Economic changes and solutions during Covid-19



Mongolia

Mongol could avoid the worst health effects of the COVID-19 pandemic by strict implementation of social distancing, mobility restrictions, and quarantine measures.

However,,,

→Reduction of mining production by decreasing the workers and closing of transport hubs

Therefore,,,

→The government has a plan to attract investment both mining and non-mining sectors to create higher productivity jobs and sustainable income opportunities for Mongolians.

Japan

Inconsistent policy of the government against COVID-19



-> encourage citizens to travel and eat out while issuing a state of emergency

(the government tries to stop the spread of COVID-19 while keeping economic activities. The Japanese government has declared a state of emergency four times so far.)

A great loss in economy especially in restaurant industry and hotel industry

Professional sports leagues in Japan have been allowed to play to live audiences throughout much of the pandemic, albeit with capacity restraints and other restrictions.



Two causes of the pandemic of the COVID-19

-the disruption of multinational industries supply chains

-the rise of information security, industries and anti virus industries

/hacking prevention, vulnerability research/

Four key components

- e-commerce

- artificial intelligence

- Internet of things

- big data.



All suggested sub-topics

Monglian delegates

- Cooperation for economic recovery during the pandemic
- Japanese delegates
 - Digital divide, negative aspects of depending on technologies
 - The priority of resumption of economic activity under the pandemic situation
 - The negative aspects of financial aid by the government

Tawainese delegates

- How companies should respond in the face of supply chain disruptions
 - Other digital economic applications that can be used in the NEA during the post-pandemic era
 - Specific solution to enhancing trust between laborers and managers

Mid-term Discussions

Negative aspects of depending on technologies

<u>Current situation under the pandemic</u>

Mongolia: some people cannot afford to buy electric devices Japan, Taiwan: people in rural areas & elderly people cannot use technologies

- How to solve the problem of digital divide?
- Government provide support
- Develop cyber-security industry







- The shortage of agricultural productions.
- Agricultural industries highly depend on Russia and China.

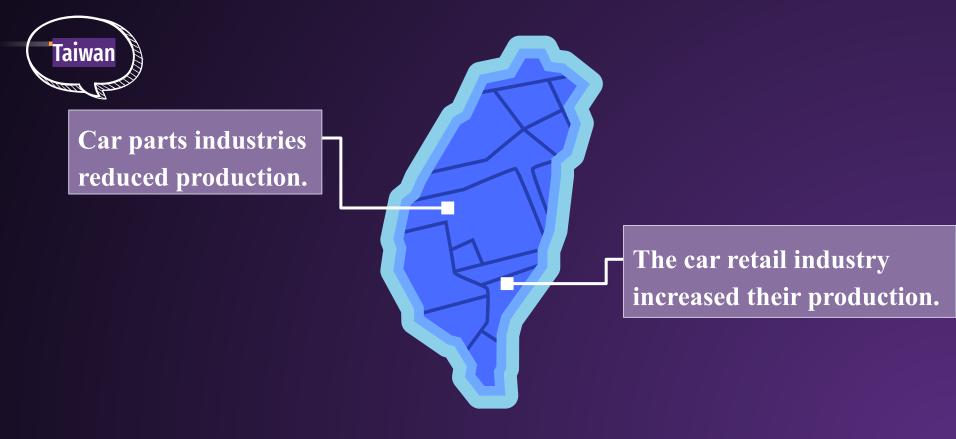


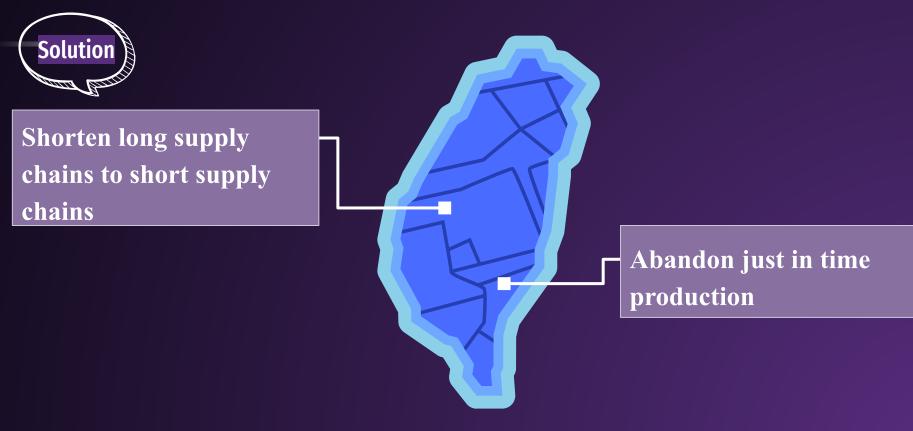
Almost all industries are affected including tourism, catering, education industries...etc.





Expand domestic market of the components.(ex. In car industry)





What kinds of digital economic applications that can be used during the post-pandemic era?

1. Change money into paperless.

Ex. Digital payment/wallet

- 2. Use big data to analysis customers behaviors.
- 3. 5G and Internet of Things.

Ex. Delivery service of unmanned vehicles

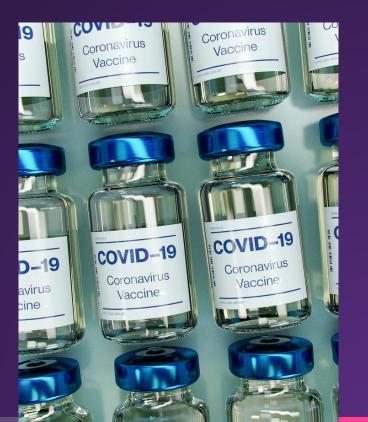


Further Discussions

1, How to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 while stimulating the economy?

room 1

vaccine passports
^confidence, credibility
smoother international business



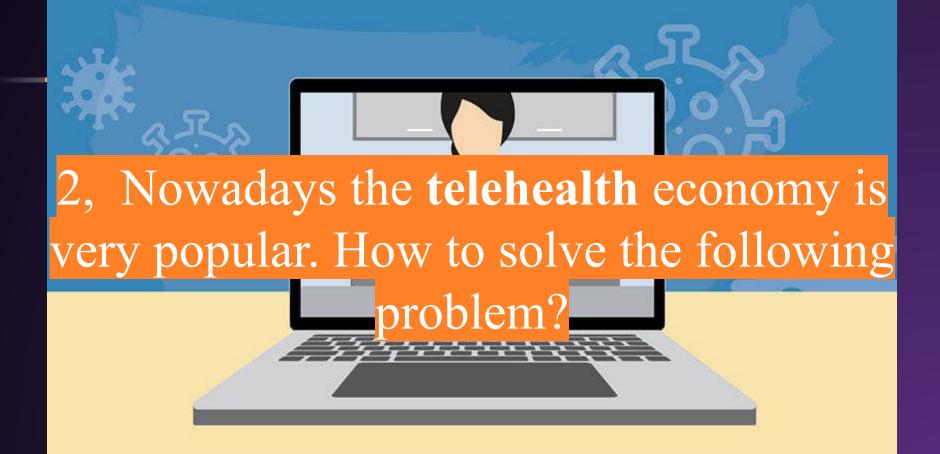
1, How to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 while stimulating the economy? room 2 current political concerns about the COVID-19 in Japan

- •more explicit and coherent policies
- fast vaccination
- encourage economy

1, How to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 while stimulating the economy?

room 2
Other solutions
1. Traveling industries
2. Catering industries





Problems

- Japan: Digital Divide, Privacy Security, Doctor's salary
- 2. Taiwan: Digital Divide

Solutions

- 1. Digital Divide: Donation by the government
- Privacy Security: Cooperation by TW & JP governments.
- 3. Doctor's Salary : Amending Laws