

The Effect of the Corona Virus on the Import and Export of Goods and Services in the World

The Covid-19 epidemic, which was observed all over the world towards the end of 2019 and in which the health of millions of people was at risk, continues to spread rapidly despite the middle of 2021. According to Covid-19 Turkey Web Portal data, as of the end of November 2020, the number of cases reported worldwide is 61,869,330 and the number of deaths is 2 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. America is followed by Europe and South East Asia in the number of cases.

The Covid-19 epidemic has adversely affected the health systems of the country's most and continues to do so. It is seen that most of the countries are caught in the pandemic process unprepared and with the current capacity deficiencies. One of the points where Covid-19 differs from other pandemics is the spread area. It is the observation of the economic and social effects caused by the width and the rate of transmission all over the world. The Covid-19 pandemic process adversely affected the global economy both in terms of supply (production chains) and demand (consumption and investment expenditures) and dragged the economies into a serious recession.

In this study, 4 different data sets were used. These datasets are made by the countries of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Argentina, Brazil, China, India, and Saudi Arabia from the first quarter of 2018 to the first quarter of 2021. It includes the import and export data of each quarter in terms of millions of dollars. The datasets consist of 8 columns and approximately 206 rows. While taking the data set, the countries were selected according to their location and economic power. Other than that, unnecessary data were removed from the data set. In addition, unnecessary columns and blank lines will be removed.

As data in the study, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Argentina, Brazil, China, India, and Saudi Arabia countries from the first quarter of 2018 to the first quarter of 2021. The amount of import & export they made is shown in million dollars. It is clear and clear that the following conclusion is drawn from the graphs. In the first quarter of 2020, when the pandemic started, it is seen that the import and export figures decreased due to the measures and restrictions taken by the states. There are many factors that affect this. These factors are the fact that the pandemic is experienced all over the world, the most developed capitalist countries rather than low or middle-income countries are also involved in the pandemic process, interest rates are at lower levels than ever, the world is much more integrated in all areas, the effect is growing along the supply chain and at the same time. can be listed as both supply and demand being affected.

Considering the impact of Covid-19 on the Turkish Economy, it should be noted that the currency crisis that the country experienced before the pandemic is important in terms of the size of the effect. One of the structural problems of the Turkish economy is that it has a "construction-oriented growth model dependent on foreign capital inflows, based on debt growth". It is possible to say that this situation is reflected in the graphics. A decrease has been observed in Turkey's GDP.

Conclusion

While world history has witnessed many pandemics, the fact that medical sciences and technology have developed so much in the 21st century is perhaps the most controversial issue to be caught unprepared for such a 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. The pandemic has shown us that in case of any negativity and disruption, the world is unprepared for it. In the 1-month period immediately after the declaration of the pandemic, countries recovered their economies, but this situation affected their trade in many ways. In this context, many social and economic aspects of the pandemic emerge. 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 hygienic conditions, problem of clean drinking water, inability to access or be deprived of health services leave people living here unprotected against the epidemic.