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Relocation of Ukrainians caused by the war.
Assessment of the situation and identification of
further prospects.



Report Plan

1. Unemployment in Ukraine
 2. Relocation of business in Ukraine and EU
 3. Internally displaced persons and their motivation for further emigration
 4. Newly occupied territories of Ukraine
 5. Ukrainian refugees in EU, their state and motivation to return to Ukraine
-



Unemployment in Ukraine

Almost 5 million people lost their jobs in Ukraine due to the war. In case of further military escalation, job losses will reach 7 million people.

According to the National Bank of Ukraine, the unemployment rate in Ukraine reached a record 35% due to the war. By the end of 2022, inflation will be 30%. The drop in salaries in the private sector in May-September 2022 is 25-50% compared to pre-war times. The situation is somewhat better in the public sector. In general, in real terms, wages fell by 27%.

Currently, it is most difficult to find a job in the Kherson region, where 86 unemployed people apply for 1 job vacancy, in the Cherkasy (27 people), Chernihiv (25 people), Mykolaiv (23 people), Donetsk (22 people) and Zaporizhzhia (19 people) regions.

However, 2 main factors restrained the growth of the unemployment rate:

- migration of Ukrainians abroad;
- mobilization.

The decrease in the number of registered unemployed can be primarily related to the fact that the territory controlled by the Ukrainian authorities has decreased.

<https://www.slovoidilo.ua/2022/05/11/novyna/suspilstvo/cherez-vijnu-ukrayini-bulo-vtracheno-majzhe-5-mln-robochyx-misz-mop>

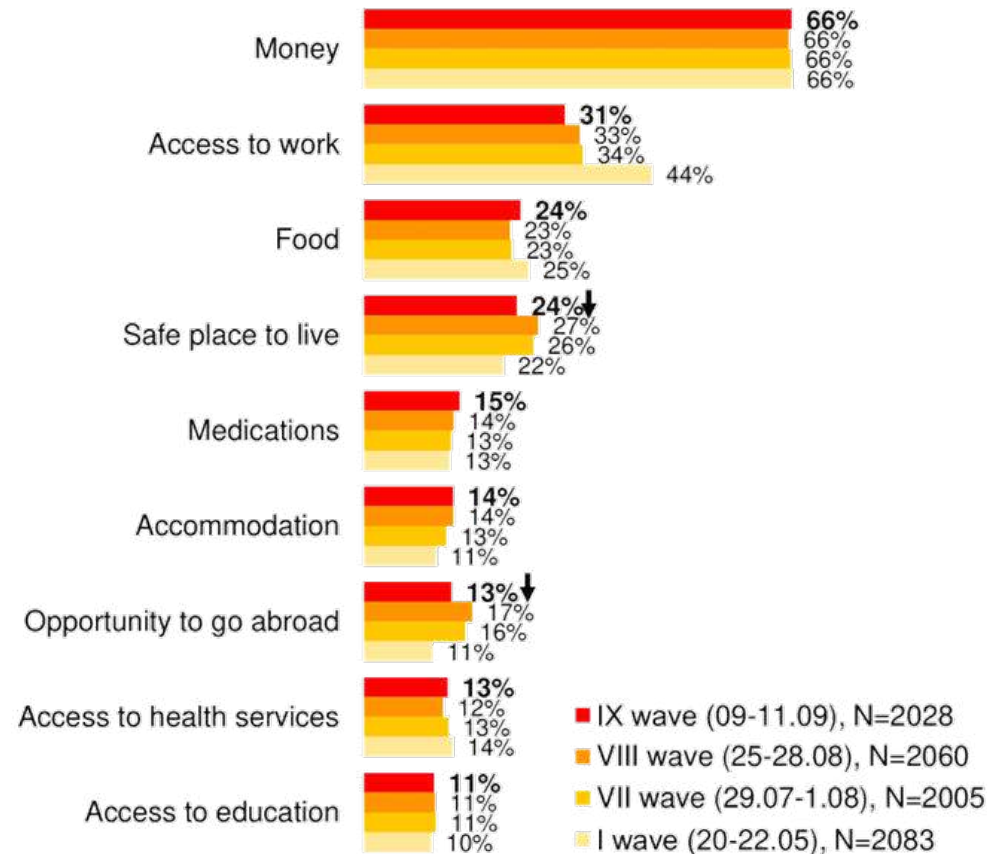
<https://www.the-village.com.ua/village/business/news/328755-riven-bezrobittya-v-ukrayini-syagnuv-35-ale-do-kintsya-2022-roku-skorotitsya-nbu>

<https://www.slovoidilo.ua/2022/06/04/stattja/suspilstvo/bezrobittya-ukrayini-chomu-killist-oficzijno-bezrobityx-zmenshylasya-ta-yaka-bude-sytuacziya-rynku-praczi-pislya-vijny>

<https://www.dw.com/uk/tretina-ukrainciv-vtratila-robotu-pisla-napadu-rosii-na-ukrainu-opituvanna/a-62976703?maca=ukr-rss-ukrnet-ukr-all-3816-xm>

THINGS THAT ARE NEEDED MOST

The rating of the needs most felt by respondents and their families remains unchanged compared to the previous wave. More than half of the respondents feel the need for money (66%) and this is the biggest need, and about a third - for access to work (31%).



↓↑ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

Base: all respondents
As of today, what do you or your family need most?

Relocation of business in Ukraine

According to the latest estimates of the World Bank, losses from the war amount to about \$350 billion.

The country's GDP will decrease by more than a third. It is clear that it is difficult to work in such tough business conditions.

The main proposal of the authorities is the relocation of enterprises to safe regions of Western Ukraine.

725 enterprises have already moved to the western regions, of which 528 have already started working at their new location. The largest number of enterprises relocated to Lviv, Zakarpattia, Chernivtsi, and Ternopil regions, which have more or less the appropriate infrastructure.

Most of the enterprises were relocated from Kharkiv, Donetsk and Kyiv regions.





Relocation of business in Ukraine

The absolute leader in relocation are enterprises operating in the wholesale and retail trade, accounting for 40% of the relocated enterprises. Next comes the processing industry – 30%, information and telecommunications – almost 7%, professional scientific and technical activities – 6.4%, and construction – 4%.

All relocated enterprises employed 42,000 people. Of course, not all workers moved with the enterprises, but many got such a chance.



https://biz.ligazakon.net/analytics/213880_relokatsya-bznesu-v-ukran-ta-v-s

<https://fakty.com.ua/ru/ukraine/ekonomika/20220901-zayavky-podaly-majzhe-2-tys-pidpryyemstv-yak-v-ukrayini-praczyuye-programa-relokacziyi-biznesu/>



Problems of relocation of business in Ukraine

Business relocation is not in high demand.

According to the State Statistics Service, in 2020 there were 374 thousand companies in Ukraine. Even with the exception of the service sector, the agro-industrial complex, etc., which have their own specificities for relocation or the impossibility of relocation without the presence of land banks*, it is obvious that the number of relocated enterprises is minimal.

Reasons for the lack of demand for relocation:

- businesses need to stay where they are, providing jobs and taxes in the region.
- not every business can be effectively relocated, as production chains are disrupted.
- there is a problem with the provision of appropriate infrastructure, as well as the resettlement of employees of relocated enterprises.
- the emotional component strongly influences: Business try to stay until the last moment before they relocate. Most are waiting for the end of the war.

*areas of land considered as an asset because it could be used for building property on in the future



Relocation of business to the EU

Some companies relocate their operations abroad, which can cost Ukraine **10% of its GDP**.

According to a study by Advanter Group, as of the beginning of May, 4,4% of enterprises completely or mainly moved their business outside of Ukraine. Overall, 12.6% have made at least partial relocation abroad. Companies in the IT industry, professional services (e.g. marketing, consulting, design), healthcare and agro-industrial complex are most inclined to move abroad. At the same time, the relocation that has already been conducted will lead to significant losses in Ukraine's GDP, which are estimated at 10%.

EU countries, such as Poland, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Portugal, as well as Turkey and Moldova, are the most attractive for the relocation of Ukrainian business.

According to expert estimates, in the first two months of the war, more than a **1.000 Ukrainian enterprises left for Europe**, and about **20.000 employees with them**.

Challenges for the Ukrainian economy:

Already this year, due to the war, the GDP of Ukraine may fall by 30-40%, including due to the outflow of entrepreneurs who make up the added value of the economy.

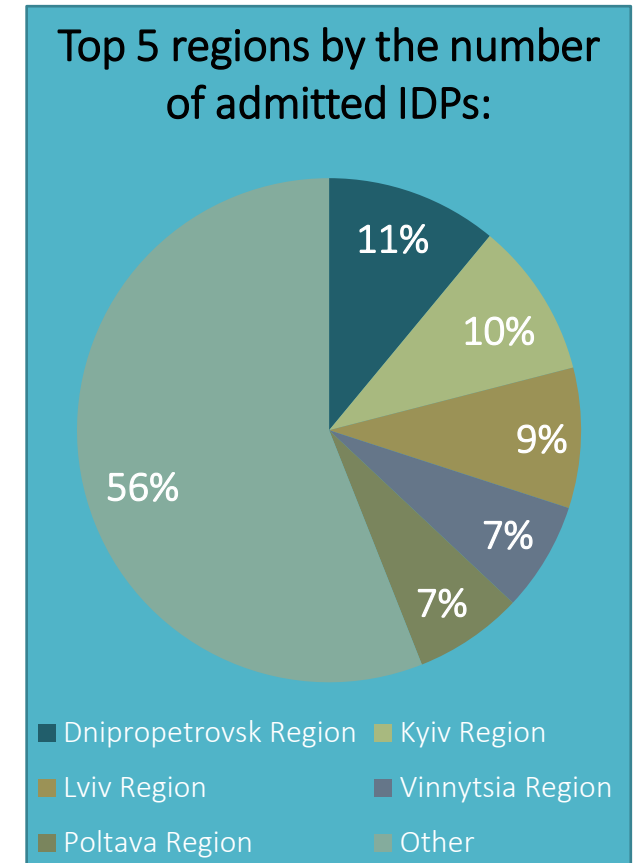
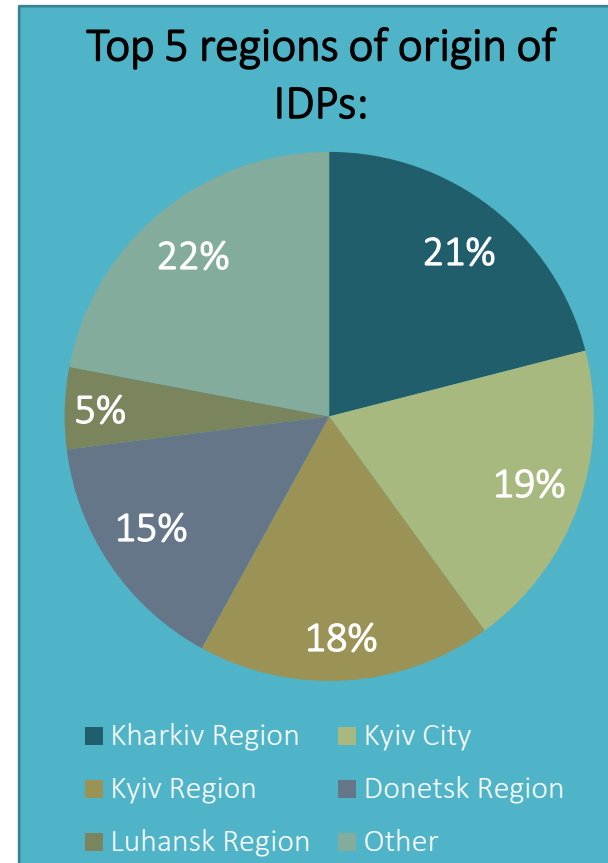
If in 2023 the number of the economically active population of Ukraine decreases by 20-30%, then, unfortunately, it will not be possible to restore the GDP to the pre-war level.

<https://www.eurointegration.com.ua/experts/2022/05/19/7139629/>



Internally displaced persons

During the seven months of the Russian Federation's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) is, according to various estimates, more than 8 million people as of the beginning of September 2022.



<https://ua.interfax.com.ua/news/general/856074.html>

<https://www.minre.gov.ua/news/kilkistvnutrishno-peremishchenyh-osib-vpo-v-ukrayini-perevyshchyla-8-mln-lyudey-zvidky-y-kudy>



Internally displaced persons

Almost half of internally displaced persons (44%) of working age currently do not receive an income. Only one-third of respondents mentioned salary as their main source of income after displacement, and 24% said they relied on government support. As a result, most displaced households resorted to measures such as cutting costs (70%), particularly on food, and a third took out loans.

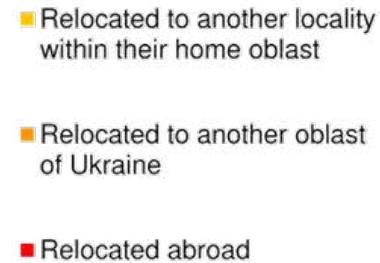
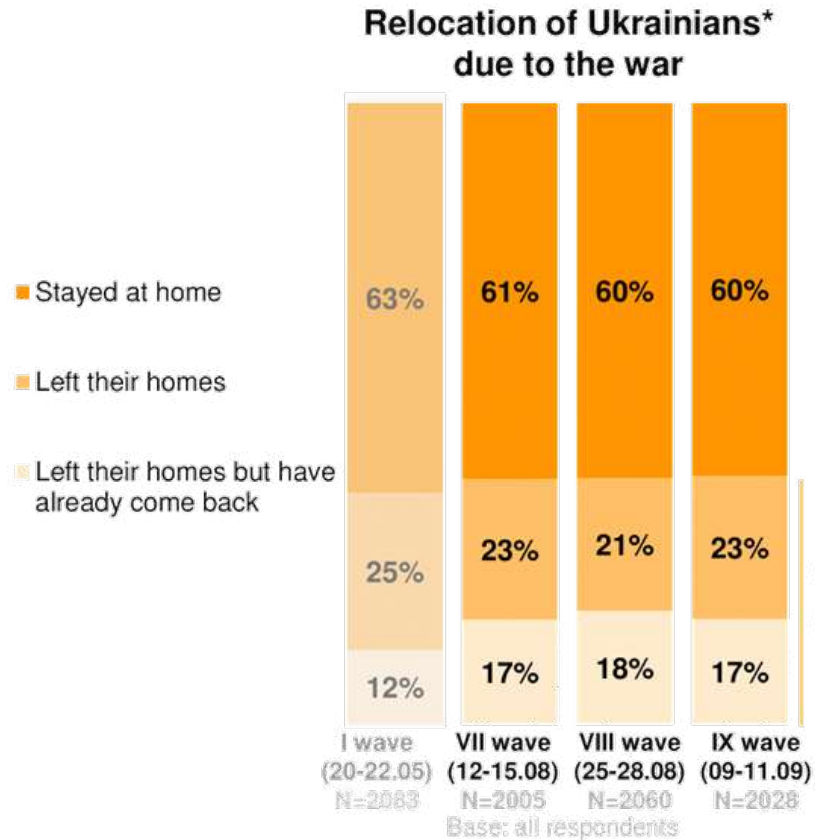
As autumn and winter approaches, the housing conditions of IDPs is causing more and more concern. 22% of displaced persons among those interviewed by IOM note that their housing is not suitable for winter realities in Ukraine. More than a third of the respondents do not have the opportunity to move to acceptable housing, mainly due to a lack of funds. 30% of IDPs who found refuge in villages (about 2 million people in total) do not have access to medical services.

About 60% of displaced persons, returnees, and those who remained in their homes need financial assistance. The need for medicines, repair and construction materials is primarily noted by those who returned and the non-displaced population (7% each).

<https://ua.interfax.com.ua/news/general/856074.html>

RELOCATION OF UKRAINIANS* DUE TO THE WAR

In the ninth wave, there were no significant differences in migration processes compared to the previous wave: 60% of respondents declared that they stayed at home, 40% - that they changed their place of residence (23% of them continue to stay in their new place, and 18% have already returned). The migration directions also remain unchanged: 19% relocated to another settlement within their oblast, 64% - to another oblast, and 17% - abroad.



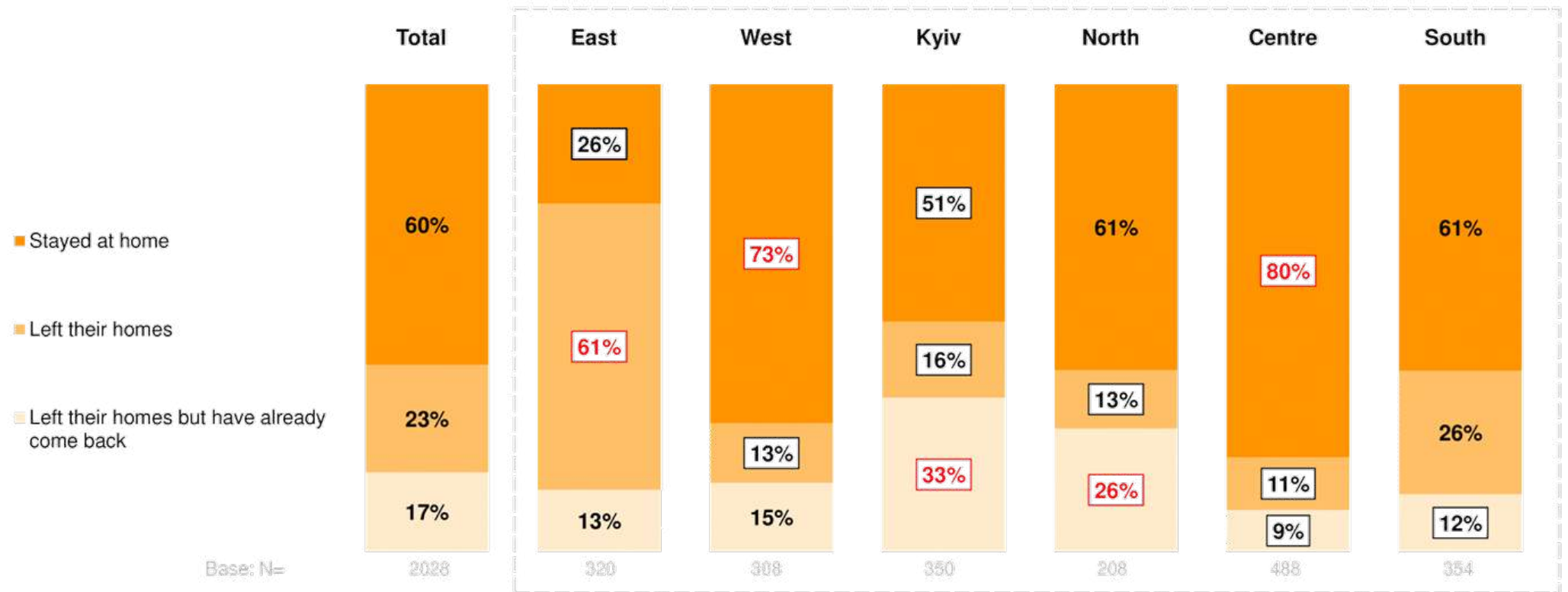
*Ukrainians - residents of cities with population of 50 thousand and more, aged 18+ years, who use smartphones
Which of the following phrases best reflects your actions in the situation of Russia's war against Ukraine:
In which direction were you forced to move:

↑↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compared to the previous 8 wave of the study

RELOCATION DUE TO THE WAR

by regions

Regional differences in relocation still remain without significant changes. Residents of the West and Center stayed at their permanent place of residence more often than Ukrainians* in general (the majority of residents of the South also declare that they stayed at home - at the level of Ukraine* in general); while residents of the East - left their homes more often; residents of the North and Kyiv more often declare returning home after temporary migration.



*Ukrainians - residents of cities with population of 50 thousand and more, aged 18+ years, who use smartphones

Base: all respondents

Which of the following phrases best reflects your actions in the situation of Russia's war against Ukraine:



Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for a group, compared to the sample as a whole

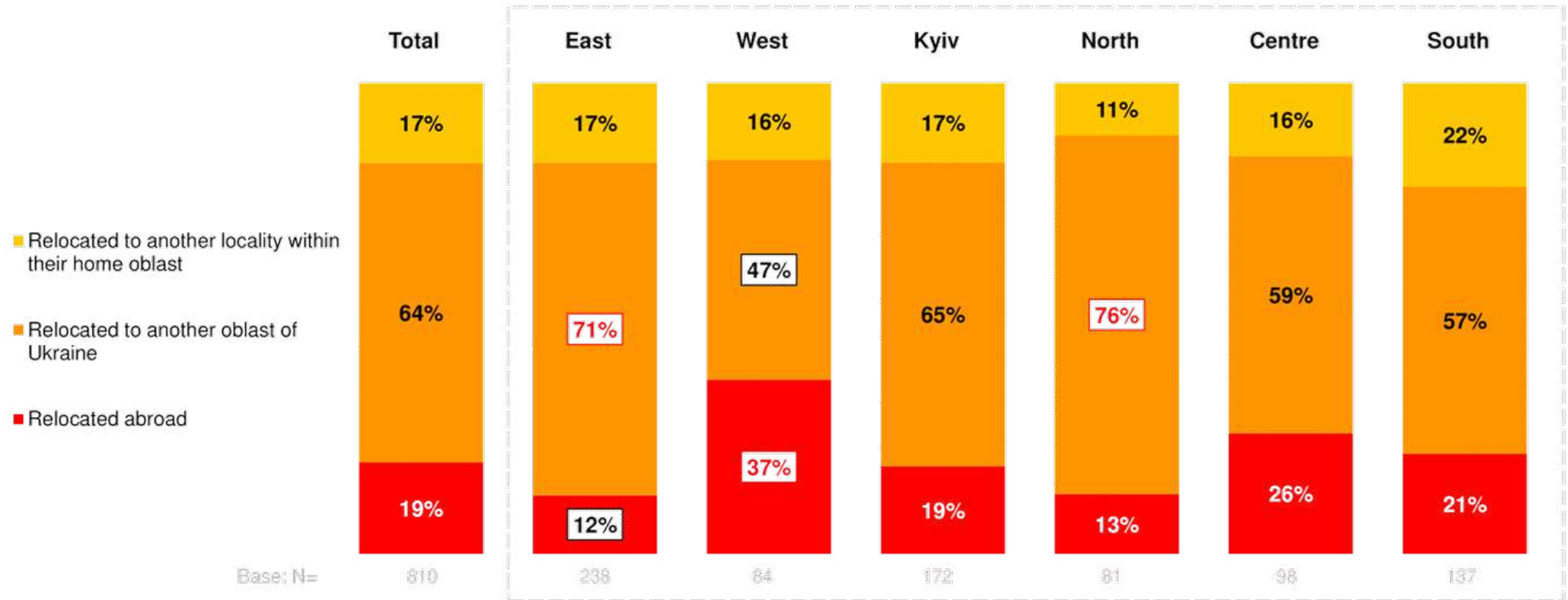


Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

DIRECTION OF RELOCATION

by region


In the ninth wave, there was no recorded significant dynamics in the regional distribution of directions of relocation. Regional peculiarities remain the same: residents of the West declare relocating abroad more often than Ukrainians* in general; residents of the East and North - to another oblast; and the majority of the residents of Kyiv and the Central and Southern regions relocate to another oblast, although their share does not significantly differ from the indicators for Ukraine* in general.




*Ukrainians - residents of cities with population of 50 thousand and more, aged 18+ years, who use smartphones.

Base: respondents who relocated.

In which direction were you forced to move:

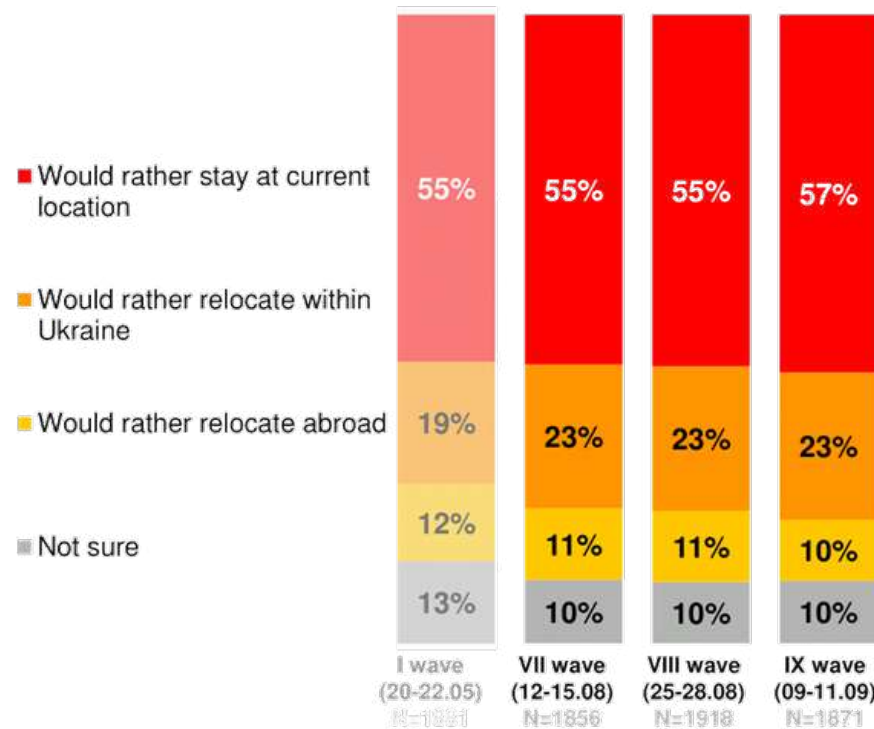
 Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for a group, compared to the sample as a whole

 Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

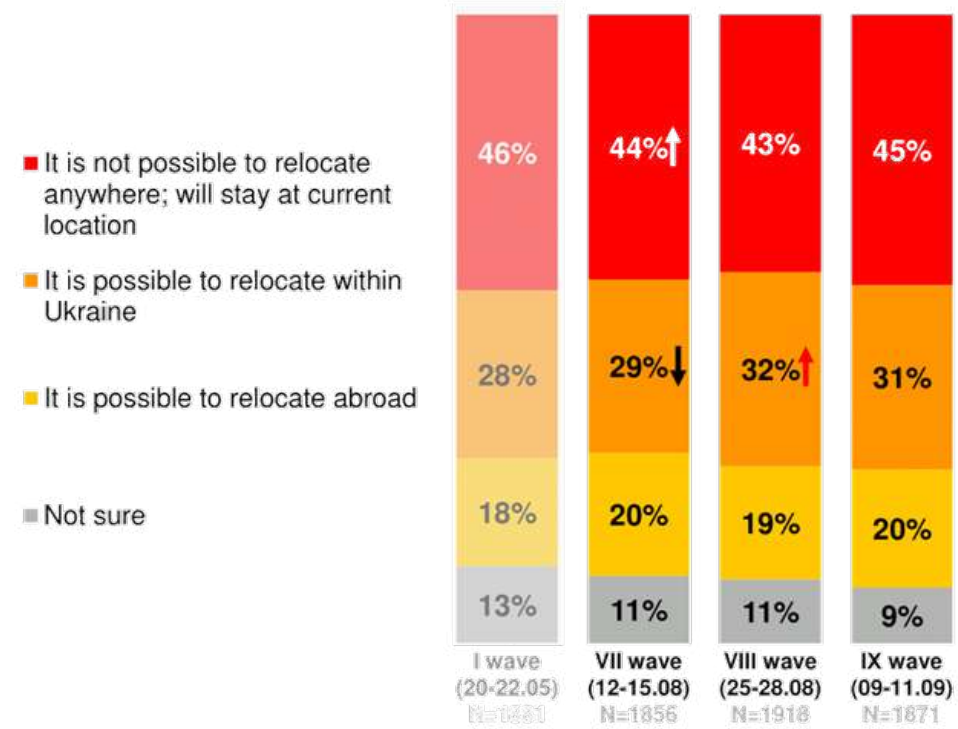
RELOCATION IN CASE OF AGGRAVATION. WISHES & OPPORTUNITIES

Migration attitudes and opportunities to relocate in the event of an aggravation of the situation remain unchanged. Thus, a little more than half (57%) of the respondents want to stay where they are now, and a fourth part (23%) want to migrate within Ukraine. Regarding the opportunity of relocation, 45% do not have such opportunity, a third (31%) claim that they have the opportunity to migrate within Ukraine, and only 20% have the opportunity to relocate abroad.

**In case of aggravation of the situation
would rather...**



**Possibility to relocate further away in
case of aggravation of the situation**



Base: respondents who stayed at home or relocated within Ukraine

In case of further exacerbation, would you rather relocate further away, go abroad or stay where you are now?

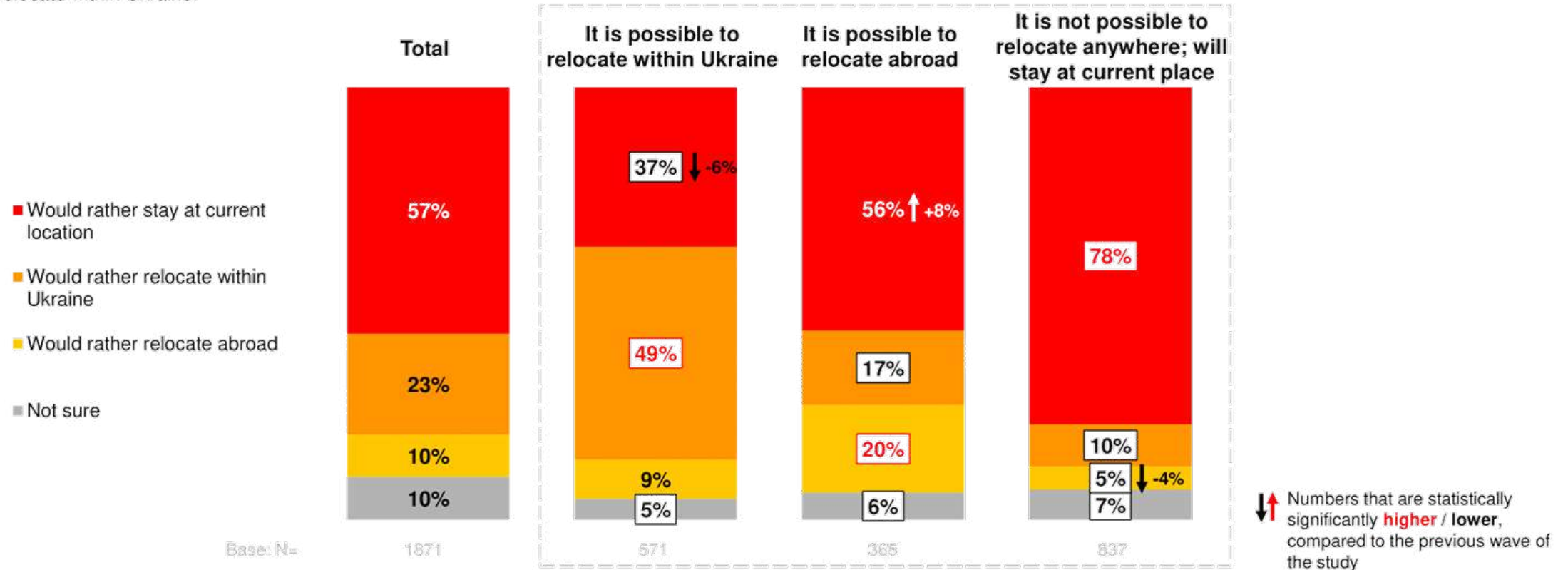
In case of further exacerbation, is it possible for you to relocate further away, go abroad or stay where you are now?

↑↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compared to the previous wave of the study

RELOCATION IN CASE OF AGGRAVATION. WISHES

by opportunity to relocate

Among those who do not have the opportunity to relocate, 78% want to stay at their place. Among those who have the opportunity to relocate abroad, half (56%) want to stay where they are (and they have increased by 8 percentage points compared to the previous wave) and 20% want to relocate abroad (this is the largest share among the groups). Those who have the opportunity to relocate only within Ukraine, the smallest share of those who want to stay (37% and this indicator decreased by 6 pp), almost half of these people want to relocate within Ukraine.



Base: respondents who stayed at home or relocated within Ukraine
In case of further exacerbation, would you rather relocate further away, go abroad or stay where you are now?
In case of further exacerbation, is it possible for you to relocate further away, go abroad or stay where you are now?

Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower for group, compared to the sample as a whole.

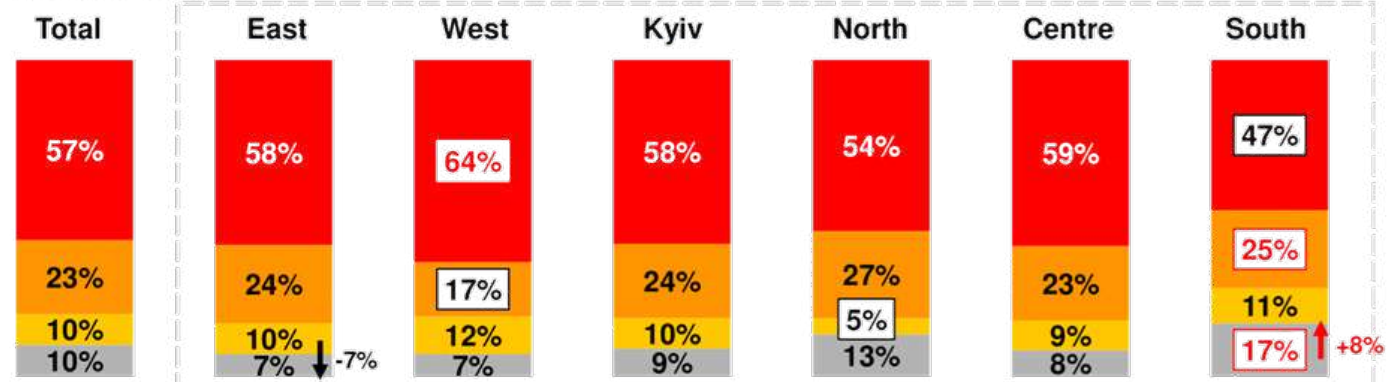
RELOCATION IN CASE OF AGGRAVATION. WISHES & OPPORTUNITIES

by region

There were no significant dynamics with regard to migration attitudes in the event of an aggravation of the situation by regions. A significantly larger share of the residents of the Western region still want to stay in their current place of residence (64%), while the share of such people among the residents of the South is significantly smaller (47%), but there are more people who want to relocate within Ukraine. As for relocation opportunities, compared to the previous wave, the share of residents of the Centre who have the opportunity to move abroad has significantly decreased (by 5 percentage points). At the same time, general regional peculiarities remain unchanged.

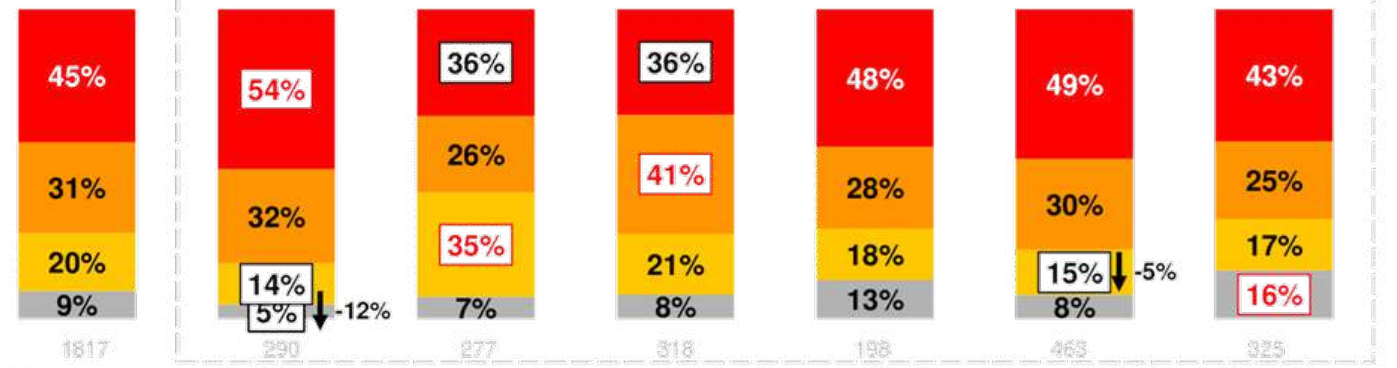
In case of aggravation of the situation would rather...

- Would rather stay at current location
- Would rather relocate within Ukraine
- Would rather relocate abroad
- Not sure



Possibility to relocate further away in case of aggravation of the situation

- It is not possible to relocate anywhere; will stay at current location
- It is possible to relocate within Ukraine
- It is possible to relocate abroad
- Not sure



Base: N= 1817
Base: respondents who stayed at home or relocated within Ukraine
In case of further exacerbation, would you rather / is it possible for you to relocate further away, go abroad or stay where you are now?

Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower for a group, compared to the sample as a whole

Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compared to the previous wave of the study



Newly occupied territories of Ukraine Donetsk People's Republic, Lugansk People's Republic, Kherson region, Zaporizhzhia region. Chronology of events

On September 23-27, Russia held pseudo-referendums in the temporarily seized territories of Zaporizhzhia, Kherson, Luhansk, and Donetsk regions regarding their illegal annexation.

According to reports from the Security Service of Ukraine, the Russian occupiers summarized the results of fake referendums in the occupied territories of Ukraine at the beginning of September.

As of September 2018, there were 1 million 519 thousand 937 internally displaced persons in Ukraine who left the occupied territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, as well as Crimea annexed by Russia.

As of mid-September 2022 more than 50% of the population left the temporarily occupied territory of the Kherson region and Kherson-city itself due to the Russian invasion. $\frac{3}{4}$ (three quarters) of the population left the temporarily occupied territories of the Zaporizhzhia region.

<https://www.slovoidilo.ua/2018/09/18/infografika/suspilstvo/dynamika-zmin-mihracziyi-okupovanyx-terytorij-ukrayiny-kudy-pereyizhdzhayut-pereselenci-donbasu>
<https://www.slovoidilo.ua/2022/09/08/novyna/suspilstvo/stalo-vidomo-silkky-zhyteliv-vyyixalo-xersona-ta-oblasti-pivroku>



Source: Institute for the Study of War (21:00 GMT, 03 October)





Newly occupied territories of Ukraine Donetsk People's Republic, Lugansk People's Republic, Kherson region, Zaporizhzhia region. Chronology of events

On September 30, Vladimir Putin, during his speech on the illegal annexation of Ukrainian territories, demanded that Ukraine cease fire and immediately sit down at the negotiating table, at the same time excluding that the return of its territories to Ukraine would be on the agenda.

On October 4, President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky enacted the decision of the National Security and Defense Council (NSDC) adopted on September 30 (by the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine), which officially stated the impossibility of conducting negotiations with Russian President Vladimir Putin.

On October 5, Putin signed laws on the annexation of the DPR, LPR, Zaporizhzhia and Kherson regions to Russia (laws on the ratification of treaties of accession and federal constitutional laws on acceptance as subjects of the Federation), according to the Russian agency "RIA Novosti".

<https://gordonua.com/news/war/v-kremlе-prokomentirovali-oficialnyy-otkaz-ukrainy-ot-peregovorov-s-rossiye-1629359.html>

<https://focus.ua/uk/politics/531805-putin-oficialno-zavershil-anneksiyu-zahvachennyh-ukrainskih-oblstey-foto>

<https://gordonua.com/ukr/news/war/putin-zatverdiv-nezakonnu-aneksiju-zahoplenih-ukrajinskih-teritorij-1629475.html>

<https://www.cvk.gov.ua/novini/tsvk-zasudzhuie-provedennya-psevdoreferendumiv-ta-zaklikaie-svit-ne-viznavati-ih-nikchemni-rezultati.html>

https://lb.ua/society/2022/09/28/530899_nezakonnij_referendum.html



The activities of the occupiers in the occupied areas

Курс долара в Києві на сьогодні
Курс долара в Києві

Київ 5 жовтня

ВСІ ВАЛЮТИ **ДОЛАР** ЄВРО РУБЛЬ ІНШІ ВАЛЮТИ ▾

КУРС ДО ГРИВНІ	Купівля	Продаж	За тиждень
В БАНКАХ	40.2350	41.3000	-1.083 грн
ЧОРНИЙ РИНОК	40.5000	40.8133	
НБУ	36.5686		0.00000000

4 октября

Admin админ

Всем добрый день! Курс валют 04 октября ☀️

ПОКУПКА/ПРОДАЖА
46.00/61.00
0.690/0,900

обналичка карт гривной €
2% до 20,000тыс
от 20,000 и выше +0%

Differences in currency exchange (USD) in Ukraine and in territories occupied by Russia

The activities of the occupiers in the occupied areas

- Forced passportization
- Forced mobilization into the Russian army
- Prevention of the departure of the population from the occupied regions to the territory of Ukraine
- Terror of the population by constant shelling and destruction of infrastructure
- Capture of Ukrainian enterprises by Russian business

There is a queue of 4.500 people in occupied Vasylivka, Zaporizhzhia region. All of them are waiting for permission from Russians to leave the temporarily occupied territories.





90% of refugees from Ukraine will return home. Not immediately...

As of January 1, 2022, there were actually 40,99 million Ukrainians. According to various estimates, up to 7 million people left Ukraine during the war. According to the border service, a third of the migrants are children.

Trend 1. The better Ukrainian migrants are welcomed, the more likely they will stay in the EU.

The determining factor for return is safety.

The second point is an economic component, because people who are now abroad have lost the opportunity to earn money in Ukraine and support their families. So, if Ukraine restores the work of enterprises as soon as possible, even during the war, some people will be able to return.

The attitude towards Ukrainian children in European schools is very good and the load on children is less. The better the adaptation of Ukrainian children, the less chance there is for them and their mothers and grandmothers to return.

Trend 2. Competitiveness of a part of Ukrainian migrants.

The vast majority of Ukrainian migrants are people with higher education. According to various data, their percentage varies between 60-70%. These people are competitive in local labor markets. If the war continues for a few more months, a significant part of these people will find work and, accordingly, will be able to rent suitable housing. And then the question will arise whether they will return at all.

<https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-ato/3580768-90-bizenciv-z-ukraini-povernetsa-dodomu-zvisno-ne-odrazu.html>



Most likely, only 10 percent of refugees will not return

Trend 3. **10-15% of Ukrainian refugees will try to stay in Europe.**

In general, Ukrainian refugees can be divided into those who were better off in Ukraine (i.e. earned well, had housing, material wealth), and those who had no such comfortable situation in Ukraine (e.g. those who were looking for a job somewhere, living in small towns). The latter group after being in Europe (“the big world”), may also want to stay.

There are also two groups of “refugees” among those who left. The first is those who actually fled the war, protecting their lives and the lives of their children, and they are mostly determined to return, approximately 85-90% of them.

The second group (approximately 10-15%) are those who tried to take advantage of the liberal conditions of stay in other countries, to obtain legal status and work.

Trend 4. **The foundations for a migration wave associated with family reunification after the end of the war have already been laid.**

We should expect another wave of migration after the end of the war - the women who have taken root in the European Union, found work, had children, will most likely be joined by their husbands and companions.

<https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-ato/3580768-90-bizenciv-z-ukraini-povernetsa-dodomu-zvisno-ne-odrazu.html>

<https://www.facebook.com/cost.ukraine/videos/694048318349832/>

<https://www.bbc.com/ukrainian/features-62249591>



Most likely, only 10 percent of refugees will not return

Trend 5. High level of patriotism of Ukrainians, which is a driving factor to return to Ukraine.

A phenomenon that can become dangerous, and which should be thought about: for example, in Facebook, there is the promotion of a general negative attitude towards those people who left.

If the house is destroyed, there is no work - where should people return? And still, the standard of living in European countries is much higher than in Ukraine.

The decisive factor here for the return is the level of patriotism. People are used to living in their own country: the need to learn a foreign language and the fact that in another country you are a foreigner can have a direct effect in the return.

Trend 6. The new wave of emigration, after the end of the war, is related to the provision of the basic need for security.

After the end of the war, Ukraine can expect another wave of emigration, it is only a matter of scale. And then they will no longer be refugees with a backpack and three bags. Most people understand that Russia will remain our neighbor and some will make decisions based on the fact that they are not ready to live in constant expectation of another attack.

<https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-ato/3580768-90-bizenciv-z-ukraini-povernetsa-dodomu-zvisno-ne-odrazu.html>

<https://www.facebook.com/cost.ukraine/videos/694048318349832/>

<https://www.bbc.com/ukrainian/features-62249591>



Most likely, 10 percent of refugees will not return to Ukraine

In general, it is premature to talk today about the scale of human losses (“brain drain”) in Ukraine due to emigration. Everything will depend on the course of the war. “The main factor is the duration of the hot phase of the war. If this is completed by the end of the year, we will lose approximately 500-600 thousand people. It is a lot, but it is not a catastrophe”, - mentioned Ella Libanova, director of the Institute of Demography. “If the hot phase of the war lasts, well, two years, then it can be up to five million.”

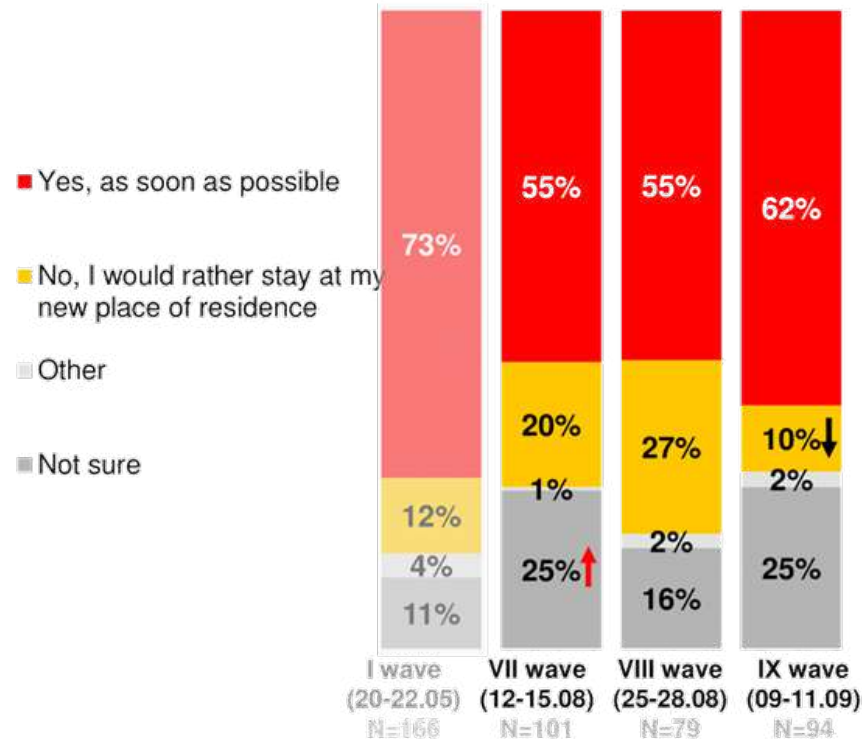
According to various sociological data, only about 10 percent of refugees will not return soon. The rate of those wishing to leave Ukraine was at approximately the same level before the war, and the war, no matter how cynical it sounds, provided real opportunities for those who were only thinking about leaving Ukraine.

<https://www.facebook.com/cost.ukraine/videos/694048318349832/>

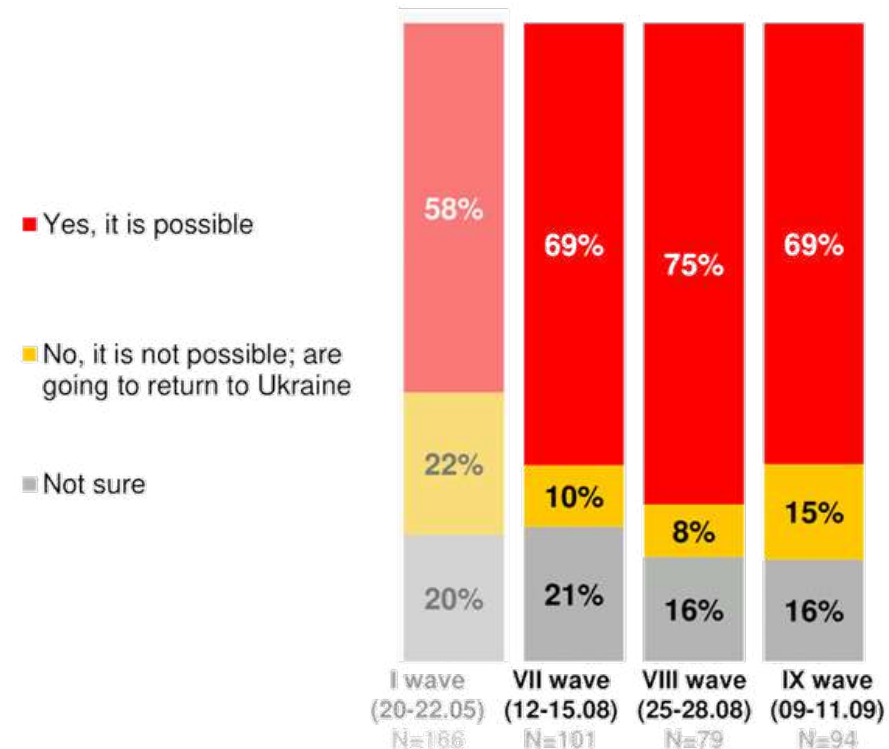
WISHES REGARDING COMING BACK FROM ABROAD. POSSIBILITY OF STAYING THERE

Compared to the previous wave of the study, the share of those who want to stay in their new place of residence has decreased in the current wave (from 27% to 10%). In general, the majority of respondents (62%) want to return at the first opportunity. At the same time, 69% of respondents have the opportunity to stay and live abroad.

Wishes regarding coming back from abroad



Possibility of staying abroad



Base: respondents who relocated abroad and have not come back yet
Do you want to return to Ukraine?
Is it possible for you to stay abroad?

↑↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compared to the previous wave of the study

DRIVERS OF RETURNING TO UKRAINE

The top 3 most popular drivers for returning home among external migrants are a safe situation in the place of residence, return to normal life and love for Ukraine. In recent waves, the importance of such factors as the availability of paid work and housing in Ukraine is decreasing, while the importance of business recovery in Ukraine is gradually increasing.

	VI wave (29.07-1.08) N=120	VII wave (12-15.08) N=101	VIII wave (25-28.08) N=79	IX wave (09-11.09) N=94
Safety of my locality	59% ↑	74% ↑	58% ↓	58%
Return home (to normal life)	50%	53%	50%	42%
Love for Ukraine	26%	39% ↑	32%	41%
Availability of paid work in Ukraine	35%	50% ↑	47%	32%
Willingness to live and grow in Ukraine	30%	33%	33%	31%
Availability of housing in Ukraine	36%	51% ↑	37%	29%
Reunion with family	25%	35%	27%	28%
Availability of development prospects in Ukraine	36% ↑	33%	30%	27%
Resumption of business in Ukraine	16%	15%	18%	24%
Better access to health care in Ukraine	19%	29%	20%	23%
Lower cost of living in Ukraine	21%	30%	16% ↓	23%
Better access to school education in Ukraine*	6%	10%	9%	7%
Better access to high education in Ukraine*	2%	8%	6%	5%

*Alternatives were added in the V wave, instead of "Better access to education in Ukraine"

Base: respondents who relocated abroad and have not come back yet
What circumstances would encourage you to return to Ukraine?

↓ ↑ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compared to the previous wave of the study

BARRIERS TO RETURNING TO UKRAINE

As for the main barriers to returning to Ukraine, the situation remains without significant changes. The main restraining factor is the lack of conditions for a safe life. At the same time, the importance of barriers related to the lack of work in Ukraine and the availability of better living conditions in the host country is decreasing in the long-term dynamics.

	VI wave (29.07-1.08) N=120	VII wave (12-15.08) N=101	VIII wave (25-28.08) N=79	IX wave (09-11.09) N=94
Lack of conditions for a safe life in Ukraine	79% ↑	79%	66%	62%
Absence of a paid job in Ukraine	39%	51%	37%	29%
Better living conditions in the country where I currently am	23%	31%	28%	20%
Absence / loss of residence in Ukraine	17%	17%	17%	19%
Availability of residence in the country where I currently am	6%	10%	5%	13%
Having a paid job in the country where I currently am	11%	27% ↑	16%	12%
Availability of development prospects abroad	8%	19% ↑	15%	8%
Inability to go abroad again	14%	18%	13%	7%
Lack of access to quality education in Ukraine	7%	5%	6%	4%
Lack of access to quality healthcare in Ukraine	10%	5%	9%	4%

Base: respondents who relocated abroad and have not come back yet
What circumstances are holding you back from returning home?

↑↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compared to the previous wave of the study



Thanks for your attention!