

1. Kaye, A. D., Okeagu, C. N., Pham, A. D., Silva, R. A., Hurley, J. J., Arron, B. L., ... & Cornett, E. M. (2021). The economic impact of COVID-19 pandemic on healthcare facilities and systems: International perspectives. *Best Practice & Research Clinical Anaesthesiology*, 35(3), 293-306.

The author explains how COVID-19 affected the economy. The paper focuses mainly on China and the United States of America. The focus on China enriches the study since it accounts for 12.2% of the world's total export. As well as the impact COVID-19 had on worldwide healthcare, the study mainly focused on the US healthcare system. Economically the central problem the US faced was business closure, a decrease in consumer spending, stock market volatility, government stimulus, and a shift to remote work. To help the situation, the article advises strategies involving minimizing the release of infective bioburden, wearing masks, using effective disinfectants, practicing hand hygiene, and maintaining clean work surfaces. The World Bank estimates that global growth will contract by nearly 8%, with the most significant impact falling on less developed countries. Additionally, the United Nations predicts that this contraction will cost approximately 2 trillion dollars in the global economy this year.

2. Phan, D. H. B., & Narayan, P. K. (2020). Country responses and the reaction of the stock market to COVID-19—A preliminary exposition. *Emerging Markets Finance and Trade*, 56(10), 2138-2150.

This article analyzes the effect of covid 19 regarding the economic aspects. The article discusses tourism, job losses, and the impact on the stock market. The primary focus is to understand how different countries reacted to the emergency and how they acted against it. The authors emphasize that their goal was not to establish a causal relationship between COVID-19 and financial markets but to provide a foundation for future econometric analysis. They note that events associated with COVID-19 impacted the stock market and suggest that these events should be incorporated into econometric models to establish their statistical significance and robustness. The authors also propose a hypothesis regarding an overreaction of stock markets to COVID-19, which could be tested using an event study approach.

3. Wagner, A. F. (2020). What the stock market tells us about the post-COVID-19 world. *Nature Human Behaviour*, 4(5), 440-440.

The article explains that The outbreak of COVID-19 has brought about significant changes to our lives and has shifted the attention of managers, politicians, and economists to this pressing issue. While the recent drastic changes in the stock market may suggest that it had a complete drift, they offer an opportunity to learn about investor psychology and human behavior. By analyzing the relative stock price moves of different sectors and companies during the three phases of investor behavior (incubation, outbreak, and fever), we can gain insight into the expected medium and long-term effects of the pandemic on the economy. The stock price

reactions suggest that broad actions, including fiscal policy interventions, are required to avoid further adverse outcomes and propagation of the COVID-19 shock.