

ppi 201502ZU4645

Esta publicación científica en formato digital es continuidad de la revista impresa  
ISSN-Versión Impresa 0798-1406 / ISSN-Versión on line 2542-3185 Depósito legal pp  
197402ZU34



# CUESTIONES POLÍTICAS

Instituto de Estudios Políticos y Derecho Público "Dr. Humberto J. La Roche"  
de la Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y Políticas de la Universidad del Zulia  
Maracaibo, Venezuela



Vol.41

Nº 79

Octubre

Diciembre

2023



# The impact of the war on food security in Ukraine in the current conditions of socio-economic development

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46398/cuestpol.4179.06>

*Myroslav Kryshchanovych* \*

*Valeriy Cherkaska* \*\*

*Yuriy Kushnir* \*\*\*

*Nadiya Buletsa* \*\*\*\*

*Vitaliy Herzanych* \*\*\*\*\*

## Abstract

The main objective of the article was to study the characteristics of the impact of the war on food security in Ukraine. Ensuring food security is one of the most important aspects of promoting global security, as food consumption is basic in satisfying human needs and underlies the formation of a high level of quality of life of the population. The research methodology involved the use of the documentary method and the application of the dialectical approach. According to the results of the study, it was found that the war has a significant impact on food security in Ukraine. However, the study was limited to analyzing only the food security component. Further research should be devoted to study legal security and the underlying relationship between food security, sovereignty and legal security. It is concluded that the situation with the blockade of Ukrainian food exports indicates that, in the modern globalized world, an aggressor country can use both energy carriers and seizure of nuclear facilities, as well as food, to blackmail the world community, bringing individual countries to the brink of starvation.

**Keywords:** food security; socioeconomic development; impact of war; national sovereignty; current geopolitical conditions.

\* Institute of Law, Psychology and Innovative Education Lviv Polytechnic National University, Lviv, Ukraine. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1750-6385>. Email: [sulo1@ukr.net](mailto:sulo1@ukr.net)

\*\* Institute of State and Law VM Korytsky of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4883-9246>. Email: [hruha112@outlook.com](mailto:hruha112@outlook.com)

\*\*\* Department of Economic Theory, Uzhhorod National University, Uzhhorod, Ukraine. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-7303-2542>. Email: [edu31iu@outlook.com](mailto:edu31iu@outlook.com)

\*\*\*\* Department of Economic Theory, Uzhhorod National University, Uzhhorod, Ukraine. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5868-6522>. Email: [tul326@ukr.net](mailto:tul326@ukr.net)

\*\*\*\*\* Department of Economic Theory, Uzhhorod National University, Uzhhorod, Ukraine. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5344-6095>. Email: [nomar7676@ukr.net](mailto:nomar7676@ukr.net)

## El impacto de la guerra en la seguridad alimentaria de Ucrania en las condiciones actuales de desarrollo socioeconómico

### Resumen

El objetivo principal del artículo fue estudiar las características del impacto de la guerra en la seguridad alimentaria de Ucrania. Garantizar la seguridad alimentaria es uno de los aspectos más importantes para promover la seguridad mundial, ya que el consumo de alimentos es básico en la satisfacción de necesidades humanas y subyace en la formación de un alto nivel de calidad de vida de la población. La metodología de investigación implicó el uso del método documental y la aplicación del enfoque dialéctico. De acuerdo con los resultados del estudio, se encontró que la guerra tiene un impacto significativo en la seguridad alimentaria de Ucrania. No obstante, el estudio se limitó a analizar únicamente el componente de seguridad alimentaria. Debería dedicarse otras investigaciones a estudiar la seguridad jurídica y la relación subyacente entre seguridad alimentaria, soberanía y seguridad jurídica. Se concluye que la situación con el bloqueo de las exportaciones ucranianas de alimentos indica que, en el mundo globalizado moderno, un país agresor puede utilizar tanto los vectores energéticos y la incautación de instalaciones nucleares, como los alimentos, para chantajear a la comunidad mundial, llevando a países individuales al límite de la inanición.

**Palabras clave:** seguridad alimentaria; desarrollo socioeconómico; impacto de la guerra; soberanía nacional; condiciones geopolíticas actuales.

### Introduction

Food is the most important life resource, since the quality of life of people can be objectively assessed by the provision of it to the population. It is the level and quality of nutrition of the population that characterize the degree of socio-economic development of any country and determine the health and life expectancy of a person, his physical existence. The availability of food is a basic indicator of human life, which in many respects is an influencing factor on the health of future generations. With global population growth, climate crises, the economic impact of COVID-19 and military conflicts, the demand for food is increasing.

Accordingly, the number of people on the verge of poverty is growing. Every year there are more of them, and the increase in food production is less. Therefore, the food security of millions of people in many parts of

the world is under constant threat. The unjustified military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine has significantly aggravated the situation. It could cause a global food crisis. If the war is not stopped and appropriate measures are not taken, the consequences for the poorest sections of the population will be catastrophic.

Food is the most important fund of the vital functions of mankind. Its deficiency is usually perceived as a disaster, and its absence as a catastrophe. Scarcity and lack of food undermine food security and lead to various forms of food crisis: malnutrition, malnutrition or hunger. Food security is the degree to which a person is provided with environmentally friendly and healthy food products. Some definitions of food security state that food security must be sufficient to lead a healthy and active life.

The problem of ensuring food security today is quite acute for our country, despite the significant potential of the agricultural sector. Military operations, low purchasing power of the population, technological backwardness of agricultural enterprises, irrational use of land resources, the growth of imported food products and other factors require activation and scientific substantiation of ways to achieve a sufficient amount of food, ensuring food availability for all segments of the population; mechanisms for controlling the composition and quality of products, as well as the stability of their supply.

It is important to emphasize that in the current conditions, food security should be interpreted as a guarantee of independence, and its provision depends both on the pace of agricultural development and the stability of the national economy. The complexity and importance of the problem under study requires further focus on the consideration of strategic and mechanisms for the implementation of state policy in the field of food security.

The main purpose of the article is to study the features of the impact of war on food security in the context of ensuring its socio-economic development.

## **1. Materials and methods**

The research methodology is based on dialectical, systemic and institutional approaches, according to which the food security of the state is considered as inextricably linked and causal. In the course of the study, general scientific and special scientific methods were used to ensure the food security of the state. The interpretation of the main categories and concepts is based on the use of methods of analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, abstraction, analogy, theoretical generalization and modeling to

ensure the food security of the state. All this allows us to achieve the goal set in the article.

## 2. Literature review

Most scientists (Kovaleva, 2015; Pogorelova, 1993; Shpykuliak and Tyvonchuk, 2012) note that in a broad sense, food security is understood as the level of national food production, which makes it possible to implement the principle of self-sufficiency of citizens with high-quality food and the creation of state reserves in accordance with scientifically based standards. The solution to the food problem depends on many components, including the main state policy. Macroeconomic, trade, fiscal and government policies to support the agricultural sector affect not only the development of the food industry, but also the development of the food distribution system as a whole, which affects both the supply of food and the level of their consumption.

A group of scientists (Mazneva, 2015; Sylkin *et al.*, 2020) notes that the micro-level of food security is the ability to satisfy a person's nutritional needs for productive activities. But, proceeding primarily from the social function of the individual, in our opinion, it is advisable to consider this level of food security in relation to a particular community (family), that is, at the household level.

It should be noted that the state of food crisis in the scientific literature (Lopushnyak, 2021) is a state in which violations of the physical condition of a person occur. The state of a food threat is the existence of negative factors that have a destabilizing effect on the functioning of the food sector, violating its stability and meeting the needs of the population in rational nutrition.

The state of food risk of the population is the probability of an unfavorable situation in the food sector, which provokes an imbalance in the diet. It should also be noted that when a threat is ignored, it inevitably develops into a risk, and then into a crisis. To successfully address food security, timely recognition of the factors that cause food threat and food risk is necessary.

Scientific literature (Kryshchanovych *et al.*, 2022; Kovalchuk, 2020; Tislenko, 2012) demonstrates that the state of food security of the state is characterized by two criteria: the first is the availability of food in the country's food market in sufficient quantities to maintain an active and healthy life of the entire population; the second - the criterion is the economic availability of food for all segments of the population. Moreover, according to some authors, the basis of food security is the availability of

the market, in contrast to outdated considerations regarding the stability of production and stocks.

### **3. Research Results and Discussions**

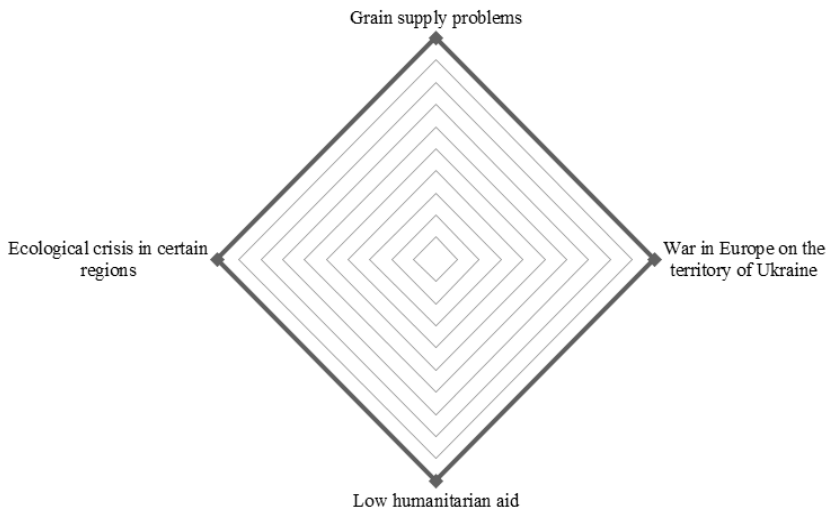
The war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, which began in a hybrid form in 2014 and continued in the form of an active war in 2022, has significantly affected the food security of Ukraine, the countries of Eastern Europe and the world as a whole. The aggression of the Russian Federation has increased the socio-economic tension on the European continent caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the global economic crisis. Against the backdrop of these events in the world, the food crisis is aggravated. In addition, the course of the war outlined a number of negative phenomena for the state, in particular: strikes by the Russian Federation on critical infrastructure facilities, «energy blackmail», the destruction of the industrial and agricultural potential of the state, the destruction of agricultural land, the theft of agricultural equipment and the infliction of significant environmental damage.

Such actions of the enemy have a negative impact on the food security of the state. Since Ukraine is a significant supplier of agricultural products on the world market, this situation threatens other countries as well. Therefore, an important direction of modern scientific research is the study of the state and forecasting of trends in Ukraine's food security against the background of the war.

Food security is extremely important for a country, especially if that country is at war. The food security status of a country can be assessed using the food security index. The algorithm for calculating this index involves the calculation of its four components and the total value of the index. The first component is economic affordability – it contains the following indicators: change in average food costs, proportion of the population below the global poverty line, inequality adjusted by the actual human development index (human development index adjusted for social inequality), agricultural trade, food safety programs.

The second component is physical accessibility - it involves the definition of such indicators: access to agricultural resources, research and development in the field of agriculture, agricultural infrastructure, price volatility for agricultural products, a sufficient level of supply of agricultural products, political and social barriers to access to agricultural products, government obligations on food security and market access policy. The third component is considered quality and safety - it occupies the following indicators: diet diversity, nutritional standards, micronutrient availability, protein quality, food safety.

The main threats to food security are shown in Figure 1.



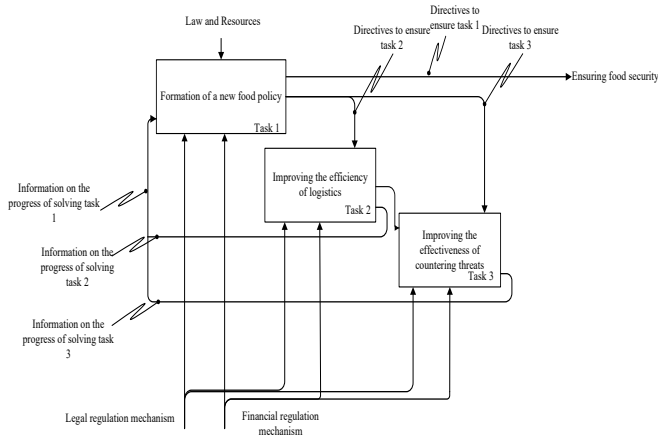
**Figure 1. The main threats to food security. Source: prepared by the authors.**

In the modern world, the food security of a large number of the population is one of the main program goals of each state and the subject of discussion of the world community. In the context of the global permanent financial and economic crisis and political and military instability, when the level of economic development of many countries has reached a critical state, the problem of food security of the population has become aggravated and needs to be addressed immediately. This is due to the fact that the availability of food resources is the main condition for the existence and reproduction of the modern world, their qualitative and quantitative characteristics determine the state of health and satisfaction of a civil information-oriented society.

Today, in the context of the war in Ukraine, one of the main global problems in the world economy is food. Consequently, the problem of food security is one of the most significant in the modern socio-economic development of the state. It affects the interests of different groups of countries, socio-political forces, becoming increasingly important as the international political and economic crisis deepens, the development of world trade in agricultural products and food, and the acceleration of globalization processes. At the same time, at the current stage of development, it is impossible to create a strong food security of the country

without the integrated use of information and communication technologies at all stages of creation and sale of an agricultural product.

The main model for ensuring food security in the context of socio-economic development is shown in Figure 2.



**Figure 2. The main model for ensuring food security in the context of socio-economic development. Source: prepared by the authors.**

There are different points of view regarding the factors that are a potential threat to conductive safety. Thus, in particular, the point of view is expressed that the most dangerous threats to the economic security of Ukraine include: lack of own model of reforms and their ideological support; deformed structure of production; lack of scientifically substantiated restructuring of the economy; inefficiency of the tax system; massive tax evasion; inefficient management of the public sector of the economy; high level of material and energy intensity of production; corruption in the administrative sphere; imperfection of national legislation related to the regulation of economic processes; the dominance of extractive and basic industries with a low degree of processing of raw materials; unsatisfactory orientation towards the production of end-use products; outdated technologies in most industries.

In general, global food security in the context of climate change contributes to the emergence of new threats and at the same time affects the growth of individual vulnerability of people, society and states as a whole. The accelerated degradation of natural resources, combined with extremely high and low temperatures, floods and droughts caused by global



climate change, will lead to the depletion of the planet's natural resources and the inability to ensure full food security. Thus, the problem of global food security in the context of climate change is becoming increasingly important for a variety of reasons.

Ensuring world food security should become the top priority of state policy, including a wide range of national, economic, social, demographic and environmental factors. But, as studies show, one of the main factors is the environmental factor, namely climate change, leading to loss of crops throughout the planet, due to abnormally high and low temperatures, kept in regions where it is not characteristic of them, a common phenomenon of droughts and floods. causing devastating damage to agriculture and animal husbandry. It is the factor of climate change that really threatens food security in the global dimension and requires an immediate solution.

Due to an increase in the world population, climate crises, the economic consequences of COVID-19 and military conflicts, the demand for food is growing. The food security of millions of people in many parts of the world is under threat. The Russian-Ukrainian war aggravates the situation. It could cause a global food crisis. If the war is not stopped and appropriate measures are not taken, the consequences for the poorest sections of the population will be catastrophic.

The study determined that global food security is under threat caused by the Russian-Ukrainian war. Due to the fact that its parties are the largest exporters of grain in the world, there is a risk of deepening the global food crisis. In order to avoid the catastrophic consequences of this crisis for Ukraine and the world, countries need to take a number of measures: ensure the transparency of the agricultural market and global financing of food imports; refrain from imposing export restrictions; find alternative suppliers for states that depend on Ukrainian and Russian agricultural products; take measures to prevent the spread of African plague and other diseases of farm animals. In order to stabilize the situation inside the country, Ukraine should focus on adapting the logistics system to restore export supplies of agricultural products, support Ukrainian agricultural producers and continue cooperation with countries that support its territorial integrity and independence, provide financial and humanitarian assistance.

## **Conclusions**

The conducted research gives grounds to assert that the modern world is becoming extremely vulnerable to the consequences of any crisis situations, since, regardless of their scale, they have an extraordinary impact on both national and global food security, and overcoming their consequences is

possible only through the joint efforts of the world communities. This applies both to the fight against large-scale pandemics and countering the armed aggression of the Russian Federation with the help of sanctions and comprehensive support for Ukraine in protecting its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

To ensure national food security, the Government of Ukraine has prepared an action plan to ensure food security under martial law and created the National Food Security Platform. To reduce the negative impact of the war on global food security, the joint efforts of the world community have prepared and concluded the Initiative for the safe transportation of grain and food from Ukrainian ports in the context of the ongoing armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine.

However, the situation with the blocking of Ukrainian food exports indicates that in the modern globalized world, an aggressor country can use both energy carriers and the seizure of nuclear facilities, as well as food to blackmail the world community, pushing individual countries to the limit of starvation. Therefore, in the near future, the world community needs to resolve the issue of preventing crises in the early stages of their inception in order to prevent blackmail in the future, because it is indisputable that it is cheaper to prevent any crisis than to eliminate its consequences later.

### **Bibliographic References**

- KOVALCHUK, Inna. 2020. "Commercial and Legal Regulation of Advisory Services in the Ukrainian Agrarian Business Prospect Reform" In: European Journal of Sustainable Development. Vol. 09, No. 03, pp. 538-548.
- KOVALEVA, Tetyana. 2015. "Statistical indicators in the analysis of the structure of the socio-economic system" In: Innovative science: international scientific magazine. Vol. 04, pp. 63-71.
- KRYSHTANOVYCH, Svitlana; PROSOVYCH, Olha; PANAS, Yaroslav; TRUSHKINA, Nataliia; OMELCHENKO, Vladyslav. 2022. "Features of the Socio-Economic Development of the Countries of the World under the influence of the Digital Economy and COVID-19" In: IJCSNS International Journal of Computer Science and Network Security. Vol. 22, No. 02, pp. 9-14.
- LOPUSHNYAK, Halyna. 2011. "Social protection of the population: theoretical conceptualization and features of public administration" In: Theory and practice of public administration. No. 02, pp. 277-284.

- MAZNEVA, Heorhiy. 2015. "Methodological bases of creation and effective functioning of innovative technological clusters" In: *Ekonomika APK*. Vol. 01, pp. 70-77.
- POGORELOVA, Alina. 1993. "Ecological culture: problems and ways of formation in Ukraine" In: *Native nature*. Vol. 01, pp. 03-05.
- SHPYKULIAK, Oleksandr; TYVONCHUK, Svitlana. 2012. "Business management system of innovative resources in agro-industrial production of Ukraine" In: *Ekonomika APK*. No. 04, pp. 123-127.
- SYLKIN, Oleksandr; KRYSHCHANOVYCH, Myroslav; BEKH, Yulia; RIABEKA, Olena. 2020. "Methodology of forming model for assessing the level financial security" In: *Management Theory and Studies for Rural Business and Infrastructure Development*. Vol. 42, No. 03, pp. 391-398.
- TISLENKO, Dmytro. 2012. *Ecological terrorism: criminal law and criminological problems*. PhD Thesis. Saratov, Russia.



UNIVERSIDAD  
DEL ZULIA

---

# CUESTIONES POLÍTICAS

Vol.41 N° 79

*Esta revista fue editada en formato digital y publicada en octubre de 2023, por el **Fondo Editorial Serbiluz**, Universidad del Zulia. Maracaibo-Venezuela*

[www.luz.edu.ve](http://www.luz.edu.ve)  
[www.serbi.luz.edu.ve](http://www.serbi.luz.edu.ve)  
[www.produccioncientificaluz.org](http://www.produccioncientificaluz.org)