

РОЗВИТОК ПРОДУКТИВНИХ СИЛ ТА ГАЛУЗЕЙ

UDC: 338.48:351.746.1

JEL Classification: L83, L4, H56, K33

DOI: [https://doi.org/10.32515/2663-1636.2025.14\(47\).117-123](https://doi.org/10.32515/2663-1636.2025.14(47).117-123)

Olena Akhmedova, Associate Professor, PhD in Public Administration (Candidate of Sciences in Public Administration)

Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design, Kyiv, Ukraine

Oleksii Klok, Associate Professor, PhD in Economics (Candidate of Economic Sciences)

Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics, Kharkiv, Ukraine

Security of tourism and hospitality as a component of Ukraine's national security

The purpose of the article is to substantiate the role and place of tourism and hospitality security in Ukraine's national security system, to define its administrative and legal foundations, structural elements, and socio-economic significance in the context of implementing the state policy of sustainable development. The work emphasises the significance of developing a comprehensive security concept for the tourism industry and the hospitality sector as a whole, as a prerequisite for social stability, economic growth, and the protection of Ukraine's national interests in the context of contemporary global challenges.

The study summarises theoretical approaches to the interpretation of tourism and hospitality security in legal, social, technical, and economic dimensions; analyses contemporary scientific works on the mechanisms of state regulation and security of tourism and hospitality activities, threats, and risks faced by the industry during a large-scale war; and summarises factors, risks and threats affecting the functioning of tourism and hospitality. Particular attention is paid to the regulatory and legal aspects of ensuring tourism safety, as well as the role of state institutions in forecasting threats, coordinating actions, organizing crisis response, and protecting the rights of tourists. The provisions of Ukraine's strategic documents are summarized, in particular, regarding the determination of directions and principles for ensuring national and tourism security.

The conclusions emphasise that tourism and hospitality are complex objects of state security policy, the effectiveness of which depends on the coordination of actions of all actors – the state, business, society, and tourists. The need to expand the concept of “tourism and hospitality sector security”, to take into account the interests of all stakeholders and to define clear criteria for assessing its status, is justified. Prospects for further research lie in the development of an integrated tourism safety monitoring system, the improvement of state regulatory mechanisms, and the establishment of a model of partnership between the state and the private sector to enhance the sustainability of tourism and hospitality.

tourism, hospitality, tourism and hospitality safety, national security, national interests, tourism industry, tourism product, risk, development.

Statement of the problem. The current transformation processes taking place in the world are leading to increased attention to issues of security as a basic condition for the socio-economic development of the state. Tourism and hospitality, as key factors in shaping a positive international image of the country, ensuring employment and strengthening cultural ties, remain vulnerable areas dependent on the level of social, environmental, legal, and information security. In this regard, ensuring the security of tourism and hospitality is becoming an important component of Ukraine's national security system.

Research into the relationship between tourism security, the hospitality sector, and the state mechanisms for ensuring it requires a comprehensive approach, which should include legal regulation and in-depth analysis of social, economic, and managerial components. These issues are particularly relevant in the context of the current challenges facing our country, namely military threats, migration processes, environmental crises, and technological risks. Accordingly, the formation of an effective system of tourism and hospitality security is not only a component of state policy, but also a necessary condition for the realisation of national interests, sustainable development, and improving the quality of life of citizens.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Recently, the issue of security in the tourism

and hospitality industry in the context of national security has become the subject of increased attention from both Ukrainian and foreign researchers. The fundamental theoretical and legal foundation for understanding tourism security is provided by national researchers [2], who consider tourism through the prism of the right to safety and security, as well as the right to tourism, as a complex object of legal regulation. The authors propose a structure for tourism security, linking it to public law mechanisms for protecting the rights of travellers, the responsibility of tourism operators, and a system of indicators and criteria for assessing the level of safety, particularly through indicators of injuries, offenses, insurance protection, and environmental damage. The role of state and public authorities in conditions of martial law and other global challenges in forecasting threats, coordinating actions, forming security policies, and protecting national interests in the tourism sector is of increasing attention [1]. The authors propose structuring national interests in tourism (encompassing the interests of the state, society, tourists, entrepreneurs, and industry workers) and emphasise that ensuring the security of tourism and hospitality is a key factor in fostering trust, stability, and sustainable development of the industry.

At the micro level, several studies focus on the economic security of tourism, hotel, and restaurant businesses [9; 10]. The author analyses the economic security of tourism and hospitality businesses in the context of global challenges, emphasizing that financial stability, market diversification, digitalization of services, risk insurance, and the ability to adapt in times of war, pandemics, and energy crises are key prerequisites for maintaining the industry's competitiveness. At the same time, economic security is viewed as a crucial component of overall tourism security, which directly impacts the state's ability to pursue its national interests in the tourism sector. Researchers also highlight such key dimensions as physical security (access control, video surveillance), fire safety, sanitary and food safety, information systems and personal data security, as well as organisational incident management procedures. They demonstrate that security in hospitality is complex in nature and is formed at the intersection of operational management, marketing, and regulatory requirements, but the issue of integrating these dimensions into national security systems remains indirectly addressed.

Global challenges, such as wars and pandemics, significantly impact the tourism sector, tourist flows, and the operation of tourist destinations and their infrastructure [8; 7]. Tourism and hospitality are viewed in this respect as industries that are extremely sensitive to security threats, where military action, sanctions, visa restrictions, and information policy are shaping a new set of risks for businesses and the state.

Considering tourism and hospitality in the broader context of risks and crises, scientists [9] propose a conceptual framework for managing disasters, risks, and crises in the industry. The authors systematise the types of threats and justify the need to build a resilience and recovery framework for tourist destinations and businesses. At the same time, tourism security is seen as the result of integrating crisis management, business continuity planning, and partnerships between the state and the private sector.

At the same time, most studies consider tourism and hospitality security either at the level of individual enterprises and destinations or within the broader framework of public administration and industry economic security. The issue of integrating tourism and hospitality security into a comprehensive national security system for Ukraine, with a clear definition of objects, subjects, indicators, and criteria for assessing its status, remains insufficiently addressed. Filling this gap is what makes the proposed study, which focuses on conceptualising tourism safety as a component of Ukraine's national security, so relevant.

Statement of the objective. The objective of this paper is to substantiate the role and significance of tourism and hospitality security within Ukraine's national security system, and to identify its administrative-legal foundations, structural components, and socio-economic

importance in the context of implementing the state's policy of sustainable development. The study aims to conceptualise tourism and hospitality security as an integral component of national security by analysing its theoretical underpinnings, determining the interests and responsibilities of key stakeholders, and outlining the mechanisms through which the state ensures protection, stability, and resilience in the tourism and hospitality sectors under modern global challenges.

The main material. Ensuring national security and its components, particularly social security, is the most important task of both domestic and foreign policy. It is evident that sustainable development, which ensures the well-being of citizens, maintains a sufficient level of environmental safety, and promotes economic growth of the state, depends on the effectiveness of its implementation. All these aspects of sustainable development are directly related to the functioning of the tourism and hospitality industry. To ensure its effectiveness and efficiency, it is important for the state to create the necessary conditions (legal, economic, informational, etc.). In fact, its main function is not to interfere, ensuring the economical use of budget resources and the proper development of public life areas.

As is well known, these conditions form the basis for a decent standard of living, the development of human abilities, and the realization of human potential. Among them, security and well-being play the most important role. Security conditions, in fact, ensure the prevention and elimination of dangers, which may depend on:

- 1) people's will (i.e., be subjective);
- 2) the forces of nature (i.e., be objective);
- 3) the impact of various accidents, disasters, etc.

As for welfare conditions, they provide opportunities to obtain and use a certain amount of material goods necessary for a person to satisfy their own needs, as well as to achieve a certain level of spiritual development (e.g., eco-culture). Both types of conditions (safety and well-being) have a mutual influence on each other, which generally contributes to ensuring the safety and development of citizens' well-being, and vice versa.

Tourism and hospitality security is considered in legal, technical, sociological, political, environmental, economic, psychological, and other contexts, as well as from the perspective of applying a synergistic approach and defining paradigms.

The legal approach to the concept of "security" enables it to be considered an integral element of the scientific legal system, which constitutes a specific sphere of legal protection and defence of constitutional and other legitimate interests of individuals, society, the state, and the nation [2]. Legal protection and defence, including in the tourism industry, are determined by factors that create a high probability of harm to the aforementioned interests. These factors, in turn, are determined by formally defined physical, chemical, and biological manifestations, as well as the actions of the natural environment and technogenic systems (harmful natural and technogenic factors of the environment) associated with offences. They are subject to official assessment by the state (sanctioned and controlled by the state) of the actions (activities) of individuals and legal entities regarding the use of objects, phenomena, and processes, material carriers of these manifestations and actions, or man-made and natural sources of danger to constitutional and other legitimate interests [4].

The origins of security as a scientific category can be found within the constitution of any state. Ukraine is no exception in this regard, as the text of its Basic Law [3] uses terms such as "state security", "security of the state", "public security", "security of the people", "security of citizens", and "environmental security" to describe this phenomenon.

At the same time, it should be noted that the current legislation of Ukraine contains the definition not of "security" but of "national security", which is characterised from the point of view of ensuring the protection of national interests [4]. Thus, according to the legislation, national security is the state of protection of the individual, society, and the state from internal

and external threats, which ensures constitutional rights, freedoms, quality of life, and standard of living of citizens, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and sustainable development, defence, and security of the state [4]. Thus, the concepts of security and national security are, to a certain extent, equated in domestic legislation. Therefore, our research is based on considering precisely this administrative and legal position.

Within the framework of technical regulation, there are scientific definitions of security that provide for its consideration in the context of producing safe products. The latter covers goods, works, and services sold in the tourism sector. Tourism product security, as a scientific category, refers to the proper and predictable use of products, including the absence of risk to the life, health, and property of consumers associated with their use, or the possible minimization of such risk.

The social essence of security in general and tourism and hospitality security in particular can be expressed, at a minimum, in the following aspects:

a) security implies a dynamic state of protection of the interests of the individual, society, and the state, as well as the protection of the environment from internal and external threats to security, the basis of which is sustainable development;

b) security objects (the interests of individuals, society, and the state) during their functioning and development must not cause harm and/or create a threat of harm to other objects in the surrounding world;

c) personal interests occupy a key place in the system of interests, therefore management activities should be aimed at protecting the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, countering threats to security, eliminating the consequences of their manifestation, and compensating for losses to persons who have suffered from threats to security (this is the managerial process of ensuring security) [1; 2; 7; 8; 10].

Tourism and hospitality security, as a subtype of security, has characteristics typical of the security system in general. Among these characteristics, it is necessary to highlight social orientation, systematicity in determining the object of security (the interests of stakeholders), and the managerial process of ensuring security.

Today, citizens' travel must be ensured by removing any unnecessary obstacles, which is achieved through the application of legal norms and other state instruments. These obstacles may be caused by the need for emergency medical care, the resolution of issues related to crime prevention, and, in some exceptional cases, war or social conflicts. In all other cases, citizens should be free to travel without restriction. However, state institutions should have the right to supervise and the ability to determine who the traveller is, where they permanently reside, and for what purpose they intend to travel, etc. Travel, both within the country and abroad, is undoubtedly necessary. After all, it contributes to the economic development of states and their regions, as well as to the emergence of relationships related to the study of the customs and social order of other countries, which, in turn, ensures the preservation of the cultures and histories of ethnic groups and peoples.

Based on the above, we can say that tourism and hospitality security is a complex, multifaceted phenomenon, which is a type of the broader and more complex concept of security possessing its main characteristics (absence of danger, reliability, consistency, etc.). Domestic regulatory and legal acts most often refer to "economic," "information," "environmental," "food," "defence," and other types of security. Thus, the National Security Strategy of Ukraine [6] establishes the types of national security in the domestic political, economic, social, scientific, and educational spheres, as well as in the international, spiritual, information, military, defence-industrial, and environmental spheres, and in the sphere of public security. It should be noted that the strategies analyzed do not recognize the importance of supporting the security of tourism, hospitality, or any other relevant industry.

At the same time, the Law on Tourism [5] emphasises the priority of tourists' safety. To ensure this, the need to implement the following measures (tactical and strategic) has been recognised:

- 1) supporting tourists' security and protecting their rights and interests by improving the quality of tourist services provided;
- 2) providing emergency assistance to tourists who find themselves in an emergency and/or have suffered during their trip;
- 3) monitoring requests and complaints from tourists, including foreign tourists, as well as providing them with the necessary information on tourism, calling for help, etc.;
- 4) monitoring of emergencies involving tourists;
- 5) strengthening the responsibility of tourism operators to consumers of tourism services [5].

It is necessary to admit that tourism and hospitality security should be expanded by identifying the interests of all stakeholders in the tourism sector, indicating that it is a state of maintaining the security of participants in legal relations in the field of tourism at an appropriate level, as well as the protection of their interests, namely: tour operators (travel agents), citizens, foreign citizens and stateless persons who exercise their right to rest. In this context, tourism and hospitality security is a set of civil law norms designed to ensure the legal, property, and personal non-property, social, informational and environmental security of all participants in legal relations in the tourism industry and hospitality sphere, as well as to prevent damage to the environment, material and spiritual values and the security of the state during travel. At the same time, ensuring and supporting tourism and hospitality security involves the application of various legal activities aimed at preventing and neutralizing threats to security, as well as other measures to ensure the necessary level of protection. The main principles of supporting tourism and hospitality security should be consistency, which determines a comprehensive approach to the problem, and efficiency, which allows for evaluating the results achieved and comparing them with the costs incurred.

Conclusions and prospects for further research. The tourism industry and hospitality sector, as a systemic direction, are a complex object of security and, therefore, a key focus of state policy. In view of this, any state-managed tourism and hospitality security measures will only be effective if all the essential aspects of the problem or restrictions imposed on its solution are considered during their development and implementation.

Obviously, an important characteristic of tourism and hospitality security as a complex object of security and state policy is the category of "national interests". The implementation of national interests in the tourism industry and hospitality sphere ensures that the needs of all actors are met, namely, the interests of the state, society, and individual citizens-tourists (current and potential).

Prospects for further scientific research include the development of an integrated system for monitoring tourism and hospitality security based on unified national indicators and criteria; improvement of mechanisms for public administration and inter-agency coordination; modelling of risk-prevention and crisis-response strategies for various types of tourist destinations; and elaboration of a unified conceptual and legal framework for tourism and hospitality security in Ukraine.

Список літератури

1. Ахмедова О.О., Єрмаков І.О. Публічне управління у галузі туризму та гостинності в умовах невизначеності. *Дніпровський науковий часопис публічного управління, психології, права* / Розділ 2 Механізми публічного управління, № 5 (2024): URL: <https://chasopys-ppp.dp.ua/index.php/chasopys/article/view/663/598> (дата звернення: 12.10.2025).

2. Домбровська С. М., Помаза-Пономаренко А. Л., Рибальченко Н. П. Туризм і право на нього в контексті гарантування безпеки: монографія. Харків: Діса плюс, 2022. 272 с. URL: <https://repositcs.nuczu.edu.ua/bitstream/123456789/15496/1/Bezpekaturyzm.pdf> (дата звернення: 12.10.2025).
3. Конституція України: Закон України від 28.06.1996 № 254к/96-ВР // Відомості Верховної Ради України. 1996. № 30. Ст. 141.
4. Про національну безпеку України : Закон України від 21.06.2018 № 2469-VIII. Відомості Верховної Ради України. 2018. № 31. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2469-19#Text> (дата звернення: 12.10.2025)
5. Про туризм : Закон України від 15.09.1995 № 324/95-ВР. Відомості Верховної Ради України. 1995. № 31. Ст. 241.
6. Рада національної безпеки і оборони України. *Стратегія національної безпеки України* (затверджено Указом Президента України від 14.09.2020 № 392/2020; зі змінами, внесеними Указом Президента України від 06.01.2025 № 16/2025). Верховна Рада України.
7. Hryhoruk, O., Rybchynska, O., & Shpak, N. The war and tourism: Security issues and business opportunities in the shadow of Russian war against Ukraine. *Quality & Quantity*. 2023. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11135-023-01762-0> (дата звернення: 12.10.2025)
8. Kozłowski, A.R. The war and tourism: security issues and business opportunities in shadow of Russian war against Ukraine. *Qual Quant*. 2023. DOI:10.1007/s11135-023-01762-0. URL: <https://rdcu.be/eP6TC> (дата звернення: 12.10.2025)
9. Liu L. W., Pahrudin P., Cheng-Yu T., Lee H. Disaster, risk and crises in tourism and hospitality field. *Tourism Management Perspectives*. *Natural Hazards Research/ Volume 4, Issue 4, December 2024, Pages 653-668*. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nhres.2024.06.0012>. (дата звернення: 12.10.2025)
10. Minich I. Economic Security of Tourism and Hospitality *Enterprises in the Context of Global Challenges*. *Modern Economics*, 52(2025), 122-127. URL: [https://doi.org/10.31521/modecon.V52\(2025\)-17](https://doi.org/10.31521/modecon.V52(2025)-17) (дата звернення: 12.10.2025).
11. Savita, Rana, V., & Singh, S. (2024). A systematic review on structure of hotel safety and security service: dimensions and measures. *Academy of Marketing Studies Journal*, 28(S5), 1-21. URL: <https://www.abacademies.org/articles/a-systematic-review-on-structure-of-hotel-safety-and-security-services-dimensions-and-measures-16755.html>. (дата звернення: 12.10.2025)

References

1. Ahmedova, O. O., & Yermakov, I. O. (2024). Public administration in tourism and hospitality in conditions of uncertainty. *Dniprovskiyi naukovyi chasopys publichnoho upravlinnia, psykholohii, prava*, (5). <https://chasopys-ppp.dp.ua/index.php/chasopys/article/view/663/598> [in Ukrainian].
2. Dombrovskaya, S. M., Pomaza-Ponomarenko, A. L., & Rybalchenko, N. P. (2022). *Tourism and the right to it in the context of security assurance*. Kharkiv: Disa Plus. <https://repositcs.nuczu.edu.ua/bitstream/123456789/15496/1/Bezpekaturyzm.pdf> [in Ukrainian].
3. Constitution of Ukraine: Law of Ukraine № 254k/96-VR (1996). *Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy*, 30, 141. [in Ukrainian].
4. Law of Ukraine on National Security of Ukraine № 2469-VIII. (2018, June 21) *Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy*, 31. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2469-19#Text> [in Ukrainian].
5. Law of Ukraine on Tourism № 324/95-VR (1995, September 15). *Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy*, 31, 241. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/324/95-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text>. [in Ukrainian].
6. National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine. *Strategy of National Security of Ukraine* (approved by Presidential Decree No. 392/2020; amended by Presidential Decree No. 16/2025). *Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine*. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/392/2020> [in Ukrainian].
7. Hryhoruk, O., Rybchynska, O., & Shpak, N. (2023). The war and tourism: Security issues and business opportunities in the shadow of Russian war against Ukraine. *Quality & Quantity*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11135-023-01762-0> [in English].
8. Kozłowski, A. R. (2023). The war and tourism: Security issues and business opportunities in shadow of Russian war against Ukraine. *Quality & Quantity*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11135-023-01762-0> [in English].
9. Liu, L. W., Pahrudin, P., Cheng-Yu, T., & Lee, H. (2024). Disaster, risk and crises in tourism and hospitality field. *Tourism Management Perspectives, Natural Hazards Research*, 4(4), 653–668. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nhres.2024.06.0012> [in English].
10. Minich, I. (2025). Economic security of tourism and hospitality enterprises in the context of global challenges. *Modern Economics*, 52, 122–127. [https://doi.org/10.31521/modecon.V52\(2025\)-17](https://doi.org/10.31521/modecon.V52(2025)-17) [in English].
11. Savita, Rana, V., & Singh, S. (2024). A systematic review on structure of hotel safety and security service: dimensions and measures. *Academy of Marketing Studies Journal*, 28(S5), 1–21.

<https://www.abacademies.org/articles/a-systematic-review-on-structure-of-hotel-safety-and-security-services-dimensions-and-measures-16755.html> [in English].

О. О. Ахмедова, проф., д-р наук з держ. упр.

Київський національний університет технологій та дизайну, м. Київ, Україна

О. П. Клок, доц., канд. екон. наук

Харківський національний економічний університет ім. С. Кузнеця, м. Харків, Україна

Безпека туризму та сфери гостинності як складова національної безпеки України

Метою статті є обґрунтування ролі та місця безпеки туризму і сфери гостинності в системі національної безпеки України, визначення її адміністративно-правових засад, структурних елементів та соціально-економічного значення в контексті реалізації державної політики сталого розвитку. У роботі акцентується увага на важливості формування цілісної концепції безпеки туристичної галузі та безпеки сфери гостинності в цілому як умови соціальної стабільності, економічного зростання та захисту національних інтересів України в умовах сучасних глобальних викликів.

У процесі дослідження узагальнено теоретичні підходи до трактування безпеки туризму та сфери гостинності у правовому, соціальному, технічному та економічному вимірах; проаналізовано сучасні наукові праці щодо механізмів державного регулювання та забезпечення безпеки туристичної діяльності та діяльності у сфері гостинності, загрози та ризики, з якими стикнулася індустрія під час масштабної війни; систематизовано чинники, ризики та загрози, що впливають на функціонування туризму та сфери гостинності. Окрему увагу приділено нормативно-правовим аспектам гарантування туристичної безпеки, ролі державних інституцій у прогнозуванні загроз, координації дій, організації кризового реагування та захисту прав туристів. Узагальнено положення стратегічних документів України, зокрема в частині визначення напрямів і принципів забезпечення національної та туристичної безпеки.

У висновках підкреслено, що туризм та сфера гостинності є комплексними об'єктами державної політики безпеки, ефективність якої залежить від узгодженості дій усіх суб'єктів – держави, бізнесу, суспільства та туристів. Обґрунтовано необхідність розширення змісту поняття «безпека туризму та сфери гостинності» з урахуванням інтересів усіх стейкхолдерів і визначення чітких критеріїв оцінювання її стану. Перспективи подальших досліджень полягають у розробленні інтегрованої системи моніторингу туристичної безпеки, удосконаленні механізмів державного регулювання та формуванні моделі партнерства держави й приватного сектора для підвищення стійкості туризму та сфери гостинності.

туризм, гостинність, безпека туризму та сфери гостинності, національна безпека, національні інтереси, туристична галузь, туристичний продукт, ризик, розвиток.

Одержано (Received) 06.12.2025

*Прорецензовано (Reviewed) 20.12.2025
Прийнято до друку (Approved) 23.12.2025*