

Demographic Factor Influence in the Supply Chain Strategies and Economic System

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Abstract— The great majority of companies' supply chains span multiple countries, cultures, and industries. However people in different parts of the globe perceive supply chain risks differently. The research is intended to identify patterns of the socio-economic situation and the characteristics of the development of the demographic situation in the economic system through supply chain strategies, as well as present the factors of ensuring demographic in the industries development. Various methods of statistical, economic-mathematical, and sociological analysis were used in the study. The main trends in migration processes and patterns of development of the demographic situation in the world, country, and economic situations were identified. The dynamics of the Gross domestic product (GDP) of Russia was analyzed as well. The results of a retrospective analysis of population dynamics, changes in Gross domestic product depending on the population are shown. The relationship between the demographic and supply chain strategies of the state and its economic and political security is revealed. The analysis shows that there are indeed demographic factors that can help predict how people manage supply chain risk. The results obtained during the study can serve as the basis for the development of more advanced socio-economic policies both at the regional and interregional levels of economic development through supply chain strategies, which one of the main factor in supply chain is population.

Keywords— socioeconomic status, demography, supply chain strategy, economy development, economic security.

1. Introduction

Supply chain management facilitates integration between the customer, distribution network and internal activities with the organization and the supplier. As a result, supply chain management activities improve the firm's sustainability performance and affect how companies perceive this issue internally. In the current trend of

globalization and increasing competition, the primary focus is on supply chain management, the strategic management of foreign and domestic shareholders from raw material suppliers to final consumers. Therefore, supply chain management is a good position as a way to affect the sustainable performance of organizations. As a result, if the three streams of sustainability are combined in supply chain management, it will lead to research progress in the field of sustainable supply chain management. The demographic factor and the demographic situation in any country always remain the main indicator of its development, therefore, the solution of the most important social issues related to the development of the country, its economic condition, and national security depends primarily on the solution of the demographic issue. The development of the economy of any country, the alignment of economic, and political forces on a regional and global scale, largely depends on demographic and migration processes. It should be noted that economic factors significantly affect the structure and number of the population [1]. An important factor of economic growth with effective state policy in the fields of employment and education is expressed by such a general term as the demographic "window of opportunity", characteristic to countries with a high share of the working population [1]. Comparing the economies of such countries as South Korea, China, Taiwan and others, one should characterize them as the samples of effective policy in the use of human capital, considered and presented in the form of demographic potential. This is presented and studied in the works of such researchers as [2, 3]. Based on all joint works only in the first half of the twentieth century, the comprehensive indicators of demographic potential were introduced. Problems associated with the fertility potential, and more precisely, with the so-called reproductive potential, and its effect on equalizing the gender proportion, were first considered by R. A. Fisher. According to D. M. Ediev, Fisher was first who introduced the concept of

“demographic potential” concerning to the birth potential in the twenties of the XXth century: R. A. Fisher “considered the birth of a person as receiving his life “on credit”, and the subsequent birth of his children as payment of this debt” [4].

In this work, we highlighted the southern neighbor of the Russian Federation, Mongolia. The socio-economic relations of Mongolia and Russia have been developing in strategic partnership since long ago. The Russian Federation is not just a neighbor of Mongolia, but it is also an important strategic communication hub of Mongolia with other countries of the world, in terms of the demographic situation as well. The cooperation of Russia and Mongolia based on a long history is mutually beneficial. It ensures the security of economies [5]. Mongolia has a high share of the young working population and the problem of its high outflow from the country. In terms of the demographic situation, most attention is paid to such issues as migration processes and security of the economies in Mongolia and Russia. In particular, the implemented state program of “Maternity Capital” in the Russian Federation is aimed at increasing life expectancy, increasing birth rates, reducing mortality rates, which is one of the priority directions for preserving the economies’ security factor. Thus, over the past few years, there has been significant overall population growth.

Mongolia, a country with a young population, is dynamically developing. Over one century it had a population increase of 1.5 times. In connection with active migration, there is a shortage of labor, and, therefore, a threat regarding the reduction of the share of the economically active population in the country. The state regulation of internal and external migration is improving, and as a consequence, there is the development of the demographic situation in countries. Russia, the population of which is made up of people older than middle age, is more conservative. The problem of pensions and benefits, which is associated with an increase in the burden on healthcare and economical security, arises here. A similar situation is developing in the Russian regions. Thus, the demographic situation and the socio-economic situation have an interrelation caused by many difficulties, in particular in the Russian Federation. These directions have not been fully studied, and the studies on the demographic security of economies are not fully presented. This emphasizes research novelty. This study analyzes the effects of characteristics (demographic variables) of logistics firms on their supply chain strategies and economy development of the countries.

2. Literature review

It’s no secret that global demographic changes

in lifespans and economic statuses are shifting the way people do distribution logistics. Supply chain strategy can be affected by variation of the population. All participate in the global supply chain by the nature of our industry. Ingredients, materials, and demands in one nation can send ripples across oceans. As the changes begin to alter the landscape of our current supply chain infrastructure, companies must remain flexible and adaptable to meet those needs and stay competitive. Such Russian scholars as [6-8] devoted their works to the study of demographic problems and demographic security in economies of Russia. They studied the impact of the demographic situation on the socio-economic development of the region and on many other factors. In the west, the study of the key factors determining European demography in the coming decade was carried out by such scholars as [9] who investigated the trends of the population process, the development of human capital and migration patterns in EU in the future. Moreover, the study goes beyond the framework of generally accepted forecasts, taking into account only the sex and age of the population. The scholars use multivariate analysis, taking into account the level of education in all countries [2]. The leading researcher in the field of demographic and national economies security was a renowned scholar, Myron Weiner, under whose leadership a work entitled “Demography and National Security” was published in 2001. This monograph raised the problem how changes in demographic indicators (size, growth, population composition) affect the formation of a threat to the political and economic security of the country, as well as the role of government in stabilizing the demographic situation and its reaction to demographic fluctuations [10].

Demographic security is understood as “the security of the process of life and the continuous natural renewal of generations of people” [11]. Demographic security is the functioning and development of the population as such in its age-gender and ethnic parameters, its correlation with the national interests of the state, consisting of ensuring its integrity, independence, sovereignty, and maintaining the existing geopolitical status” [12]. According to N. E. Smirnov, demographic security [13] is firstly determined as the continuous process of renewal of generations and the formation of demographic structures (gender and age, family, ethnic) since the main subject of demographic science is the reproduction of the population. Thus, the discussed concept should proceed from the goals of the process of reproduction of the population. Secondly, this concept should include the possibility to assess and measure the safety and (or) danger of the existence of the main components of the process of reproduction and population formation: fertility, mortality, health status, family structure, migration. Therefore, demographic threats arise - these are phenomena, trends and actions that negatively affect the

functioning of the demographic sphere and encounter to the national and (or) regional goals of demographic development, violate the integrity, independence and sovereignty of the state. The list of demographic threats at different stages of the formation and development of a society (country) can be different. The list of demographic issues such as reducing mortality (using the achievements of modern medicine to combat epidemic diseases), increasing fertility (low urbanization, forced servitude of women, early marriages), and immigration at different stages of the formation and development of society (countries) can be extensive.

Thus, the unsuccessful demographic situation of any country becomes a threat to national security with the reduction of labor potential, reduction of labor resources, and a decrease in the defense capability of the state. In terms of characteristics of demographic security threats, we present the Russian Federation and Mongolia (see Table 1).

Table 1. Characteristics of Demographic Security Threats

№	Russian Federation	Mongolia
1	Opportunities for regulating the number of the country's population (social support of large families, the state program of "Maternity Capital", payments to families with children of 10,000 rubles from May, 1, 2020 during the pandemic period, etc.)	A lack of opportunities of the society to regulate the country's population (social support of large families, in particular, small payments in the amount of 20,000 ₮ (approximately 500 rubles over the past few years), during the pandemic from January, 6 th , 2020, the government increased payments for families to 100,000 ₮ for each child (2500 rubles monthly), etc.
2	A relative lack of interest of citizens in the regulation of family size	Citizens' interest in regulating family size
3	Family Institute Degradation	Family Institute Development
4	Growth of social hopelessness, alcoholism, drug addiction	Growth of social hopelessness, alcoholism, drug addiction
5	Anti-family media policy	National feature in terms of family

		policy opposition
6	Disproportionate relationship between the birth rate in ethnic groups and the number of population in these groups	In general, the proportional relationship between the birth rate in ethnic groups and the number of population in these groups

Table 1 shows that all processes are socially predetermined, due to socio-economic conditions, including the population's birth rate; mortality is mediated by lifestyle, socio-cultural norms, orientations, national characteristics, etc. Therefore, demographic security can be determined as a state of protection of the composition of the population, including ethnic groups, from all external and internal threats. At present, the demographic component has an important impact on the global economic development of communities.

The welfare and living standards of the population depend on the socio-economic level of development of the country, which, in turn, is in a deep relationship with the available raw material resources of the territory, as well as with the real demographic situation. The essence of the term demographic situation is reflected in the provision presented in the work of L. L. Rybakovsky, where it is noted that "the demographic situation is a complex quantitative characteristic and qualitative assessment of the demographic processes taking place in a certain territory" [14]. Besides, problems of the intensity of modern migration flows and the consequences of regional migration of the population of the Russian regions are fully reflected in the works of Russian scholars [10], where the features of intra-regional and inter-regional movement are presented.

2.2 Problem Statement

This research was conducted to determine the dynamics of the population of Russia, the level of reproduction, and to assess the degree of influence of demographic processes on the pace of socio-economic development of the country and regions. The authors intended to obtain reasonable results of the analysis of the state of demographic security in the economy and in supply chain strategies depending on changing environmental conditions. The obtained results can be used to improve the system of managerial decision-making by the authorities to increase human potential, increase the welfare of the population in supply chain strategies as a fundamental basis for the growth of the country's economy.

The following tasks were identified in the process of conducting research work: to consider the demographic problems of Russia and Mongolia; to identify the main trends in solving the problem of

increasing the birth rate, reducing the mortality rate, increasing the image (character) of a large family and unregulated migration processes. And the final result is a synthesis of conclusions and the creation of proposals for possible solutions to the consequences of negative demographic phenomena.

3. Methods and materials

In the study, the authors used the following methods: statistical research methods, such as collecting, evaluating basic information, analyzing and identifying demographic patterns from 1998 to 2018, synthesizing to identify functional components and relationships with the aim of further modeling the course of demographic processes and status socio-economic systems. In the analytical study of statistical data on demography, the authors also used comparative-typological and sociological (regional demographic processes and their heterogeneity, it is necessary to study closely sociological surveys based on part of the statistical data presented in the work) methods, methods of graphic and computational mathematics helped create dynamics of the population of Russia. When conducting this scientific study, quantitative analysis methods were used to study population movement, its decline and reproduction. In general, it should be noted that a comprehensive approach was applied in studying the dynamics of the population, its natural growth, the migration situation in supply chain strategies of socio-economic condition of the country and the tendency of its further development.

The developed system of factor indicators, in our opinion, will make it possible to diagnose the state of demographic development of individual regions and the country as a whole. In the process of further research, all parties will be identified by indicators to determine priority areas of managerial influence.

Thus, the mentioned methods make it possible to adopt the positive experience of regions with strengths and take into account the reasons for the situation of lagging ones. The indicators considered can be used as guidelines in the development and implementation of regional programs of demographic and socio-economic policies in order to improve the quality of management in the socio-political sphere.

4. Results and Discussion

The population of the earth reached 7.763 billion people, 3.916 billion people - male population (50.4 per cent) and 3.847 billion people - female population (49.6 per cent). The growth of the population in 2019 amounted to 1.22 per cent. The natural population growth in 2019 amounted to 93.501 million people, the growth rate is 2.56 (the ratio between the number of births and deaths).

According to the UN data, 54 per cent of the world's population live in urban settlements. The population density is 57 people per 1 square kilometer of land in all countries [15, 16]. According to forecasts, the world's population will reach 8.5 billion people by 2030, 9.7 billion people by 2050 and by 2100 - 11 billion people [17].

According to the UN, the most populated countries in the world are China, with a population of 1.408 billion people and India with 1.392 billion people, followed by the United States, with a population of 329.2 million people, Indonesia - 268.4 million people, Pakistan - 206.6 million people, Brazil - 209.3 million people and Nigeria with a population of 201.0 million [18]. The fastest-growing continent in number of population is Africa. In 55 countries the opposite trend is observed. It concerns countries of Europe, North America, 20 countries of Asia, except India and China, 17 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, 3 countries of Oceania and one in Africa. The main reasons for the decline in the population are a decrease in the birth rate, an ageing population, and an increase in mortality.

The demographic situation in Russia is characterized by negative dynamics due to natural decline in the period until 2008 and from 2017.

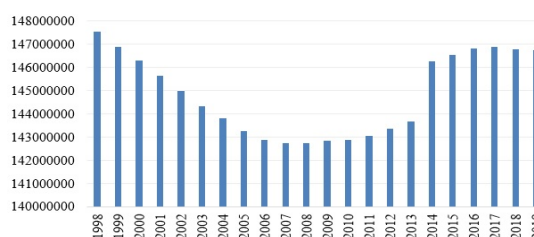


Figure 1. Dynamics of the total population of Russia from 1998 to 2019.

Source: comp. by the authors based on data from the Federal State Statistics Service [19]

Figure 1 shows that from 1998 to 2008 there was a negative increase in the country's population, the annual decline occurred at an average rate of 0.31 per cent. In general, the population over this period decreased by 4802.23 thousand people.

Figure 2 presents the change in natural growth in Russia per 1000 people from 1950 to 2018.

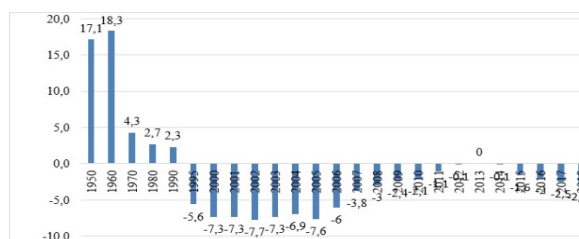


Figure 2. Change in natural growth in Russia per 1000 people

Source: comp. by the authors based on data from the Federal State Statistics Service [19]

As can be seen from the graph (Fig. 2), the natural increase since 1995 showed a negative trend - the natural decrease was -5.6 people. per 1000 people. The maximum loss was reached in 2002 -7.7 people.

Figure 3 shows the dynamics of birth in the period from 1995 to 2018.

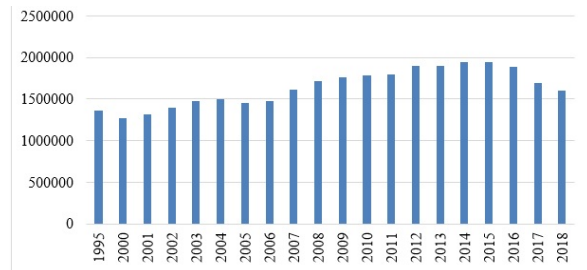


Figure 3. Dynamics of births from 1995 to 2018
Source: comp. by the authors based on data from the Federal State Statistics Service [19]

From 2009 to 2017 positive dynamics were observed in the population of the Russian Federation with an annual average growth rate of 0.13 per cent; in 2014, a sharp increase of 1.8 per cent was due to the annexation of Crimea to Russia. During this period, the population increased by 4143.236 thousand people. In 2018 and 2019, there was a slight decrease on average by 0.046 per cent, which amounted to 135,334 people over two years.

The main reasons for reducing the population in the Russian Federation are considered as a decrease in migration growth, a situation in which the number of people who arrived in the country is less than those who left it; also a decrease in the birth rate from 2016; according to the forecast of the Federal State Statistics Service, mortality will exceed the birth rate at an increasing rate, which is associated with the entry in the childbearing age of the “zero” generation, when there was a particularly sharp decline in the number of newborns. According to the results of the State statistics of the Russian Federation, the natural growth was of increasing negative value - 0.01 per 1000 people, starting from 2016 and up to 1.6 in 2018. At the same time, the urban population began to decline from 1995 to 2011; from 2017 - by 0.4 people per 1000 people; in 2018 - 1.0 people; for four years from 2012 to 2016 there was a slight excess of 0.3-0.8 people per 1000 population; rural population since 1995 has always had a negative trend, which ranged from -0.1 to -7.7 people per 1000 population in 2002.

According to the statistics of the host countries, the migration situation in Russia is characterized by an increase in emigration. In 2016 24,983 people left for Germany, 9 297 people — for the USA, for Spain - 6 231, for Austria - 2 699. It is known that 90 per cent of emigrated Russian citizens not removed from the migration register and thus do not

fall into the statistics [7].

According to the Ministry of the Interior Affairs, 497,817 decisions on obtaining citizenship of the Russian Federation were made in 2019, which is 228,455 more than in 2018. The largest number of immigrants to Russia were from Azerbaijan (13,521 people), Armenia (24,024 people), Kazakhstan (50,492 people), the Republic of Moldova (15,791 people), Thailand (44,707 people), Ukraine (299 422 people), Uzbekistan (19 388 people).

The number of population is the most important indicator characterizing the socio-economic condition of the territories and ensuring the positive dynamics of its development. In this regard, it is necessary to consider the dynamics of the country's GDP (Fig. 4).

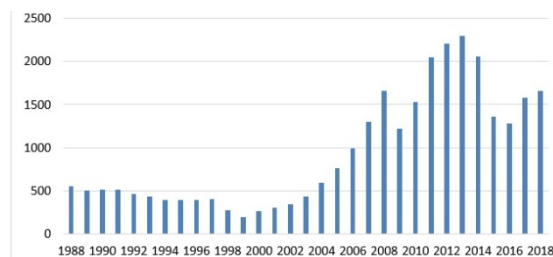


Figure 4. Dynamics of GDP of the Russian Federation from 1988 to 2018.

Russia's GDP graph has unstable dynamics: since 1988, there has been a slight negative dynamics without large recessions and ups until 1997. Since 2000, there has been a growth in GDP until 2008, which was marked by the crisis state of the world economy.

Figure 5 presents the dynamics of GDP per capita.

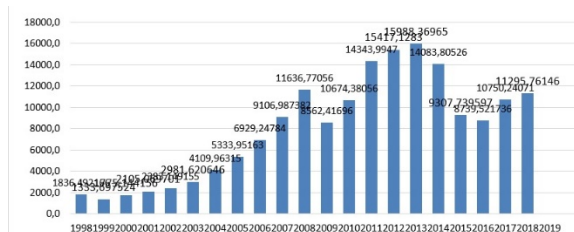


Figure 5. Change of GDP of the Russian Federation per capita from 1988 to 2018, US dollars

In 2009, there was a sharp drop in GDP by \$ 3074.4 per capita. From 2010 to 2013 GDP growth was observed with an average growth rate of 17.6 per cent over 4 years, but then until 2016, this indicator again decreased by 11.9 per cent in 2014, by 33.9 per cent in 2015 and by 6 1 per cent in 2016, which was due to anti-Russian sanctions adopted by the United States and the EU in connection with the Ukrainian events of 2014. The Russian economy reached a positive trend only in 2017, reaching a pre-crisis level in 2018 with a GDP of 11,295.8 US dollars per capita.

According to preliminary data, in 2019, Russia's GDP amounted to \$ 1,680 billion, the growth rate in relation to 2018 was 1.3 per cent. Whereas in 2018 the

GDP growth rate was 5.07 per cent per capita, and in 2017 — 23.01 per cent [20].

The dynamics of the country's GDP is highly dependent on political decisions and affect changes in the well-being of the population and its natural growth. The growth rate of the Russian economy is significantly affected by the level of consumption provided by the country's population. According to Rosstat, real incomes of the population in 2017 decreased by 0.7 per cent compared to the previous year and in 2018 increased by 1.1 per cent [6]. The economic security of the country is directly dependent on the standard of living of people, being the basis for a reasonable, balanced policy of the state as a whole.

Thus, it is important to note that to ensure both economic security of the country, there is an urgent need to build a balanced demographic and immigration policy aimed at ensuring the proper level of well-being of the population and increasing the attractiveness of the territory for work, leisure and permanent residence.

Furthermore, it is important to mention that during the transition to inactive demographic reproduction of the population, ageing of the population, a transformation of reproductive attitudes in Russia it becomes one of the threats to demographic security. In the transboundary territories of the Asian part of Russia, a more favorable situation has developed in terms of population reproduction, which was, as the study revealed, influenced by low population density and depopulation of territories as a result of a large migration outflow.

Government impacts are identified as priority areas through the implementation of the corresponding needs of the migration policy regions and reduction of the threats to the spatial distribution of the population.

5. Conclusions

In today's world, supply chain management is a key strategic factor for increasing organizational effectiveness and better realization of organizational goals such as enhanced competitiveness, better customer care, and increased profitability. It is argued that most of these companies realize that, in order to evolve an efficient and effective supply chain, supply chain management needs to be assessed for its performance. They develop a framework for measuring the strategic, tactical, and operational level performance in a supply chain. In addition, a list of key performance metrics is presented. The emphasis is on performance measures dealing with suppliers, delivery performance, customer-service, and inventory and logistics costs in a supply chain management. In developing the metrics, an effort has been made to

align and relate them to customer satisfaction

Thus, the article discusses the demographic processes of Russia and Mongolia in a comparative analysis of the main indicators such as fertility, mortality, population distribution, and their dynamic processes. Based on these indicators, the authors conducted a comparative analysis by territory, by year and identified the characteristics of the demographic situation in each country. Based on statistical indicators, we characterized demographic security and determined its place in the scale of favorable processes. The considered concepts of demographic security were interconnected with socio-economic changes and the development of the country. On the other hand, the authors concluded that the population is one of the most important factors of production and is taken into account in the strategy of socio-economic development of this territory. To solve the demographic problem, it is necessary to expand production and employment, to provide the population with the means of life, which is the GDP and modernization of state human protection. Also, the authors came to a unified opinion of scholars that the demographic characteristics of the population affect the socio-economic development of the country. In addition, the obtained statistics confirmed the dependence of the indicators of economic activity of the population on the dynamics of GDP.

The objective and subjective tendencies and patterns revealed by the authors of the study determined the influence of the demographic situation on the socio-economic development of the country. It requires continuous analysis of relevant indicators in certain periods.

Issues of the demographic development of society are always considered in the context of ensuring national security. Therefore, demographic security is one of the components of Russia's security. The study of Russia's demographic security allows us to study deeper demographic processes, to identify the causes of negative demographic phenomena for subsequent elimination. Moreover, supply chain strategies can be modeled and economic security can be strengthened by creating conditions for preventing demographic threats at the state level. For the studied periods from 1998 to 2018, Russia's demographic threats were formed under the influence of socio-economic processes and phenomena, such as a low birth rate, a reduction of the able-bodied population, inability to reproduce, an increase in mortality rates and migration occurring at one stage or another of the country's development.

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