

**THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION PROCESSES ON THE ECONOMY OF THE  
COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION DUE TO THE MILITARY CONFLICT CAUSED  
BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION'S ATTACK ON UKRAINE**

Population migration is an impartial factor of globalization and geopolitical transformation of the world [1-2]. In the past two years, all countries of the world have been forced to restrain migration processes and population mobility, which is caused by the quarantine restrictions of Covid-19 [3-5]. However, the military conflict caused by the attack of the Russian Federation on Ukraine, accompanied by the occupation of part of the territories of Ukraine, resulted in mass loss of life, destruction of civilian infrastructure, and also caused forced migration waves. The military conflict caused migration processes not only within the country, the so-called internally displaced persons, but also the migration of the population outside Ukraine. The latter are divided into several categories, the main of which are under international protection in different countries of the European Union or apply for refugee status.

Currently, there is an uneven structure of distribution of Ukrainian migrants between the countries of the European Union and other countries of the world. The existing migration processes have led to an uneven distribution of migrants from Ukraine, but most of the forced migrants from Ukraine, who are mostly women and children, were accepted by Poland, thanks to the top leadership and government of the country, local governments and residents. This led to certain regional disproportions in the accessibility of the population, primarily to basic social, communal, medical, administrative transport, information and other services, and also caused an increase in the financing of certain expenses from public funds, donations and other sources.

Migration processes caused by the military conflict cause quite a large amount of expenses, in particular: for the organization of the transport route for migrants, in particular to Poland and their further journey to the final point of their stay; related to the solution of issues of an organizational and regulatory nature, social security and others. In addition, such processes increase the risk of human trafficking, in particular, women and children, due to their marital status, and the presence of young children in the care of women does not allow them to find a job and stay in the host country on full self-sufficiency. A large number of migrants creates the risk of wage cuts in some sectors of the economy, and the limited capacity of the labor market for women and the start of agricultural work lead to the risk of a shadow economy and failure by employers to fulfill their promises, which

requires special care from government agencies. Also, additional costs to state and local authorities are carried out to overcome the language barrier by organizing the work of the relevant language courses.

The decisions of international organizations, the government of Poland and other countries of the European Union introduce social payments to persons who are under international protection, however, such financial support and provision of migrants create an additional burden on the budgets of different levels and can provoke an imbalance in public budgets, which requires research on the degree of coverage of these expenditures through international financial investments and additional public revenues from taxes from employed migrants.

The study of these aspects will reveal the impact of migration processes caused by military operations on the territory of Ukraine on the socio-economic indicators of the countries of the European Union. In turn, this will contribute to identifying ways to solve the problems of limited resources in the short and long term, developing mechanisms for action in various areas of economic activity and restoring the stability of the economy of the countries of the European Union. Therefore, the need to maintain macroeconomic balance, conduct a balanced monetary and fiscal policy, revive the “green” transformation of the economy, address various problematic aspects of public finance and other issues are important and timely. Their solution will allow in the long term to maintain a high standard of living for current and future generations, not only in countries that receive forced Ukrainian migrants, but also in Ukraine.

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