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Poltorak Anastasiia Sergiyevna Doctor of Economics Sciences, Professor
Head of the Department of Management, Business and Administration Mykolayiv
National Agrarian University, Mykolaiv, <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-9752-9431>

Burkovska Anna Ivanovna Doctor of Philosophy in Economics Associate
Professor, Department of Management, Business and Administration, Mykolayiv
National Agrarian University, Mykolaiv, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0563-6967>

Sukhorukova Anna Leonidovna PhD in Public Administration, Associate
Professor of the Department of Management, Business and Administration Mykolaiv
National Agrarian University, Mykolaiv, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6170-4955>

Lahno Dmytro Serhiyovych Postgraduate student of the Department of
Management, Business and Administration, Mykolaiv National Agrarian University,
Mykolaiv, <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-3058-7306>

Mykhniuk Oleksandra Oleksandrivna higher education student, Mykolaiv
National Agrarian University, Mykolaiv, <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-5111-8184>

MECHANISMS OF ANTI-CRISIS MANAGEMENT OF FOOD SECURITY IN UKRAINE IN THE CONDITIONS OF TURBULENCE OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT AND INTEGRATION INTO EUROPEAN FOOD MARKETS

Abstract. The article explores the theoretical and applied principles of the formation of mechanisms for anti-crisis management of food security in Ukraine in the conditions of turbulent socio-economic environment and deepening integration into European food markets. The relevance of ensuring food security as a component of national security of the state in the conditions of increased external and internal risks, disruption of production and logistics ties, resource constraints and structural transformations of the agro-food sector is substantiated.

The key challenges of the functioning of the food system are identified, related to the instability of production, fluctuations in market conditions, reduced food



availability and the need to adapt to European requirements for the quality and safety of food products. The components of anti-crisis management mechanisms are outlined, which include strategic-forecasting, economic, organizational, institutional and information-analytical tools aimed at increasing the stability of the agro-food system and ensuring the continuity of food supply.

Particular attention is paid to the role of interagency cooperation, digitalization of management processes, development of monitoring systems and early warning of risks.

The impact of European integration on the transformation of food security management mechanisms is determined, in particular in terms of harmonization of regulatory and legal support, increasing the competitiveness of agricultural production, implementation of quality standards and development of institutional capacity of public authorities.

The directions of improving anti-crisis management mechanisms aimed at increasing the adaptability of the food system, increasing food availability for the population and ensuring long-term sustainability of the national food space are substantiated.

Keywords: food security; crisis management; agri-food system; socio-economic turbulence; risk-based management; sustainability of food systems; state regulation of the agricultural sector; food availability; institutional support; European integration.

Полтораки Анастасія Сергіївна доктор економічних наук, професор, завідувач кафедри менеджменту, бізнесу та адміністрування, Миколаївський національний аграрний університет, м. Миколаїв, <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-9752-9431>

Бурковська Анна Іванівна доктор філософії з економіки, доцент кафедри менеджменту, бізнесу та адміністрування, Миколаївський національний аграрний університет, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0563-6967>

Сухорукова Анна Леонідівна кандидат наук з державного управління, доцент, доцент кафедри менеджменту, бізнесу та адміністрування, Миколаївський національний аграрний університет, м. Миколаїв, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6170-4955>

Лагно Дмитро Сергійович аспірант кафедри менеджменту, бізнесу та адміністрування, Миколаївський національний аграрний університет, м. Миколаїв, <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-3058-7306>

Михнюк Олександра Олександрівна здобувач вищої освіти, Миколаївський національний аграрний університет, м. Миколаїв, <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-5111-8184>



МЕХАНІЗМИ АНТИКРИЗОВОГО УПРАВЛІННЯ ПРОДОВОЛЬЧОЮ БЕЗПЕКОЮ УКРАЇНИ В УМОВАХ ТУРБУЛЕНТНОСТІ СОЦІАЛЬНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО СЕРЕДОВИЩА ТА ІНТЕГРАЦІЇ ДО ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКИХ ПРОДОВОЛЬЧИХ РИНКІВ

Анотація. У статті досліджено теоретичні та прикладні засади формування механізмів антикризового управління продовольчою безпекою України в умовах турбулентності соціально-економічного середовища та поглиблення інтеграції до європейських продовольчих ринків. Обґрунтовано актуальність забезпечення продовольчої безпеки як складової національної безпеки держави в умовах посилення зовнішніх і внутрішніх ризиків, порушення виробничо-логістичних зв'язків, ресурсних обмежень та структурних трансформацій агропродовольчого сектору. Визначено ключові виклики функціонування продовольчої системи, пов'язані з нестабільністю виробництва, коливаннями ринкової кон'юнктури, зниженням доступності продовольства та необхідністю адаптації до європейських вимог якості й безпечності харчових продуктів.

Окреслено складові механізмів антикризового управління, що охоплюють стратегічно-прогностичні, економічні, організаційні, інституційні та інформаційно-аналітичні інструменти, спрямовані на підвищення стійкості агропродовольчої системи та забезпечення безперервності продовольчого постачання. Особливу увагу приділено ролі міжвідомчої взаємодії, цифровізації управлінських процесів, розвитку систем моніторингу та раннього попередження ризиків.

Визначено вплив європейської інтеграції на трансформацію механізмів управління продовольчою безпекою, зокрема у частині гармонізації нормативно-правового забезпечення, підвищення конкурентоспроможності аграрного виробництва, впровадження стандартів якості та розвитку інституційної спроможності органів публічної влади. Обґрунтовано напрями удосконалення антикризових управлінських механізмів, спрямовані на підвищення адаптивності продовольчої системи, посилення продовольчої доступності населення та забезпечення довгострокової стійкості національного продовольчого простору.

Ключові слова: продовольча безпека; антикризове управління; агропродовольча система; соціально-економічна турбулентність; ризик-орієнтоване управління; стійкість продовольчих систем; державне регулювання аграрного сектору; продовольча доступність; інституційне забезпечення; європейська інтеграція.

Problem statement. Ensuring food security is one of the key priorities of state policy, which directly affects the social stability, economic sustainability and national security of the country. In the context of deepening globalization processes, growing geopolitical tensions, transformation of world food supply chains and strengthening the influence of internal socio-economic imbalances, the issue of effective anti-crisis



management of the food sector is gaining particular relevance. The turbulence of the socio-economic environment, which is manifested in the instability of production processes, logistical constraints, price fluctuations, institutional risks and changes in the structure of demand, creates additional challenges for the functioning of the national food security system.

For Ukraine, the problem of ensuring food security is of a strategic nature given the significant agrarian potential, an important role in global food markets and simultaneous vulnerability to crisis impacts. Disruption of production and logistics links, limited resources, uneven regional development and institutional transformations necessitate the improvement of management approaches aimed at increasing the adaptability and sustainability of the food system. In this context, anti-crisis management acts as a tool for timely identification of risks, minimizing the negative consequences of crisis phenomena and ensuring the continuity of food supply.

The processes of Ukraine's integration into the European economic and food space add additional complexity to the studied issues. Harmonization of the regulatory framework, implementation of food quality and safety standards, increasing the competitiveness of agricultural production, development of institutional capacity of public authorities and formation of effective mechanisms of state regulation require rethinking of existing management models. European integration opens up new opportunities for modernization of the food sector, while at the same time increasing the requirements for its stability, predictability and ability to function in conditions of crisis fluctuations.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The issue of ensuring food security and the formation of effective anti-crisis management mechanisms is in the focus of attention of domestic and foreign scientists. The theoretical and methodological foundations of food security, its structural components, assessment indicators and institutional aspects of state regulation have been thoroughly studied in the works of O. Babych, P. Sabluk, V. Geyets, B. Paskhaver, V. Yurchyshyn, who substantiate the relationship between food security and macroeconomic stability, agrarian policy and social standards of the population. A significant contribution to the development of an indicator approach to assessing food security was made by V. Buryak, O. Shubravska, O. Skydan, who emphasize the need for comprehensive consideration of production, economic and social parameters of the functioning of the food system.

Despite significant scientific achievements, the issues of forming comprehensive mechanisms for anti-crisis management of Ukraine's food security in the conditions of turbulent socio-economic environment and integration into European food markets require further deepening. In particular, the aspects of integrating risk-based management, interagency coordination, digital analytics, and adaptive institutional tools into a holistic food security management system remain insufficiently researched.

The purpose of the article is to substantiate the theoretical foundations and determine the priority mechanisms for anti-crisis management of Ukraine's food



security in the conditions of turbulent socio-economic environment and integration into European food markets, as well as to outline directions for increasing the sustainability of the national food system in the context of modern transformation processes.

Presentation of the main material. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) identify the eradication of hunger and the achievement of global food security as key priorities. In terms of governance, this requires a shift from declarative goal-setting to the development of effective crisis management mechanisms that ensure the manageability of the food system in conditions of high uncertainty, in particular through the integration of risk monitoring, rapid response and recovery tools. In order to ensure sufficient food supply for an estimated 10 billion people by 2050, it is important to maintain a delicate balance between the goals of sustainable development, food security, food safety and food loss reduction. In this regard, it is appropriate to consider crisis management mechanisms as a multi-level system that combines strategic planning (prevention), operational management (response) and recovery policies (stabilization) with clearly defined institutional powers, resource provision and procedures for inter-agency coordination. Historically, food security and sustainable development have been considered as separate policy areas. Food security has primarily been associated with the fight against global hunger, while sustainable development has focused on food safety, resource management and mitigating the environmental impact of agricultural production. In modern conditions, such segmentation reduces the effectiveness of public policy, since anti-crisis management requires the synchronization of regulatory, economic and social instruments, as well as the coordination of national solutions with the requirements of the European food market (standards, traceability, safety, risk control). However, global transformations and crises, including the fuel, food and energy price shocks of 2007-2008 and 2014, the COVID-19 pandemic of 2020 and the ongoing full-scale war in Ukraine, have revealed a deep interrelationship between these areas. It was these “multi-shocks” that brought to life the risk-based model of food security crisis management, which involves identifying critical vulnerabilities in supply chains (production-storage-processing-logistics-retail), assessing the likelihood of disruptions, and deploying preventive and compensatory policy instruments [1]. These events prompted a fundamental reassessment of how food security and sustainable development interact within the global policy framework. The long-standing problem of food surpluses and processing has been replaced by a pressing problem: food shortages.

Ukraine’s agricultural sector remains a vital factor contributing to the development of global food markets, consistently ranking among the world’s leading exporters of grain and oilseeds.

However, the potential for increasing production by expanding the area under cultivation has reached its limit. Therefore, addressing today’s challenges requires a transition from extensive to intensive agricultural models through the introduction of innovative, highly efficient technologies.



The strategic response is to promote the development of the agricultural sector based on the principles of sustainable development and the transition to a bioeconomic model. For Ukraine, which is integrating into European markets, the bioeconomic vector must be institutionally “backed” by mechanisms of regulatory harmonization with the EU (sanitary and phytosanitary requirements, traceability, residue control, packaging and labeling requirements), as well as by developing a system of state control compatible with European approaches to risk management in the food chain [2]. The bioeconomy by its nature provides an integrated framework for addressing interrelated challenges such as food insecurity, resource depletion, fossil fuel dependency and the impacts of climate change, while contributing to sustainable economic growth. In the context of crisis management, this means creating a policy portfolio that combines environmental objectives with criteria for continuity of supply, adaptation to climate risks and recovery from infrastructure damage.

One of the most effective means of increasing food security is the reduction of food and agricultural waste. This direction should be institutionalized through mechanisms to stimulate the reduction of losses in supply chains: standards and audit of losses for market operators, support for storage infrastructure (elevators, cold chains), development of logistics hubs and digital platforms for coordinating supply, which is especially important in conditions of military restrictions and territorial fragmentation of the market. Minimizing losses in the production, distribution and consumption chains not only increases the overall availability of food products, but also generates economic benefits by creating new value chains from waste and by-products. Additionally, in the context of EU integration, circular economy tools and compliance with EU approaches to preventing food waste become relevant, which strengthens the competitive position of producers and at the same time reduces internal risks of shortages. In the current context, the problem of food security has become particularly acute due to the war in Ukraine, which has seriously disrupted supply chains, reduced agricultural productivity, and deepened instability among the most vulnerable social groups. The above requires the deployment of anti-crisis mechanisms at the state and community levels: the formation of food security scenarios, territorially differentiated planning of needs, the creation of crisis headquarters/coordination centers, and ensuring transparent resource allocation based on data (evidence-based policy) [3]. This emphasizes the urgent need for comprehensive and sustainable approaches that combine sustainable agricultural development, technological innovation, and social protection to ensure global and national food security in the context of developing crises. In content, such approaches should be formulated as a “package” of anti-crisis policies: regulatory instruments to stabilize markets; financial instruments to support producers and processors; instruments for social protection of consumers; institutional and digital capacity tools for monitoring and control; external coordination mechanisms with partners and EU institutions.

Humanitarian food assistance plays a crucial role in strengthening food security in Ukraine, especially in the context of the ongoing full-scale war, which has severely



disrupted agricultural production, logistics and access to essential commodities. However, in the logic of anti-crisis management, it is advisable to integrate the humanitarian component into the national food risk management system as a temporary stabilizer, complemented by tools for restoring production and market infrastructure, in order to avoid long-term dependence on external assistance. The destruction of infrastructure, loss of livelihoods and massive displacement of civilians have created an urgent need for food assistance in many regions. In this situation, international humanitarian organizations have become a vital element of Ukraine's food security system, providing emergency assistance, stabilizing local food supply chains and supporting vulnerable groups at risk of hunger and malnutrition. At the same time, in the context of European integration, it is advisable to harmonize humanitarian procedures and standards with European approaches to emergency management and social protection, which strengthens Ukraine's institutional compatibility with EU practices.

Table 1 shows the regional distribution of humanitarian food aid by regions (oblasts) of Ukraine, indicating the number of people who were provided with assistance and a list of key partner organizations involved. From the perspective of crisis management, the data provided can be used as an empirical basis for assessing the territorial asymmetry of risks and building a risk map, which allows directing resources according to the principle of "highest need—highest priority" and planning the transition from emergency assistance to food systems restoration programs on the ground.

Table 1

Ukraine Food Assistance, August 2025

Oblast	People assisted	List of partners
Cherkaska	19	Ukrainian Red Cross Society, World Food Programme
Chernihivska	88635	Global Empowerment Mission, World Central Kitchen, Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Deutschland e.V.
Dnipropetrovska	296606	Global Empowerment Mission, World Food Programme, Samaritan's Purse, World Central Kitchen, Hilfswerk International, Mercy Corps
Donetska	156244	Global Empowerment Mission, World Food Programme, World Central Kitchen, Samaritan's Purse
Kharkivska	217073	World Food Programme, Global Empowerment Mission, World Central Kitchen, Samaritan's Purse
Khersonska	160586	World Food Programme, Global Empowerment Mission, World Central Kitchen, Samaritan's Purse
Khmelnyska	7	World Food Programme
Kirovohradska	6100	Global Empowerment Mission
Kyiv	25358	Global Empowerment Mission, World Central Kitchen
Kyivska	9471	World Food Programme, Global Empowerment Mission, World Central Kitchen
Lvivska	736	World Central Kitchen
Mykolaivska	98335	World Food Programme, Global Empowerment Mission, World Central Kitchen

Oblast	People assisted	List of partners
Odeska	12025	Global Empowerment Mission, World Central Kitchen, Samaritan's Purse
Poltavska	4139	Global Empowerment Mission, World Central Kitchen
Rivnenska	3760	Global Empowerment Mission
Sumska	114957	World Food Programme, Global Empowerment Mission, World Central Kitchen
Ternopil'ska	83	Ukrainian Red Cross Society
Vinnytska	186	World Food Programme
Volyn'ska	59	World Central Kitchen
Zakarpatska	18853	Global Empowerment Mission
Zaporizka	193276	World Food Programme, Global Empowerment Mission, World Central Kitchen, Samaritan's Purse
Zhytomyrska	4	World Food Programme

Source: built by the authors on the basis of [4]

The data in Table 1 shows the scale and regional distribution of humanitarian food assistance provided across Ukraine's regions, highlighting significant differences in both the number of people assisted and the range of partner organizations involved. The regions most affected by conflict and displacement (such as Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, Donetsk, Kherson, and Zaporizhia oblasts) received the largest amounts of support, each reaching over 150,000 people. These regions received support from a broad network of international organizations, including the World Food Programme (WFP), the Global Empowerment Mission (GEM), the World Central Kitchen (WCK), and Samaritan's Purse, demonstrating coordinated international engagement in crisis areas.

In contrast, western and central regions, such as Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi, and Zhytomyr oblasts, received minimal assistance, reflecting their relatively greater stability and lower humanitarian needs. Partnerships in these regions were largely limited to a single organization, often WFP or the Ukrainian Red Cross Society, which focused on targeted, small-scale support.

The data also highlight the key role of several international NGOs and humanitarian partners in ensuring food distribution and crisis response across Ukraine. The World Food Programme and the Global Empowerment Mission are the most frequent partners, actively working in almost all major regions, reflecting their central role in coordinating food assistance logistics and emergency response.

Overall, the analysis reveals a clear correlation between the intensity of humanitarian needs and the scale of assistance provided. The concentration of assistance in the eastern and southern regions illustrates the continuing impact of the war, while broad international cooperation is aimed at alleviating food insecurity among the most vulnerable.

At the same time, the participation of many organizations demonstrates a high level of global solidarity and coordination in addressing the food crisis in Ukraine. The structure of food aid recipients in Ukraine is presented in Table 2.



Table 2

Recipients of food assistance in Ukraine in 2025

Month	Assisted by month, thousand people	Internally displaced, thousand people	Non-Displaced, thousand people	Male, thousand people	Female, thousand people
January	1445	118	1327	606,9	838,1
February	1448	95	1353	608,16	839,84
March	1518	216	1302	637,56	880,44
April	1413	144	1269	593,46	819,54
May	1296	202	1094	544,32	751,68
June	1280	193	1087	537,6	742,4
July	1460	403	1057	627,8	832,2
August	1407	158	1249	605,01	801,99
September	1623	165	1458	697,89	925,11

Source: built by the authors on the basis of [5]

The data in Table 2 illustrate monthly trends in humanitarian food assistance provided across Ukraine, reflecting the dynamics of the distribution of assistance among internally displaced and non-displaced persons, as well as gender differences among recipients. During the period under review, from January to September, the number of people assisted fluctuated moderately, ranging from approximately 1.28 million in June to a peak of 1.62 million in September. This upward trend towards the end of the period likely reflects the worsening humanitarian situation caused by ongoing fighting, seasonal challenges, and disruptions to agricultural and supply chains. The figures show that non-displaced populations consistently constitute the majority of recipients, indicating that humanitarian organizations are not only supporting displaced persons but also addressing food security among local communities affected by war-related economic instability. The number of internally displaced persons receiving assistance varied significantly, with a notable increase in July.

Gender distribution shows that women receive more humanitarian food assistance than men, with the number of female beneficiaries ranging from approximately 742,000 to 925,000 compared to 537,000-698,000 for men. This disparity reflects the greater vulnerability of women, especially single mothers, older women and caregivers, who are disproportionately affected by conflict-related hardship and food insecurity [6].

Overall, the evidence suggests that humanitarian food assistance remains a vital stabilizing factor for the population of Ukraine in the context of ongoing conflict. Sustained provision of assistance to both displaced persons and the local population helps reduce the risk of hunger, reduce inequalities and strengthen community resilience. The increase in the number of beneficiaries by September highlights the ongoing and growing need for sustained humanitarian support to ensure food security across the country.

Ukraine's food security has undergone significant changes in recent years. In 2022, the country ranked 71st out of 113 countries in the Global Food Security Index (GFSI), scoring 57.9 out of 100. In comparison, in 2013, Ukraine ranked 47th with a score of 59.5, indicating a much higher level of food stability and resilience. Thus, the deterioration in 2022 is evident, as Ukraine dropped to 71st place, while the year before it ranked 58th (Figure 1).

This decline reflects the growing challenges that have affected the national food system, including the consequences of military actions, supply chain disruptions, inflationary pressures, and a decline in agricultural production in several regions. These factors have undermined not only the country's ability to ensure stable food availability and affordability, but also the resilience of its agricultural sector. Strengthening food security now requires a strategic approach focused on restoring production capacity, improving logistics infrastructure, and increasing the resilience of local food systems to future crises.

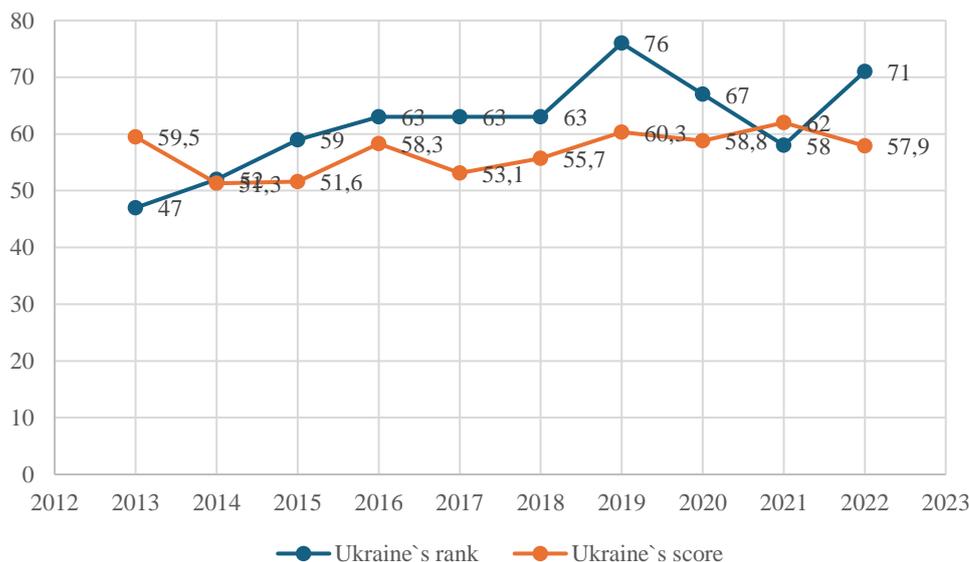


Figure 1. Ukraine's position in the GFSI ranking during 2013-2022
Source: built by the authors on the basis of [7]

The concept of food security can be interpreted in different ways. It encompasses the state in which the population of a country has access to sufficient food to support a healthy and active lifestyle. It also implies the availability of safe, nutritious and high-quality food in quantities sufficient to meet people's needs.

Another important dimension of food security is the ability of a country to ensure both the physical and economic availability of food and drinking water, ensuring their safety and diversity in the required quantities. This ability depends largely on the country's available resources, production capacity and institutional stability.

In a broader sense, food security is not limited to food supply alone, but reflects the overall sustainability of a country's agricultural system, social policies and



economic sustainability. It is closely linked to environmental conditions, rural development and international trade relations. Ensuring food security therefore requires a balanced approach that combines effective governance, investment in sustainable agriculture, protection of natural resources, and creation of equal opportunities for all segments of the population to access safe and nutritious food.

Figure 2 presents an analysis of the components of the Global Food Security Index (GFSI) for Ukraine for the period from 2013 to 2022. The results of the study show that in 2022, compared to 2013, the “Affordability” indicator decreased by 18.1 points, the “Availability” indicator increased by 12.1 points, while the “Quality and Safety” component improved by 11.7 points. At the same time, the “Sustainability and Adaptation” component showed a significant increase of 14.9 points.

These changes clearly reflect the profound impact of the ongoing war in Ukraine, which has disrupted agricultural production, damaged infrastructure, and complicated logistics and trade routes. The decline in accessibility illustrates the growing financial burden on households due to inflation, falling incomes, and rising prices for basic food items. However, notable improvements in other indicators point to the resilience of certain sectors of the Ukrainian food system and the gradual implementation of measures aimed at stabilizing agricultural production and supporting local communities. Overall, the dynamics of the GFSI components indicate that Ukraine's food security remains under significant pressure, but the country continues to demonstrate the potential for recovery and adaptation to external shocks.

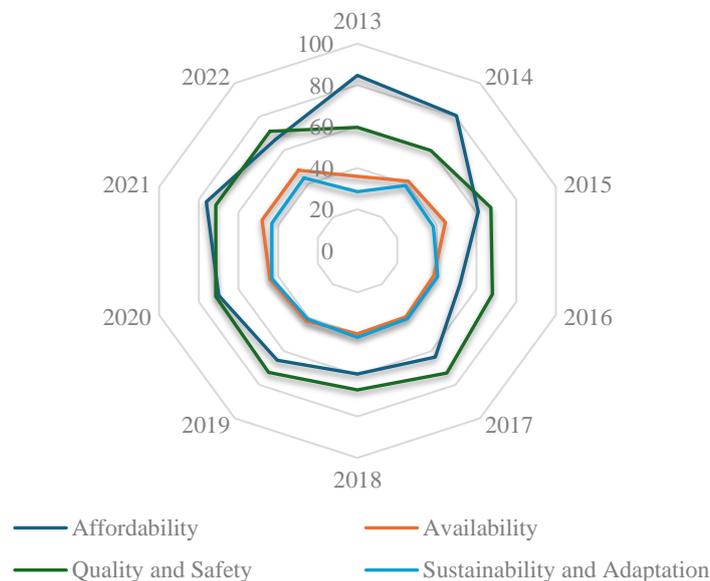


Figure 2. The elements on Ukraine`s Global Food Security Index during 2013-2022
Source: built by the authors on the basis of [8]

Figure 2 shows that, despite modest progress in food availability, quality and sustainability, the sharp decline in food availability in 2022 reflects the deterioration in economic access to food, driven by war, inflation and falling household incomes.



Overall, Ukraine's food security system remains structurally strong but highly vulnerable to external shocks, underscoring the need for targeted policies to strengthen economic accessibility and enhance the resilience of the food supply chain.

Figure 3 presents comparative data on food availability in Ukraine and the European Union, highlighting its fundamental impact on overall food security. Food availability reflects the extent to which households can financially access sufficient quantities of safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and preferences. It directly reflects the interaction between income levels, food prices and purchasing power, and serves as a key determinant of whether a population can maintain a stable and adequate diet over time.

In the broader context of food security, accessibility is one of its important dimensions, along with affordability, affordability and stability. Even when food is physically available and markets are well-served, limited accessibility can significantly limit access for low-income groups, thereby increasing the risk of malnutrition, food insecurity and social inequality.

In contrast, high food accessibility indicates stronger economic potential, effective social protection systems and more inclusive agricultural and market systems that protect citizens from price volatility and external shocks.

The difference shown in Figure 3 demonstrates the economic gap between Ukraine and EU Member States in terms of purchasing power and living standards. For Ukraine, a low affordability index signals that a significant part of the population has difficulty affording a balanced diet, especially during periods of inflation or crisis. In EU countries, higher affordability levels demonstrate greater resilience of households and national economies, underpinned by stable incomes, diversified markets and supportive government policies.

Understanding these differences is crucial for developing targeted economic and social policies aimed at improving food affordability in Ukraine. Strengthening household incomes, reducing the cost of basic food items and expanding social protection measures will not only improve citizens' access to food, but will also contribute to long-term food security and social stability.

The data presented in Figure 3 compares the indicators "Affordability" and "Food Security Environment" for Ukraine and EU countries.

The analysis shows that Ukraine demonstrates the lowest accessibility score – 66.6 points, while in all EU countries this indicator ranges from 85.1 (Romania) to 92.7 (Netherlands).

This indicates a significant gap between Ukraine and the EU average.

Such a low accessibility index means that Ukrainian consumers face significantly higher relative food costs compared to their income level, and the country's population is more vulnerable to price fluctuations and income shocks. In contrast, EU member states demonstrate a much higher ability to ensure access to food due to stable income levels, social protection systems and effective market regulation.

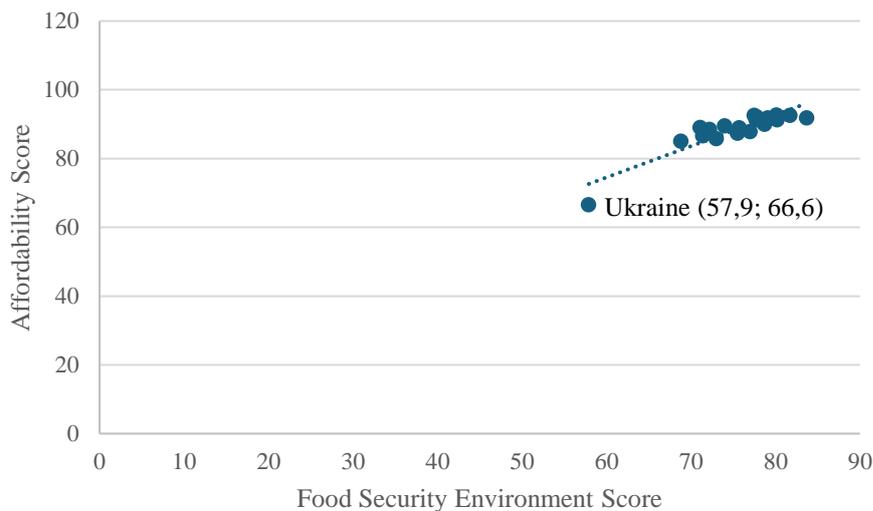


Figure 3. The correlation between the “Affordability” and “Food Security Environment” indicators for Ukraine and EU countries in 2022

Source: built by the authors on the basis of [8]

Thus, compared to EU countries, food accessibility in Ukraine remains critically low, reflecting economic instability, lower household purchasing power, and inadequate government support mechanisms in the food security system. This highlights the need for targeted policies to increase household incomes and reduce the cost of basic food products.

Figure 4 presents comparative data on food accessibility in Ukraine and a number of European Union countries, highlighting its crucial role as a key dimension of food security. Food accessibility refers to the availability of sufficient food in a country or region, which depends on factors such as domestic production, import capacity, storage, distribution systems, and market stability. It determines whether people can physically access food on a consistent basis and forms the basis on which other dimensions of food security, such as availability, affordability, and stability, are built.

When food availability is high, national food systems are generally resilient, ensuring that supplies can meet the needs of the population even in times of crisis or seasonal fluctuations. Conversely, when availability is low, even adequate income levels or social support mechanisms cannot fully compensate for the lack of food in markets, leading to shortages, price volatility and potential nutrient deficiencies.

Thus, the analysis of food availability offers key insights into the strength and resilience of agricultural production systems, trade networks and logistical infrastructure. In the context of Ukraine and the EU countries, differences in this indicator reveal variations in economic resilience, agricultural productivity and institutional capacity to guarantee stable food supplies. Strengthening food availability through infrastructure modernization, production diversification and regional cooperation is essential for achieving comprehensive and long-term food security.



Conclusions. Therefore, ensuring food security in Ukraine in the conditions of socio-economic turbulence requires a transition to a systemic model of anti-crisis management, focused on increasing the resilience of agri-food chains, stabilizing food availability and minimizing the consequences of external and internal shocks. Humanitarian support mechanisms, the development of food risk monitoring systems, the formation of reserves and the strengthening of institutional coordination between management entities should play an important role in stabilizing the situation.

At the same time, integration into European food markets creates new requirements for the modernization of anti-crisis management mechanisms, in particular in terms of harmonizing food safety standards, increasing the transparency of market processes, developing infrastructure and strengthening social policies to ensure the economic availability of food.

It is advisable to link the prospects for further scientific research with the development of indicators for assessing the resilience of food systems, improving digital tools for early warning of crises, and deepening research into Ukraine's institutional adaptation to European Union practices in the field of food security management.

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