European Journal of Business Startups and Open Society

Vol. 5 No. 3 (Mar - 2025): EJBSOS

http://innovatus.es/index.php/ejbsos

Regional Features of Improving the Quality of Life of the Population during the Covid-19 Coronavirus Pandemic

Alimova Guzal Alisherovna

Doctor in Economic Sciences, professor of the Department of Economic Sciences of the University of Public Safety of the Republic of Uzbekistan, guzalalimova1982@gmail.com

Annotation: The article analyzes the mechanisms to overcome the negative consequences of the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic. The prerequisites for the emergence of the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic are considered. A unified system of threats has been created based on the findings of the World Bank. The peculiarity of the COVID-19 virus and its impact on the qualitative indicators of the population and its health are analyzed, the economic mechanisms used by the leading countries of the world in mitigating the consequences of COVID-19 and supporting the economy are considered. In conclusion, key conclusions are made about the impact of COVID-19 on national economies and the global system and its consequences.

Key words: COVID-19 coronavirus, stock markets, sectoral structure of the economy, global production, financial support package, economic reforms, economic recession, economic sectors, benefits and loans, budget.

Today, the analysis of the Global economy has clear boundaries before COVID-19, during the pandemic and the development of the economic system after it. The outbreak of COVID-19 occurred during a period of severe slowdown in the global economy (global output increased by only 2.9%) after the 2008 crisis (global output increased by 2.5%).[32]

At the end of 2019, on December 31, the World Health Organization drew attention to a new type of pneumonia that broke out in Wuhan, Hubei Province of China, with a population of more than 58 million people. The rapid spread of the virus, which was characterized by the speed of infection and the severity of the disease - from colds to severe acute respiratory syndrome, the duration of the incubation period, which was up to two weeks at the beginning of the pandemic, but later it became clear that it lasts up to 24 days, and versatility (typical for both cold-blooded and warm-blooded animals, and for humans). As early as January 2020, the disease spread beyond China, as the first cases in Thailand became known on January 13, January 15 in Japan, and January 20 in South Korea. The virus has also reached Australia and Europe. By the beginning of February 2020, 24,613 COVID-19 cases had been identified, with 24,392 people in China. [1]

On March 11, 2020, at a briefing in Geneva, the Director General of the World Health Organization, Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus (WHO), declared the new coronavirus COVID-19 a pandemic. By this time, the total number of people infected with the new coronavirus in the world was 118 thousand people in 114 countries. [15]

It should be noted that this state of affairs has affected the global economic system. According to many experts, the pandemic will become a prerequisite for a new global economic crisis. For example, experts from Moody's Analytics believe that this crisis could be worse than during the global recession of 2008-2009 or even the Great Depression of the 1920s. [7]

Of course, the experience of Global economic crises, the development of science and technology, and biotechnology has allowed economists to think about the causes of the new global crisis,

including during epidemics. Back in the 2000s, the World Bank created a group of experts to investigate the likelihood of epidemics and develop a mechanism to mitigate their likely consequences. Every year, the World Bank publishes a report that analyzes in detail the increasing threats of various catastrophic epidemics and states that countries are not yet ready for such threats. [3]

The threat of a Global crisis related to the spread of particularly dangerous viruses and diseases is not new to the global community. So, the SARS coronavirus in 2002-2003, which is better known to us as "SARS", which broke out in China, quickly spread to 25 more countries and killed about 800 people. Due to the relatively high mortality rate (one in ten died), the situation has become dramatically more complicated. At that time, the loss of the Global economy amounted to approximately $40 billion, and the Chinese economy lost 2% of its quarterly growth points. China's gross product did not exceed $ 1.7 trillion per year, but it should be noted that since then the Chinese economy has shown rapid growth (the economy has grown nine times more - $ 15 trillion), its share in global GDP has increased from 4% to 17%. [18]

In this regard, it is necessary to determine the reaction of stock markets to COVID-19.

In the era of globalization, the Chinese economy has begun to directly and indirectly influence the functioning of the global economic system. For example, NASDAQ futures lost about 2%, the Shanghai Composite and Shenzhen Stock Exchange Composite indices fell by about 10% since mid-January, while the MSCI Emerging Markets index of emerging market stocks fell by about 7%, and the S&P 500 index of large American companies fell by about 3% in the second half of January. Note that this is the primary reaction of financial markets to the outbreak of coronavirus. [11]

With the increase in the scale of infection in China, the tension among investors in various countries has also increased.

According to Artyom Deev, head of the analytical department at AMarkets, Wuhan is a major trade and industrial hub. The headquarters of the largest Chinese car manufacturers are located here and more than 300 of the 500 largest global companies are actively operating. COVID-19 managed to put these giant companies in a state of panic and, as a result, they began to close their offices en masse, shutting down their activities and evacuating employees. In order to fully assess the role of Hubei Province in the global economy, we note that out of more than a thousand production facilities here, more than forty are owned by US companies and about the same number by European companies.

By the end of February, the US stock markets collapsed, the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) index fell by 3.44% to 27,996.26 points, the NASDAQ high-tech index fell by 3.61% to 9231,090 points. The S&P 500 broad market index dropped 3.09% to 3,234.59 points. [20]

Such sharp stock market collapses are, of course, the result of underestimating the markets of the unprecedented scale of COVID-19, which has led to the disruption of many trading chains and a lack of certainty and stability.

By the end of March, China's position in the fight against coronavirus had improved significantly. Out of 81,782 thousand people, 75,122 thousand people had been cured (as of March 28, 2020). In this regard, the Shanghai Composite index on the Shanghai Stock Exchange rose by 0.26% to 2,772.20 points by the end of trading, while the SSE 50 composite index, which includes shares of the 50 largest and most liquid companies on the stock exchange, remained in the positive zone and added 0.45%. The automotive industry is strengthening, as SAIC Motor shares rose by 2.19% to 20.53 yuan per share. However, shares of Chinese airlines fell in price (Air China fell by 1.89%, to 6.75 yuan per unit, Shanghai Airport fell by 2.98%, to 62.09 yuan per paper). The market reacted positively to the situation with COVID-19 in China, as well as to the statement by the leaders of the G20 countries on the need to allocate more than 5 trillion US dollars to eliminate and mitigate the economic consequences of COVID-19. It is also important that the countries have

come to the conclusion that it is necessary to unite in the fight against the pandemic and begin to coordinate their actions. [23]

Consider the impact of the COVID-19 coronavirus on the economies of some key countries around the world.

The US economy.

By the beginning of April, the situation regarding the spread of COVID-19 in the world had deteriorated significantly, as the number of infected on April 2, 2020 amounted to 936,592 people, we note that in just one day (from April 1 to April 02) this figure increased by 77,366 people. The number of people who recovered was 193,999 (as of April 2, 2020), and the death rate due to coronavirus infection remains high at 47,203. In one day, this figure also exceeded the most pessimistic expectations and amounted to 5,053 deaths (from April 1 to April 02). [30]

It should be noted that the worst indicators are observed in the Northern part of the American continent, where the number of people infected with COVID-19 was 226,027, of which only the United States accounted for 215,081 people, and the death toll due to coronavirus exceeded the five thousand mark and amounted to 5,267 people, of which 5,109 died only in the United States.

In the ranking of countries by GDP (2019), according to the IMF and FocusEconomics, the United States ranks first with forecasts to exceed nominal GDP of 21 trillion US dollars. It should be noted that the U.S. economy accounts for approximately 20% of total global production. In the socio-economic development of the United States, the technologically advanced service sector with a predominance of service-oriented companies is of particular and even paramount importance.

The service sector is a priority area for the development of the US economy. However, the situation has changed dramatically with the outbreak of COVID-19, the economic consequences of which primarily affected the service sector and the manufacturing sector. Thus, according to the forecasts of experts from the leading US bank Goldman Sachs, with the decline or cessation of the activities of leading industrial enterprises and some service industries, the unemployment rate will rise to 15%. Also, the forecast for US GDP is also quite pessimistic – with a decrease of 34% in the second quarter of 2020, we note that such an indicator in the history of the United States was only once during the great depression. However, Goldman Sachs analysts believe that by the third quarter of this year, the US economy will begin to recover rapidly, and GDP will grow by 19%. Such optimistic forecasts are related to the ongoing financial policy of the state, in particular, the adopted law on financial support for the American economy.

The law provides for a package of financial support for vulnerable segments of the population and businesses amounting to 2 trillion US dollars. So, according to this law, US citizens whose incomes do not exceed 75 thousand US dollars will be allocated 1,200 dollars, and 367 billion dollars will be allocated to support small businesses, 500 billion dollars will be allocated for regional problems and support for other sectors of the economy that need help. [33]

China's economy.

Today, the Chinese economy is the second largest economy in the world, second only to the United States. Such impressive growth rates are the result of the reforms of the country's economy carried out in 1978, when the economy of this country ranked ninth in nominal GDP at 220 billion dollars, and in the pre-coronavirus period this figure exceeded nine trillion US dollars.

Manufacturing is a priority sector for the development of the country's economy, including construction, and recently the tertiary sector, the service sector, has begun to play an important role in the development of China's economy.

Before the outbreak of COVID-19, Visual Capitalist prepared a forecast of GDP for 2030, which was expected to reach 64.2 trillion US dollars. The coronavirus has dramatically worsened China's

economic development, but by the end of March 2020, the situation with the spread of COVID-19 had stabilized.

Analyzing the specifics of the Chinese economy, we note that it has an export-oriented character. That is why China occupies a special place in the international chain of division of labor and ensuring the dynamic development of the global economy. The state and emerging changes in the PRC economy instantly affect the national economies of many countries with direct or indirect links to this country. China's economy is mainly Export-oriented. Production in this country is based on such forms of production organization as international cooperation and internal specialization.

China may well resume its export potential. The business activity index (PMI) of the industrial sector rose to 54.1 points in March 2020. Although the index of new export orders rose to 46.4 points (28.7 points in February). China, being ready to provide "supply" after the stabilization of the situation with COVID-19, of course, faced a significant decrease in "demand" for its goods.

The Japanese economy.

The accelerated development of the Japanese economy dates back to the 70s of the twentieth century, when the average growth rate was 10%, and by the 90s it not only belonged to the group of developed countries of the world, but also strengthened its position in the geopolitical arena, becoming one of the "leading" powers. It should be noted that Japan is poor in natural resources. Japan has relied on the only available resource, human capital, which is a set of knowledge, skills, and abilities used to meet the diverse needs of humans and society as a whole. [14]

According to I.T. Shestakov, "The main challenge to the development of human capital in the digital civilization is the speed of transformation of the sociotechnological infrastructure." [4]

As of April 2020, the population of Japan was 125,899,262, with a population density of 333.1 people per km2, which is 1.62% of the world's population. Today, more than 70% of Japan's population aged 15-64 is employed, which is higher than the average employment rate in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries (68%). A special feature and requirement when applying for a job is highly qualified, professional and well-educated. In other words, Japan occupies a leading position in terms of the quality of its workforce, as 78% of people in the age group from 25 to 64 have completed secondary education. This indicator is also the highest among the OECD countries. It should be noted that Japan is also a leader in terms of health and life expectancy, as women have a life expectancy of 87 years, men - 81 years. [5] But in the demography of Japan, not everything is so rosy, the country is experiencing a process of "population aging". According to this indicator, Japan is a world leader, with 28% of its population over the age of 65.

Japan's economy has been slowing down since the 90s of the twentieth century, and experts call this period the "lost decade." The slowdown in economic growth is largely due to the so-called "burst asset price bubble" in Japan. By the end of 2005, the situation had not only been stabilized, but also accelerated, with the help of a coordinated and effective Government policy.

However, in October 2019, the Japanese government applied forced measures to increase the sales tax to 10% (until October 2019, the sales tax was 8%). According to former Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, this step is related to the aging process of the population. Also, according to him, "... this will be a step towards creating an insurance system for all generations, within which children and the elderly can feel comfortable," "... as for the consequences of the tax increase, we will take all possible steps." The consequences of increased sales taxes can, of course, be quite serious, as they will affect socially vulnerable segments of the population, affecting most goods and services. In 1997, the sales tax was increased from 3% to 5% (during the Asian financial crisis) and in 2014 from 5% to 8%, and each time such a decision caused a recession in the Japanese economy (the national debt was 240% of the country's GDP). [27] That is why the Japanese Prime Minister has twice postponed the decision on the introduction of such measures.

The industry structure of Japan is dominated by the tertiary sector, the service sector, which accounts for about 70%, the secondary sector, manufacturing, accounts for about 25%, and the primary sector accounts for about 5% of activity.

Although Japan's economy showed positive GDP dynamics, it, like many other countries, was not ready for a pandemic. As of April 7, the number of cases in Japan reached 3654 people.[8]

The fact that COVID-19 is causing serious damage to the Japanese economy was also stated by the head of the Central Bank of Japan, Haruhiko Kuroda. This statement was the result of awareness of the rapid recession of the country's economy, although until the last moment the government hoped to stabilize the economy through exports. However, the head of the Central Bank noted that expectations had not been fulfilled, exports and consumption had seriously decreased with a decline in the number of Chinese tourists. [26] In this regard, on April 7, 2020, Japan decided to apply a package of incentives, which in terms of volume became a record and amounted to 108.2 trillion yen or 994 billion US dollars, that is, the volume of the package is equivalent to 20% of the country's GDP. Of this amount, 300,000 yen in cash will be paid to support citizens who have suffered losses as a result of the coronavirus, 4 trillion yen has been allocated for this purpose, and 2.3 trillion yen will be allocated to support small businesses (the share of people employed in this area is 77%).[2] In total, the government has allocated 45 trillion rubles. yen for corporate financing, which should help Japanese companies maintain business during the crisis.[19] For comparison, the President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, announced the allocation of up to 100 billion. euro to support the EU member states most affected by COVID-19. [12]

The German economy.

Germany is a country that not only managed to recover after two world wars, but also became the locomotive of the EU. According to Focus Economics, it ranked fourth in the ranking of the world's strongest economies in 2019.[24]

The tertiary sector occupies a leading position in the sectoral structure, accounting for about 60% of GDP, more than 50% in the manufacturing industry and just over 1% in agriculture. Such specifics of the industry structure are characterized by insufficient mineral reserves. Despite this, Germany is one of the leaders in the engineering industry, chemical industry, etc. and successfully exports such goods.

The German economy survived the Global Financial Crisis of 2008, although the country felt its serious negative impact in 2009, when the economy contracted by 4.7%. East Germany was particularly affected by the crisis, where unemployment exceeded 20%, and the government was forced to subsidize more than 10 billion US dollars to the eastern lands (2008). However, in 2010, the German economy grew by 3.6%, and this trend continued in 2011 with a 2.3% increase in GDP. A fairly rapid recovery from the crisis can be said to be the result of the reforms initiated in 1998 and continued until 2005. These reforms have helped to reduce unemployment and create sustainable jobs. Of course, the recovery is also linked to a policy of increasing production orders, which have strengthened the country's domestic production and export potential. But it should be noted that Germany is being criticized for overusing and covering the markets of EU member states.

Migration is one of the negative factors that led to a decrease in economic indicators in 2019. Migration has recently become a real headache for Western European countries. The population of Germany in 2019 increased to 83.2 million people. It should be noted that, according to forecasts of the Federal Office for Refugees and Migration, Germany in 2020 can accept only 200 thousand people, although their official number exceeds 450 thousand people.[16]

However, the slowdown in the German economy, according to the head of the Bundesbank, Jens Weidmann, is due to a "conjunctural hole." Thus, according to the Institute of Macroeconomics and Market Research, the German economy fell by more than 50% in September 2019. In our opinion, the decline in the German economy is also related to Brexit and high dependence on

exports. That is why even the "trade war" between Beijing and Washington has affected the German economy.

But the situation in the global economy has changed under the influence of the coronavirus, which has crippled both the Chinese economy and the US economy, as well as any other country that has entered COVID-19, including the German economy, whose public debt has reached 60%.[9]

David Volkrets-Landau, chief economist at Deutsche Bank, estimated the impact of COVID-19 at 1.5 trillion. euro. The European Commission has approved a German state support program consisting of two schemes. [9]

Such measures will be able to support companies affected by COVID-19 through the provision of liquidity in the form of subsidized loans by promobank Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau in cooperation with commercial banks.

As a result of the coronavirus, the country's expenditures will exceed the planned by more than 35%, and tax collections will be reduced by 33.5 billion euros. It is expected that the costs, together with additional costs, will amount to 484.5 billion in 2020. euro. German research institutes have provided a forecast for the country's development (April 8, 2020). According to these forecasts, German GDP in 2020 will decrease by 4.2%, in absolute terms by 2.5 million people, and unemployment may increase to 5.9%. It is also expected that the cumulative deficit of Germany's regional budgets will be characterized by record decreases and will exceed the 150 billion mark. euro. However, the forecasts presented have an optimistic trend for 2021, when, in their opinion, Germany's GDP will grow by 5.8%.[21]

The UK economy.

The UK economy experienced a rather serious ten-year economic recession (1999-2008), which is directly related to the high intensity of investment injections in the housing market and consumer dependence on loans.

After the crisis, the country's GDP grew by 2.8%, and the UK economy gradually began to stabilize.

The service sector occupies a dominant position in the UK's industry structure (more than 70% of GDP). Financial services can be mentioned separately here. It is known that London is a financial center employing about 12% of the workforce and tourism, employing about 10% of the working–age population, and revenues from the tourism industry amount to about $9 billion.

Industry is also a priority area for the development of the country's economy (more than 20% of GDP). The extractive industry is quite developed, for example, fuel energy is characterized in the continental shelf of the North Sea. About 13% of industrial production is accounted for by transport engineering, and a little more than 12% is accounted for by the food industry, about 11% is accounted for by metallurgy. Agriculture in its intensive form of organization is the third largest (more than 1.3% of GDP).

I would like to note that slightly less than 2% of GDP is spent on research and development (R&D).

Recently, the entire global economic system has been in a state of turmoil. One of the factors provoking global economic tension is the trade war between China and the United States, and another serious problem is the control and regulation of migration flows, of course, Brexit.

Great Britain is a special country with a significant voice in the international arena. The country's area is 242,495 km2, with a population of 67,886,004 (2020).[14] Brexit has recently become the most discussed issue. It should be noted that from the very beginning of its membership in the EU, the United Kingdom has sought to maintain its independence in making strategic decisions of an economic, political and other nature. For example, the United Kingdom did not join the Schengen Agreement and did not introduce the euro as the single European currency. But even under such

special conditions, discontent about Britain's stay in the EU grew. In 2019, the House of Commons approved the option of an exit deal from the EU.

The UK, along with many other countries, is facing COVID-19, and The Guardian is already writing about a possible record decline in production to 15% in the second quarter of this year. Of course, this situation in the manufacturing sector will immediately affect the employment rate of the population, which means that the number of unemployed will increase significantly (according to forecasts by the Japanese bank Nomura, unemployment will rise from 3.9% to 8%).[28]

The government of the United Kingdom, according to former Finance Minister Rishi Sunak, also notes a decrease in economic activity, however, the negative impact of COVID-19 on the economy is a temporary phenomenon that will gradually improve with the establishment of industrial and business activity in the country.

The government has allocated the first 30 billion package to combat COVID-19, as well as its possible economic consequences for pounds sterling.

The UK's public debt as a result of COVID-19 may exceed 2 trillion pounds, and government spending will increase by 2.8%, that is, faster than the economy itself will grow.

By the end of March 2020, the country's banks began to allocate loans in the amount of up to 5 billion pounds. Such support began to be provided after the Finance Minister announced the allocation of a second package of assistance to businesses in the context of the pandemic in the amount of 330 billion pounds. [28]

By mid-April, B. Johnson proposed a new support scenario, which will amount to 60 billion pounds. This support involves direct support to citizens and companies (the possibility of paying 80% of wages during the period of forced self-isolation and business stoppage) affected by COVID-19. According to this scenario, the unemployment rate has increased from 3.9% to 10%, to more than 200 billion in 2020.pounds were added to government loans. According to research by the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR), the budget deficit in the United Kingdom economy will reach $273 billion. pounds.

Conclusions of the conducted analytical work:

1. To date, it is impossible to fully assess the damage caused by COVID-19, of course, the service sector has become the most affected sector of the economy. Our analysis showed that in developed and rapidly developing countries, the "service sector" occupied one of the highest priorities in ensuring the sustainability of economic development. It should also be noted that the "service sector" is both a direct and indirect factor in the development of the sectoral structure of the country's economy.

However, to the question of whether the role of the tourism industry will decrease after COVID-19?

We answer that no, because the tourism industry is highly adaptable and flexible. In our opinion, other types and forms of tourism activities (recreation, eco–recreation, etc.) will develop.

The transport sector is a connecting link, the blood artery of the economies of the countries is connected to a single global system by the processes of globalization. However, this particular area was one of the first to feel the negative effects of globalization. This state of affairs will become an incentive for the development of innovations in the transport industry with an emphasis on minimizing the use of human labor.

2. The increased risks associated with the spread of the COVID-19 virus and its impact on the global economy have negatively affected investor sentiment, which in turn has led to a sharp decline in stock prices in major markets. This, in turn, may affect a decrease in business activity in developed and rapidly developing countries, as well as a decrease in activity in local markets and financial markets.

3. In our opinion, there are positive aspects of the impact of COVID-19 on the global economic system and on national economies.

First, the COVID-19 crisis has exposed issues that required a complete rethink. So, for example, medicine – this area turned out to be "unarmed" in the face of the serious danger of coronavirus, it should be noted that the organization of the process of providing medical services in a pandemic revealed a set of problems in this area, not only in developing countries, but also in economically developed countries there was complete helplessness and unpreparedness for serious threats. In this regard, we believe that medicine is an area that, in its development, needs to develop a new system of functioning.

Secondly, it has already become clear that the process of introducing new professions with the ability to carry out their activities online has accelerated the introduction of distance education at all levels. The problem of remote organization of work and education is especially typical for developing countries.

Thirdly, the COVID-19 crisis will accelerate the process of digitalization of the economy, both in some developed and developing countries.

Fourth, COVID-19 has become an impetus to strengthen our own national economy with the development of new mechanisms and the implementation of targeted intraregional economic policies in many countries, which will be aimed at ensuring the sustainability of the country's development, including in conditions of isolation.

4. The crisis in agriculture is a strategic threat directly related to the quality of human life. One of the significant problems here is the shortage of migrants in the agricultural sector. Already today, farmers in Europe and the United States are faced with the problem of a shortage of seasonal migrant workers for harvesting. In Spain, Italy and the south of France, strawberry and asparagus harvests are deteriorating, and problems with growing other crops may arise later. Two thirds of seasonal workers in the EU are usually visitors from Central and Eastern Europe, Tunisia and Morocco, but the European Union has closed the borders of the Schengen area, and tightened control at national borders. In 2019, 258,000 migrant workers worked in the United States, mostly from Mexico, but in mid-March, the State Department suspended the issuance of special work visas for Mexicans. [17]

List of literature

1. Alimova, R. (2022). Some Issues of Online Business Development. American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research, 3(7), 155-158.
2. Alimova, R. . (2022). The Role of Gender Equality in Politics in Example of USA. International Journal of Development and Public Policy, 2(7), 34–37. Retrieved from https://openaccessjournals.eu/index.php/ijdpp/article/view/1499
3. Cascella M., Rajnik M., Cuomo A., Dulebohn S.C., Di Napoli R. Features, Evaluation and Treatment Coronavirus (COVID-19). Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing, 2020
4. Козырев А.В. - Инфраструктурное обеспечение малого и среднего предпринимательства: международный опыт // Теоретическая и прикладная экономика. - 2019. - № 3. - С. 1 - 14. URL: https://nbpublish.com
5. Тужикова Л.Ф. Проблемы кризисных явлений в экономике в условиях вирусной эпидемии и падения стоимости нефти //Использование инновационных технологий в разработке и реализации экономических реформ. Сборник статей по итогам Международной научно-практической конференции. 2020. С. 99-102.
6. Шестакова И. Г. Человеческий капитал в цифровую эпоху // Научный журнал НИУ ИТМО. Сер. Экономика и экологический менеджмент. 2018. № 1.С.56-63.
7. http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/ru/countries/japan-ru.

8. https://24tv.ua/investment/ru
9. https://aif.ru/money/economy/velikaya_pandemiya_chem_nyneshniy_krizis_otlichaetsya_ot_krizisa_2008-2009.
10. https://coromir.ru/category/strany/yaponiya.
11. https://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/what_is_new/covid_19.html.
12. https://finance.rambler.ru.
13. https://journal.tinkoff.ru/news/please-recover
14. https://lenta.ru/news.
15. https://mpsh.ru.
16. https://ru.wikipedia.org.
17. https://topcor.ru/13556-voz-vystupila-s-zajavleniem-objavlena-vsemirnaja-pandemija-koronavirusa.html.
18. https://visasam.ru.
19. https://www.agroinvestor.ru/analytics/news/33497-agrosektoru-ne-khvataet-migrantov
20. https://www.bbc.com/russian/features-46845590
21. https://www.bloomberg.com.
22. https://www.dowjones.com.
23. https://www.dw.com
24. https://www.expoclub.ru
25. https://www.finanz.ru.
26. https://www.focus-economics.com/countries.
27. https://www.radiosputnik.ria.ru
28. https://www.reuters.com/places/china.
29. https://www.sularu.com.
30. https://www.theguardian.com.
31. https://www.weforum.org.
32. https://yandex.uz/turbo?text=https%3A%2F%2Fbolgrad.net%2Fstatistika%2Fpolnaya-statistika-zabolevshih-koronavirusom-2-aprelya-2020-2%2F.
33. https://коронавирус.онлайн/stat.
34. https://forbes.kz.
35. https://usadebt.ru/%D0%B2%D0%B2%D0%BF-%D1%81%D1%88%D0%B0-%D0%BF%D0%BE-%D0% B3% D0% BE% D0 %B4%D0%B0%D0%BC/
36. http://global-finances.ru/vvp-kitaya-po-godam/