
Editorial

Rui Alexandre Castanho*

Faculty of Applied Sciences,
WSB University,
41-300 Dabrowa, Górnica, Poland
Email: acastanho@wsb.edu.pl
and
College of Business and Economics,
University of Johannesburg,
PO Box 524, Auckland Park, South Africa
*Corresponding author

Ayfer Gedikli

Siyasal Bilgiler Fakültesi,
Duzce University,
Atatürk Cd. No. 219, 81650, Akçakoca-Duzce, Turkey
Email: ayfergedikli@yahoo.com

Seyfettin Erdogan

Siyasal Bilgiler Fakültesi,
Istanbul Medeniyet University,
D-100 Karayolu Güney Kampus, Kadıköy, Istanbul, Turkey
Email: seyfettin.erdogan@medeniyet.edu.tr

José Manuel Naranjo Gómez

University of Extremadura,
P.O. Box 06800, Campanario Street, Number 10,
2nd Floor, G. Mérida, Badajoz, Spain
Email: jnaranjo@unex.es

Biographical notes: Rui Alexandre Castanho holds an International PhD on Sustainable Planning in Borderlands. Nowadays, he is a Professor at the WSB University, Poland, and the Coordinator of International Relations at the Research Institute on Territorial Cooperation and Inter-Organizational Cooperation. Also, he is a visitor Professor at the University of Johannesburg, South Africa. Besides, he collaborates with the VALORIZA – Research Center for the Enhancement of Endogenous Resources, Polytechnic Institute of Portalegre (IPP), Portugal; CITUR – Madeira – Centre for Tourism Research, Development and Innovation, Madeira, Portugal; and AQUAGEO Research Group – University of Campinas (UNICAMP), Brazil.

Ayfer Gedikli received her PhD in Macroeconomics from Marmara University. She continues her studies as the dean of the Faculty of Political Sciences at Duzce University. She has international papers on macroeconomics, sustainable economic growth, energy economics, and environmental studies.

Seyfettin Erdogan earned his PhD in Macroeconomics from Marmara University. He is currently giving lectures at Istanbul Medeniyet University. His field of interest is macroeconomics, money and banking, energy economics, and environmental economics.

José Manuel Naranjo Gómez holds a PhD in Geodesy and Cartography; and engineer in geodesy and cartography, and an engineer surveying by the University of Extremadura. He works as a Professor for the University of Extremadura since 2002 and research in the fields of sustainability, transport infrastructure, territorial accessibility, land uses and territorial management. Also, he is a member of the University Research Institute for Sustainable Territorial Development (INTERRA), he is a member of the researching group Sustainable Development and Territorial Planning (DESOSTE) and he is a researcher on Research Center for the Enhancement of Endogenous Resources (VALORIZA-IPP).

Through this special issue, it was possible to collect an interesting set of articles that allows understanding, in more detail, how the COVID-19 pandemic affected the economy and the regions as a whole. Therefore, this special issue was connected to one of the first web events regarding the COVID-19 outbreak – the CONCOVID 2020. The event was taking place online (based in Istanbul-Turkey) in June 2020. The event aimed to investigate and debate the effects of global macroeconomic instability and COVID-19 on the tourism sector and sustainable development. Besides, it was targeted to develop policy suggestions to the benefit of the researchers and policymakers. Contextually, the most relevant works were selected for publishing in the current special issue.

Thus, this special issue is organised into nine articles. Contextually, a short description of each of the manuscripts follows.

Article 1 provides an overall view regarding the impact of COVID-19 on the global economy. This research is one of the first to measure the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic daily fatality cases on the global markets investigated through financial contagion.

Article 2 focused on the impact of COVID-19 when face-to-face teaching was interrupted worldwide, and then distance education practices were instated. Accordingly, this manuscript investigates the opinions of teachers in primary schools.

Article 3 analyses the impacts of COVID-19 on the Turkish territory through major indicators as the total hours worked by employees, the number of employees, labour compensation, capital compensation, gross value added and nominal capital stock at current basic prices, or the CO₂ emissions.

Article 4 highlights the issue that companies can add towards climate change reduction. In this regard, this manuscript focuses on how the companies should use the companies' social responsibilities effectively and efficiently.

Article 5 approaches the thematic issue of the public health systems and their relevance in the COVID-19 pandemic mitigation, as is the case of promoting water sanitation and hygiene.

Article 6 presents us the concept of ‘tourism covidisation’. This study proposes a new idea allowing further investigation of the impact of the development of the COVID-19 pandemic on the tourism sector.

Article 7 follows the same line as the previous contribution. Nevertheless, in this case, the authors address the impact study of COVID-19 on tourism sustainability. Therefore, this article describes a practical analysis of different tourism sectors in a post-pandemic scenario and focuses on improving domain knowledge of stakeholders, industries, and government organisations.

Article 8 studies the potential impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the cost items of hotel businesses. The article assumed that food and beverages, front office, sales, and booking were the most affected cost items among several others.

Lastly, this special issue closes with Article 9. Contextually, this manuscript focus on how the COVID-19 pandemic affects the tourism activities and consequently the development of an ultra-peripheral region, as is the case of the Azores Archipelago.