

INVESTIGATION OF EXPECTATIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND FOOD PRODUCTION SECTOR AFFECT OF THE COVID-19 VIRUS PANDEMIC AND MEASURES

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ABSTRACT

The importance of food requirement for the worldwide country is geared towards China COVID-19 pandemic for the agricultural activity and food production in the world with its seasonal fluctuation of foods available used in domestic food and general products. Initial preparations of the current dispositions, which will also be made food preparations, along with its cultivation in small-producer countries in Asia, then Afrikaans, South America. With its current continuation, it will be designed in a near future as comprehensive, especially in low-income countries in general. It can be predicted that the social and economic damage that can be thought of worldwide can be a very serious effect. It's definitely the case-by-case scenario in the workforce in the fresh fruit and vegetable and animal sectors with the global total revenue completed every day in large chunks of the world and with the design limiting placement. The ongoing pandemic and the person coming from a country selection in the production sector in the country, on the other hand, require the correct health status of the scanner to be taken into account. While the pandemic is occurring in the use by adapting without being collected, it turns out that not being grown, making it economical will not be completed. This study is planned to be evaluated both in terms of health and in terms of economy, by examining and examining what came with the emergence of the pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19, agricultural production, pandemic, food industry, economy, environment.

INTRODUCTION

When we look at the history of global epidemic diseases, it is seen that it goes back to very old times. There have been many epidemic disease events that have occurred in the periods of past history and have socio-economic, political and cultural effects in the world. Especially with the development of industry and civilization, there has been an increase in the severity of epidemic diseases due to reasons such as industrialization, urbanization, migration, globalization and global climate change. Table 1 shows the emergence dates of some important epidemics that emerged in the historical process and the estimated number of deaths they caused. According to the widespread opinion, the new Covid-19 epidemic, which firstly seen in Wuhan, China at beginning of 2020, at many

areas such as social functioning, lifestyle, social psycho/economic structure, education, health, workforce, livelihoods, sectors and tax structure of all countries of the world caused great effects.

Table 1. Epidemics in the Historical Process and the Deaths Caused by them

Time	Name	Est. Death	Time	Name	Est. Death
165-180	Antonie Pandemic	5 million	1889-1890	Russian Flu	1 million
541-542	First Plague Epidemic	50 million	1918-1919	Spanish Flu	40-50 million
735-737	Smallpox in Japan	1 million	1957-1958	Asian Flu 1	1 million
1347-1351	Second Plague	200 million	1968-1970	Hong Kong Flu	1 million
1520-	New Smallpox Epidemic	56 million	1981- Present	HIV/AIDS	> 35 million
1629-1631	Italian Plague	1 million	2002-2004	SARS	770
1665-	Great Plague of London	100,000	2009-2010	Swine Flu	200.000
1817-1923	Cholera Pandemics	1-6 > 1 million	2014-2016	Ebola	11,000
1885-	Third Plague Epidemic	12 million	2015-	Present MERS	850
1800 Late	Yellow Fever Outbreak	100-150.000	2019-	Present Covid	3 million

Estimated number of deaths from new Covid-19 as early 2021 (Türk et al., 2020)

This problem was announced a pandemic by the WHO in 2020 due to Covid-19. It is estimated that this pandemic, which has a very high spread rate, will create opportunities as well as many social, economic and environmental problems in the medium and long term in the upcoming period. As a matter of fact, it is a fact that corporate companies with limited mobile capacity for the crisis, which is expected to be continue in the medium and long-period in some sectors, need to develop policies regarding the legal requirements, sectoral and company-specific scenario planning and the risks determined within the framework of these plans. Figures taken from the findings of the beginning of 2020-19, which covers many countries of Europe, Asia and Africa, are shown in Fig.1.

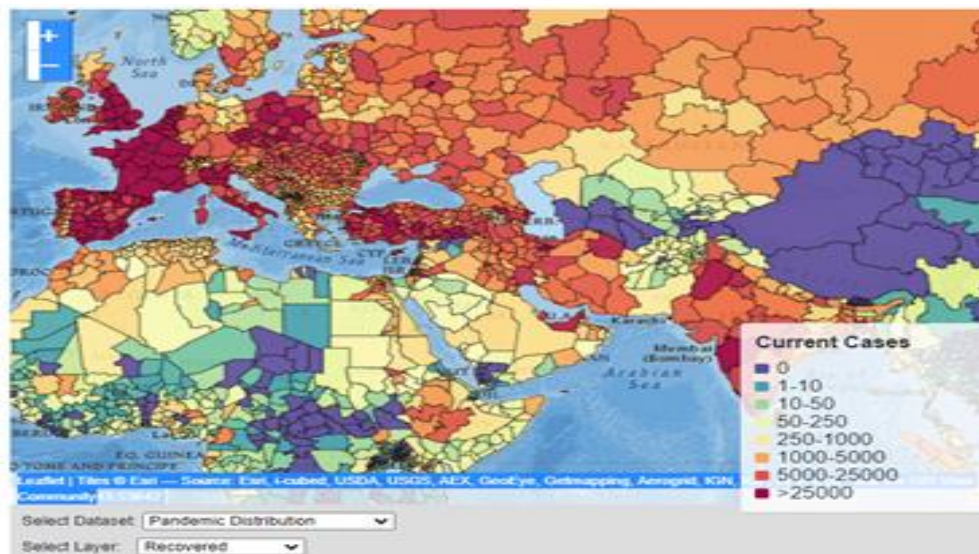


Figure 1. Density map showing the number of people infected with Covid-19 disease at the beginning of 2020. (URL-1)

Measures to be taken to minimize the threat of this epidemic, for which no official treatment method has been developed yet, throughout Turkey, to protect public health with widespread vaccination activities (vaccination fence dose has reached around 50%), and to decrease the negative effects for the pandemic on the economy are of vital importance.

A major finding of the globalization is the elimination of all restrictions in place and time while in the production contributory model. The basic defining feature of a new model of production is having the necessary technology, communication and market network in order to establish a hegemony the all over world (Harvey, 2006). Really high grade of mobility of the workforce, a global integrated production methods and high widespread consumption network enable the production at one end of the world to reach the other end. Countries although closed urgently their borders and to limit to transportation opportunities at the first, they could not prevent the spread of the epidemic. On the contrary, this situation has resulted in economic difficulties. The main reason for this phenomenon is the globalization of the economy. As a matter of fact, travel (business or tourism), which can be carried out easily to any part of the world thanks to transportation opportunities, can be restricted in some way, but it is not possible to limit or stop the production process at once. Despite the closure of the borders, the Covid-19 epidemic has affected almost the whole world in a short time.

The Covid-19 epidemic problem, whose effects were observed all over the world towards the end of 2019 and where millions of people's health was at risk, continues to spread rapidly despite the middle of 2021, and new mutations are being dealt with. According to the current data of Covid-19, the number of cases reported worldwide as of the end of June 2021 is around 185 million and the number of deaths is around 4 million. Looking at the regional distribution of the number of cases based on current data, it is seen that the most cases occur in the USA. In the number of cases, the USA is followed by India, Brazil, France and Russia.

The most negative effect of pandemics is undoubtedly, they threaten to human health and result in an unexpected number of deaths. Kilbourne (2004) states that the main effect of influenza is the closure of schools, workplaces, shopping centres, decrease in production, crowded emergency rooms of hospitals, quarantine of daily life, rather than death, and the general state of society being sick (McKibbin & Sidorenko, 2006). Especially the recent pandemics have begun to affect the world economies much more with the effect of the globalization process. Many reasons, such as the removal of the spatial limitations of production and consumption, and the more interrelatedness of countries with export, import and supply chain, make a global epidemic a serious threat to the world economy.

The around the world for sectoral perspective, the primary sector was affected by the Covid-19 virus were petroleum and agriculture products. The secondary sectors are the manufacturing industry. Tertiary sectors are healthcare, pharmaceutical industry, education and hospitality, financial industry, tourism and aviation, housing and real estate, sports industry, information technology, media, food industry, research and development, (Nicola et al., 2020). It is stated that the manufacturing sector will likely take a triple hit (McKibbin & Fernando, 2020):

Direct supply disruptions hindered production as the disease focused on the world's manufacturing centres (East Asia) and spread rapidly in other industrial giants, the USA and Germany.

It increases the direct supply shocks, which will harm the manufacturing sectors in the countries whose supply chain is less affected, and make it more difficult and more expensive for the countries to obtain the imported industrial inputs they need from each other.

There will be demand interruptions due to macroeconomic falls in aggregate demand (i.e. recessions), and consumers' delays in purchasing will lead to investment delays by firms (McKibbin & Fernando, 2020).

When Turkey's economic structure is examined, the presence of small and medium-sized establishment, as large-scale investments, make it necessary to focus on enterprises, as tradesmen and agricultural activities stand out. Many sectors throughout Turkey have been highly affected by this epidemic, and this period has been an opportunity for some sectors and a threat for some sectors. When Turkey-wide evaluation is made, sectors such as textile, cosmetics (disinfectant, cologne, etc.), health, e-commerce, telecommunications are positively affected by this process, while services, transportation, automotive, construction and real estate, banking, tourism, retail trade (especially retail of durable consumer goods) trade) is one of the most negatively affected sectors. These sectors have experienced serious problems especially in cash flows and supply chain systems during the epidemic. Sectoral confidence indices decreased especially in services, retail trade and construction sectors. The recession in trade, the stagnation in the tourism sector causing a decrease in foreign exchange revenues, unemployment and domestic consumption demands, the support and incentives given by the state to the private sector creating unexpected costs in the public budgets, the increase in unemployment in general and the decrease in foreign exchange reserves are the main negativities brought by this process to our country. With the transition to the new normal period, it is assumed that the travel sector, which is still the cornerstone of interaction and communication, will recover faster compared to other sectors. The current account surplus in the external balance, the decrease in oil prices and real interest rates,

and the increased capacity utilization rates in the health sector can be determined as positive aspects during the epidemic process (1 Covid-19 and its Effects on the Economy, ASKON, May 2020)

Taken Economic Measures for Covid-19 Pandemic Period in Samples for Some Country

The pandemic was started in Wuhan city of China and infected the whole world by making a domino effect, to leave serious damage of continues for the global economy. The negative effect of the pandemic duration is wrapped in all sectors of health, tourism, industry, service, finance, agriculture, media, sports and education. It is possible to collect all these effects in three groups as health, economy and social. The effects in the field of health, difficulties in diagnosis, quarantine and treatment, inadequacies in the follow-up and follow-up of suspected or confirmed cases, the current problems in the health system (bed capacity, medical equipment, number of hospitals and physicians), overloading with the pandemic and the system coming to a standstill, failure to follow-up, medication, etc. disruption of the supply chain and the high risk of healthcare workers working without adequate equipment, etc. (WHO, 2020). In the social area, stress and isolation (trapped at home), cafes, restaurants, barber-hairdressers, hotels, cinemas, shopping centres, theatres, swimming pools, etc. unemployment experienced with the closure of many businesses in the service sector and the problems experienced by citizens in accessing these services, the children and elderly etc. disrupt in the people needs in protection need and care (such as care services, health and education), etc. effects have been occurred. The effects in the field of economy can be listed as slowdown in the basic goods production, the supply chain deterioration of products, national and international trade losses, liquidity problem and income losses (Haleem et al., 2020).

Other region was the pandemic was experienced most intensely, with the problems experienced in the health systems and therefore the high rates of deaths, is Europe, led by Italy, Spain, France and Germany. The Union instruments in the economic fight for the pandemic have been the national policies and the European Central Bank policies (ECB) (UN, 2021). NewCovid-19 pandemic affected firstly Italy and speared all Europe. Production sector has nearly stopped in the country until May 4, 2020 and quarantine processes have been implemented throughout the country, such as curfews and closing of workplaces. Many activities are prohibited. With the decline in the number of cases after May, many sectors (retail stores, restaurants, cafes, hairdressers, sports facilities, cinema and theater) were reopened gradually. However, with the increase in confirmed cases that started at the beginning of August, the bans started to come up again. For example, wearing masks in public places (both indoors and outdoors) is mandatory until the end of January 2021. Fines have been increased for those who do not comply with the prevention and quarantine rules. It can be said that a similar process is experienced in France and Spain. The first confirmed COVID-19 case in France is dated January 24, 2020. After a steady decline in France was since mid-April, then epidemic event started to rise repeated in August. The first case date detected in February 25, 2020 was Spain. In Spain was heavily affected by the pandemic, cases started to rise again after a steady decline from April to mid-July, 2020. The increase in cases caused serious measures to be taken in both countries, as in Italy (IMF, 2020).

Among European countries, Germany and Spain draw attention in terms of economic measures. The economic measures taken by both Germany and Spain in the fight against Covid-19 are much more comprehensive. For example, the German Government's fiscal measures include: (1) spending on health equipment, hospital capacity and R&D (vaccine), (2) greater short-term access to work subsidy to protect employers' and workers' incomes, low-income and self-employed Easier access to basic income support for professionals, (3) €50 billion grants to small business owners and self-employed people severely affected by the Covid-19 outbreak, plus interest-free tax deferrals, €2 billion venture capital funding for start-ups, (4) temporarily extended unemployment insurance period and parental leave benefits. The Spanish government has allocated 39 billion Euros for basic measures. A large part of the fiscal measures taken by the government consists of transfers to low-income groups, the unemployed and employment markets (OECD, 2021).

Situation in Turkey

On March 10, 2020, the first Covid-19 case was found in Turkey and a rapid increase in the number of cases was observed. At the beginning of April, the ministry of health stated that the pandemic had spread to the whole country. Necessary studies have been initiated rapidly in the fight against the Covid-19 pandemic in Turkey. As a first precaution, a Scientific Committee of medical experts was formed. On January 14, 2019 “Covid-19 Disease Guide” was sent to relevant institutions and organizations for information (SB., 2020). After the first positive Covid-19 detection, on March 12, it was announced that activities at all education levels, starting from primary education to higher education, were suspended for one week as of March 16, as in other countries, in order to prevent the spread of the epidemic. In this, educational activities gradually turned into distance education until the end of the spring term. With the decision of the Ministry of Interior dated March 16, many activities in the immediate vicinity such as

"cafeteria, restaurant, cinema, theatres, and performance centres" were temporarily stopped. On March 18, the border gates were closed to entry and exit. On March 20, all private and public hospitals were declared as pandemic hospitals. On March 21, a curfew was imposed on people over the age of 65 and those with chronic diseases. Curfews were later applied to the whole country and age groups at certain intervals (Bakır, 2020). It can be said that Turkey has taken very serious measures since the first events to prevent the spread of the epidemic. From time to time, with the tension of the transition to normalization, peak situations occur in the 2nd and 3rd period epidemic events.

As of mid-July, 60 million doses of Covid-19 vaccine and around 68 million tests were carried out in Turkey. The total cost of these is thought to be around 3 billion dollars. The number of people receiving Covid treatment is around 5.5 million, and it is estimated that they have an economic burden of around 3 billion dollars. The total economic burden of hospitalizations is around 11 billion dollars. It is estimated that at least this much load comes from other sectors. Considering that the total number of cases in the world is approximately 70 times that of Turkey, it can be thought that the extra burden brought by the Covid-19 pandemic worldwide is around 200 billion. However, when health facilities and economic conditions are taken into account, it can be considered as 500 billion dollars. Numbers of peoples vaccinated against Covid-19 begging of July 2021 seen in Figure 2.

The fight against Covid in Turkey has been tried to be carried out in three frameworks: (1) The first of these is preventive measures including health, logistics and physical distance measures between people. (2) The second is the economic policies that include supporting production, supporting citizens, supporting employment, postponing financial obligations, and sectoral incentive policies. (3) The last one is social support policies. The economic measures taken in the fight against Covid-19 can be divided into fiscal policy, monetary policy and structural measures. Accordingly, the economic size of the measures implemented within the scope of the fight against Covid-19 reached 661 billion liras in total as of May, and this amount was 11.7 percent of GDP. This amount is expected to reach TL 715.8 billion by the end of the year. In this context, the amount of expenditure made from the central government budget was 79.4 billion liras. Including the payments made from the Unemployment Insurance Fund and the Social Assistance and Solidarity Encouragement Fund, the amount of expenditure reached 136.7 billion liras. This amount constitutes 2.4 percent of GDP. Figure 3 shows the numbers of peoples Covid-19 vaccinated July 2021.

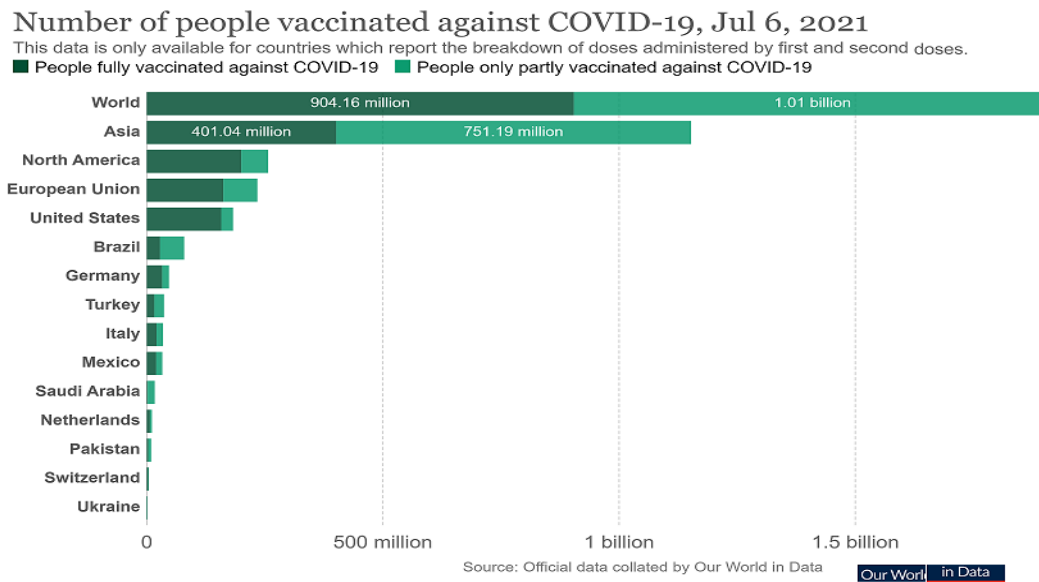


Figure 2. Numbers of peoples Covid-19 vaccinated July 2021.

It is foreseen that the amount of expenditure to be made from the central government budget will increase to 104.4 billion TL at the end of the year, and the expenditure amount will reach 180.5 billion TL at the end of the year, including the payments made from the Unemployment Insurance Fund and the Social Assistance and Solidarity Encouragement Fund. The tax and social security premium deferral amounted to 70.2 billion TL, the amount of the loans extended was 315.1 billion TL, and the deferred loan amount was 139 billion TL.

The number of disbursements from corporate loan packages was determined as 1 million 246 thousand 881, and the number of loans from individual consumer loan packages was determined as 8 million 257 thousand. Approximately 183 billion TL of this amount consists of additional spending measures related to Covid (AA, 2021). Key support measures include (1) increasing minimum pension and cash benefits to families in need, (2) increasing employment protection by relaxing short-term work allowance rules (3) reduced/deferred taxes for affected industries, (4) filing personal and corporate income tax (5) facilitating households' payments to local governments, (6) banning layoffs for three months initially (7) accelerating support for farmers, (8) social assistance, including direct support to Turkish Airlines and other affected organisations. and solidarity foundations and (9) granting new rights to the Turkey Wealth Fund to purchase shares from endangered companies, (10) a core capital of 0.4% of GDP to three state banks, which are also financed by the issuance of treasury bills. tasked with injecting.

Due to the current Covid-19 epidemic, there will be some changes in the agricultural field as well as in other areas of life. Since agriculture is the raw material and main source of the compulsory needs of people, the changes that will occur in this field are very important. Regarding this issue, the United Nations-Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) warns that although there is no evidence that Covid-19 is not food-borne and transmitted from food, attention should be paid to food hygiene. FAO stated that for public health, it is necessary to pay attention to hygiene at all stages of the food chain and the transportation of agricultural products and live animals. He announced that this would help prevent and control the spread of his disease (FAO, 2021). The European Food Safety Agency (EFSA) stated in a statement that there is currently "no evidence that food is a possible source or route of transmission" of Covid-19. In addition to these institutions, the European Union, the USA and China, where the epidemic was most effective, share the common opinion that there is no evidence of the transmission of Covid-19 with food consumption (EFSA, 2021). On the other hand, although there are different opinions on agricultural production and food safety, this epidemic once again highlighted the importance of agriculture and food all over the world. In the European Union, which has become the region where Covid-19 is most common, additional supports have come to the fore to meet the agricultural production and food needs, and the European Commission's administrative applications of the Common Agricultural Policy will be stretched for the farmers who are in a difficult situation due to Covid-19. has been.

Until now, Turkey has tried to carry out the process in the fight against Covid-19 as well as possible. However, despite the measures taken under the guidance of the Scientific Committee on human health, the spread of the virus to the whole country has caused concern and uncertainty in many issues. The most important elements of human health, other than medical methods, are; It is the right of every person to have access to clean healthy water and food. In this context, water and food are two of the most strategically important products in the world today and in the future. In this respect, it is an absolute necessity to increase agricultural production while protecting existing water resources.

In our country, where the contribution of agriculture to national income and employment has decreased, and which has become net foreign-dependent for certain agricultural products; The weight of the agricultural sector in the economy is decreasing every year. While farmers have been cut off from agricultural production in recent years, 3.5 million hectares of arable land have been left unoccupied in the last two decades. According to the Farmer Registration System, while the number of registered farmers was 2.8 million in 2003, it has decreased to 2.1 million today and approximately 700 thousand farmers have given up agricultural activities (TEPAV, 2021).

In this process, where agricultural areas, agricultural production, number of farmers and rural population are constantly decreasing in Turkey, while agricultural input prices increase above inflation, the price of agricultural products in the field remains below inflation, the price in the market remains above inflation, the producer cannot earn money, and consumers consume expensive food. . While the agricultural sector has not been able to solve its structural problems due to the ineffective agricultural policies implemented for years, it is expected that the effects of the Covid-19 epidemic, which heavily affected our country, on the sector will be negative (TEPAV, 2021).

In this process; In order to minimize the possible damage to the country's economy from the Covid-19 epidemic, the agricultural sector was not included in the "Economic Stability Shield" announced by the President on March 18, 2020, and the agricultural sector was not included in the "Economic Support Package" dated March 25, 2020. Although the explanations regarding the extension of the deadlines for difference payments, good agricultural practices and organic farming supports within the scope of recent crop production supports announced by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry on 19 March 2020 are positive, they will not be sufficient to solve the problems of farmers (TOB 2020). The agricultural support payment of approximately 1.5 billion TL announced on 20 March 2020 is the remaining payments from previous years and cannot mean a new support for the urgent working capital required for this year's production season! Because this support is the support that should be given for the production of the last year and will only be used to cover some of the debts of the farmers for the last production period.

Meanwhile, on March 26, 2020, there were news in the media that the “Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry COVID-19 Commission” was established under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. In the 9-member Commission, which was established to closely follow the developments regarding the Covid-19 epidemic, to make necessary recommendations in the field of agricultural production and food, and to take advisory decisions; As a bureaucrat, there are Deputy General Manager and Deputy General Manager of Food and Control, 3 Faculty Members of Veterinary Medicine, 3 Food Engineering Faculty Members and 1 Faculty of Medicine Faculty Member. The absence of representatives of Agricultural Engineering, which is one of the main factors in agricultural production, not only animal health and food production, in this commission can be seen as a deficiency in the Ministry's view of "agricultural production".

For all countries, the agricultural sector is a strategic sector. It is very difficult, even impossible, for the producers to return to agricultural production once they are cut off from production. These months we are in Turkey; These are the sowing, planting, fertilizing and spraying time periods especially for vegetable seeds and seedlings and products such as cotton, sunflower and corn. The harvest time of seasonal fruits, which are still under maintenance, is approaching, but unfortunately our producers cannot be sure about their future today. In this period, the planting/planting/maintenance season may be missed in agricultural products, which may cause the loss of one-year product and the consumers not being able to reach enough food.

Policies to provide support and social security for farmer families and seasonal agricultural workers will be included. Agricultural production will be encouraged by providing a more protective structure. As people do their shopping using digital platforms during the coronavirus epidemic, it can be predicted that the digital agriculture market will increase the interest in agriculture and the return to the village will accelerate in the future. In his statement to the (2020) *Dunya Newspaper* stated that large industrialists in Turkey have recently purchased large agricultural lands. In this case, we can say that industrialists realize the importance of agricultural production in the future and direct their investments to agriculture (Kayabasi, 2020).

Situation in Ukraine

Between the 3rd of January 2020 and the 26 th of July 2021, 2,248,663 of COVID-19 cases were confirmed in Ukraine, including 52,849 deaths, according to the World Health Organisation. 1 Excess mortality data in Ukraine, however, suggest a figure somewhat above 80,000 deaths caused by the pandemic. Ukraine experienced two pandemic waves in autumn 2020 and spring 2021. The seven-day moving average, which reached its peak at the height of the second wave in April 2021 (16,038), has drastically decreased to reach 565 cases.² The case fatality rate is currently 2.4%.³ As of the 22nd of July, Ukraine had detected 6 Delta cases. The government officially announced that health authorities have reagents for detecting the Delta variant, which is suspected to be circulating in the country since June 2021. The national vaccination campaign began on 24 February 2021. However, although the pace of vaccination has started to pick-up since the beginning of June, Ukraine remains the country with the lowest vaccination coverage in Europe. As of the 21st of July, 4.4 million doses were administered, and 1.56 million people, or 3.6% of the total population, were fully vaccinated. 4 On 22 June, the Prime Minister announced the government's intention to coordinate with the heads of regional state administrations to densify the network of vaccination centres 5 . The Government of Ukraine has an objective to vaccinate 24 million people by the end of 2021. Like in many other countries, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Ukraine's economic growth has been significant. The National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) reported a decline in real GDP of 4% in 2020, compared with pre-pandemic estimates of 3.5% GDP growth over the period. The 2020 output drop was caused by implementation of strict public health measures in Ukraine and abroad, a weakening of domestic demand, and a sharp drop in trade and investment levels: – Consumer confidence decreased from 92.2% in December 2019 to 60.7% in January 2021 – Foreign trade turnover fell by around 7.5% – The NBU reported a record FDI net outflow from Ukraine of USD 868.2 million in 2020, compared with an FDI net inflow of USD 5,833 billion in 2019 – In 2020, Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) declined by 24.4%. According to scientists of the Institute of Agrarian Economics, under the current conditions of investment activity in 2020, the total amount of capital investment in agricultural production in 2019 prices will be about 51 billion UAH or 2.0 billion USD. This is 5% less than in 2019 and 17-20% less than in 2017 and 2018. In case of a deterioration of the situation and conditions of the synergy of existing and new negative factors, in particular: deterioration of the financial condition of enterprises, reduction of investment projects in agro-industrial production, as well as the global economic crisis associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, the investment can be expected additionally by 15-20% - up to 1.6-1.7 billion dollars. Agricultural export one of the two main sources of foreign exchange earnings in the country. In general, agricultural exports provide Ukraine with up to 40% of foreign exchange earnings. In 2019, agricultural exports amounted to \$ 20 billion. In the first seven months of 2020, exports of crop products fell to \$ 5.73 billion (by 11%). The largest share

of crop exports is corn, whose exports amounted to 18.9 million tons, which is 14% less than the same period last year. However, wheat exports increased by 7% and amounted to 6.8 million tons. There is also a positive trend in barley exports: an increase of 53% to 2.1 million tons. Soybeans export decreased by 52% and amounted to 0.83 million tons (Kaminskyi et al; 2021). The pandemic was an additional impetus for the Ministry of Economy along the way for preparation the first Voluntary National Review on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Ukraine.

CONCLUSION

While the world history has witnessed many pandemics similar to the new Covid-19, it is perhaps the most controversial issue that medical sciences and technology are being caught unprepared for such a pandemic in the 21st century. For this reason, it has led to the spread of speculations in many countries of the world about the Covid-19 pandemic. In this study, which examines the economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the whole world and the economic management processes in the fight against the pandemic, it is inevitable to make a general assessment over the post-pandemic period. As a matter of fact, after the pandemic, many countries will have issues such as impoverishment after unemployment, the socio-economic impact of Covid-19, and the situation of refugees. The United Nations (UN, 2020) stated that the economic effects caused by Covid-19 will drag 40-50 million people worldwide into extreme poverty.

When looking at the past around the world, many pandemic events similar to the new Covid-19 have been encountered. The fact that such a pandemic in the field of medical sciences and technology was caught unprepared in the twenty-first century is perhaps the most controversial issue. For this reason, it has led to the spread of speculation about the Covid-19 pandemic in many of the world's countries. It is inevitable to make a general evaluation over the post-pandemic period in studies that examine the unexpected economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, which has had great effects on the whole world, and the economic management processes in the fight against the pandemic. As a matter of fact, while everything is not expected to be the same in the post-pandemic period, it is a fact that problems such as impoverishment after unemployment, socio-economic impact of Covid-19, and the situation of refugees are experienced in many countries. The United Nations (UN, 2020) states that the economic effects caused by Covid-19 will push more than 50 million people worldwide into extreme poverty.

With the Covid-19 virus outbreak turning into a pandemic, countries closed in on themselves and their priorities changed. Therefore, it has emerged that countries must have a plan B, C, D in situations that will create such a crisis. We can say that with Covid-19, which has caused us to see that statist policies in health and agriculture serve its citizens better and that privatization endanger human health, countries will reconsider their national policies and take measures to ensure that they are national rather than global.

Another issue that is not included in the scope of economic measures is refugees or displaced persons at risk, who were ignored by the world even before the pandemic. However, 1/3 of the displaced people at risk live in the 10 countries most at risk in terms of the socio/economic effects of Covid-19. This means that the epidemic will not disappear completely, and if it mutates, it will come back to the world's agenda in a different way in certain periods. As a matter of fact, although it is stated that Covid-19 is transmitted to everyone without any class distinction, most of the COVID-19 cases occur in slum-like settlements and refugee camps and spread rapidly due to the lack of preventive measures. Inadequate nutrition, lack of hygiene, problem of clean drinking water, inaccessibility to health services or being deprived of these services leave people living here unprotected against the epidemic. As a result, it can be said that the scope of the financial measures taken is narrow compared to the economic and social effects of Covid-19 and it is tried to find solutions to the short-term problems in the measures.

With the Covid-19 virus epidemic turning into a pandemic, all countries had to shut themselves down, and their living standards and priorities changed. Therefore, it has emerged that in situations that will create such a social crisis, countries should have a plan B, C, D specific to their own situation. We can say that with Covid-19, where statist/national policies in health and agriculture have the feature of better serving their citizens, and which causes abnormal activities to affect people's social lives, countries will reconsider their national policies and take measures to ensure that they are not national but global.

An important issue that is not covered by economic measures is the problems of refugees or at-risk IDPs, which the world ignores even in pre-pandemic times. However, 1/3 of the displaced people live in the 10 most risky countries in terms of the socio/economic impacts of Covid-19 at risk. For this reason, it is a fact that the epidemic will not completely disappear, if it mutates, it will return to the world agenda in a different way in certain periods. As a

matter of fact, although it is stated that Covid-19 is transmitted to everyone without distinction of class, most of the COVID-19 cases occur in slum-like settlements and refugee camps with limited social lives, and will spread rapidly and will be burned due to failure to take preventive measures. In particular, India, which the world did not care about, and the new variant emerging after it seems to be the new nightmare of the world. Malnutrition, lack of hygiene, problem of clean drinking water, lack of access to health services or being deprived of these services leave those living here unprotected against the epidemic. As a result, it can be said that the scope of the financial measures taken is insufficient compared to the economic and social effects of Covid-19 and it is tried to find solutions to short-term problems in the measures. Like the platforms where many problems are discussed around the world, the New Covid-19 pandemic should be addressed and solutions that will relieve humanity should be offered.

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