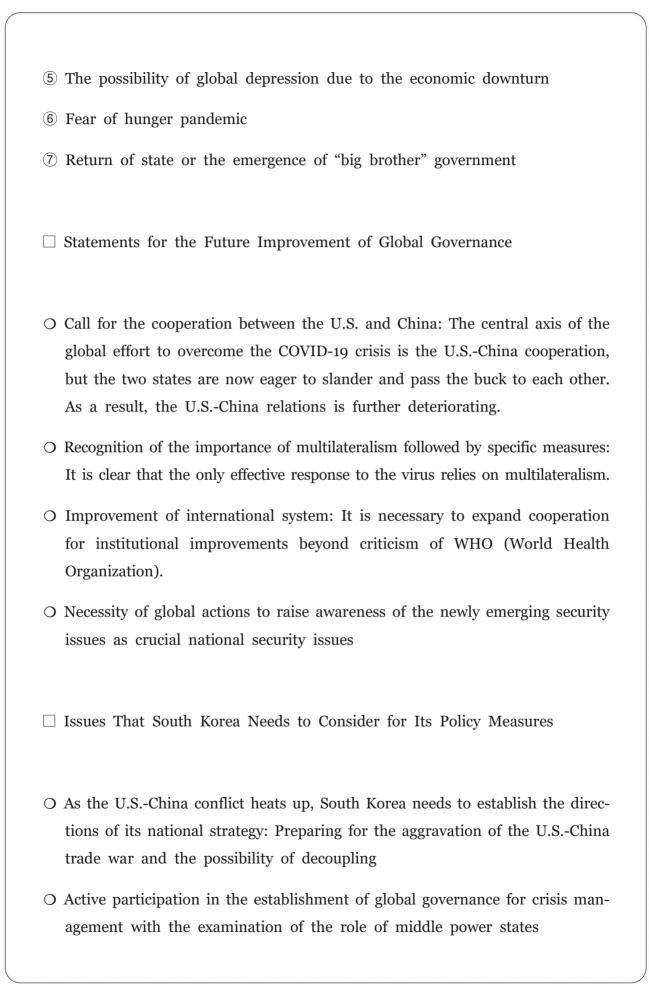
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This article is written based on the author's personal opinions and does not reflect the views of the Sejong Institute.

### **Executive Summary**

☐ Amid the COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019) pandemic, it appears the U.S. and European nations, which have been considered developed countries, suffer greater damage than other Asian countries, which seem to have relatively well responded.
$\hfill\Box$ Considering major states' responses to the COVID-19, following three factors created differences.
O First, governance capacity (democracy, freedom of press, disclosure of information and transparency)
O Second, the level of public healthcare system (the level of medical service, health insurance)
O Third, the ability of leadership to make judgments and decisions (the importance of timely responses)
$\square$ Changes in International Politics Brought By COVID-19 Pandemic
① Rising anti-globalization sentiment; Deepening anti-immigrant sentiment
② Weakening of global leadership due to the U.SChina conflict; Acceleration toward the post-G2 era
3 The retreat of western supremacy
4 Acceleration of regime meltdown phenomenon



- O Securing a leadership position among middle powers by using South Korea's improved status as an exemplary case of defending against the COVID-19: Utilizing the achievement of "K-Quarantine" model
- O Creating new prospects and dynamics for multilateral cooperation in Northeast Asia
- O Considering the issue of balancing between democracy and public/mass monitoring system as South Korea's long-term task for the qualitative maturity of democracy \*

\*\* Translator's note: This is a summarized unofficial translation of the original paper which was written in Korean. All references should be made to the original paper.