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# ESPON IRiE

Interregional Relations in Europe

**Aggression in Ukraine: migration**

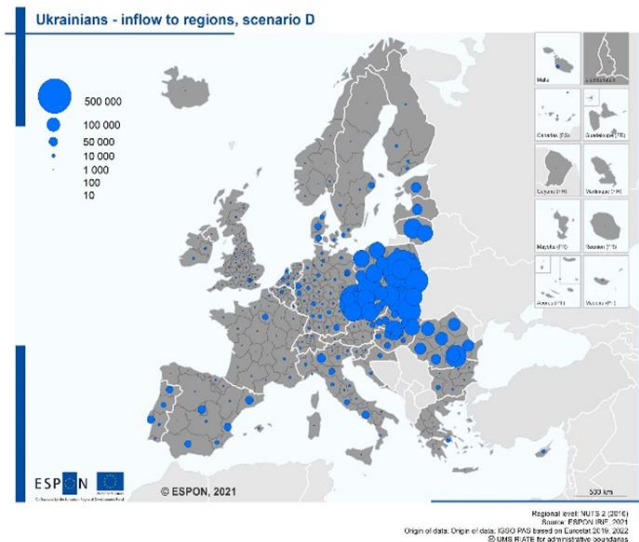
**Pamplona, 25/11/2022**

## Aggression in Ukraine

On February 2022 Russia invaded Ukraine. Most of the OECD countries reacted with unprecedented economic sanctions against Russia and Byelorussia, both in the sphere of trade and financial flows. In parallel, millions of Ukrainians fled from the country creating a new migration challenge for the EU. The purpose of this Scenario is to analyse the economic impact of this dramatic event, focusing on the effects on the international trade and migration flows.

This scenario is analysed based on three main sections:

- Quantitative analysis (trade of goods)
- Quantitative analysis (migration)
- Qualitative analysis (migration)

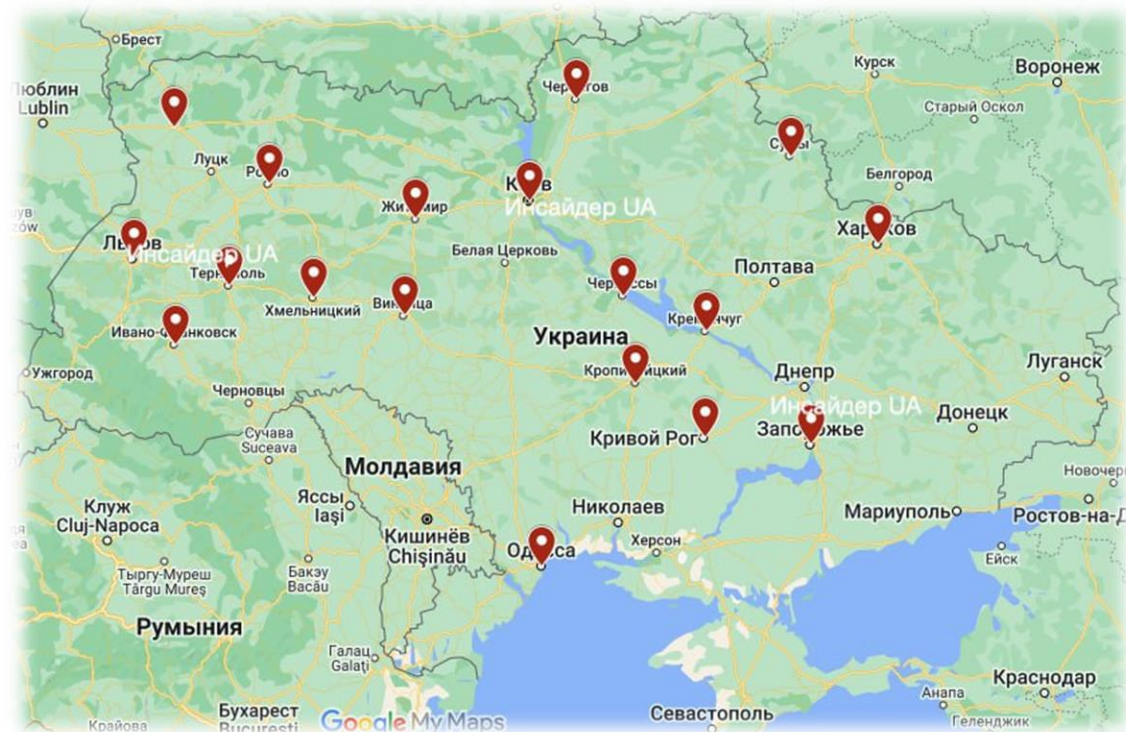


# Cases

Ukrainians	War damage	Length of war	Number of refugees	% in First-Contact country	% migrating outside ESPON Space	Number for regional estimations in ESPON Space minus PL, HU, SK, RO	Comments
Case A	limited	short	3 500 000	88	10	378 000	Total number similar to present outmigration, taking into account returns to Ukraine (27%-30%)
Case B	limited	long	4 500 000	70	20	900 000	Case A + 1000000 newcomers (internally displaced who now decide to move abroad or escape from occupied territories)
Case C	severe	short	7 000 000	75	10	1 260 000	A second wave, first of all from new source regions
Case D	severe	long	10 500 000	55	20	3 360 000	Two assumptions. Syrian scenario (30% of population became refugees) and extrapolation from the highly affected Ukrainian regions .



Ukraine: power stations



Missile attacks, 15<sup>th</sup> of November



- 30%-50% of Ukraine's energy system is out of order
- This may cause a new migration wave, about 2 million people
- Risks of further destruction

