

Також, позитивним впливом імміграції на приймаючі країни є запобігання старінню населення. Оскільки, збільшення кількості пенсіонерів тягне за собою підвищення податків на працівників та працедавців, що не є економічно вигідним для країни. Даний процес відбувається шляхом омолодження трудових ресурсів (середній вік мігрантів становить 25-30 років).

Однак, незважаючи на значні позитивні наслідки міграційних процесів для приймачих не варто забувати про існування міграційної кризи. Незважаючи на те, що пандемія COVID-19 суттєво зменшила потоки мігрантів, багато країн все ще продовжують боротьбу із негативними наслідками.

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THE IMPACT OF THE PANDEMIC ON THE POVERTY RATE OF THE EU COUNTRIES

The events of 2020 have made significant adjustments to the socio-economic development of the EU countries. Significant negative changes in monetary poverty rates due to the coronavirus crisis and quarantine measures are already under way. This crisis is threatening in several dimensions for the countries of the European Union. First, there is the urgent crisis of the health care system, which has the potential to provoke a socio-economic crisis. Secondly, the COVID-19 pandemic calls into question the basic principles of the EU's functioning, in particular freedom of movement within the Schengen area or solidarity in response to common threats. Thirdly, the ability of the EU institutions to provide timely assistance or at least coordinate Member States' responses to crisis situations is called into question. Over time, negative influences can affect other aspects of life.

In general, there are three waves of coronavirus spread. And if the first wave (March-May 2020), was considered to be "insignificant", still it caused perhaps the greatest economic and psychological shock, as it introduced new losses and risks. The second (autumn 2020) and third (February-March 2021) waves were much more powerful, causing high morbidity rate and human losses. However, economically, countries have suffered much less, as stabilizing fiscal and monetary instruments have already been used, and businesses and households have already had some "immunity". Countries that have clearly identified and adhered to anti-coronavirus

priorities have succeeded not only in strengthening their health care systems but also in keeping economic activity from collapsing, especially during the 2nd and 3rd waves of the pandemic. Thus, the shock decline of economic results (primarily in production areas), which was typical for the first wave, was further avoided. And since the autumn of 2021 most European economies have shown a resumption of economic activity.

The EU institutions presented a number of initiatives to mitigate the effects of the pandemic with economic instruments in mid-March 2020. The focus of such initiatives is on preserving the integrity of the EU single market, providing support to EU citizens and businesses, and identifying rapid response measures to maintain the stability and solidarity of EU Member States. In addition, the EU Solidarity Fund will henceforth cover health emergencies, allocating up to € 800 million to Member States. Given the steady slowdown in economic growth in the Eurozone and the EU as a whole, official Brussels is allocating € 1 billion to support pandemic-affected businesses. It is also important that the EU has shown "budgetary flexibility": EU Member States can now focus their spending on health and vulnerable sectors of the economy (tourism and services), and such an increase in health spending will not be considered by the European Commission as exceeding the budget deficit. Finally, it is planned to include economic support instruments in the next EU budget (Multiannual Financial Framework).

Thus, as we can see, the rapid and uncontrolled spread of coronavirus in the EU countries and in the world as a whole has become a challenge to all mankind, has had a very serious impact on current socio-economic processes both globally and nationally, and will undoubtedly affect economic and social future development. The situation turned out to be too unexpected, which was not foreseen by any forecast of socio-economic development. The socio-economic consequences of the coronary crisis underscore the need to act simultaneously in both directions – to stop the virus and mitigate the negative impact on society. To minimize the negative socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic in the EU, it is necessary to anticipate trends and take prudent steps that will be the basis for making the right management decisions in conditions of limited resources. Overcoming the crisis requires quick decisions, which are usually tactical, but a long-term vision is needed.

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