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### **THE INFLUENCE OF MILITARY CONFLICTS ON DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES**

In this work, we will consider how the military conflict affects the birth rate and death rate in Ukraine, and how these phenomena are reflected in the country's economy.

Ukraine, like many other countries of the world, suffered and continues to suffer the consequences of the military conflict at various levels of social life. One of the most specific areas undergoing significant changes is demographic and economic development.

The military conflict has a complex effect on the birth rate in Ukraine: tension and instability lead to a decrease in the birth rate, military actions cause a sharp increase in the death rate in the country. In addition, this applies not only to military personnel, but also to civilians who become victims of military operations. Mortality statistics in countries in a state of military conflict are much higher than in peacetime. These statistics are monitored by specialists using demographic analysis for further conclusions.

Demographic analysis is the process of studying demographic events, processes and phenomena, studying their dynamics and identifying the patterns of development of individual demographic processes and reproduction of the population in general in relation to the factors affecting them.

Depending on the subject of research, the following types of analysis are distinguished:

- population analysis
- analysis of fertility
- mortality analysis
- analysis of marriage level, etc.

Demographic analysis is carried out in relation to a certain period and region [1].

In addition to the direct effects of war, increased mortality is associated with limited access to health care, poor sanitation, and the risk of infectious diseases due to the destruction of infrastructure. One in five people living in active or recent war zones suffer from depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), bipolar disorder or schizophrenia [5]. Depopulation and a high level of mental instability among the working population leads to the loss of schools, factories, roads, hospitals and much more, which makes it difficult to restore the economy.

Conflict can also displace entire communities. The process of displacement occurs when people in conflict zones are forced to evacuate their homes and seek refuge in more stable neighboring countries [4].

Whether it's refugees crossing borders, uncontrolled infectious diseases spreading in neighboring countries, or terrorists taking advantage of instability to plot attacks abroad, conflict, even if initiated at the local level, rarely has consequences on the battlefield alone.

Military conflicts have a significant impact on the country's economy. First, the destruction of infrastructure, disruption of supplies of raw materials and energy carriers, loss of labor can lead

to a significant reduction in production and gross domestic product. Loss of labor and reduction of human capital – this is not only a tragedy for relatives and friends, but also the loss of a potential contribution to production and economic development. Countries with a high mortality rate have fewer opportunities to increase the gross domestic product and improve the quality of life of the population.

Secondly, military conflicts can have long-term economic consequences related to the reduction of investments and deterioration of the investment climate in the country. This can affect business development, reduce foreign trade and cause a loss of confidence among foreign investors.

Third, the death rate increases the need for health care and social security. An increase in the mortality rate leads to an increase in the need for medical services, treatment and support for the families of the deceased. This places a heavy financial burden on the government and society in general, especially in low-income countries.

A rapid decline in mortality must mean rapid population growth and equal or nearly equal growth in gross product to feed and otherwise support the growing population. In other words, even if the decline in mortality precedes development, there must be some economic uplift in aggregate terms to sustain such a decline in mortality [3].

Of course, high mortality rates can provide an economic incentive for investment in health and safety. Countries that pay special attention to disease prevention, road safety, and workplace safety can reduce health care and compensation costs, as well as increase productivity and quality of life in the country.

Thus, mortality is not only a social problem, but also an important economic factor. Understanding its impact on the economy can help develop effective strategies to ensure sustainable development and improve the quality of life of the population.

The military conflict has a complex impact on the demographic and economic development of Ukraine. The consequences can persist for many years after the end of the conflict, so it is important to take this into account when developing a country's socio-economic policy.

Even before the Russian invasion in February 2022, Ukraine had the lowest birth rate in Europe, and now Ukrainian demographers predict that the birth rate will become the lowest in the world, according to the Wall Street Journal. Declining birth rates will accelerate decades of population decline and deepen the demographic crisis. In the first six months of 2023, the number of births is 28% less than in the same period of the pre-war year 2021, which is the sharpest drop since Ukraine gained independence in 1991 [2].

Russia's invasion of Ukraine is an unmitigated disaster for world peace and especially for peace in Europe. But war also significantly exacerbates a number of pre-existing adverse global economic trends, including rising inflation, extreme poverty, increased food insecurity, deglobalization, and worsening environmental degradation. [5] In addition, with the apparent end of the world's dividends, which have long helped finance higher social spending, rebalancing fiscal priorities may prove quite difficult even in developed countries.

The National Transfer Accounts (NTA) Project estimates that the era of population-driven economic growth is ending because the working-age population will grow more slowly or even decline in much of the world. Europe is especially quick to adapt to this conclusion, for various reasons [6].

Population growth is more likely to have a positive impact on the economy. For example, more people will lead to greater access to labor, which will lead to increased productivity, which will then lead to more goods. As a result, the country's output (measured by GDP) will increase! More people in a country will also lead to more demand for goods. Demand and production of more goods will lead to economic growth. This is an example of population growth having a positive impact on the economy. The economic cycle will increase in population and gain new momentum in the international market.

At the same time, rapid population growth can be destructive for the country, since population growth requires an increase in infrastructure, human capital, and there is the potential for increased crime and social unrest, higher risk of spreading the disease, potential food and water shortages. Also, not every born person, due to his own characteristics, can become an efficient part of society.

Ukraine's economy is largely based on heavy industry, especially in the east, so there are thousands of industrial enterprises, chemical plants, coal mines and other facilities that produce and store toxic waste. Attacks on these sites can contaminate the air, water, soil and sea, creating an immediate threat to human health and long-term environmental damage to water and soil. Not all civilian casualties are the result of direct violence. Many deaths are due to indirect causes, including

war-induced poverty, hunger, and lack of health care.

It is impossible to find exact data on mortality in 2022-2024 due to the occupation of part of the lands of Ukraine and the active conduct of hostilities. The number of newborns in 2022 cannot be accurately calculated at the moment, due to the same military actions and Ukrainian women who gave birth abroad and did not have time to submit the relevant papers to the consulate or diplomatic mission of Ukraine.

Conclusion: Despite the impossibility of conducting a demographic analysis in Ukraine from 2022, it is possible to see economic changes associated with increased mortality and immigration. Population decline threatens the critical level of the labor force, which carries with it a significant risk of economic crisis. Ukraine is in the center of Europe, its development is one of the most important issues today. The war not only stops the possibility of economic development, it introduces the country into economic decline. Any country exists at the expense of its inhabitants, therefore a high birth rate and a low death rate is an important issue for Ukraine.

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### **СУЧАСНА БЕЗПЕКОВА ПОЛІТИКА В УКРАЇНІ: КОНСТИТУЦІЙНО-ПРАВОВИЙ АСПЕКТ**

Актуальність теми дослідження полягає в тому, що безпекове середовище відіграє ключову роль у концепціях національної та міжнародної безпеки, визначаючи інструменти та механізми, які використовують уряди і міжнародні організації для забезпечення стабільності і захисту своїх інтересів. Особливо це питання є вкрай актуальним в складних умовах сьогодення, зважаючи на воєнні дії на території України.

Увага до пізнання сутності поняття «безпека» у її світоглядно-філософському розумінні обумовлена насамперед однією з базових потреб людини – потребою в безпеці. До інших, більш сучасних чинників, належать процеси геоекономічної і геополітичної трансформації, актуалізація потреби розв'язання новітніх загроз безпеки, кардинальні суспільно-політичні та соціально-економічні зміни, які викликані загальним процесом глобалізації, що спостерігаються у всіх країнах і здійснюють визначальний вплив на сферу національної безпеки. Безпека як феномен розглядалася в історії людства невід'ємно від прав особистості поряд з поняттями «свобода», «власність», «праця», будучи базовою цінністю, яка забезпечує гарантії суспільства в розвитку [1, с. 8].