

The Impact of Covid-19 on the Global Economy and Migration

Maryam Adli (Ph.D. Scholar)

Department of Economics and Management
Khazar University, Baku, Azerbaijan

Amama Saleem (MBA Graduate)

Department of Economics and Management
Khazar University, Baku, Azerbaijan

Tamima Saleem (MBA Graduate)

Department of Economics and Management
Khazar University, Baku, Azerbaijan

Hawa Adli (Ph.D. Scholar)

Department of Life Sciences, Khazar University
Baku, Azerbaijan

Maria Adli (Ph.D. Student)

Department of International Relations, Western Caspian University
Baku, Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT

The World Health Organization stated COVID-19 a global pandemic, it has quickly spread all over the world, posing immense health, environmental and social challenges to the global population. The coronavirus outbreak is critically interrupting the global trade and has shattered the core sustaining pillars of the modern world economies. Concerns have been raised about policy changes, enforcement actions, immigrant detention, and deportation practices during the outbreak. The impact of COVID-19 on these trends implies new dimensions for global governance and organizations. This article seeks to highlight Azerbaijan's problems in the context of the battle against a pandemic. Because a country's economy has been impacted, a comprehensive study may give a better understanding of the results, illuminating the areas that require more assistance and growth.

Key words: COVID-19, pandemic, Global Economy, migration, racial inequality, Azerbaijan.

INTRODUCTION

COVID-19, aside from turning into a prominent risk to the worldwide public health of the century, is being considered as a mark of disparity and lack of social progress. Initiating from Wuhan, China, cases spread to Japan, South Korea, Europe, and the United States space as it

arrived at worldwide extents [1]. It has been classified as a pandemic by the World Health Organization [2].

Specialists across proficient units had since anticipated an overall pandemic would stress the worldwide trade, subsequently trigger an economic crisis over borders due to the profound interdependence of the world we have been living [3].

By all accounts, pandemics obliterate the sustenance of the public and emerge global recession [4]. Extreme populace mobility specifically for business and travel has been a vital cause of the worldwide spread of the outbreak. COVID-19 has evinced that all people either rich or poor are insecure against infection. Also, presently COVID19 has disrupted migration in many parts of the world. Planes are grounded, borders sealed, and numerous nations are under lockdown. This period of quietness is a chance to improve migration policies [5].

Immigrants are especially at high risk because they have language barriers and less exposure to the local system thus, an outgrowth of the pandemic will be particularly high socially and financially within immigrant communities. Recent immigration policies of the USA such as the "Public Charge" rule, the utilization of available health resources among immigrants and their families has effectively decreased due to pandemic. In the long term, US immigrant populations will manifest as decreased funding for health, education, and socioeconomic programs in many disadvantaged communities [6].

The spread of Coronavirus disease in Azerbaijan began in February with the first case of contamination that was recorded on February 2020. It is assumed that the primary source of disease came from individuals who headed out to Azerbaijan from Iran. The measure of cash assigned from the state budget to pay the pay rates of laborers, operating in the areas that were influenced by the pandemic, was made out of 69 million AZN 119,000 (\$40 million 658,235). Azerbaijan as a post-soviet nation, allotted the biggest portion of GDP, to eliminate the economic challenges caused by the outbreak of COVID-19.

The economy of Azerbaijan was seriously influenced by COVID-19 due to a fall in oil prices. On April 9, 2020, 23 members of OPEC+ examined the recession due to the spread of Covid-19 and consented to cut the production of oil by 9.7 million barrels each day, beginning from May 1, 2020. As indicated by the official data given by the State Statistics Committee, the GDP produced in the country between January-June 2020 added up to AZN 33,803.9 million (\$19 million 884,647), which is 2.7 % less in comparison with a similar period a year ago [7].

According to Azerbaijan's State Migration Service (SMS) in its reaction to the Global Detention Project's COVID-19 review in June, different measures were executed at the beginning of the pandemic to secure the health of immigration detainees. The GDP has not received independent verification of these measures. The country's immigration body revealed that placement in detention of foreigners and stateless persons found to be irregularly present, and the deportation of non-nationals, was suspended in the wake of the application of a special quarantine regime on 24 March 2020. The immigration authority additionally demonstrated that assessments were conducted to identify vulnerable groups in detention who were especially in danger from COVID-19, and that clinical assessments and observing of detainees' wellbeing were being done [8].

LITERATURE REVIEW

As in numerous different critical situations, immigrants might be especially vulnerable to the direct and indirect collisions of COVID-19. Their ability to avoid the contamination, get satisfactory medical care and adapt to the financial, social and psychological effects of the pandemic can be influenced by an assortment of elements, including: their living and working conditions, lack of consideration of their cultural and linguistic diversity in assistance arrangement, their limited local knowledge and networks, and their access to rights and level of incorporation in host communities, often associated to their immigration status [9].

Immigrants' particular examples of vulnerability frequently lie at the race, intersection of class and status: Immigrants are overrepresented in low-pay and discriminated minorities, and experience extraordinary challenges connected with their absence of privilege to medical care, exclusion from government assistance projects, and fear of stigmatization, arrest and deportation. While the absence of appropriately disaggregated information makes it hard to measure the particular effects they endure, some proof of immigrants being lopsidedly influenced has been recorded in specific areas [10] and can be extrapolated for different settings.

In numerous countries, immigrants, particularly when in an unpredictable circumstance or on short-term visas, abhor equivalent admittance to medical care as citizens, and probably won't be covered for COVID-19 therapy [11]. Indeed, even where they are qualified for relevant services, language barriers, restricted information on the host setting or prioritization of citizens may bring about insufficient access to medical services. immigrants are less inclined to approach general specialists, and thusly will in general have restricted access to preventive consideration and rather depend on clinics [12], which is both more troublesome and more dangerous as emergency services are saturated with COVID-19 patients.

Lack of attention to locally suggested prevention measures, overreliance on casual communication channels, or adherence to culture-explicit traditions and practices can bring about immigrant's adoption behavior that put them and their communities at expanded danger of transmission [13]. Related to an increased probability to be affected by diseases connected with their travel or environments, these factors make a few immigrants profoundly vulnerable to the immediate wellbeing effects of COVID-19 [14]. Besides, local authorities' specialists do regularly not have an exact data of the number and distribution of immigrants in their ward. This upsets their incorporation in general wellbeing endeavors and makes it challenging to assemble exact data on influenced people, just as screen and follow the course of the outbreak. More effective screening programs, instead, depend on close reconnaissance of the entire populace.

Tending to believe obstructions is a precondition for effectively including immigrants for screening, contact following, and medical care arrangement endeavors. Building up firewalls between medical care arrangement and immigration enforcement can diminish immigrants' feelings of trepidation to be arrested and extradited on the off chance that they approach for help [15]. This is especially significant when an individual information on individuals' health and mobility is being shared between assorted establishments for infection checking and control. As immigrants are frequently more able to turn towards (regularly nongovernmental) providers they know and trust, guaranteeing congruity of services of relevant facilities, through

sufficient regulations, staffing, and resourcing, can urge them to search for timely assistance [16].

They are usually not qualified for guaranteed income, food vouchers, unemployment benefits, paid sick leave or even days off. Likewise, they may be ignoring from help and support packages governments provided and will be carrying out in light of COVID-19 or deprioritized from help when resources are confined. Immigrants so far working in explicated conditions before the pandemic may have limited choices to search for different job positions, limited capacity to move inside or across borders, and limited saving funds accessible to adapt to difficulty [17,18].

Practically all countries have reacted to the spread of COVID-19 closing borders and tightening immigration regime. As alternatives for cross-borders movements developments decrease, incoming migrants and tourists are pushed back or quarantined at borders and compelled to remain in casual, packed and underserved transit sites, where they face threat to their health, poise and survival [19]. Boundary terminations have made it practically incomprehensible for approaching refuge searchers to apply for worldwide assurance [20]. Worldwide refugee resettlement tasks have to halt because of expanding travel restrictions, regardless of some restricted drives for the resettlement/movement of unaccompanied minors [21]. Refusal of countries to allow a save port protect vessels, and quarantines forced to the both immigrants and crew saved adrift and the boats' teams of salvage vessels has additionally thwarted salvage missions in the Central Mediterranean, expanding the dangers transients face. [22, 23].

Not many countries have figured out how to keep away from the total impediment of internal and international developments by investing into testing, contact tracing and quarantine measures. Self-quarantine frameworks for incoming migrants, and quarantine facilities with essential guidelines and assurance standards, can regardless assist avoiding border closure and assure the use of the non-refoulement rule [24]. By undermining living conditions in host nations, COVID-19 is presenting systemic risks that governmental administrations, businesses and specialist organizations need to oversee. Arrangements proposed or received, including improved on passage and handling of visa applications [25], quick track recognition of foreign education and capabilities, discourse with and commitment of (sporadic) migrant representatives, financial motivators to persuade citizens and different immigrants to maintain explicit sources of income [26], additionally fill in as a token of the monetary, social and political marginalization immigrants have been suffering before the outbreak. Perduring deterrents to their regularization, and initiatives to lower their compensation and further worsen their living conditions are currently being met by far reaching analysis inside social orders around the globe [27].

METHODS

This research is exploratory and qualitative in nature. Our research focuses on capturing the situation of the economy and migration during the pandemic using secondary data sources that are commonly used for high-quality research. Indeed, secondary data may be more relevant for this study since first-hand data cannot give full information regarding the Covid-19's influence on the economy [28]. Secondary data has been widely employed in a variety of fields, including strategic direction, tourist injury concerns, sustainable tourism, and management response to hotel performance, and it offers a number of advantages for academic studies. It demonstrates

genuine decisions being made by genuine decision-makers, which have been gathered in a less obstructive manner and are not impacted by self-reporting biases. As a result, the biases associated with the key informant sampling strategy can be avoided [29].

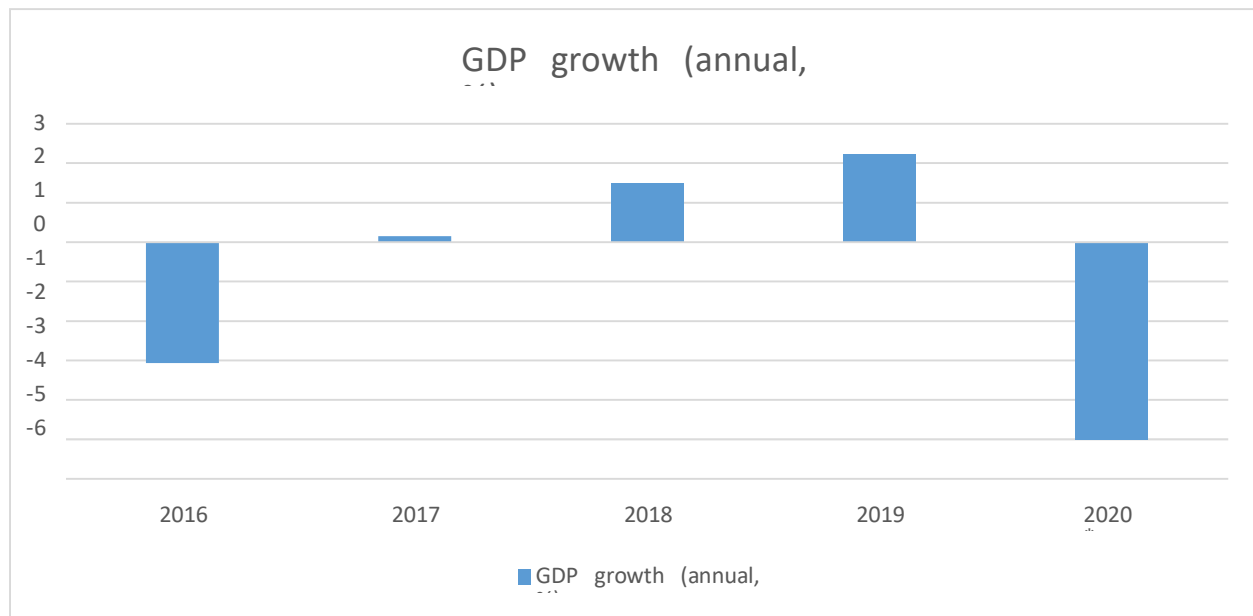
The primary data sources are newspaper and popular press articles, blog postings, and video clips. We conducted a thorough search to gather as much information as possible concerning the continuing Covid-19 pandemic's impact on the economy as well as migration. When we came across a relevant document, we entered its title and a web link to a spreadsheet. We sorted the papers included in the spreadsheet once we finished collecting them to determine if any had been recorded twice. We discovered a number of such documents; thus, duplicates were eliminated from the list. We make no claim to have covered all relevant papers available on the internet, but we believe our collection is extensive enough to give an informed scholarly contribution to the Covid-19's influence on the economy and migration [30].

All papers were stored as PDFs in a temporary folder after being downloaded as PDFs. These were then compiled into a single PDF document with a total length of 550 pages. We used content analysis to sort the various data, including coding information, into separate groups. Content analysis can provide a new level of knowledge to a phenomenon that has previously received little attention. This was carried out in accordance with the findings of earlier investigations. Each document was read line by line and coded accordingly. We consolidated multiple codes into one after finishing this iterative coding procedure to lower the number of coding categories to a more manageable level. We also made notes and memoranda whenever we felt it was essential. When the coding procedure was finished, the coded sentences were extracted into Excel files. The findings of this investigation are presented topically in the section that follows [31].

ANALYSIS

The State Statistics Committee officially provides statistics to show that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Manat (\$19 million,884,647), which is 2.7 per cent less than that of 2011, was 33.803.9 million between January and June 2020. The value added in the economic non-oil and gas sector declined by 2.5%, while the decline in the oil and gas sector was 2.9%.

The chart below shows GDP growth patterns over a five-year period. As may be seen, a major disparity between indicators can be observed. The forecast 2020 indicator consists of -5%. Thus, we may infer that, compared to previous year's indications, the prediction for 2020 shows its biggest decline [32].



Source: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020

Tourism is one of Azerbaijan's main industries that has been badly impacted by the COVID-19 epidemic. All arriving and exiting passenger aircraft have been halted since the borders have been banned. This in turn caused the tourism business to stagnate. It should be mentioned that the tourism industry was increasing steadily before the fast spread of coronavirus illness in Azerbaijan. The statistics data showed that between January and February 2020 426,000 visitors visited Azerbaijan in 149 countries. This represents 17% of growth a year [33].

Over the first 5 months of 2020, Azerbaijan had 563,900 international visitors from 152 countries, which is 1.9 times less than the same period in 2019. As a result, since the COVID-19 epidemic, the aggregate number of tourists to Azerbaijan has fallen by 92 percent. The government's attempts to minimize the harmful impact of the coronavirus on many businesses were also extended to the tourist sector. To offset the detrimental impact on the national economy, the government has set aside 3.5 billion Manat (3 percent of GDP) (\$ 2.05 billion) [33].

Under the framework of an entrepreneurial aid package, announced by the government and mentioned above, hotels, travel agents and tour operators got help. A four-phase strategy was established by Azerbaijan Tourism Board (ACTB) with the aim of restoring tourism following the epidemic subsidies. The first phase focuses mostly on creating digital content with stakeholders and partners, the strategy states. The second phase focuses on internal tourism and the third phase, after the travel restrictions are abolished and borders re-opened, is predicated on an escalated strategy. The fourth phase concentrates on adapting to the post-COVID-19 world, with new experiences and marketing [34].

In its response to the Global Detentions Project (COVID-19) June survey, Azerbaijan's State Migration Service (SMS) indicates that certain precautions were introduced to safeguard immigrated prisoners' health at the onset of the pandemic. These measures have not been independently verified by the GDP. Following the implementation of a special quarantine

regime on March 24, 2020, the country's immigration agency stated that the detention of foreigners and stateless individuals discovered to be irregularly present, as well as the deportation of non-nationals, had been stopped. The immigration authorities have also noted that evaluations have been made to identify vulnerable groups in custody who have been particularly vulnerable to COVID-19, and that medical examinations and health monitoring are being undertaken on the part of prisoners [35]. Individuals who require medical care will be allegedly treated outside the holding facility and health supplies have been supplied to all prisoners. The daily open visits to the prisoners were carried out in compliance with the regulations for internal discipline because of steps taken to limit the danger of infection.

Although it noted that since 24 March no foreigners and stateless persons have been detained, the SMS stated that "all foreign people in or from detention centers are being subjected to medical exams." In the case of foreigners who left jail as well as asylum seekers while in country all health and epidermis conditions applicable to Republican residents were also conveyed by the SMS.

Authorities halted all land and air transportation into and out of the nation at the onset of the epidemic. Borders will be closed beginning in October 2020 and will stay closed until at least November 2, 2020. Because the borders were closed, officials temporarily removed the necessity for non-nationals to apply for a temporary stay extension [36]. Non-nationals whose licenses are automatically extended, on the other hand, will be required to leave the country or apply for temporary residency permits soon after border restrictions are withdrawn.

In addition, the amount of independence or its specific role of this entity could not be defined firmly by GDP. According to a recent press release on the State Migration Service website, "the unanimous conclusion of the members of the Council was that the activity and conditions of the Baku Detention Center for Illegal Migrants of the State Migration Service were organized in compliance with the principles of ensuring human rights and freedoms, as well as international norms and standards. This finding appears to contradict some of the observations made by foreign observers and prisoners [37].

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The COVID-19 is seen as considerably more than a health catastrophe owing to its influence on communities, economics, migration, and their foundation. Even while the pandemic's impact varies by nation, it is difficult to deny that it worsens poverty and economic inequity on a worldwide scale. As it turns out, the spread of the coronavirus illness had a significant detrimental influence on Azerbaijan's economy as well. Based on the data stated above, we may infer that the pandemic had a devastating impact on companies and some sectors of the economy. As a result, the pandemic was a major contributor to a 2.9 percent drop in GDP in the first half of 2020, with a predicted 5 percent drop by the end of the year [38]. When we examine the statistics across a five-year period, we can plainly see that the predicted outcome will be the lowest. The tourist industry was among the most impacted as a result of travel restrictions.

At the same time, it's difficult not to observe that services, catering, and transportation were all severely disrupted, resulting in huge losses. Furthermore, we noted a significant reduction in the quantities of exports and imports based on information and figures given by the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The relationship between international trade

and oil might be clearly examined. Meanwhile, a decline in industrial output throughout the first half of 2020 demonstrates that the detrimental impact of a pandemic has not spared the sector. Demand for foreign money climbed gradually as consumer worries grew.

Because the spread of the coronavirus illness and its effects happened suddenly, the possibility of an accurate evaluation of the probable implications appears to be limited. Reforms and policies that have recently been enacted necessitate the adoption of new techniques. As a result, gradual re-opening of the economy through the imposition of new norms becomes fair. At the same time, it should be highlighted that, within the scope of these newly enforced criteria, fiscal spending optimization must also be considered. It is necessary to optimize the use of oil earnings. Meanwhile, disclosing the alternative sources of the budgetary rise appears to be a sensible option as well. Revenues from the oil industry increase reliance on this sector, which opposes the diversification goal. The introduction of extra assistance packages for entrepreneurs must be considered. Without a question, the emerging scenario has had a catastrophic impact on the entrepreneurship environment.

As a result, it was anticipated that extra assistance would hasten the rehabilitation process in this area. Considering tax policy and the tax benefits available to companies affected by the epidemic, it is acceptable to extend the deadline for current beneficiaries until January 1, 2021. Meanwhile, there is a need for a sectoral evaluation, which may aid in identifying the region's most in need of assistance. The shadow economy must be abolished, and state-owned enterprises (SOEs) must undergo more extensive reforms. Within this framework, a transition to a more liberal government appears to be feasible. The economic plan for recovery in the post-pandemic phase must be carefully researched and studied.

In addition, Individual migrants' experiences will be a major influence of wider demographic, social, and economic developments. The inability of migrants to send back remittances as a result of interrupted work and lost wages will have a significant impact on the well-being of homes and communities of origin, as well as the development prospects of their whole societies. Migrants' travels out of COVID-19-affected regions, and therefore the outbreak's future trends, will be shaped by their limited capacity to access services and opportunities in their destinations. Many nations responded to COVID-19 by increasingly closing, tightening immigration rules and increasing the marginalization of migrants. Instead, the centrality of migrants in the socio-cultural and economic fabric of our globalized world suggests that only inclusive approaches can enable communities and societies to better respond to this crisis and to reduce future risks by protecting and promoting everybody's rights, health and welfare.

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