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**Public Administration and Policies to Support Sustainable Economic Development
during the Pandemic Period**

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ABSTRACT

Any problem experienced on one side of the world due to the impact of globalization easily affects lives in other geographies; the benefits of globalization can spread rapidly if the right policies are developed for the opportunities brought about by globalization. Since the implementation of sustainable development requires the establishment of a holistic perspective in society and a dynamic thinking structure, it is essential to spread knowledge, experience, and good practices by sharing and to adopt and adopt the concept of sustainable development by all segments of society. In an increasingly competitive environment with globalization, the goal for economies is not only to take day-saving measures, but to improve the presence by maintaining. In the late 1970s, sustainable development, which started to be emphasized at the international level, began to feel its impact with the transition to the planned period in Turkey. The impact of problems, which are frequently found in national development plans and strategies, on development has become known to many. In this study, public administration and policies to support sustainable economic development were discussed and global development problems were discussed and public administration policies and sustainable development connection in Turkey and around the world were evaluated.


INTRODUCTION

In the 1980s, with the developmentist approaches of the 1960s, a "sustainable development" approach was developed, which reconciled the environmental approaches of the 1970s and was defined as development that could meet today's needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (WCED, 1987a).

According to this approach, development in a country can be realized by ensuring ecological, economic and social sustainability. In other words, the phenomenon of sustainable development that takes into account the effectiveness of intergenerational resource use: it is an environmentally sustainable economic development that protects the balance between the economy and the eco-system while consuming natural capital and taking care of the needs of future generations. (Gürlük, 2001:4; Alagöz, 2007).

Development has been used in different meanings in different periods since the development processes of societies. Sometimes it has close meanings such as industrialization, modernization, progress, growth used instead of expressions, expressed by intertwining with them.

As in theories, it is used in its daily use instead of modernization, growth or industrialization. The reason for these different forms of expression is that development contains both subjective and objective elements. This makes it difficult to make a valid development concept for countries of different cultural, economic and social structures. In this study, public administration and policies to support sustainable economic development were discussed and global development problems were discussed and public

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administration policies and sustainable development connection in Turkey and around the world were evaluated.

Literature Review

The economies all around the world is suffering from COVID-19, which has made the entire world panic and the pandemic virus has taken over almost 195 countries in its grip (Sipahi, 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a global health crisis. This crisis is not only a health crisis, it has the potential to lead humanity to an economic, social and political crisis. It shows the increasing impact of poverty, deficits in health systems, deficiencies in education systems, social and economic inequalities, lack of global cooperation, and the severity of the crisis. (United Nations. Shared Responsibility, 2020; United Nations Sustainable Development,2020). For these reasons, the COVID-19 pandemic will lead to the reorganization of international targets.

The most important difference of past outbreaks from today's outbreaks is the high rate of spread and transmission caused by increased human mobility compared to the past. The process, which began with the announcement of the first case on December 1, 2019, has progressed with rapid case increases and reached significant numbers worldwide by the end of April 2020. The data that emerge as a result of the rapid spread that comes with globalization can be seen in Figure 1 and Figure 2 respectively.

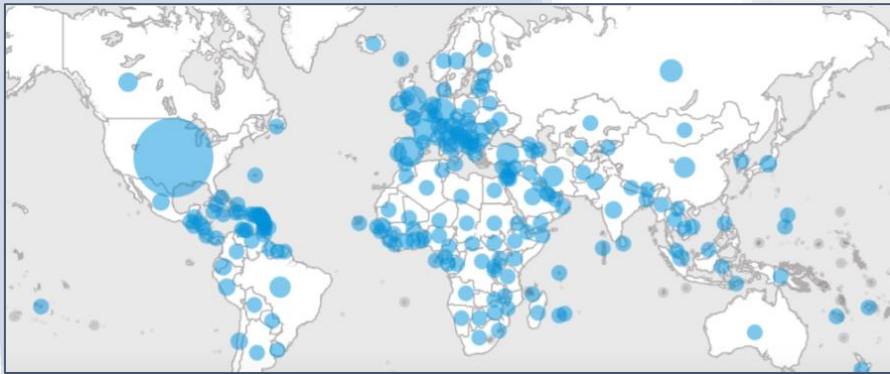


Figure 1. Worldwide COVID-19 Case Numbers Spread Map

Source: World Health Organization, <https://covid19.who.int/> (accepted on 12.11.2021).

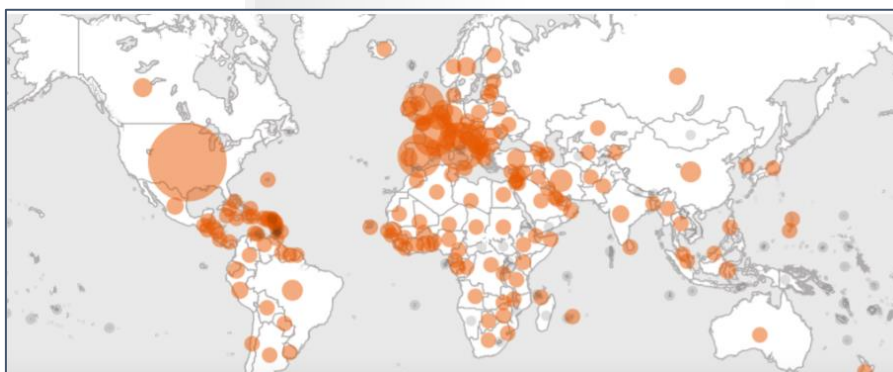


Figure 2. Worldwide COVID-19 Death Toll Spread Map

Source: World Health Organization, <https://covid19.who.int/> (accepted on 12.11.2021)

The Covid-19 Case Status of The World as a Whole and Turkey is comparatively included in Table 1.

Table 1. Covid-19 Case Status in Turkey

COVID-19 CASE STATUS	WORLDWIDE	TURKEY
Number of cases	2,549,610	98,674
Number of fatalities	175,807	2,376

Source: World Health Organization (<https://covid19.who.int/>)(23 April 2020)

The world health organization reported the most cases on the European side with 1,593,828 and 1,507,148 cases in the Americas (<https://covid19.who.int/2020>).

It is observed that Turkey has implemented a policy that observes these principles in the process of fighting the epidemic. These include informing the public, participating in decision-making processes through scientific board recommendations, taking care to be measured on the measures taken and determining exceptional circumstances, making statements based on evidence and data, and taking responsibility for the areas of duty of the relevant institutions and organizations.

The approaches developed for public policy analysis are outlined as follows:

- process management approach,
- network management approach,
- reference model and cognitive approach (Usta, 2013)
- rational actor model,
- invasive model,
- mixed models,
- group model,
- elitist model,
- corporate model,
- public preference model,
- system approach and process approach (Babaoglu, 2017).

When Turkey's anti-epidemic policy is taken within the framework of this approach, first the epidemic problem is identified and raised, proposals are developed for solution strategies, participation mechanisms are implemented, decisions are taken on the basis of evidence in line with the recommendations of the Scientific Council, and at this stage the precautionary strategy is determined and appropriate legal infrastructure is established and supported by legal regulations, the adopted strategy is implemented and developments are implemented. is evaluated and monitored.

Sustainable Development

In the last 20 years, the world population has approached 7 billion people. With globalization, the global economy has grown rapidly. In 1990, the gross national gdp per capita (GDP) worldwide was USD 4,063, but by 2009 this figure had doubled to USD 8,727. Especially since the second half of the 20th century, short-term political movements such as growth in economies, accelerating development, preventing unemployment, controlling inflation have been given priority (WB, 2011).

This concept was first officially used in the 1987 report "Our Common Future" (Brundtland Report), published by the World Commission for Environment and Development (WCED) under the chairmanship of Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland.

According to the report, sustainable development is defined as "Meeting today's needs without compromising in meeting the needs of future generations."

Understanding the concept of sustainable development is not possible with what the objectives and objectives of this concept are directly connected. At the United Nations General Assembly in 2000, nearly 60 targets were set, including issues such as peace, development, human rights and the environment. In the Brundtland Report, the goals of sustainable development are listed as follows;

1. Reviving growth
2. Changing the quality of growth
3. Meeting basic needs in employment, food, energy, water and health
4. Guaranteeing a sustainable population level
5. Maintaining and enriching the resource base
6. Reorienting technology and managing risk
7. To unite the environment and the economy in the decision-making process

Looking at these goals, it is appropriate to evaluate the objectives and objectives of sustainable development in terms of economy, people, environment and technology.

Determining the sustainability of development raises the issue of the creation of sustainable development indicators. Sustainable development indicators have a wide range of fields of study all over the world thanks to their effective role between the necessary information and decisions to plan, realize, succeed and support. It is possible to group indicators according to policy relevance, analytical compliance and measurability

Table 2. Indicators of Sustainable Development

Increase in chlorine in the atmosphere	Increase in sectoral economic activity	Population, density, rate of increase
Increase in acidity in the atmosphere	Number of vehicles	Poverty
Compositions of ozone, particles, nitrogen dioxide	Energy consumption	Households without electricity
Rural and urban areas, forests	Renewable energy rate	Voting populatio
Natural environment differentiations	Air transportation	Turnout in elections
Transport capacities estimates	Water Quality	Transport costs Rural-urban population
Specific ecosystem indicators	Deforestation	Phone quantity
Radiation	Pollution reduction costs	Malnourished childre
Conservation area	Travels, leisure	Literacy
Metal reserves	Wood production	Life expectancy, infant mortality
Amount of energy	Water supply per capital	
Biodiversity	Erosion	
Animal population	Agricultural production	
Endangered creatures	Energy use in households	
Basic pollutants	Road transport energy use	
Heavy metals	Use of fossil fuels in vehicles	
Nitrogen and potassium in the soil	Food production	
Phosphate balances		
Soil quality indicators		
Agricultural land losses		

Source:(Palabiyık, 2005).

Table 3. EU Sustainable Development Indicators

Theme	Indicator
Socio-economic development	Growth rate of real GDP per capita
Sustainable consumption and production	Resource efficiency
Social inclusion	Population at risk of starvation or exclusion
Demographic changes	Rate of elderly employees
Public health	Healthy life expectancy and life expectancy at birth, by gender
Climate change and energy	Greenhouse gas emissions, share of renewable energy in recent energy consumption
Sustainable transport	Energy consumption due to GDP in transportation
Natural resources	Common bird index Amount of fish caught outside safe biological stock boundaries: status of fish stocks managed by the EU in the Northeast Atlantic
Global partnership	Share of official development support in GDP
Good management	No indicator

Source: EuroSTAT. Sustainable Development Indicators. March 17th, 2011.
<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/sdi/indicators>

In most countries, educational institutions have temporarily ceased operations to prevent the spread of the epidemic as part of the fight against the pandemic. As a result of these measures, schools and universities in 166 countries were temporarily closed. Almost 87% of students about 1.5 billion students were affected; More than 60 million teachers have moved away from schools (United Nations. Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity, 2020).

Reduced access of students to educational institutions will cause disruption to the development of their developing social and cognitive skills. The impact of this situation on the sociocultural infrastructure and future of society is expected to be huge. (Gulseven, et.al, 2020).

At this point, although it is difficult to measure the impact of the pandemic on the quality of education, distance education studies initiated in many places; the fact that internet access is limited – especially in rural – regions will cause disruption of education in itself.

SDO 4 titled "Ensuring an inclusive and fair education for all and promoting lifelong learning opportunities"; It consists mainly of 10 goals that can be met on three main themes: prevalence in education, equality and access to lifelong education.

SDO 4, which aims to improve and improve the qualified education system, has the potential to advance almost all SDOs from poverty reduction to skilled employment, gender inequality to economic growth. In this respect, it is important to integrate the objectives within the scope of education into the country's policy and strategy documents globally.

When the devastating effects of the COVID-19 crisis are over, states will need infrastructure investments more than ever to accelerate economic strengthening, create jobs, and increase productivity. With this pandemic, the necessity of flexible infrastructure has been demonstrated.

Making infrastructure resistant to disasters and climate change in Asian and Pacific countries requires an additional \$434 billion annual investment (Infrastructure and Industrialization – United Nations Sustainable Development, 2020).

Inter-sector partnerships are needed to address information shortages in this area, and many countries need investments and technical support associated with this issue (United Nations. Shared Responsibility, 2020).

"Turkey's Current Situation Analysis Project within the Scope of Sustainable Development Goals" focuses on turkey's development in policy, legislation, institutional framework and project issues in the context of sustainable development goals.

A total of 17 Sustainable Development Objectives (SDO) have been defined within the scope of the 2030 Agenda, which envisages the evolution of the direction of development around the world to a more sustainable course. The main purpose of SDO; During the period 2015-2030, it is to work with the slogan "do not leave anyone behind" so that no country and no one is left behind in the development process.

SDO 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions): Significant progress has been made in the fight against violence and crime in Turkey in the 2000s due to the impact of the EU harmonisation process in terms of policy, legislation and institutional framework. Significant improvements have been made in the effectiveness of public services, especially in practice. The main needs that stand out within the scope of this purpose are the elimination of problems in practice, accelerating processes in access to justice, a greater focus on the prevention of crime, resolving problems related to financial crimes through further mechanisms and coordination, and producing sub-breakdown data in SDO 16 indicators.

The implementation of these prominent policies is possible with new models, strategies, projects and programs to be developed; in the context of targets, new studies should be produced in the following areas:

- o Supporting the development of information technologies;
- o Increasing resource efficiency in industrial facilities and increasing national and international cooperation
- o Increasing the resilience of poor and disadvantaged groups to disasters;
- o Reducing gender inequality;
- o Supporting youth employment;
- o Mobilization of local governments in line with the inclusion of disabled people and other disadvantaged groups;
- o Improving the effectiveness of public services with fundamental rights and freedoms;
- o Reduction of food losses;
- o Protection of genetic diversity of seeds, plants and pet species;
- o Development of plant and animal gene banks;
- o Dissemination of integrated forest management; o Improvement of urban spatial standards;
- o Establishment of infrastructure for smart cities;
- o Strengthening sustainable tourism practices;
- It is necessary to develop and diversify funding sources in order to implement both projects and implement national programs, especially and not limited to the issues and areas mentioned.

Social Awareness Studies

It is the "COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2 Infection) Guide" prepared by the Ministry of Health, which was first prepared on 14 January 2020 on the recommendation of the Scientific Council and updated on April 14, 2020. From the moment this guide was first published, written in the form of flyers, posters, videos, booklets, visual and social media tools were delivered to all segments of society and social awareness studies were carried out on issues such as symptoms of disease and ways to prevent disease. The establishment of ALO 184 SABIM Corona Hotline can also be evaluated within this scope.

Stay At Home Apps

The Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic, which occurred in late 2019, has affected many sectors in every country (Gokduman, 2021). The circular issued by the Ministry of Interior dated March 26, 2020 stated that the April, May and June meetings of the metropolitan, provincial, district, town municipalities and local administration associations councils and provincial general assemblies can be postponed, but an

extraordinary meeting can be held provided that health measures are taken if necessary (www.icisleri.gov.tr).

Within the scope of the fight against the Coronavirus Epidemic published by the Ministry of Interior, with the Additional Circular on Parks, Promenade, Picnic Places, on weekends, in the coastal bands, promenade and ruins of citizens in the provinces and districts, in picnic areas until the fight against the virus is achieved, especially on March 28-29, 2020; picnicking, fishing, sports, hiking, etc. will be banned and these measures can be extended to weekdays according to the situation of the provinces and districts.

Different measures were implemented by the Ministry of Health for citizens returning from Umrah, and mandatory quarantine was initiated in student dormitories belonging to the Credit and Dormitories Institution in Ankara and Konya (www.diyenet.gov.tr, 2020).

According to the exceptions specified by the curfews issued in accordance with the circulars issued by the Ministry of Interior, especially bread production, health products outlets, public and private health institutions and pharmacies, public institutions and organizations producing compulsory services, managers, officials and employees working there and representatives of the Parliament, etc. will be able to go out on the street.

Germany

Report of the German Federal Government to the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, 2016

The National Sustainability Strategy serves as a guide for the governance of sustainability in Germany. Sustainability in the country is managed in three scopes with a sustainability management system.

× First, in the context of its internal impact, the New National Sustainable Development Strategy is being renewed to include SDOs. A viable action plan is put forward for each SDO.

× Secondly, the global interaction of the 2030 Agenda is discussed in the New National Sustainable Development Strategy and the issue is evaluated together with the impacts beyond the country's borders. In the context of SDOs, Germany focuses internationally on clean energy, energy efficiency, promoting entrepreneurship, promoting sustainable production and lifestyles, and preventing illegal financial flows.

× Third, it focuses on international cooperation and a multi-stakeholder approach to sustainable development. Germany says it aims to take part in international cooperation with its role in official development aid and international climate finance.

The multi-stakeholder approach is based on communication and interaction with different stakeholders such as civil society and the private sector. The Committee of Ministers for Sustainable Development, led by the President of Germany, is the organization that directs the implementation of the sustainable development strategy.

The Committee provides strategic input to the German government and serves as a forum for different public bodies to share and interact with information on the subject. The Parliamentary Advisory Council for Sustainable Development supports the parliament on the sustainable development strategy and carries out sustainability impact assessment mechanisms of the draft legislation.

The German Council for Sustainable Development is an independent advisory board that has served the government since 2001. It consists of 15 members representing the elements of sustainable development on the economic, environmental and social side in national and international aspects. Dialogue with civil society is a continuous process. During the process of updating the National Sustainable Development Strategy, citizens are asked for their opinions via the Internet and through different sessions. In the future, efforts are underway to evaluate the needs and proposals of civil society in a broader context.

Brazil

Brazil Voluntary National Review on the Sustainable Development Goals, 2017

The National Commission for Sustainable Development Goals, established in 2016 for the 2030 Agenda in Brazil, includes a total of 16 representatives from federal, state, regional and municipal governments and civil society.

- × Manufacturing sector: Represented by the National Confederation of Industry and the Ethos Institute of Business and Social Responsibility.
- × Third sector: Organizations such as Abrinq Foundation for Childhood and Adolescent Rights, Brazilian Scientific Development Society, General Employees Union, World Vision, National Council of Protected Areas represent a total of 2,294 institutions.
- × Academy: The National Association of Directors of Higher Education Institutions represents 67 institutions.
- × Municipalities: The National Confederation of Municipalities represents 4,972 municipalities.

State and territory governments: The Brazilian Association of State Environmental Institutions represents 27 state environmental secretariats and 21 state environmental agencies. Federal government: The Office of the President, the Office of the Vice President, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management and the Ministry of Environment are represented.

× In addition, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics and Applied Economic Research is participating as a permanent technical consultant.

× Other non-governmental organizations and government bodies can also take part in the Commission through thematic rooms. The commission's duties include establishing an action plan for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, proposing strategies, tools and programmes, monitoring and reporting SDO development, following examples of good practice for development in the field of SDOs, and ensuring national, regional and local integration for SDOs. Civil society structures can also take part in the work of the Commission through thematic rooms.

Finland

National Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Finland, 2016

The Committee has an important role to play in implementing, evaluating and monitoring the 2030 agenda nationally. The Commission was created with a hybrid structure model that brings together high-level political leadership and civil society actors. It is one of the world's first commissions to work on the subject and the longest active commission with 23 years of service. The commission chairman is the Prime Minister, and the vice-presidents are the Ministers of Agriculture and environment.

The commission also said:

- × Assembly
- × All ministries,
- × Local governments,
- × Autonomous management zones,
- × Business representatives,
- × Unions
- × Church

At the beginning of 2016, the Prime Minister's Office assumed responsibility for coordinating the national implementation of Agenda 2030 and national sustainable development policy as part of the secretariat duties of Finland's National Commission for Sustainable Development. The Sustainable Development Coordination Network, consisting of representatives of ministries with a key role, supports and directs the work of the Coordination Secretariat. This network has been responsible for coordinating sustainable development between various administrative sectors for nearly two decades. The network is collected about ten times a year.

On the other hand, the National Indicator Network is responsible for updating indicators of national sustainable development goals approved in 2014 as part of the national implementation plan under Agenda 2030. It also serves as a national support group in the SDO indicator study carried out internationally.

Statistical authorities, Ministries, and various research institutions, as well as a number of other organizations, are scheduled to be invited to participate more comprehensively in the indicator network and the update of national indicators. In addition, Finland's Agenda 2030 partnership and cooperation with developing countries is evaluated on the basis of development policy.

South Korea

Year One Implementing the SDGs in the Republic of Korea, 2016 National Voluntary Review

South Korea is working on the inclusion of sustainable development in its current development plan. The Presidential Commission for Sustainable Development (PCSD) was established by the Korean government following the Rio Summit.

In 2010, the Commission became a ministerial committee under the Ministry of Environment. Since its inception, PCSD has acted as an advisory board for the development of national plans and programmes for sustainable development.

The Green Growth Commission was established in the country, which also serves to ensure green growth. The Commission, which has been in operation since 2010, encourages the focus on green growth in the economy and employment. Cooperation and joint interaction with NGOs is conducted by the Local Sustainability Association of Korea.

This initiative was established to support NGOs' involvement in policymaking at the national level. The Committee for International Development Cooperation is involved in implementing SDOs and determining the Korean government's official development assistance policies. In a way, it is responsible for the international cooperation process of sustainable development. The committee members consist of the Prime Minister, the relevant Ministers (including the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Strategy and Finance), the directors of different public institutions, and representatives of non-public groups such as academics and researchers.

When the Sustainable Development Agenda and SDO coordination structures of the evaluated countries are examined, it is determined that some common ground points emerge:

- × Countries underline the importance of ownership and strong leadership in order for SDO to succeed in a national context. In this respect, it is important that the institutional governance structure to be designed for Turkey positions the ownership of SDOs at a high level.
- × Clear determination of duties and responsibilities between ministries is a prerequisite for the healthy implementation of practices. Accordingly, the responsibilities of all relevant institutions should be defined at the beginning of the process.
- × The private sector is seen as an essential stakeholder for the implementation of SDOs. In this respect, it is observed that the private sector is represented in the institutional structures established. Reasonable representation of the private sector is an issue to be considered in the institutional governance structure to be established for Turkey.

× It may be useful to categorize/level SDOs on a national scale according to the issues and elements that constitute importance and priority for the country. In the light of these evaluations, it was taken into account that the corporate framework proposal for Turkey should be functional, covering all stakeholders, objective, transparent functioning structure and measurable structure.

Economic Measures taken to combat the pandemic in Turkey

Tax, etc. financial measures

- 6-month postponement of the payment of taxpayers, VAT and premiums of more than 2 million taxpayers,
- All 1.9 million citizens of the income taxpayer are covered by force majeure,
- 6-month postponement of legal payments for hotel rentals,
- Deferral of tax filing and accrued tax payment periods,
- Extension of the payment periods of the taxes accrued in accordance with the declarations by six months,
- Delaying the declarations and payments of taxpayers over the age of 65 who cannot go out due to chronic illness until the end of the ban,
- Delaying the implementation of the accommodation tax until January 2021,
- Reducing the VAT rate from 18% to 1% for 3 months in domestic air transport,

Banking transactions;

- Those who do not pay installments, interest and principal until March 31, 2020 can postpone their payments for this period,
- Individual credit customers can delay installments, credit card payments up to 3 months,
- Public banks to commission the basic needs support package for all citizens with incomes below 5 thousand TL per month,
- Providing "Continued Employment Credit Support" to all companies affected by the outbreak,
- Implementation of "business and financial support" and "para-finance card support" packages for all tradesmen by Halkbank,

Measures taken for employment;

- Maintaining minimum wage support regardless of operating size,
- Commissioning of flexible and remote working model in public and private sector,
- Introduction of short-term work allowance for employees in workplaces affected by corona virus to prevent layoffs,
- 3 months salary support for citizens working in businesses that reduce or stop their activities with short work allowance,

Financial support to households;

- Providing 1,000 TL in cash assistance to 2 million 111 thousand households in need, the commissioning of the 2 billion TL package in this context,
- Providing 40 billion liras of financing support to 6.7 million citizens with incomes under 5 thousand liras,

- 1,000 TL of assistance to the unemployed and 5.5 million families who have requested help,

Municipalities

- Providing 3 billion TL in addition to municipalities,
- Failure to make a 3-month (April-May) deduction of TL 3 billion in monthly tax share payments of municipalities,

Other

- Expansion of state-sponsored credit insurance coverage: In this context, state-sponsored credit insurance has been increased from TL 25 million to TL 125 million,
- Through Halkbank, 27 billion lira was provided to 1 million 300 thousand farmers. No rent for 2 months from companies located in the technology development zone,
- Performance payments for all health workers are made from the ceiling, which is the highest level for 3 months: An additional 4.5 billion TL has been provided for this,
- Recruitment of 32,000 medical personnel.

Source: Ministry of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Turkey, Covid-19 Economic Stability Shield Package, <http://www.isim.org.tr/content/upload/attached-files/covid-19-ekonomik-istikra-20200414170956.PDF> ; Turkish Exporters Assembly (2020). Measures taken in our country to combat Covid-19 as of 2020.

Another difference in Turkey is that the "We Are Enough Turkey" campaign is carried out throughout the country with voluntary donations from citizens and institutions. As of November 30, 41.155.031.395 TL donation collected by the campaign was distributed to the citizens in need within the "Social Protection Shield Program".

Distance Education

It was announced that primary, secondary and high schools would be suspended for one week from March 16 and distance education from March 23, 2020, but with the increase in the impact of the epidemic, it was decided to extend it until May 31, 2020 after April 30, 2020, and the exams were postponed. In addition, as of March 13, 2020, private nurseries, day care centers and private children's clubs were closed. As of March 16, 2020, it was decided that the universities had a 3-week holiday, but this application was extended to cover the spring semester of 2019-2020, and the universities were provided to carry out this process with distance education method.

While the Turkey SDO corporate structure proposal was constructed, the current institutional situation, current practices and needs of the country were evaluated from the perspective of SDO focal points. International examples were scanned and alternative models applied for the corporate structure were examined.

The current legislation, which determines the duties and responsibilities of institutions, has been a guide for identifying the institutions that will take part in the governance structure of SDOs. It is important that the structure to be constructed is a structure that ensures coordination and interaction between the relevant institutions and can be maintained. In light of these findings:

- × Indicating that SDOs are highly owned by the state government,
- × With different strums
 - o Allowing the follow-up and review of the subject at the technical and policy level, it complies with the procedures and principles of the international reporting cycle,
 - o Observing the compliance of macro policies with SDOs,
 - o Directing the application to achieve SDO goals,

o It is aimed to create a functional structure based on participation.

Turkey aims to transform the fields of Industry 4.0 and technological development in the coming period, increasing its quality along with the speed of economic growth in the transition from medium development level to high level of development. In this context, it is recommended to develop education and national and international cooperation at all levels for efficiency in the fields of industry and innovation.

It is necessary to use three channels effectively in order to increase social awareness and to cover all stakeholders:

o Educational institutions: Incorporation of SDOs into the curriculum, organizing activities aimed at raising awareness in schools, projects, competitions, etc. are considered both possible and useful.

o Local governments: The creation of an active network involving municipalities and city councils will be important for the implementation of SDOs throughout the country, raising awareness and sharing information.

o Research institutions: It is critical to determine the priorities for the implementation of SDOs and to conduct research evaluating the effects of the applications. In a nutshell, 11. It is recommended that the Development Plan develop an approach covering SDOs, match some of the policies contained in the strategy documents with SDOs and include these issues in the Plan, taking into account national prioritizations for SDOs.

Results

Since the concept of sustainable development is wide and comprehensive with its economic, social and environmental dimensions, the effects of changes in these dimensions are also multifaceted. In addition to versatility, the dynamic nature of sustainable development also makes it difficult to perceive and evaluate the issue. Therefore, sustainable development should be measured with sufficient economic, social and environmental indicators and indices using appropriate methods.

Crises similar to those caused by COVID-19 in our globalized world; will continue to appear for many different reasons. The COVID-19 pandemic crisis has devastating effects on human life as well as equally devastating socio-economic impacts for the whole world (Tandon, 2020).

As the world responds to the effects of this unique pandemic and tries to correct global impacts; In the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, it should focus on addressing key factors. It should be noted that every decision taken and every intervention in this process leads to other risks and uncertainties. The success of previous measures against the uncertainties that exist inherent in the risk society is the potential for resilience of the society. Conceptualized as a resilient society, this new approach means the construction of a social structure that can be prepared in all aspects of disasters.

One of the critical issues highlighted within the framework of the 2030 Agenda is the inclusion of social sectors, especially the private sector, in the process at the highest possible rate in sustainable development efforts. In bilateral relations and international cooperation, benefiting from the international commercial and economic experience of the private sector will increase the success of projects and programs.

- On the other hand, financial institutions need to explain the volume of their portfolios in sustainable development and the large picture across the country in a way that makes it possible for financial institutions to monitor the results of their support in sustainable development financing and their support in the environment, economy and social issues. It is important to add sustainability impact and outcome criteria to financial reporting processes and to promote sustainability reporting throughout the country.

- Another important issue in the implementation of the goals is international development cooperation. Turkey should continue to provide support to the least developed countries on the one hand and to develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation with developed countries with relatively high

accumulation, especially in finance and technology related issues. It is important that official development assistance for the least developed countries focuses on institutional capacity building and the transfer of experience and knowledge.

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