

# COVID-19 and Its Adverse Effects on Socio-Economic Inequalities in the OIC Member States Part I

Prepared for  
the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (COMCEC)  
by Prof. Ayça Tekin-Koru



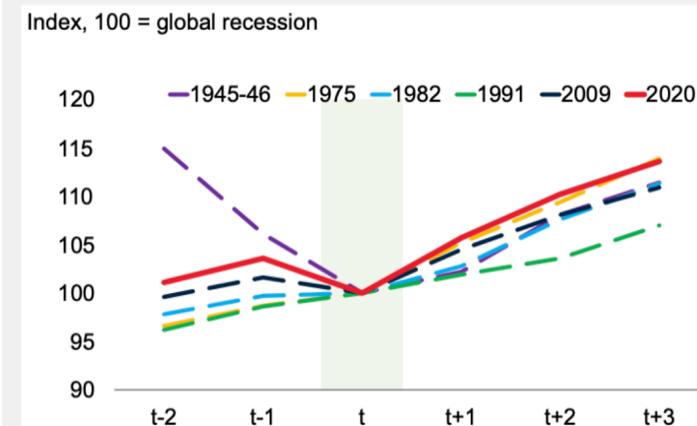
# Basic Facts about the COVID-19 Crisis

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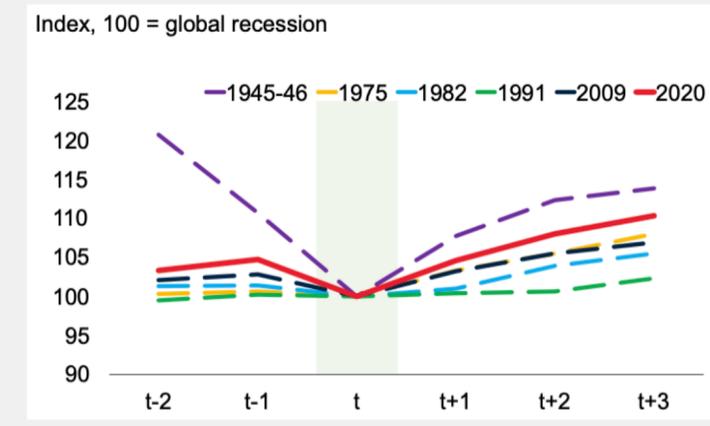
- \* Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infection caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The first known case in the world was detected in Wuhan in December 2019. The disease soon after became global and the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak a pandemic on March 11, 2020.
- \* As of September 24, 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic has **infected** more than **232 million** people around the world, leading to approximately **4.7 million deaths** since December 2019.
- \* Due to the rapid spread of COVID-19 along with high hospitalization and mortality rates, most countries adopted several measures including but not limited to
  - \* international travel controls, school and workplace closures, restrictions on gatherings and public events, public transport restrictions, internal movement constraints and
  - \* protection of medically sensitive groups, mask wearing rules, public information campaigns, “stay-at-home” orders.

# Socio-Economic Repercussions

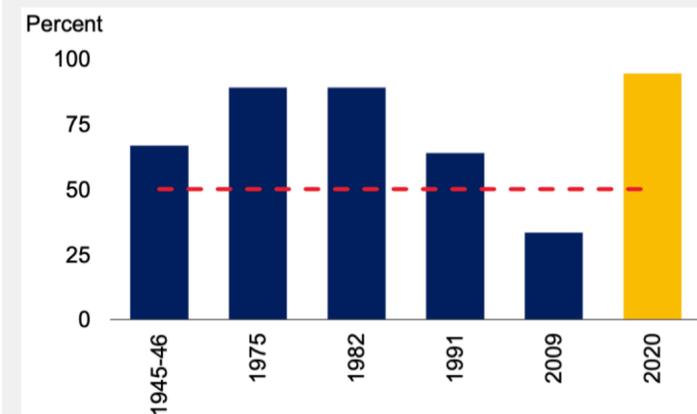
A. Global output recoveries



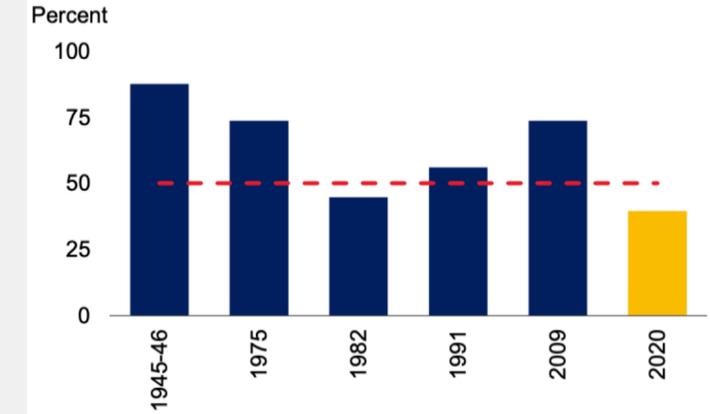
B. Global output per capita recoveries



C. Share of AEs exceeding pre-recession per capita peaks after 2 years



D. Share of EMDEs exceeding pre-recession per capita peaks after 2 years



Source: *Global Economic Prospects*, June 2021.

Note: AEs = Advanced Economies and EMDEs = Emerging Market and Developing Economies. A-B. Lines show global recession episodes. Multiple years are used when the global recession lasted for more than one year. C-D. Dashed red line is 50 percent.

# Socio-Economic Repercussions

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- \* Reversals in global poverty reduction
- \* Rising inequality in different facets of the social life
- \* Non-negligible collateral damage on other health outcomes
- \* Adverse effects on educational outcomes
- \* Employment losses asymmetrically distributed amongst different demographic groups

# Objective of the Report

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- \* to analyze the adverse effects of COVID-19 on socio-economic outcomes in the OIC countries,
- \* to evaluate the effectiveness of policy measures taken in response to the pandemic,
- \* to examine the best-practices, innovative approaches, successful initiatives in the OIC member states as well as beyond the OIC countries in various areas,
- \* to identify challenges ahead, and
- \* to generate concrete policy recommendations to alleviate the adverse effects of the pandemic

# Outline

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**Conceptual Framework**



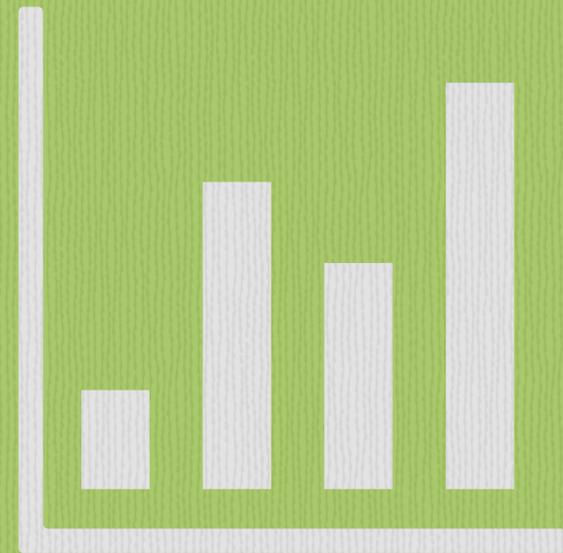
**Effects of COVID-19 on Inequalities in the World**



**Analysis of the Current Situation in OIC Member States**

# Conceptual Framework

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# Data and Research in the COVID-19 Era

## Challenges in Data Generation

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- \* Despite the rapid increase in the appetite for data generation, there are various (rather serious) issues about data availability and data quality:
  - \* Unavailability of granular data
  - \* Questionable data quality
  - \* Heterogenous reporting practices across countries

# Data and Research in the COVID-19 Era

## Challenges in Quantification of Policy Measures

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- \* Although the rich set of policies and variations in policies across countries jointly provide valuable opportunities for researchers to analyze policy effectiveness and carry out impact analyses, there are also some difficulties in quantification of those policies and measures:
  - \* Numerous different policies implemented in each country and those policies were quickly turned on and off.
  - \* Enforcement and monitoring capacities as well as transparency substantially differed across countries.

# Methodology

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- \* Increased availability of micro-level data sets, which are expected to become available worldwide beginning from the mid- 2022, would make convincing/credible econometric analysis of the effects of COVID-19 on various socio-economic outcomes more feasible.
- \* Given these limitations, this report focuses on a more descriptive analysis of a comprehensive set of key variables for a large number of countries without explicitly claiming causality.
- \* Using these variables from a plethora of sources, compact yet informative charts and tables are constructed to present the results of the descriptive analysis.

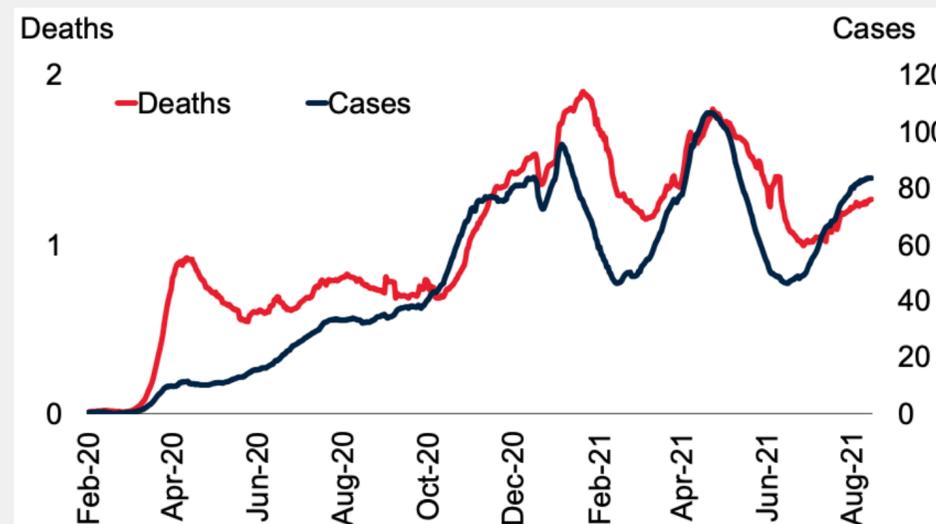
# Effects of COVID-19 on Inequalities in the World

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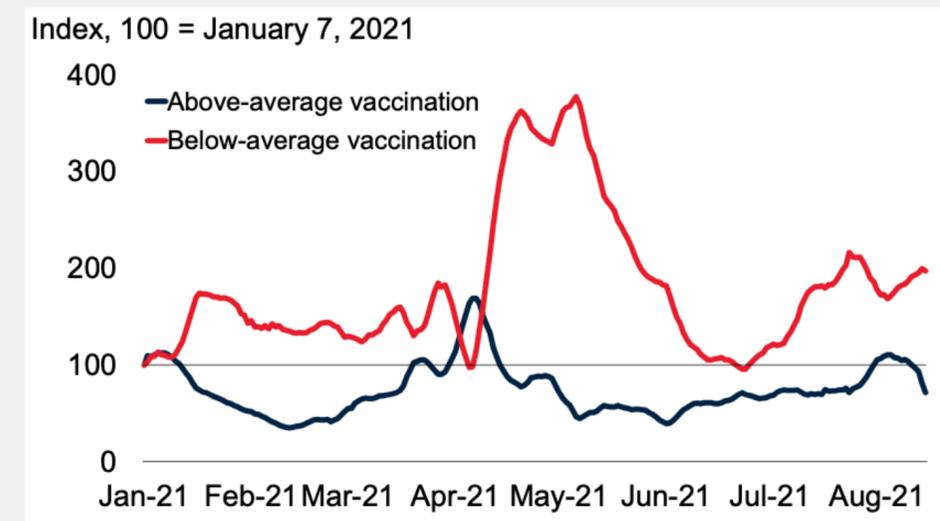


# The Worldwide Pandemic Logbook

A. Daily new COVID-19 cases and deaths, per million



B. Daily new COVID-19 cases, by vaccination progress



*Data Source: Our World in Data*

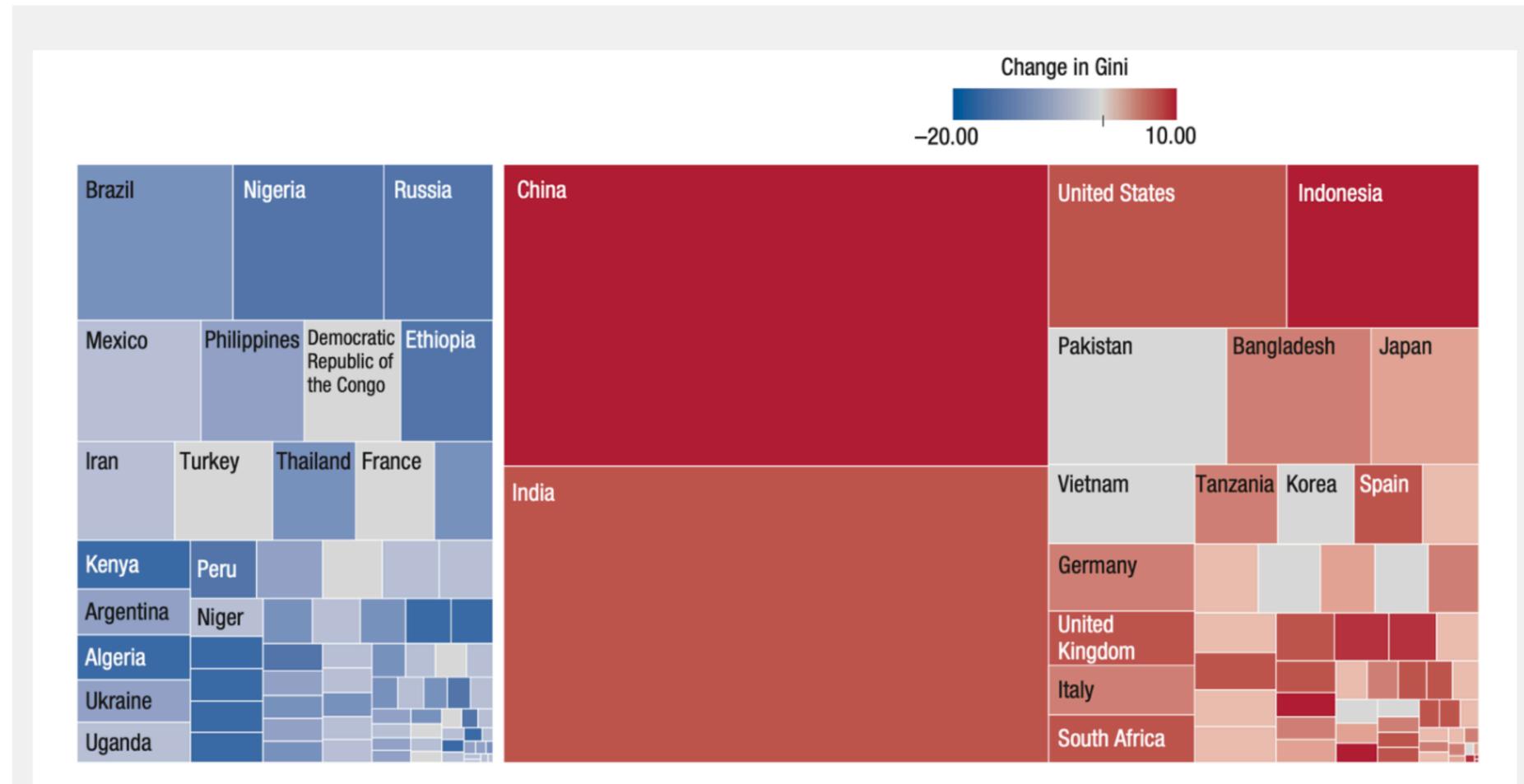
*Note: AEs = Advanced Economies and EMDEs = Emerging Market and Developing Economies*

*A. Figure shows the seven-day moving average of daily new COVID-19 cases and deaths per million people for 38 AEs and 155 EMDEs. Last observation is August 21, 2021.*

*B. Figure shows the seven-day moving average of daily new COVID-19 cases per million people for 38 AEs and 155 EMDEs above and below the global average vaccination rate. Last observation is August 21, 2021.*

# Growth and Income Inequality

## Change in Income Inequality (Gini Index), 1990-2019



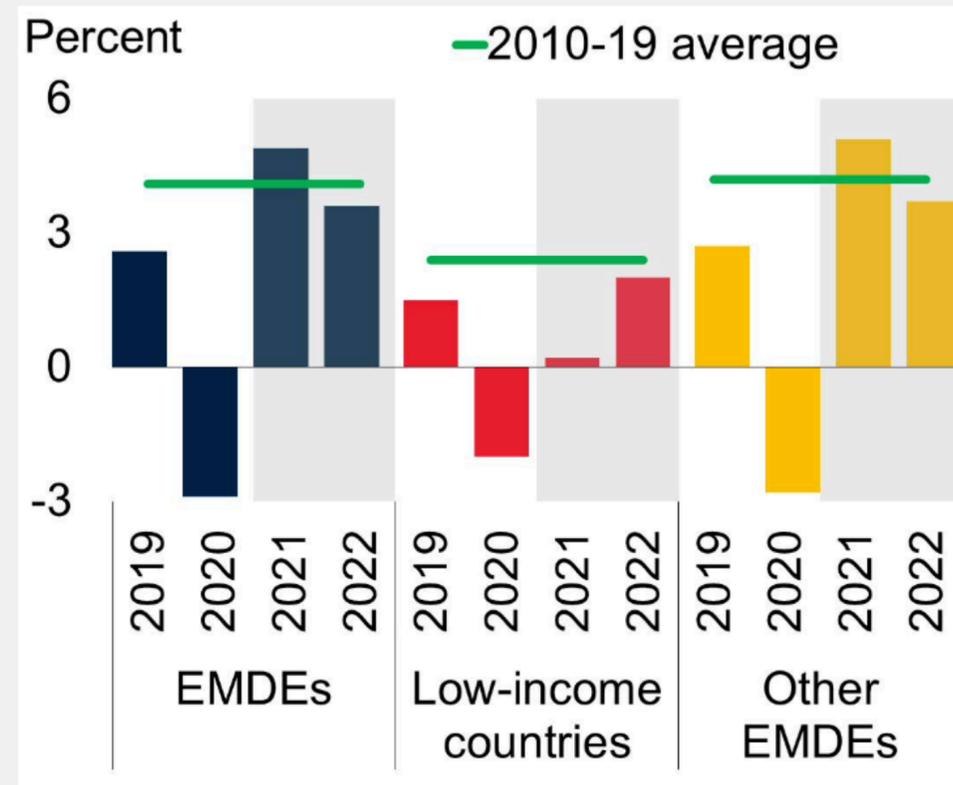
Source: IMF Fiscal Monitor, April 2021.

Note: Size of the rectangles correspond to the relative size of the countries' populations. Red (blue) represents deterioration (improvement) in Gini Index and grays denote little change between the value in the most recent available year and the 1990s.

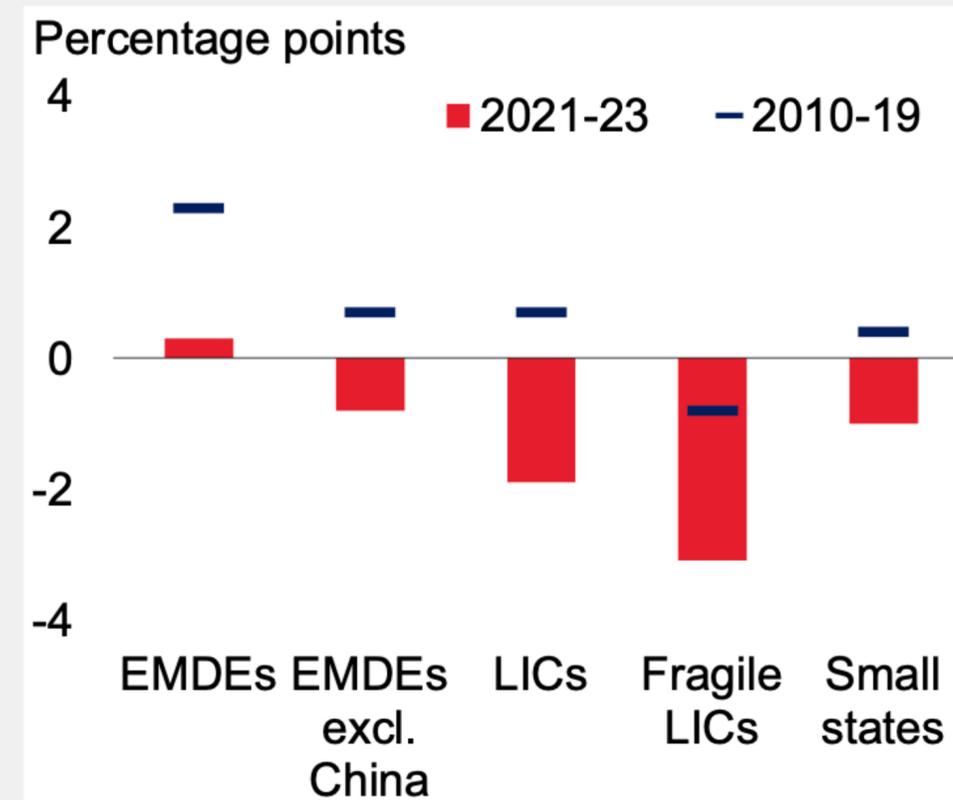
# Growth and Income Inequality

## Regional Per Capita Income Inequalities

A. Per capita GDP growth



B. Per capita income growth relative to advanced economies

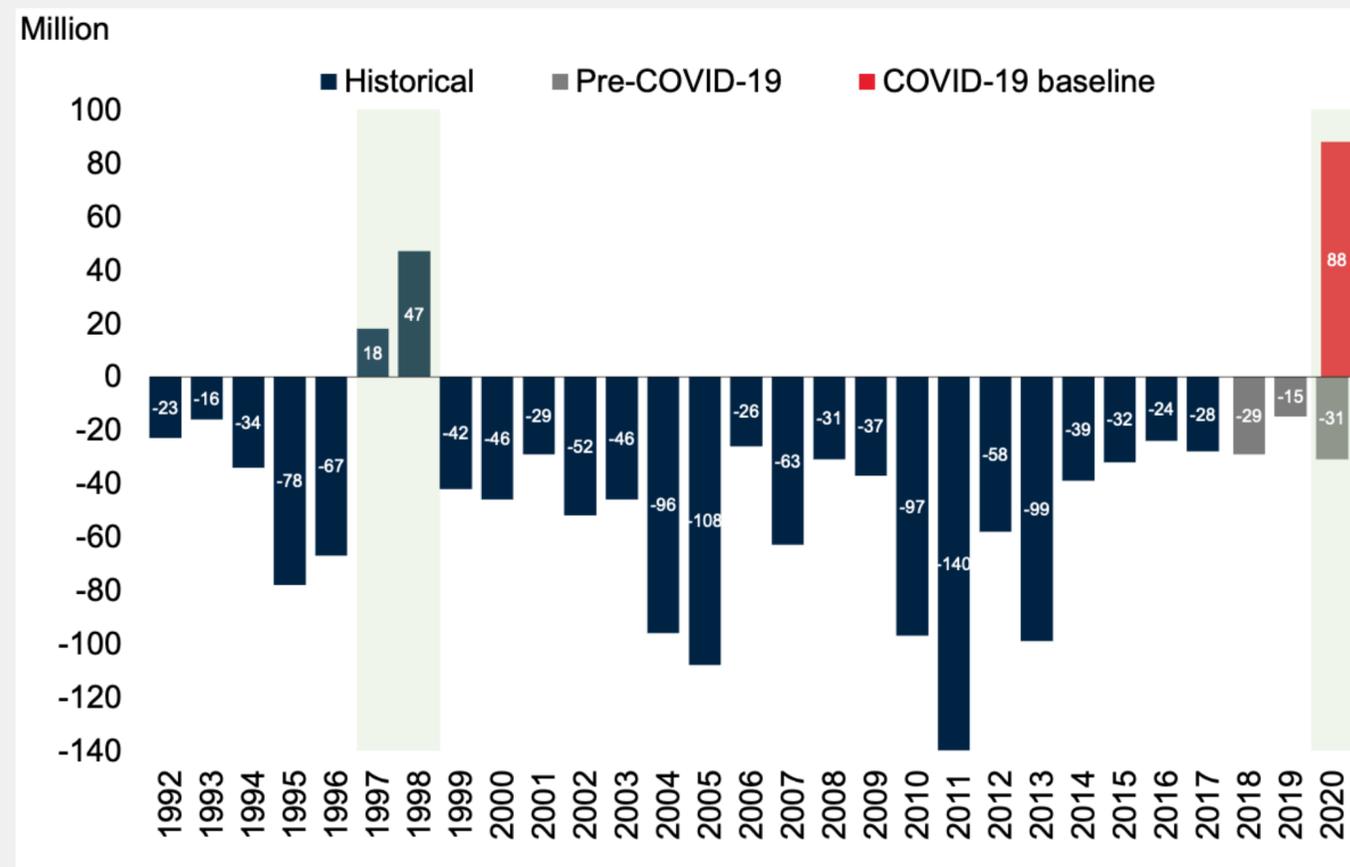


Source: Global Economic Prospects, June 2021.

Note: EMDEs = Emerging Market and Developing Economies; and LICs = Low-Income Countries. Per capita income growth relative to advanced economies is calculated as the difference in per capita GDP growth between respective EMDE groups and advanced economies.

# Growth and Income Inequality

## Annual Change in the Number of Extreme Poor, 1992-2020



Source: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/updated-estimates-impact-covid-19-global-poverty-looking-back-2020-and-outlook-2021>

Note: 2018-2021 projections are based on updated estimates of Lakner et al. (2020).

- \* For the first time in 20 years, poverty is likely to increase significantly.
- \* The COVID-19 pandemic will lead to an increase in extreme poverty of between 88 million (baseline estimate) and 93 million (downward estimate) in 2020.
- \* Taking into account those who would otherwise have escaped extreme poverty but will not do so because of the pandemic (i.e., 31 million in 2020), the total number of COVID-19 induced **new poor in 2020 is estimated to be between 119 and 124 million.**

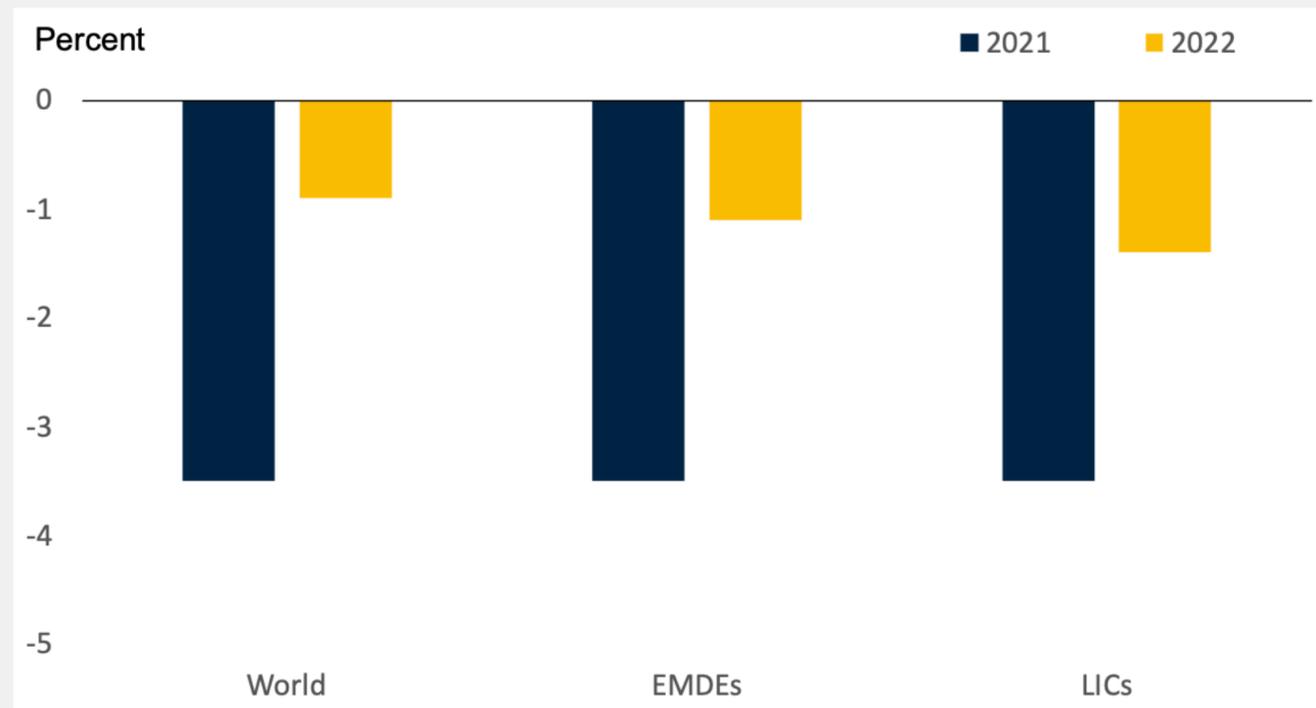
# Employment and Access to Decent Jobs

## Employment and Income Losses in 2020



# Employment and Access to Decent Jobs

## Working-Hour Losses, Deviation from Pre-Pandemic Levels



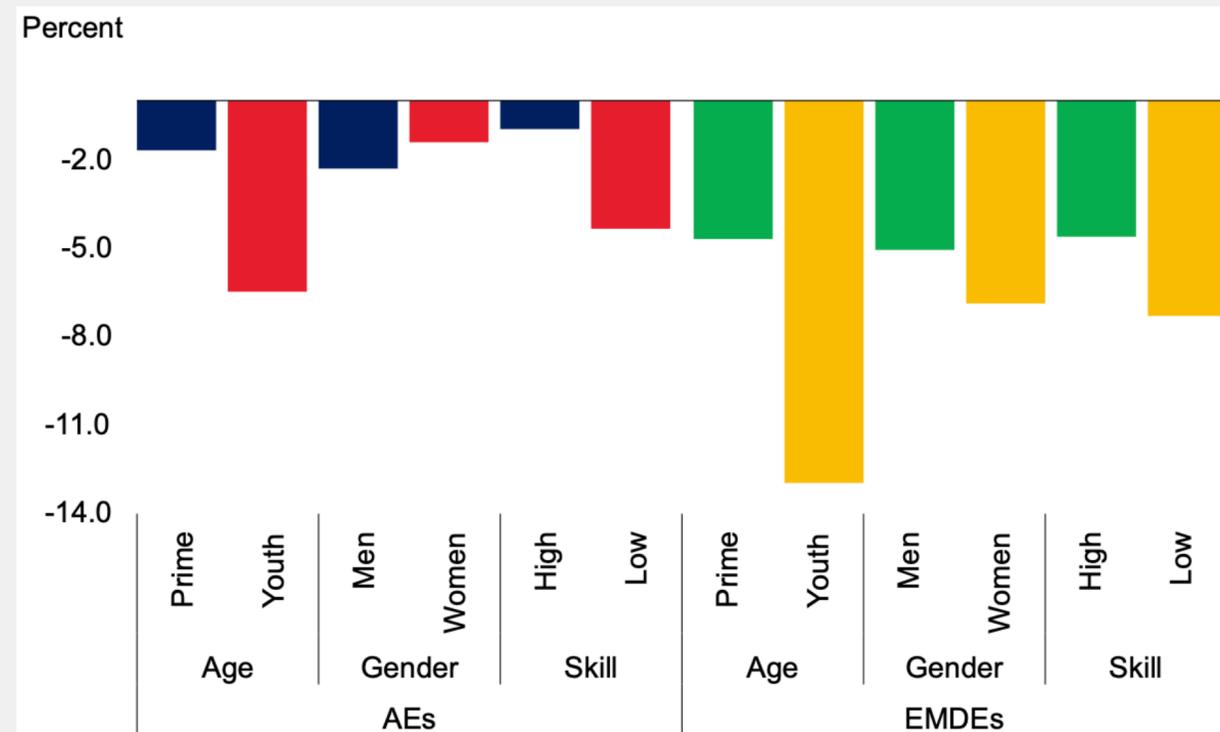
Source: *Global Economic Prospects, June 2021*

Note: EMDEs = Emerging Market and Developing Economies; and LICs = Low-Income Countries. ILO (2021a) model-based data are stated as a percentage difference between the estimated number of total hours worked in the counterfactual event of no pandemic and total hours worked in reality. Bars represent working-hour losses.

- \* Equivalent to the loss of about 200 million full-time jobs in 2020
- \* Employment is not expected to return to pre-pandemic levels until 2022, especially in LICs.

# Employment and Access to Decent Jobs

## Employment Rate, Deviation from Pre-Pandemic Levels



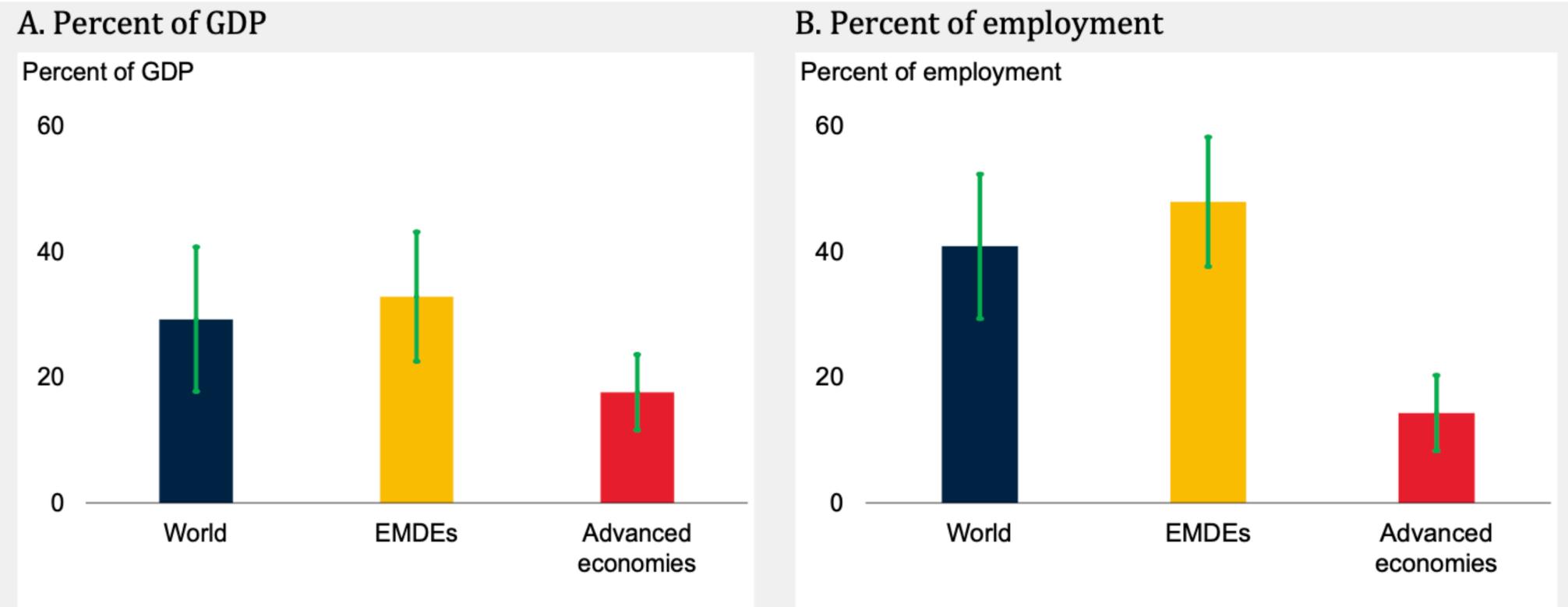
Source: World Economic Outlook, April 2021

Note: AEs = Advanced Economies; EMDEs = Emerging Market and Developing Economies. High skill = tertiary education and above; Low skill = post-secondary, non-tertiary education and below. Prime age = 25-54 years old; Youth = 15-24 years old. The bars are deviations from pre-pandemic (2019: Q4) in 2021: Q1.

- \* Although the COVID-19 pandemic is typically viewed as an economic shock of an aggregate nature, its effects were felt unevenly across demographic groups.
- \* The pandemic has exacerbated inequality by disproportionately affecting vulnerable groups, including women, children, and unskilled and informal workers.

# Employment and Access to Decent Jobs

## Informal Economy

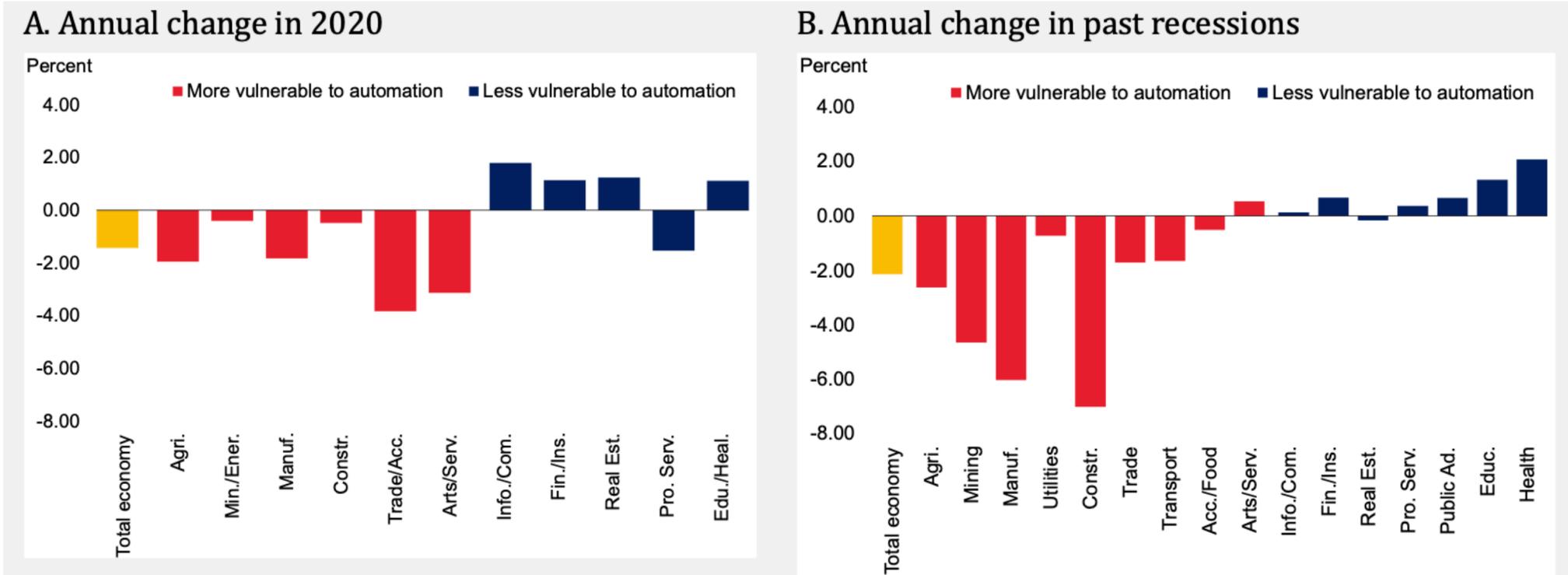


Source: Ohnsorge and Yu (2021)

Note: EMDEs = Emerging Market and Developing Economies. Output informality is measured by dynamic general equilibrium (DGE) model-based estimates on informal output in percent of official GDP. Informal employment is proxied by self-employment in percent of total employment. Bars show simple group averages for World, EMDEs and Advanced Economies over 2010-2018. -1 and +1 standard deviations are shown in green whiskers.

# Employment and Access to Decent Jobs

## Sectoral Employment Growth



Source: World Economic Outlook, April 2021.

Note: Sectors are classified as more less vulnerable to automation if more (less) than half their share of employment is in occupations classified as highly exposed to routinization.

A. Underlying data cover 2019: Q1–2020: Q4. B. Underlying data span 1970–2019.

# Policy Response

## Monetary and Fiscal Policies

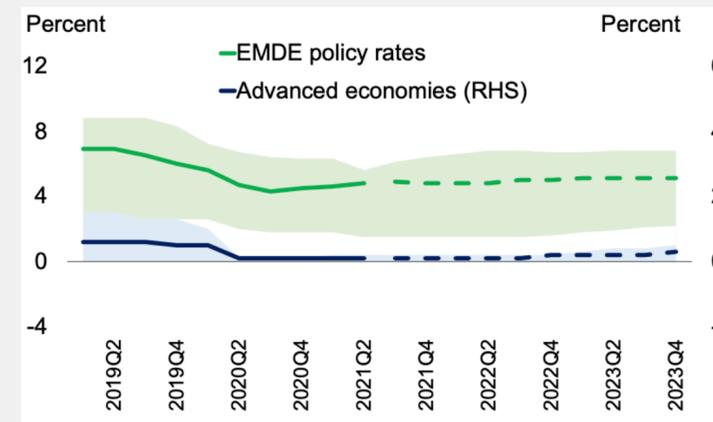
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- \* In response to the COVID-19 shock, central banks loosened monetary policy sharply, lowering policy rates and, in many cases, committing to keep them low for a prolonged period, as well as introducing unconventional measures.
- \* Fiscal authorities also announced a series of large-scale support packages in all advanced economies and, to a lesser extent, in EMDEs.
- \* As the pandemic progresses, the discussion focuses on the role of two broad sets of policies and when they should be used: those for job retention (preserving existing matches between workers and employers) and those for worker reallocation (creating new jobs and enabling the movement of workers away from shrinking and toward growing sectors and occupations).

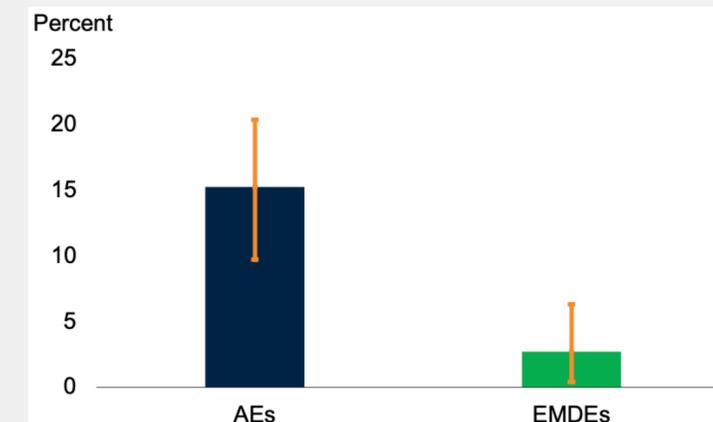
# Policy Response

## Monetary and Fiscal Policies

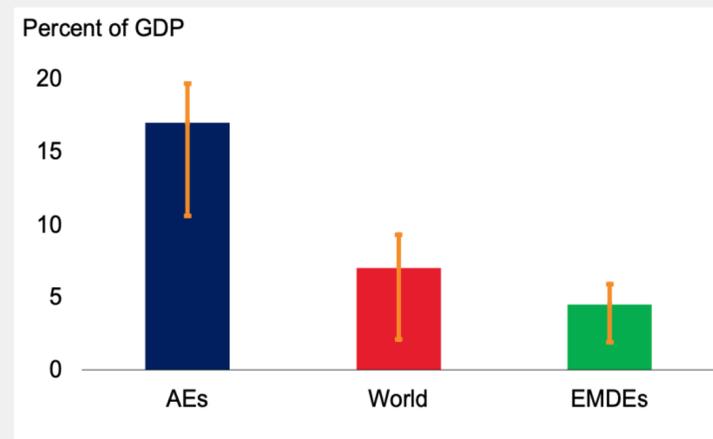
A. Central bank policy rate projections



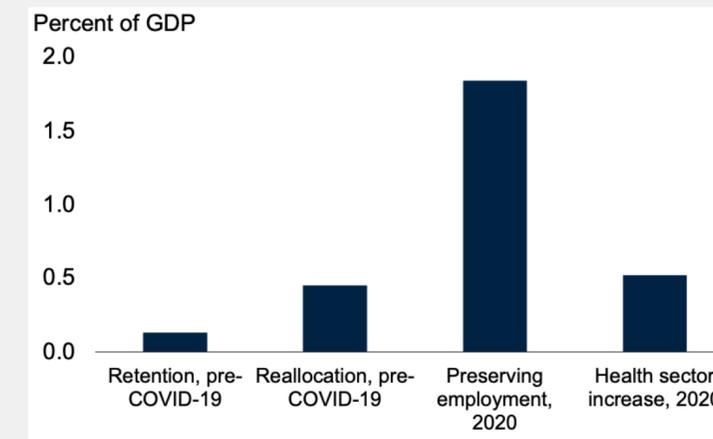
B. Quantitative easing in advanced economies and EMDEs since March 2020



C. Fiscal support measures in response to COVID-19 since January 2020



D. Public spending on retention and reallocation policies

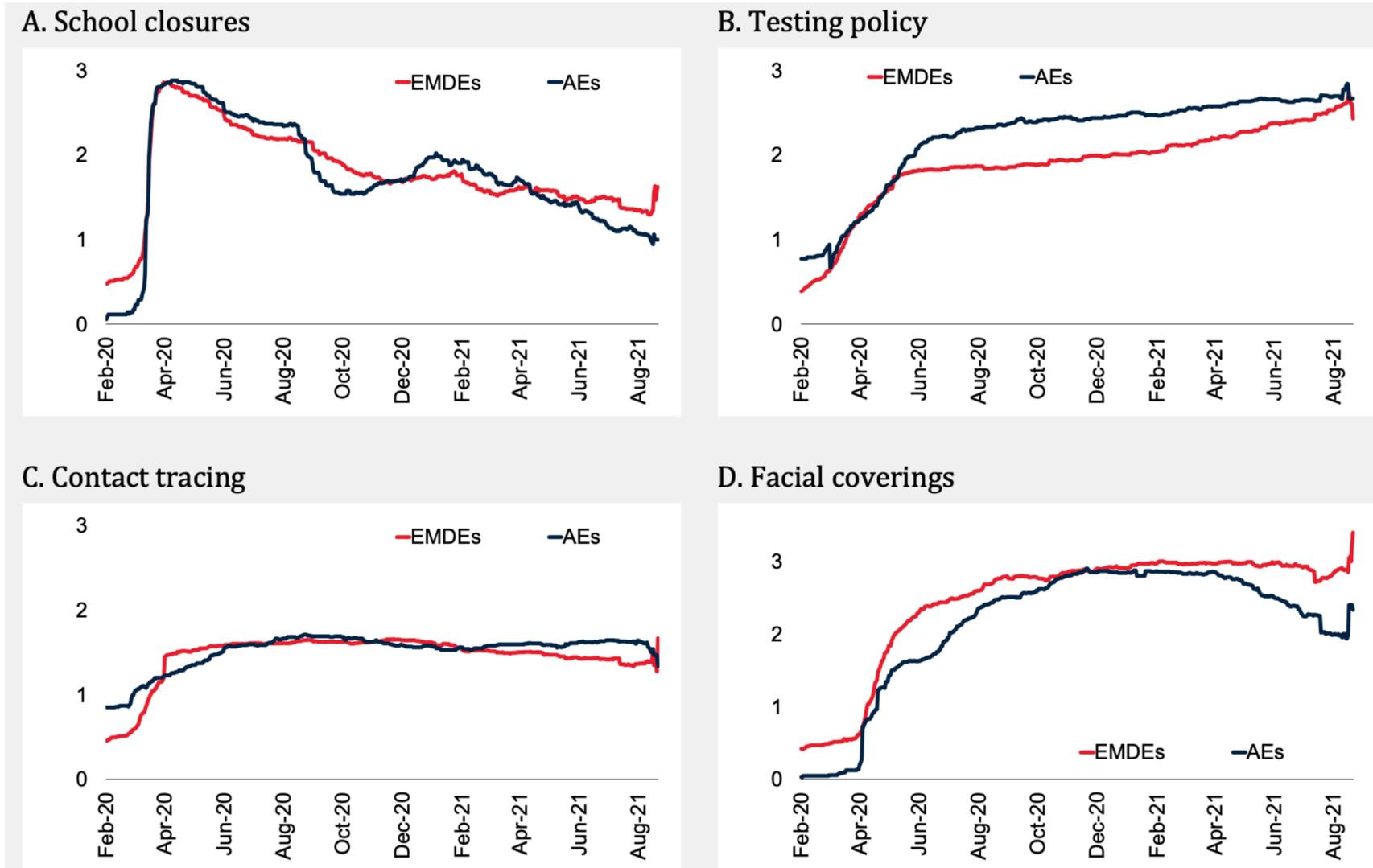


Source: A, B and C. *Global Economic Prospects*, June 2021; D. *World Economic Outlook*, April 2021

Note: AEs = Advanced Economies; EMDEs = Emerging Market and Developing Economies; and LICs = Low-Income Countries.

# Policy Response

## Interventions in Education and Health



Data Source: *The Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker*  
 Note: AEs = Advanced Economies and EMDEs = Emerging Market and Developing Economies.

# Discussion

"Epidemics are stress tests for governments." (Eichengreen et al., 2021, p.1)

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- \* The pandemic has made evident the importance of equitable access to basic services -healthcare, education, and digital infrastructure- as well as inclusive labor markets and functioning social safety nets.
- \* As the pandemic prolonged, it has become economically and socially more difficult to enact policies that reduce income inequality and improve access to basic services.
- \* Public finances have deteriorated in most countries as a result of the pandemic.

# Discussion

## Global Vaccine Deployment

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- \* Humanity's most powerful weapon against this catastrophe appears to be **a rapid rollout of vaccines to all parts of the world, equitably.**
- \* By mid-September 2021, about 6 billion doses had been administered worldwide, more than 75 percent of them in high income and medium-high income countries. In low-income countries, less than 3 percent of the population had received a dose.
- \* Most low-income countries rely primarily on the collective vaccine procurement vehicles COVAX and African Vaccine Acquisition Trust (AVAT), which had delivered 102 million doses to about 140 countries by September 2021, instead of initially projected 640+ million doses.

# Discussion

## Multi-Speed Recoveries

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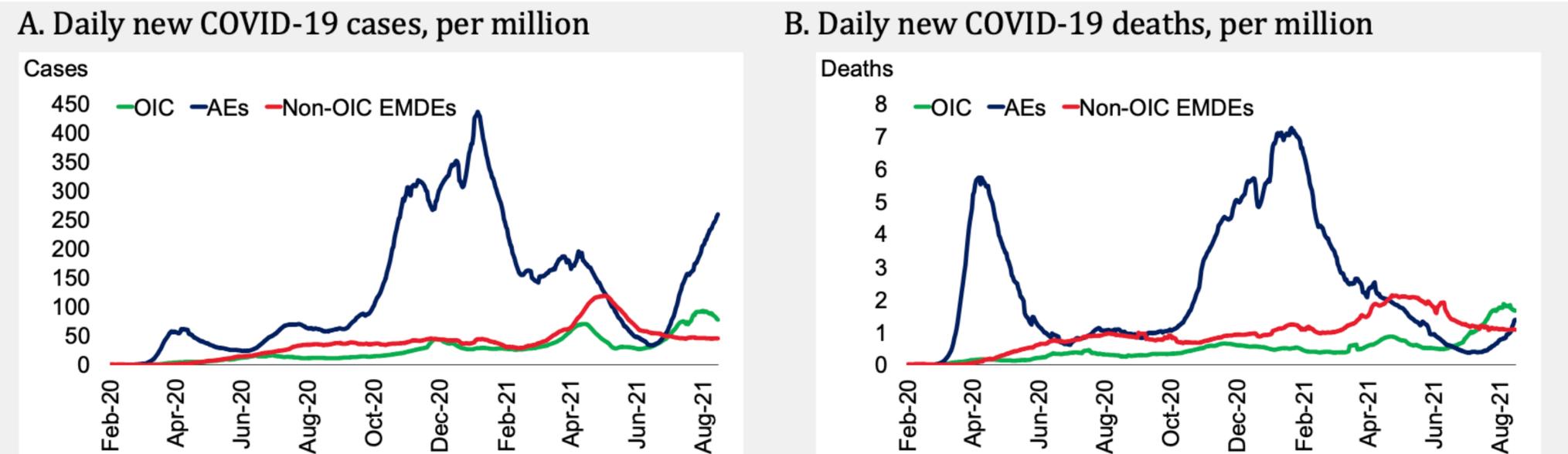
- \* **Developed economies are expected to recover faster than other countries.** As long as the global herd immunity is delayed because of unequal access to vaccines, this stop-go rhythm due to unending cycles of restrictions and relaxations will provoke uneven and incomplete recoveries across countries.
- \* One of the biggest concerns about the consequences of a multi-speed recovery is the **expected inconsistency in the timing of decisions to tighten financial conditions.**
- \* Monetary and fiscal conditions are currently extremely loose. A faster economic recovery for advanced economies means that their tightening cycle could start early and have a negative impact on emerging markets.

# **Analysis of the Current Situation in OIC Member States**

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**OIC**

# Evolution of the Pandemic in OIC Countries

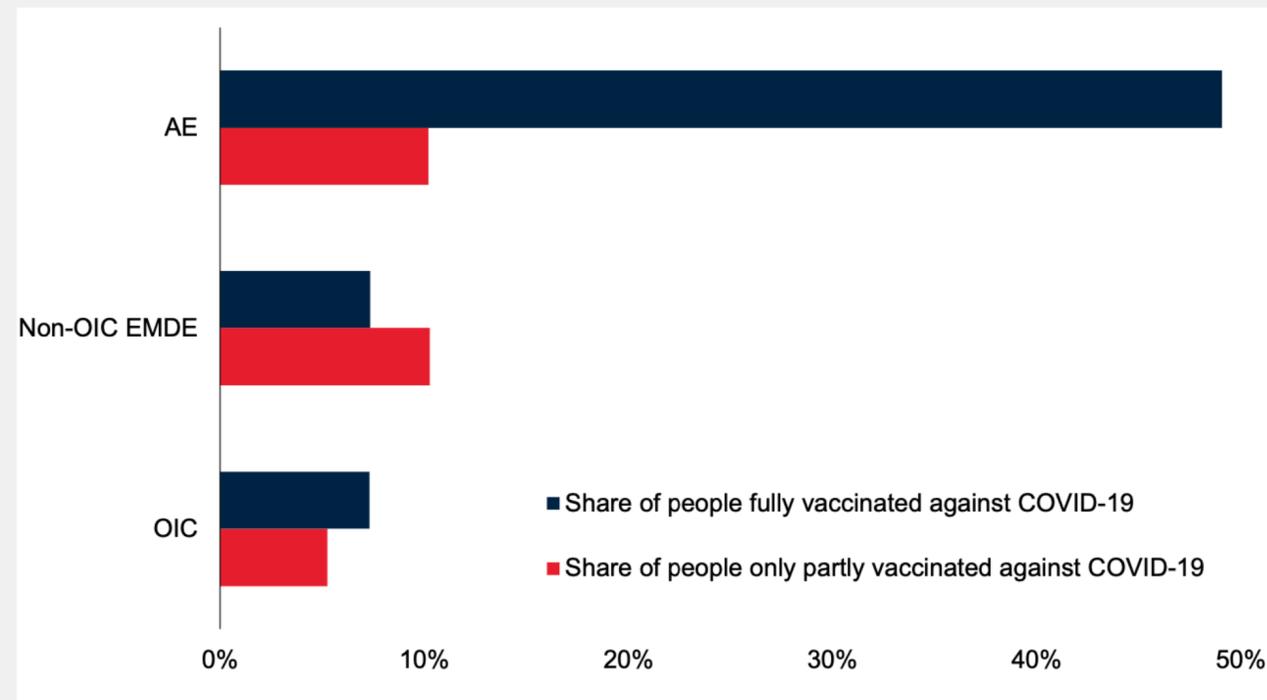


*Data Source: Our World in Data*

*Note: AEs = Advanced Economies; OIC = Organization of Islamic Cooperation; non-OIC EMDEs = non-OIC Emerging Market and Developing Economies. Figure shows the seven-day moving average of daily new COVID-19 cases and deaths per million people for 56 OIC countries, 38 AEs and 95 non-OIC EMDEs. Last observation is August 21, 2021.*

# Evolution of the Pandemic in OIC Countries

## Vaccination Coverage



Data Source: Our World in Data

Note: AEs = Advanced Economies; OIC = Organization of Islamic Cooperation; non-OIC EMDEs = Non-OIC Emerging Market and Developing Economies. Based on 56 OIC countries, 38 AEs and 95 non-OIC EMDEs. Last observation is August 21, 2021.

- \* Vaccine inequity between OIC member states and AEs is staggering.
- \* While about 59 percent of the population of AEs having received at least one dose of vaccine and 49 percent being fully vaccinated, these figures drop to 12 percent and 5 percent in OIC countries and 17 percent and 7 percent in non-OIC EMDEs, respectively

# Growth and Income Inequality

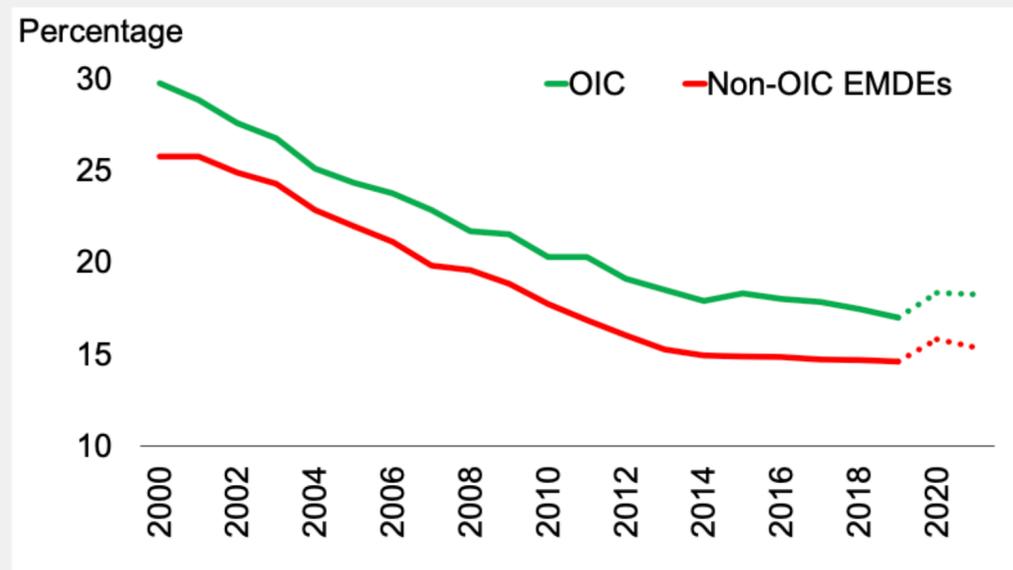
## GDP Growth in OIC

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
OIC	2.4	3.4	4.4	3.7	3.5	-3.5	6.3	5.3
OIC Arab	1.1	2.8	4.1	2.7	2.6	-8.2	9.0	4.0
OIC Asia	3.2	3.7	4.6	3.8	3.8	-3.6	4.8	4.6
OIC Africa	3.5	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.4	-0.2	4.1	5.2
World	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.4	-3.3	6.0	4.4
Advanced Economies	2.4	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	-4.7	5.1	3.6

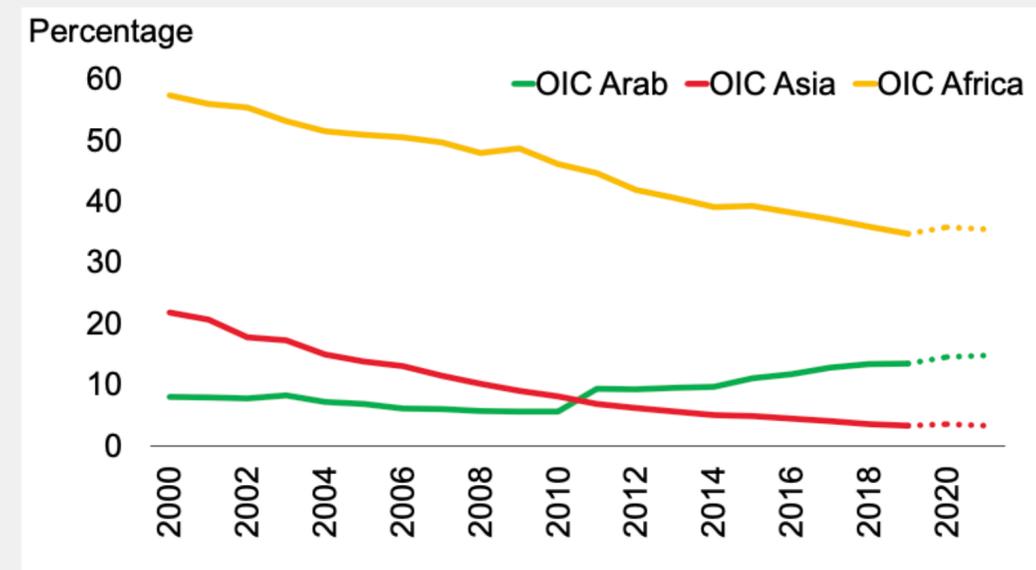
# Growth and Income Inequality

## Extreme Poverty in OIC

A. Headcount



B. Headcount, OIC regions



Data Source: PovCal

Note: OIC = Organization of Islamic Cooperation; non-OIC EMDEs = Non-OIC Emerging Market and Developing Economies. Figure shows poverty headcount for 56 OIC countries and 95 non-OIC EMDEs. The estimates for 2020 and 2021 are obtained by using the methodology in Lakner et al (2020).

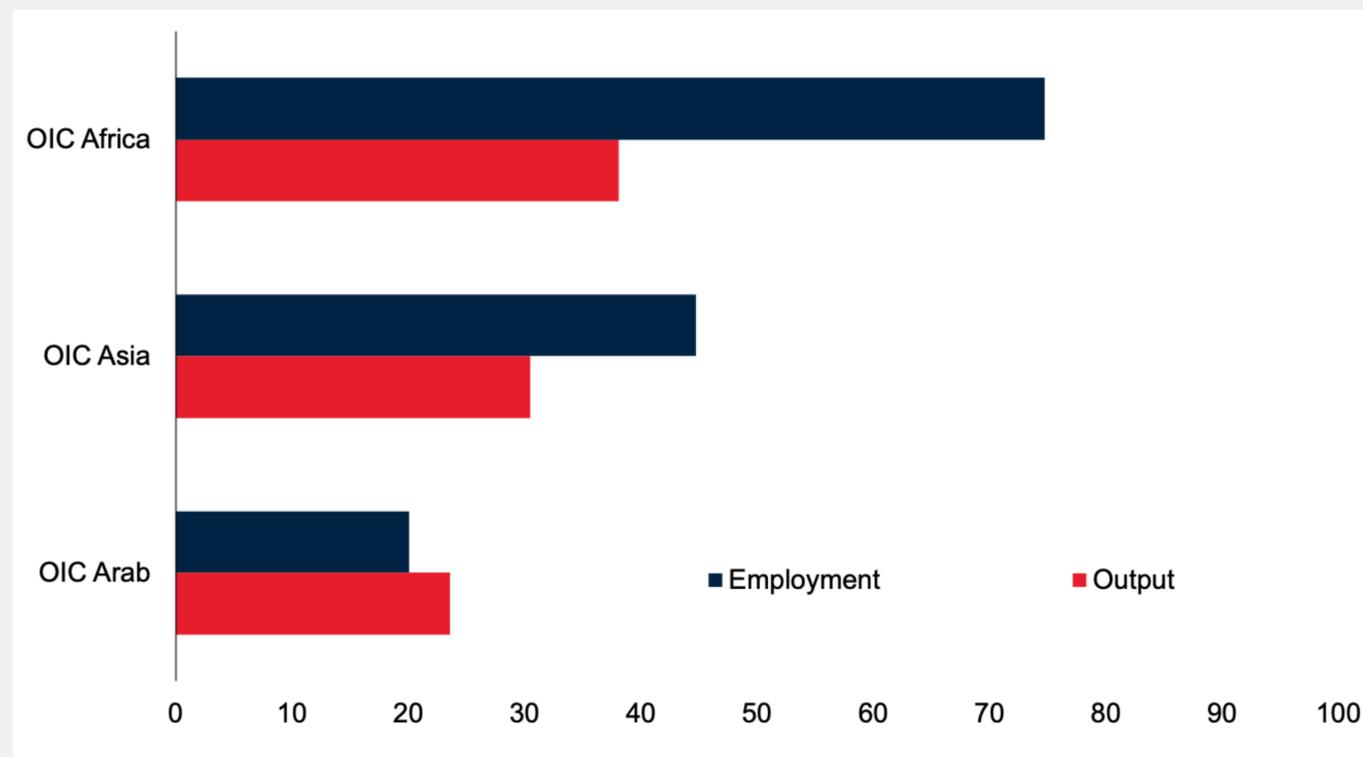
# Employment and Access to Decent Jobs

## Unemployment in OIC

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
OIC	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.8	8.7	10.6	10.5
OIC Arab	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.3	12.2	15.4	15.5
OIC Asia	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.7	8.0	7.7
OIC Africa	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.0	4.9	5.3	n/a	n/a

# Employment and Access to Decent Jobs

## Informality in OIC Regions



Data Source: World Bank Informality Report, 2021

Note: OIC = Organization of Islamic Cooperation. Red bars show the average share of DGE-based informal output during 2010-18. Blue bars show the simple average share of self-employment during 2010-18.

- \* There exist significant levels of both output and employment informality in OIC countries, particularly in the OIC-Africa subregion.
- \* Informal workers were affected the worst during the pandemic since they are, by definition, out of the coverage of government subsidies and job guarantee schemes.
- \* The official employment statistics tend to understate informality in developing and less-developed economies, which suggests that the increase in unemployment during the COVID-19 pandemic is likely underestimated.

# Social Outcomes

## Effects of COVID-19 Pandemic on Health Outcomes

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- \* Pre-existing inequalities, both between and within countries, have influenced the health outcomes from the COVID-19 pandemic.
- \* Regarding income inequality within a country, cross-country analyses demonstrate that both infection and mortality rates are positively correlated with relative poverty (the proportion of the population living below 50 percent of a country's median income).
- \* Besides its direct impact on well-being, COVID-19 has disturbed everyday healthcare services. These disturbances could cause a substantial proliferation in fatalities from other diseases such as HIV, tuberculosis and malaria in the medium term.

# Social Outcomes

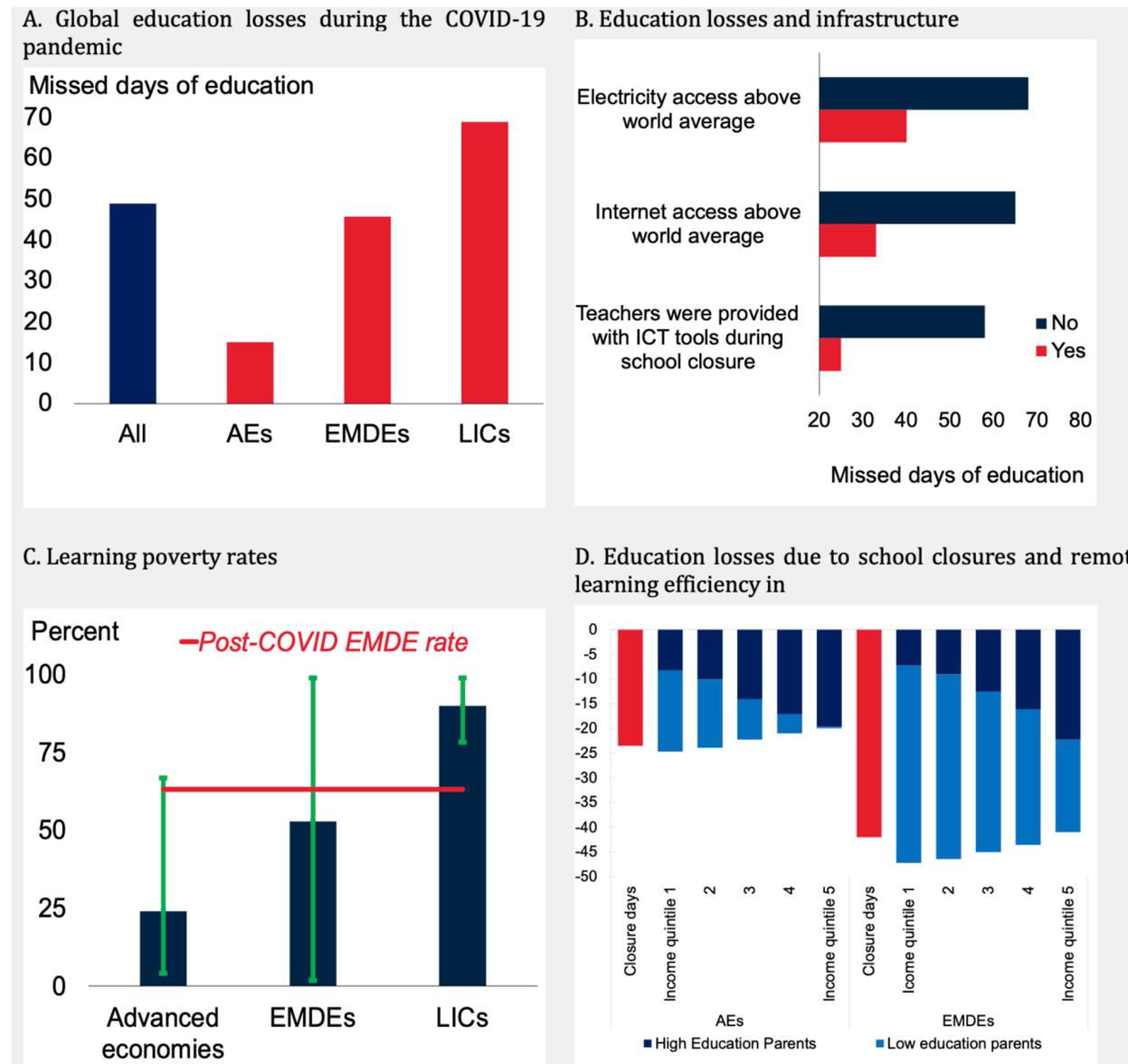
## Effects of COVID-19 Pandemic on Health Outcomes

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- \* Various factors explain the association between inequality and COVID-19 health outcomes.
  - \* Poorer people have fewer tele-commuting jobs, less job security, and less financial savings on average and thus are less likely to engage in social distancing (Chiou and Tucker, 2020).
  - \* Poorer people are also more likely to live in crowded neighborhoods and homes, have limited access to hygiene, water and sanitation, and use public transportation intensively, making them more vulnerable to infection (Papageorge et al., 2020).
  - \* Minority groups have even worse outcomes than predicted on the basis of income alone, echoing inequalities in access to essential services and disparities in occupation. Conducting a meta-analysis of 50 studies in the United States and United Kingdom, Sze et al. (2020) unearth a higher risk of getting infected with COVID-19 for blacks and Asians than for whites.
  - \* There exists a strong positive relation between relative poverty and urban share of the population, suggesting higher prevalence of COVID-19 amongst poorer urban households.

# Social Outcomes

## Effects of COVID-19 Pandemic on Education Losses



Source: A and B. World Economic Outlook, April 2021; C. Global Economic Prospects, June 2021; D. Fiscal Monitor, April 2021

Note: EMDEs = Emerging Market and Developing Economies; and LICs = Low-Income Countries.

# Social Outcomes

## Effects of COVID-19 Pandemic on Women

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- \* In contrast to past recessions, when men were more likely to lose their jobs, women have been particularly affected during the COVID-19 crisis (Rubery and Rafferty, 2013). There are several socio-economic dimensions along which women have been hit harder than men by COVID-19 due to
  - \* the direct impact on the health and social care workers, who are mostly women,
  - \* women's disproportionate exposure to the negative labor market impact of COVID-19,
  - \* combination of asymmetric job losses and the increased need for more intensive home care, childcare, and household management.

# Policy Response

## Social Protection

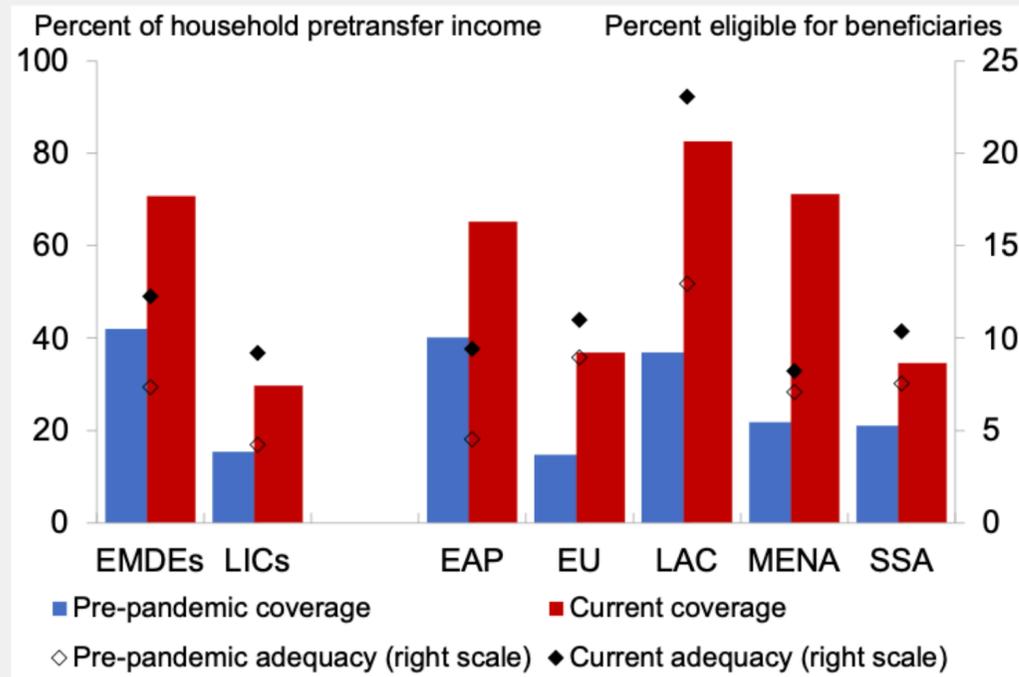
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- \* The importance of social protection measures has increased significantly due to the negative impact of the pandemic on low-income and other disadvantaged groups.
- \* About **55 percent of the world's population (about 4 billion people)** is not covered by any form of social insurance or social assistance.
- \* Only one-fifth of the world's unemployed are covered by unemployment support systems, and coverage is much lower still in low-income countries-those with typically weaker labor market institutions.
- \* Extensive informal employment and a large rural population living predominantly on subsistence agriculture further exacerbate the problems posed by the lack of adequate social protection systems.

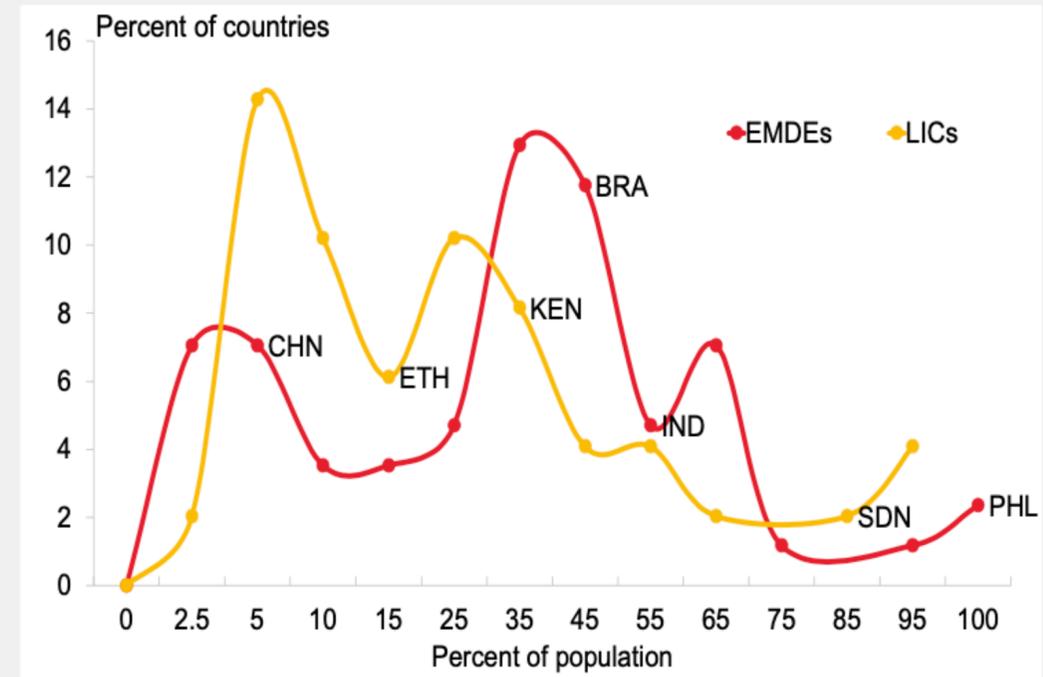
# Policy Response

## Social Safety Nets and Assistance

A. Adequacy and coverage of social safety nets



B. Coverage of COVID-19 social assistance



Source: Fiscal Monitor, April 2021

Note: AP = Asia and Pacific; EMDEs = Emerging Markets and Developing Economies; EUR = Europe; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean; LICs = low-income countries; MENA = Middle East and North Africa; SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa.

# Policy Response

## Fiscal policy measures

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- \* Categorizing different types of fiscal support as above-budget and below-budget measures and contingent liabilities harbor different repercussions for public finances both in the short and long run.
- \* The costs of most "above-the-line" budgetary measures are reflected in the short run in the fiscal balance, government debt, and increased borrowing requirements. Among these measures are extra spending (e.g., on health services and unemployment benefits), capital grants and targeted transfers (e.g., wage subsidies or direct transfers), or tax measures (e.g., tax cuts or other relief) provided through standard budgetary channels.
- \* "Below-the-line" measures usually involve the creation of assets, such as loans or equity in firms. Equity expansions or loans to firms generally create little or no impact on the fiscal deficit, but they may increase debt or reduce liquidity. Government guarantees to banks, firms, or households typically have no immediate cost in terms of deficits or debt unless the expected cost is budgeted for, but they create a contingent liability, with the government exposed to future calls on guarantees.

# Policy Response

Fiscal policy measures in OIC, percent of 2020 GDP

	Above-the-line measures	Below-the-line measures
OIC	3.0	1.5
Advanced Economies	10.7	8.6

# Policy Response

## General Government Gross Debt as Percent of GDP in OIC

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
OIC	42.1	48.3	51.0	52.5	54.7	64.5	61.4	61.1
OIC Arab	49.3	56.1	62.0	64.5	67.6	80.0	71.5	71.1
OIC Asia	34.0	38.8	39.9	40.1	43.2	55.6	55.5	55.3
OIC Africa	42.5	49.7	50.4	51.8	62.6	57.4	57.9	57.5

# Policy Response

## Monetary Policy Measures in OIC

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- \* In late February 2020, news of the global contagion of COVID-19 hit financial markets with astounding force. A month later, global risk aversion had reached an amount not seen since the apex of the global financial crisis, while capital flows from emerging and developing economies began to wildly fall.
- \* In this environment, OIC economies responded by implementing highly countercyclical monetary policies, following the lead of central banks in advanced economies that lowered policy rates wherever possible and introduced a series of asset purchase programs to support credit markets.

# Policy Response

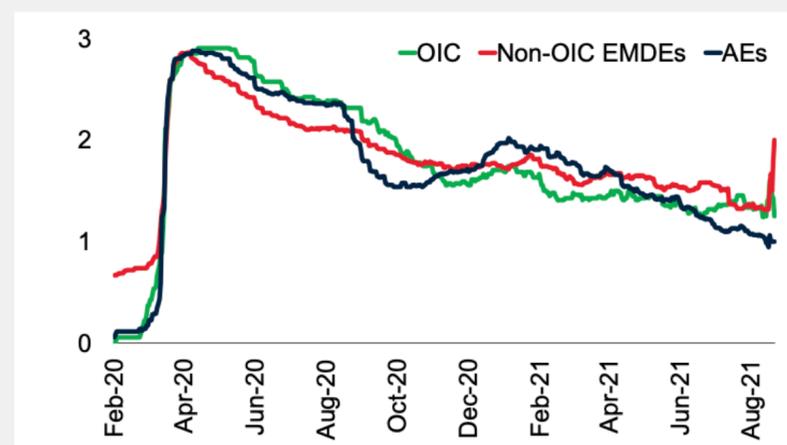
## Monetary Policy Measures in OIC

	<b>Rate Cut (%)</b>	<b>Reserve Requirement Cut (%)</b>	<b>Macro-financial (% GDP)</b>
OIC	16.3	12.6	4.4
Advanced Economies	26.8	40.4	20.3

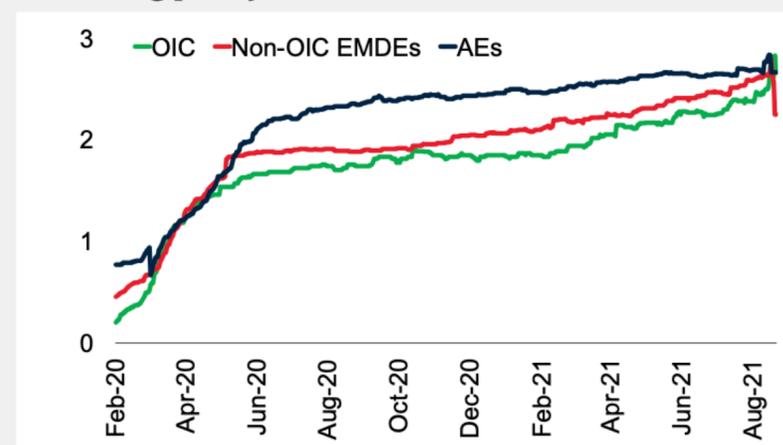
# Policy Response

## Interventions in Education and Health

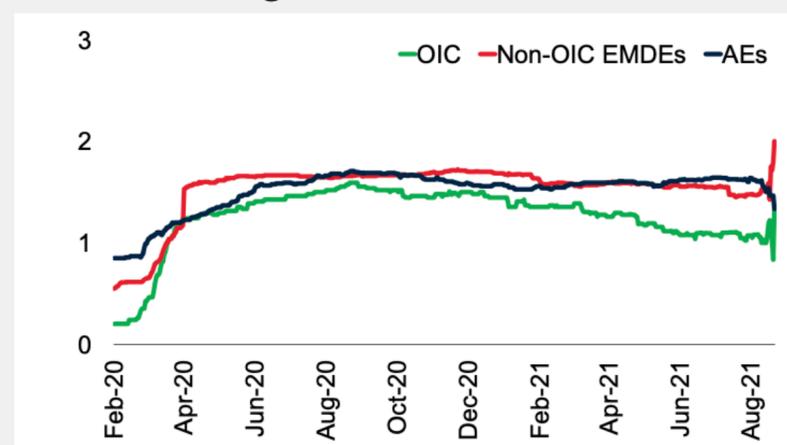
A. School closures



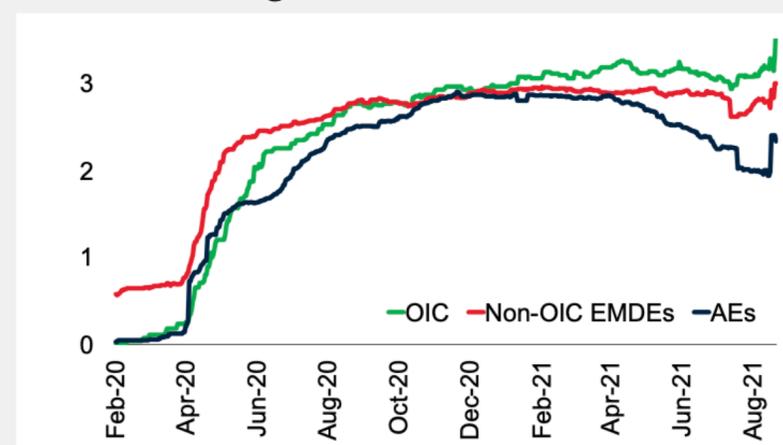
B. Testing policy



C. Contact tracing



D. Facial coverings



Data Source: The Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker

Note: AEs = Advanced Economies; OIC = Organization of Islamic Cooperation; non-OIC EMDEs = Non-OIC Emerging Market and Developing Economies.

# Risks Ahead

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- \* The nature of shocks hitting developing countries during the pandemic has some specific features that lead to accumulation of socio-economic risks along various dimensions. **Those risks are also highly relevant for most OIC countries.**
  - \* Projected and estimated income/output losses are substantial for economies that extensively draw on exports of commodities, tourism revenues, and also for the ones with limited fiscal capacities.
  - \* The expected recovery after the sharp initial losses is projected to leave permanent damages on disadvantaged groups'-such as low-skilled workers, women, youth, and PwDs socio-economic status.
  - \* These asymmetric effects have been harmful especially for poverty, gender equality, education, social protection, refugees, slum dwellers, labor markets outcomes, remittances, tourism, international trade, commodity prices and food insecurity dimensions in vulnerable economies.
  - \* Vaccine hesitancy and inequity are significant risks in themselves. Some of these dimensions that are discussed in the preceding sections are mentioned here briefly.

# Risks Ahead

## Poverty

100+ million new poor  
Reversal of global gains  
in poverty alleviation  
Increasing malnutrition  
Increasing disparities  
across countries

## Gender

Increasing disparities in  
labor markets  
Increasing physical and  
psychological burden  
Reversal of gains in  
women's rights

## Education

1.2 billion students  
affected by school  
closures  
Serious disruption of  
human capital  
accumulation  
Decline in life-time  
earnings

# Risks Ahead

## Social Protection

Difficulties in finding the needy

Obsolete or incomplete distribution mechanisms

Disconnect between different government agencies

## Refugees IDPs

Legal status definition as a barrier

Inferior living conditions

Low level access to communication channels

Increasing social stigma

## Labor

Informality

Small number of teleworkable jobs

Employment losses concentrated in sectors vulnerable to automation

# Risks Ahead



- Loss of external financing and non-labor income
- Slow normalization of travel behavior
- Degree of dependence in tourism revenues



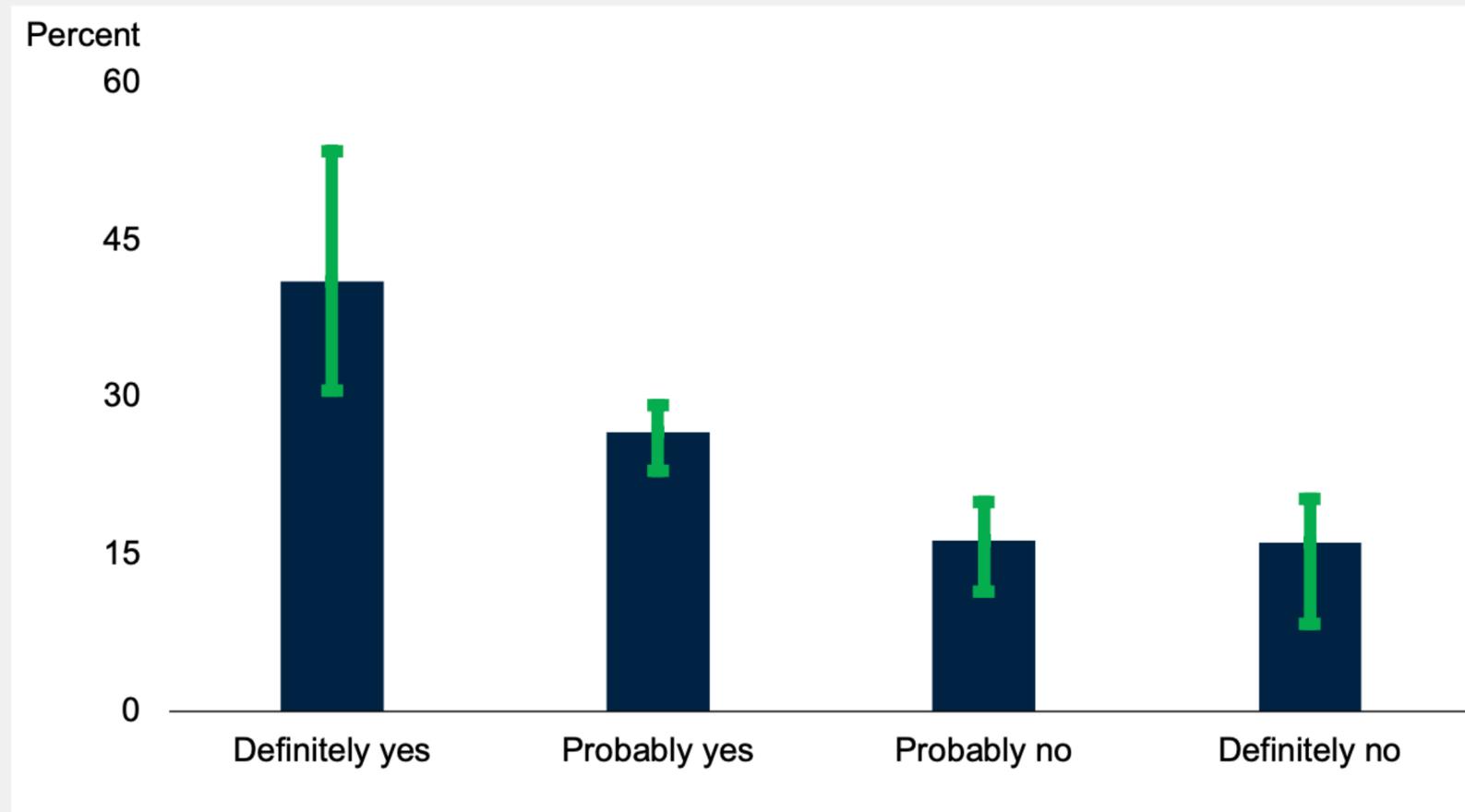
- Degree of dependence on foreign inputs and imported consumer goods
- Degree of dependence of commodity exports
- Just-in-time production structures on GVCs



- Increasing poverty
- Abrupt disruptions of food supply chains
- Rising food prices
- Increasing undernutrition and malnutrition

# Risks Ahead

## Vaccine Hesitancy and Inequity



*Source: Global Economic Prospects, June 2021*

*Note: Bars indicate the share of responses to the question “If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were offered to you today, would you choose to get vaccinated?”. Green whiskers indicate interquartile range across countries. Survey includes 3.9 million respondents in 114 countries. Data as of May 2021, last observation is May 15, 2021.*

# Risks Ahead

## Vaccine Hesitancy and Inequity

	<b>Secured Vaccines and/or Expected Vaccine Supply (% of population)</b>	<b>Vaccine Needed to Reach 60% of Population (% of population)</b>
OIC-Africa	50	13
OIC-Arab	57	12
OIC-Asia	74	10
<b>OIC</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Advanced Economies</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>0</b>

*Data Source: The IMF-WHO COVID-19 Vaccine Supply Tracker, update on 13 August 2021*

*Thank you*

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