

Миколенко Інна Григорівна, доктор економічних наук, доцент, професор кафедри економіки та публічного управління Полтавського державного аграрного університету,

Горобець Роман Іванович, аспірант, Полтавський державний аграрний університет,
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-1701-8459>

Mykolenko Inna, Doctor of Economics, Associate Professor, Professor of the Department of Economics and Public Administration, Poltava State Agrarian University,
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3800-6136

Gorobets Roman,
PhD student, Poltava State Agrarian University
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-1701-8459>

ENSURING THE RESILIENCE OF THE AGRI-FOOD MARKET UNDER SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATIONS ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ СТІЙКОСТІ АГРОПРОДОВОЛЬЧОГО РИНКУ В УМОВАХ СОЦІАЛЬНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНИХ ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЙ

Миколенко І. Г., Горобець Р. І. Забезпечення стійкості агропродовольчого ринку в умовах соціально-економічних трансформацій. *Український журнал прикладної економіки та техніки*. 2025. Том 10. № 3. С. 433 – 436.

Mykolenko I., Gorobets R. Ensuring the resilience of the agri-food market under socio-economic transformations. *Ukrainian Journal of Applied Economics and Technology*. 2025. Volume 10. № 3. pp. 433 – 436.

The article is dedicated to ensuring the resilience of the agri-food sector in Ukraine amid contemporary socio-economic transformations. The relevance of the research topic is determined by significant changes in the economic structure, globalization, and the increasing external risks to agri-food markets, which necessitate improving theoretical and methodological approaches to ensuring the sector's stability. The study aims to analyze, systematize, and enhance mechanisms for ensuring the resilience of the agri-food market in Ukraine. To achieve this goal, the article substantiates the importance of the agri-food sector. It is established that the sector remains strategically significant for the national economy, contributing a substantial share of the gross value added, providing employment, and determining the country's export potential. It is revealed that the intensification of globalization processes, the transformation of logistics chains, and changes in production structures create both new opportunities for sectoral development and increased dependence on external economic factors, manifested in price volatility, heightened competition, transformation of the export structure, and growing requirements for innovative technologies. The study proposes directions for ensuring the resilience of the agri-food sector, including: the formation of effective institutional policies, structural modernization of production, development of innovation potential, improvement of market and logistics infrastructure, strengthening the financial and economic stability of economic entities, development of integration processes, ensuring social resilience of rural areas, and enhancing the sector's foreign economic adaptability. The implementation of these directions will increase the adaptability of the agri-food sector to contemporary socio-economic transformations, strengthen national food security, enhance the competitiveness of domestic producers, and ensure the long-term sustainable development of Ukraine's agri-food market.

Keywords: agri-food sector, agri-food market, resilience, socio-economic transformations, innovation development, food security.

Статтю присвячено питанням забезпечення стійкості агропродовольчого сектору України в умовах сучасних соціально-економічних трансформацій. Актуальність тематики дослідження зумовлена масштабними змінами у структурі економіки, глобалізаційними процесами та посиленням зовнішніх ризиків для агропродовольчих ринків, що обумовили необхідність удосконалення теоретико-методичних підходів до забезпечення стабільності функціонування сектору. Дослідження має на меті проаналізувати, систематизувати та удосконалити механізми забезпечення стійкості агропродовольчого ринку в Україні. Для досягнення поставленої мети в статті обґрунтовано значення агропродовольчого сектору. Визначено, що він залишився стратегічно важливим для національної економіки, формуючи значну частку валової доданої вартості, забезпечуючи зайнятість населення та визначаючи експортний потенціал держави. Виявлено, що посилення глобалізаційних процесів, трансформація логістичних ланцюгів та зміни у виробничій структурі створюють як нові можливості для розвитку сектору, так і підвищену залежність від зовнішніх економічних факторів, прояви якої спостерігаються у волатильності цін, підвищенні конкуренції, трансформації експортної структури та зростанні вимог до інноваційних технологій. Запропоновано напрями забезпечення стійкості агропродовольчого сектору, серед яких: формування ефективної інституційної політики, структурна модернізація виробництва, розвиток інноваційного потенціалу, удосконалення ринкової та логістичної інфраструктури, зміцнення фінансово-економічної стабільності суб'єктів господарювання, розвиток інтеграційних процесів, забезпечення соціальної стійкості сільських територій та підвищення зовнішньоекономічної адаптивності. Реалізація зазначених напрямів сприятиме підвищенню адаптивності агропродовольчого сектору до сучасних соціально-економічних трансформацій, зміцненню продовольчої безпеки держави, підвищенню конкурентоспроможності національних виробників та забезпеченню довгострокового сталого розвитку агропродовольчого ринку України.

Ключові слова: агропродовольчий сектор, агропродовольчий ринок, стійкість, соціально-економічні трансформації, інноваційний розвиток, продовольча безпека.

Problem statement

Currently, deep socio-economic transformations, accompanied by instability in the external environment, changes in the structure of demand for food products, and the restructuring of logistics chains, determine the general vector of development of the country's national economy. Under such conditions, it is the agri-food market that fills the economic system - it ensures food security, stability of the domestic consumer market, and the development of the agricultural sector. At the same time, modern socio-economic changes driven by crisis phenomena, institutional reforms, demographic shifts, the digitalization of the economy, and integration processes necessitate the development of new approaches to ensuring the sustainability of the agri-food market. In addition, the issue of sustainability becomes especially relevant in the context of increasing food price volatility, disruptions to production and sales links, the transformation of agricultural production structure, and heightened competition in domestic and foreign markets, which together shape the research topic.

The functioning of the agri-food market amid socio-economic transformations is actively studied in modern literature. The scientist Ostapenko S. [1] considered the agri-food market from the standpoint of the system of interaction of production, processing, and consumption, and determined the need to balance supply and demand to ensure its stability. The study by Chervonyi D. [2] examines the mechanisms of agricultural market functioning under the influence of structural economic changes and the development of market infrastructure. The issue of the agri-food sector's adaptation to external challenges is highlighted in the work of Bondarenko S., Nikishina O., and Zerkina V. [3]. The study by Barel-Shaked S. and Buda E. [4] is devoted to the formation of sustainable food systems and a balanced production structure to increase adaptability to crisis phenomena. The work of Gorchak M.A. [5] highlights the impact of globalization processes on the development of the agri-food market. Scientists Orekhova T. and Ishchuk Y. [6] studied the risks to the global food environment. Researcher Kuprina N.

[7] substantiated the transformation of agricultural enterprises through innovative development, diversification of production, and increased efficiency in resource management as key factors in ensuring the sustainability of the agri-food market.

Despite the completeness and thoroughness of the analyzed studies, existing approaches to developing the agri-food market primarily focus on increasing production volumes and expanding sales opportunities, while issues related to ensuring its long-term sustainability, adaptability to socio-economic transformations, and balanced development remain insufficiently studied. The literature does not present an integrated approach to ensuring the sustainability of the agri-food market that accounts for the impacts of institutional, economic, social, and innovative factors.

Goal setting

The purpose of the study is to analyze, systematize, and improve the theoretical and methodological foundations for ensuring the sustainability of Ukraine's agri-food sector amid modern socio-economic transformations.

To achieve this goal, the study outlines the following tasks:

- to summarize the available approaches to understanding the socio-economic transformations of the agri-food sector;
- to study the impact of globalization processes on the functioning of the agri-food market;
- to analyze the features of structural changes in agricultural production;
- to substantiate the key areas for ensuring the sustainability of Ukraine's agri-food sector.

Presentation of the main results of the study

Currently, the functioning of all economic systems in the country is shaped by large-scale socio-economic transformations. Perestroika in the agri-food sector is now the subject of active scientific research. Scientists' attention is focused on structural transformations in production and market mechanisms, on adaptation to global challenges, and on the formation of sustainable food systems.

Scientist Ostapenko S. [1] concluded that socio-economic transformations of the agri-food sector are associated with a rethinking of the role of agricultural production in the structure of the national economy and the transition to market-oriented models of functioning. The agri-food market encompasses the production, processing, distribution, and consumption of food products, and its development is shaped by the effects of institutional changes, public policies, and market mechanisms. Therefore, there is a need to ensure a balance between the agricultural sector's production capabilities and the domestic market's needs, which the scientist defined as a fundamental condition for its stable functioning.

Further development of approaches to restructuring the agri-food complex focuses on identifying the features of agricultural market formation amid structural changes in the economy. In particular, the study by D. Chervonyi [2] substantiates that socio-economic transformations are accompanied by changes in the structure of food demand, the development of new forms of management, the strengthening of the role of market infrastructure, and the transformation of interactions between entities in the agri-food sector. The identified changes necessitate adapting mechanisms to regulate agricultural markets and establishing an effective system to ensure their functioning.

Scientists Bondarenko S., Nikishina O., and Zerkina V. addressed the issues of the transformation of foreign economic activity in the agri-food sector [3]. According to scientists, structural changes in agricultural exports are accompanied by a reorientation of commodity flows, diversification of sales markets, changes in logistics routes, and the formation of new adaptive mechanisms for the agri-food sector.

Meanwhile, foreign studies [4] have focused on the need to develop sustainable food systems amid socio-economic transformations. Countries with a more balanced structure of agri-food production demonstrate a higher level of adaptation to crisis phenomena and transformational changes.

The impact of globalization processes on the transformation of the agri-food sector is thoroughly studied in the work of M. Holarchuk [5]. The scientist noted that globalization integrates national agri-food markets into the world system, while increasing their dependence on external economic factors, price fluctuations, logistical restrictions, and changes in international trade. In our opinion, it is worth considering the importance of institutional regulation, infrastructure development, and the formation of a competitive agri-food environment as a prerequisite for effective adaptation to global transformations.

In addition to the advantages of globalization, the study of Orekhova T. [6] highlights the risks and challenges of this process for agri-food markets. The author examined the instability of global food systems, increased competition, climate change, geopolitical conflicts, and the transformation of international supply chains.

Therefore, we conclude that globalization has created new conditions for the agri-food sector. Our vision of the processes of integration of national agri-food markets into the world system of economy is presented in Table. 1.

We are convinced that ensuring the effective integration of the agri-food market requires the formation of an adaptive institutional environment, the development of market infrastructure, the modernization of logistics systems, and the enhancement of the competitiveness of national producers. Thus, globalization will create new risks and form the basis for the structural modernization of the agri-food sector toward greater sustainability and efficiency.

Socio-economic transformations in the agri-food sector are also associated with changes in agricultural enterprises' activities. The research of N. Kuprin [7] showed that modern economic processes have necessitated the diversification of production, the introduction of innovative technologies, the development of integration ties, and the improvement of the efficiency of resource management.

The agricultural sector is of great importance to Ukraine's economy. According to the study "The global economy" [8], agriculture accounted for about 7.1% of GDP in 2024, while the share of employment in agriculture exceeded 14%, indicating a significant role of farmers in the state's socio-economic development. In addition, agri-food products accounted for more than half of the country's total exports in 2024, indicating a high level of export orientation among agricultural enterprises and their dependence on external market conditions.

The war and the instability of the external environment affected the functioning of agricultural enterprises, forcing them to change production structures and refocus on more profitable segments. According to a study by Brown K. [9] and a team of Reuters journalists [10], the area under oilseeds in Ukraine has increased by more than 30% over the past decade. At the same time, total grain and oilseed production decreased from 107 million tons in 2021 to about 77 million tons in 2024, forcing enterprises to revise production structures, diversify their product offerings, and introduce resource-saving technologies more actively. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture [11], the average grain crop yield in Ukraine exceeds 5.5 t/ha, indicating the gradual adoption of modern agricultural technologies, digital production management systems, and precision farming. 55% of the territory of our country is arable land - this is a significant potential for scaling innovative production models and the development of vertically integrated agri-food chains.

Table 1. Integration of the national agri-food market into the world system of economy under the influence of globalization processes

Manifestation of processes	Impact on the agri-food sector	Consequences for the national market	Possible ways to adapt adaptation
Trade Integration			
Liberalization of international trade, expansion of export-import operations	Increasing participation in global food chains	Increased competition, diversification of sales markets	Development of export strategy, support of product competitiveness
Pricing Integration			
Formation of world prices for agri-food products	Transmission of global price fluctuations to the domestic market	Price volatility, risks for producers and consumers	Creation of mechanisms of price regulation, development of exchange trading
Logistics integration			
Shaping global supply chains	Dependence on transport infrastructure and logistics routes	Increasing the requirements for logistics efficiency	Modernization of transport infrastructure, development of logistics hubs
Institutional integration			
Harmonization of standards, norms and rules of international trade	Adaptation to international requirements for product quality and safety	Difficulty in access for non-competitive products	Improvement of standards and certification system
Technology Integration			
Spread of innovations and digital technologies	Improving production and processing efficiency	Growing technological requirements for manufacturers	Innovative development, digitalization of the agricultural sector
Investment integration			
Attracting international capital to the agri-food sector	Expansion of production capabilities and modernization of enterprises	Increased dependence on external investors	Formation of a favorable investment environment
Competitive integration			
Entry of international companies into the domestic market	Increased competition between producers	Increasing requirements for product quality	Support for national producers, development of cooperation
Infrastructure Integration			
Development of international trade and logistics networks	Integration into global sales channels	Changing the structure of market infrastructure	Development of wholesale markets, logistics centers, warehouse facilities

Source: improved by the author

Therefore, enterprises' adaptation to new economic conditions is a powerful factor in stabilizing agro-industrial production and in forming a competitive agri-food sector.

Thus, socio-economic transformations of the agri-food sector include structural changes in production, the transformation of market mechanisms, the adaptation of enterprises, infrastructure development, foreign economic reorientation, and the ensuring of the sustainability of food systems. We consider it necessary to substantiate the directions for ensuring the sustainability of Ukraine's agri-food sector.

1. Formation of an effective institutional policy for the development of the agri-food sector.

This direction provides for the improvement of regulatory and legal support for the functioning of the agricultural market, the harmonization of national standards with international requirements, the development of mechanisms of state support for agricultural producers, and the formation of a transparent, competitive environment. We are convinced that creating conditions for long-term planning of the agri-food sector will increase its resilience to environmental fluctuations.

2. Structural modernization of agri-food production.

This direction provides for the diversification of the production structure, the development of the processing industry, the stimulation of the production of products with high added value and the reduction of the raw material orientation of the agricultural sector. We believe that structural changes will increase the economic efficiency of business entities, reduce the risks of monoculture production, and form a more balanced agri-food market in Ukraine.

3. Development of the agri-food sector's innovative and technological potential.

Currently, the sustainability of agricultural production largely depends on the level of introduction of digital technologies, precision farming, automation of production processes, and biotechnology. Therefore, innovative development will increase production productivity, resource efficiency, reduce costs, and ensure the competitiveness of agri-food products.

4. Development of market and logistics infrastructure.

This direction provides for the formation of a modern system of storage, transportation, and sale of products and the development of wholesale markets, logistics centers, transport corridors, and export infrastructure. We believe that improving logistics chains will minimize product losses, reduce transportation costs, and ensure the stability of food supplies.

5. Strengthening the financial and economic stability of agri-food sector entities.

Within this direction, we are discussing the development of a system of financial support for agricultural enterprises, access to credit resources, insurance for agricultural risks, the formation of stabilization funds, and the stimulation of investment activities. Its practical implementation will ensure the continuity of production processes and increase adaptability to crisis phenomena.

6. Development of integration processes and formation of effective value chains.

We are convinced that cooperation between producers, processing enterprises, logistics operators, and trade structures will increase the efficiency of the agri-food sector. At the same time, the formation of integrated agri-food chains will reduce transaction costs, improve product quality, and ensure market stability.

7. Ensuring social sustainability of the agri-food sector.

This direction supports the development of rural areas, increases employment, strengthens human resources in the agricultural sector, and supports small and medium-sized agricultural businesses. In our opinion, maintaining the social component of enterprise sustainability will preserve labor resources in the country during these difficult times.

8. Increasing the foreign economic sustainability of the agri-food sector.

The implementation of this direction involves diversifying export markets, developing international cooperation, adapting to international trade requirements, and establishing an effective export policy. We believe that development along these lines will reduce dependence on individual markets and increase the stability of the agri-food sector.

Thus, summarizing the above, we conclude that ensuring the sustainability of Ukraine's agri-food sector requires comprehensive institutional, economic, innovative, infrastructure, financial, and social measures. A systematic combination of well-justified directions will increase the adaptability of the agri-food sector to ongoing socio-economic transformations, strengthen the state's food security, and ensure the long-term development of the national economy.

Conclusions and prospects for further exploration

The study allowed us to conclude that the existing socio-economic transformations in Ukraine's agri-food sector affect structural changes in production, the transformation of market mechanisms, the adaptation of business entities to new operating conditions, integration into the global food system, and the strengthening of the role of institutional regulation. Even during the war, the agri-food sector remained strategically important for the national economy, as it still accounts for a significant share of gross value added, provides employment, and contributes to the state's export potential.

However, the intensification of globalization processes, geopolitical instability, the transformation of logistics chains, and structural changes in production necessitate the development of a new model to ensure the sustainability of the agri-food sector. The integration of the national agri-food market into the world system of economy is accompanied by both new opportunities and increased dependence on external economic factors. This is manifested in increased competition, price volatility, the transformation of the export structure, higher product quality requirements, and the development of innovative technologies.

We came to the conclusion that ensuring the sustainability of the agri-food sector of Ukraine requires an integrated approach, which will include the formation of an effective institutional policy, structural modernization of production, development of innovative potential, improvement of market and logistics infrastructure, strengthening of financial and economic stability of business entities, development of integration processes, ensuring social sustainability of rural areas and increasing foreign economic adaptability of the agri-food sector. The implementation of these directions will increase the adaptability of the agri-food sector to modern socio-economic transformations, strengthen the state's food security, enhance the competitiveness of national producers, and ensure the long-term, sustainable development of Ukraine's agri-food market.

Література

1. Ostapenko S. Theoretical foundations of the development of the agro-food market of Ukraine. *Economic analysis*. 2021. Volume 31. № 3. Pp. 43-51. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.35774/econa2021.03.043>
2. Chervonyi D. Peculiarities of the formation of agrarian markets in the conditions of functioning of the national economy of Ukraine. *Economy and Society*, 2023. Vyp. 58. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32782/2524-0072/2023-58-1>
3. Bondarenko S., Nikishyna O., Zerkina V. Transformation of Ukraine's Agrarian Export in the Conditions of Russian Military Aggression: Structural Changes, Adaptive Mechanisms and Global Consequences. *Journal of Scientific Papers Social development & Security*. 2024. Vol. 14. P. 116-142. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33445/sds.2024.14.3.9>
4. Barel-Shaked S., Buda E. Charting resilience: a typology of food self-sufficiency in OECD nations. *Agric & Food Secur.* 2025. Vol. 14, Is. 19. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40066-025-00537-0>
5. Gorlachuk M.A. Agro-food market in the context of globalization: world experience of regulation and infrastructural-institutional development. *Innovative economy*. 2019. Vol. 5-6. C. 47-55. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.37332/2309-1533.2019.5-6.6>
6. Orekhova T., Ishchuk Y. Risks and Challenges of the Global Agri-Food Market. *Herald of Khmelnytskyi National University. Economic Sciences*, 2023. Vol. 320 (4), P. 119-124. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31891/2307-5740-2023-320-4-17>
7. Kuprina N. Transformation of Agricultural Enterprises in the Context of Stabilization of Agro-Industrial Production and Ensuring the Development of Subjects of the National Economy of Ukraine. *Food Industry Economics*. 2023. Vol. 15. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15673/fie.v15i3.2746>
8. Ukraine: GDP share of agriculture. *The global economy*. URL: https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/Ukraine/share_of_agriculture
9. Braun K. Ukraine's once-booming grain industry teetering on being a war casualty. *Reuters*. 2025. URL: <https://www.reuters.com/markets/commodities/ukraines-once-booming-grain-industry-teetering-being-war-casualty-braun-2025-04-23/>
10. Ukraine farm sector indirect losses may reach \$83 bln due to Russian invasion, analysts say. *Reuters*. 2024. URL: <https://www.reuters.com/markets/commodities/ukraine-farm-sector-indirect-losses-may-reach-83-bln-due-russian-invasion-2024-10-03/>
11. Ukraine. *FAS*. URL: <https://www.fas.usda.gov/regions/ukraine>

References

1. Ostapenko, S. (2021). Teoretychni osnovy rozvytku ahroprodovolchoho rynku Ukrainy [Theoretical foundations of the development of the agri-food market of Ukraine]. *Ekonomichnyi analiz*, 31(3), 43–51. <https://doi.org/10.35774/econa2021.03.043>
2. Chervonyi, D. (2023). Osoblyvosti formuvannya ahrarnykh ryнкiv v umovakh funktsionuvannya natsionalnoi ekonomiky Ukrainy [Features of the formation of agricultural markets in the conditions of the functioning of the national economy of Ukraine]. *Ekonomika ta suspilstvo*, (58). <https://doi.org/10.32782/2524-0072/2023-58-1>
3. Bondarenko, S., Nikishyna, O., & Zerkina, V. (2024). Transformatsiia ahrarnoho eksportu Ukrainy v umovakh rosiiskoi viiskovoi ahresii: strukturni zminy, adaptivni mekhanizmy ta hlobalni naslidky [Transformation of agricultural export of Ukraine in the conditions of Russian military aggression: structural changes, adaptive mechanisms and global consequences]. *Journal of Scientific Papers "Social Development & Security"*, 14(3), 116–142. <https://doi.org/10.33445/sds.2024.14.3.9>
4. Barel-Shaked, S., & Buda, E. (2025). Charting resilience: a typology of food self-sufficiency in OECD nations. *Agriculture & Food Security*, 14(19). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40066-025-00537-0>
5. Horlachuk, M. A. (2019). Ahroprodovolchyi rynek v umovakh hlobalizatsii: svitovyi dosvid rehuliuвання ta infrastrukturalno-institutsiinoho rozvytku [Agri-food market in the conditions of globalization: world experience of regulation and infrastructural-institutional development]. *Innovatsiina ekonomika*, (5-6), 47–55. <https://doi.org/10.37332/2309-1533.2019.5-6.6>
6. Orekhova, T., & Ishchuk, Yu. (2023). Ryzkyky ta vyklyky hlobalnoho rynku ahroprodovolchoi produktsii [Risks and challenges of the global market for agri-food products]. *Herald of Khmelnytskyi National University. Economic Sciences*, 320(4), 119–124. <https://doi.org/10.31891/2307-5740-2023-320-4-17>
7. Kuprina, N. (2023). Transformatsiia diialnosti silskohospodarskykh pidpriemstv v konteksti stabilizatsii ahropromysloвого vyrobnytstva ta zabezpechennia rozvytku subiektiv natsionalnoi ekonomiky Ukrainy [Transformation of the activities of agricultural enterprises in the context of stabilization of agro-industrial production and ensuring the development of subjects of the national economy of Ukraine]. *Food Industry Economics*, 15(3). <https://doi.org/10.15673/fie.v15i3.2746>
8. *The Global Economy*. (n.d.). Ukraine: GDP share of agriculture. https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/Ukraine/share_of_agriculture
9. Braun, K. (2025, April 23). Ukraine's once-booming grain industry teetering on being a war casualty. *Reuters*. <https://www.reuters.com/markets/commodities/ukraines-once-booming-grain-industry-teetering-being-war-casualty-braun-2025-04-23/>
10. *Reuters*. (2024, October 3). Ukraine farm sector indirect losses may reach \$83 bln due to Russian invasion, analysts say. <https://www.reuters.com/markets/commodities/ukraine-farm-sector-indirect-losses-may-reach-83-bln-due-russian-invasion-2024-10-03/>
11. *FAS USDA*. (n.d.). Ukraine. <https://www.fas.usda.gov/regions/ukraine>

Стаття надійшла до редакції 15.08.2025 р.