

УДК 338.24

[https://doi.org/10.31520/ei.2026.28.1\(98\).91-99](https://doi.org/10.31520/ei.2026.28.1(98).91-99)

JEL F01, H10, H56, O13

© 2026 The Author(s). Published by SO "IMEER of NAS of Ukraine".

This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 4.0).

Received: 2025-12-25, Revised: 2026-02-11, Accepted: 2026-03-09, Published: 2026-03-20

**ПОГОРСЬЛОВА О.В.**

д.е.н., професор, завідувач кафедри обліку і економічного аналізу,
Національний університет кораблебудування імені адмірала Макарова
Проспект Героїв України, 9, Миколаїв, Україна, 54007
E-mail: olena.pogoryelova@nuos.edu.ua
ORCID: 0000-0003-2065-2121

ВДОВИЧЕНКО Л.Ю.

к.е.н., доцент кафедри економічної політики та безпеки,
Національний університет кораблебудування імені адмірала Макарова
Проспект Героїв України, 9, Миколаїв, Україна, 54007
E-mail: larysa.vdovychenko@nuos.edu.ua
ORCID: 0000-0002-1162-4041

ГЛОБАЛЬНА ПРОДОВОЛЬЧА БЕЗПЕКА: ПРОБЛЕМИ ТА НАСЛІДКИ ДЛЯ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ

Актуальність. Тема глобальної продовольчої безпеки є не просто актуальною – вона є критичною. Ми живемо в епоху «полікризи», де дефіцит ресурсів, кліматичні зміни та геополітика переплелися в один вузол. Продовольча безпека – це більше не питання сільського господарства. Це питання національної безпеки. Держава, яка не може прогнати себе або залежить від нестабільних імпортерських поставок, втрачає суверенітет. Тому сьогодні продовольство використовується як інструмент політичного тиску, що робить розробку стратегій автономності та сталого розвитку життєво необхідною для кожної країни. А для державної політики це означає необхідність адаптації до криз, підтримки аграрного сектору та гарантування фізичної й економічної доступності їжі. Отже, сьогодні світ стикається з необхідністю перегляду державної політики для запобігання масштабному голоду, особливо в регіонах з високим рівнем ризику.

Мета та завдання. Мета дослідження полягає у розгляді проблемних питань та наслідків глобальної продовольчої безпеки як орієнтиру у побудові комплексної державної політики на світовому і відповідно національному рівнях. Завдання дослідження: 1) розкриття сутності і стратегічної мети глобальної продовольчої безпеки; 2) окреслення основних загроз, що негативно позначаються на глобальній продовольчій безпеці; 3) визначення наслідків глобальної продовольчої безпеки та способів впливу міжнародних відносин на продовольчу безпеку.

Матеріали та методи. Для аналізу актуального стану глобальної продовольчої безпеки використовувалися такі джерела: бази даних міжнародних організацій, звіти FAO, WFP та NATO, нормативно-правова база. Відповідно до мети дослідження застосовано сукупність методів наукового пізнання: методи системного та структурного аналізу – при розкритті сутності і стратегічної мети глобальної продовольчої безпеки; методи аналізу та синтезу – при окресленні основних загроз, що негативно позначаються на глобальній продовольчій безпеці; індукції й дедукції – при визначенні наслідків глобальної продовольчої безпеки та способів впливу міжнародних відносин на продовольчу безпеку.

Результати дослідження. У статті розкрито сутність і стратегічну ціль глобальної продовольчої безпеки, розглянуто її сучасні загрози. Доведено, що продовольча безпека ґрунтується на принципі сталості: продовольча система має задовольняти поточні потреби людства без шкоди для ресурсів майбутнього. Справжня стійкість такої системи полягає у гармонійному поєднанні економічної вигоди, соціальної справедливості та екологічної безпеки.

З'ясовано, що у глобалізованому світі державна підтримка продовольчої безпеки вимагає ретельної стратегії, яка враховує багато аспектів міжнародних відносин. Доведено, що продовольча безпека може бути не тільки елементом національної безпеки, а й глобальної.

Представлено майбутні наслідки глобальної продовольчої небезпеки внаслідок нехтування комплексного розгляду питання щодо побудови державами відповідної стратегії дій в глобалізованому світі. Визначено способи впливу міжнародних відносин на продовольчу безпеку у світі як складного питання, яке виходить за межі національних кордонів, надано рекомендації та показники моніторингу з їх впровадження.

Висновки. Глобальна продовольча безпека залежить від синергії трьох сторін: влади, міжнародних структур і суспільства. Ключовими важелями впливу тут виступають конструктивна дипломатія та державне регулювання, спрямоване на підтримку аграрних інновацій та відкритість світових ринків.

Ключові слова: продовольча безпека, продовольча система, сталий розвиток, глобальна продовольча безпека, національна безпека, державна політика, глобалізований світ, стратегія, системний підхід, міжнародна політика, міжнародні відносини.

POHORIELOVA O.V.

Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor, Head of the Department of Accounting,
Admiral Makarov National University of Shipbuilding
Heroes of Ukraine Avenue, 9, Mykolaiv, Ukraine, 54007
E-mail: olena.pogoryelova@nuos.edu.ua
ORCID: 0000-0003-2065-2121

VDOVYCHENKO L.U.

PhD in Economics, Associate Professor of the Department of Economic Policy
and Safety, Admiral Makarov National University of Shipbuilding
Heroes of Ukraine Avenue, 9, Mykolaiv, Ukraine, 54007
E-mail: larysa.vdovychenko@nuos.edu.ua
ORCID: 0000-0002-1162-4041

GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY: ISSUES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC POLICY

Topicality. The topic of global food security is not just relevant – it is critical. We live in an era of "polycrisis", where resource scarcity, climate change and geopolitics have become intertwined. Food security is no longer an agricultural issue. It is a national security issue. A state that cannot feed itself or depends on unstable import supplies loses its sovereignty. Therefore, today food is used as a tool of political pressure, which makes the development of strategies for autonomy and sustainable development vital for every country. And for public policy, this means the need to adapt to crises, support the agricultural sector, and guarantee the physical and economic availability of food. Thus, today the world is faced with the need to revise public policy to prevent large-scale hunger, especially in regions with a high level of risk.

Aim and tasks. The purpose of the study is to consider the problematic issues and consequences of global food security as a guideline in building a comprehensive public policy at the global and, accordingly, national levels. The objectives of the study are: 1) to reveal the essence and strategic goal of global food security; 2) to outline the main threats that negatively affect global food security; 3) to determine the consequences of global food security and the ways in which international relations influence food security.

Materials and Methods. The following sources were used to analyze the current state of global food security: databases of international organizations, reports of FAO, WFP and NATO, regulatory framework. In accordance with the purpose of the study, a set of methods of scientific knowledge was applied: methods of systemic and structural analysis – in revealing the essence and strategic goal of global food security; methods of analysis and synthesis – when outlining the main threats that negatively affect global food security; induction and deduction – when determining the consequences of global food security and the ways in which international relations influence food security.

Research results. The article reveals the essence and strategic goal of global food security, considers its current threats. It is proved that food security is based on the principle of sustainability: the food system must meet the current needs of humanity without harming the resources of the future. The true sustainability of such a system lies in the harmonious combination of economic benefit, social justice and environmental safety.

It is found that in a globalized world, state support for food security requires a careful strategy that takes into account many aspects of international relations. It is proven that food security can be not only an element of national security, but also of global security.

The future consequences of global food insecurity due to neglect of a comprehensive consideration of the issue of building an appropriate strategy of action by states in a globalized world are presented. The ways of influencing international relations on food security in the world as a complex issue that goes beyond national borders are identified, recommendations and monitoring indicators for their implementation are provided.

Conclusion. Global food security depends on the synergy of three parties: government, international structures, and society. The key levers of influence here are constructive diplomacy and state regulation aimed at supporting agricultural innovations and the openness of world markets.

Keywords: food security, food system, sustainable development, global food security, national security, public policy, globalized world, strategy, systemic approach, international politics, international relations.

Problem statement and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks. Food security is not only a matter of national livelihoods, but also of global development. In 2015, the United

Nations General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, setting out 17 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the second goal of which (SDG2) focuses on food

security and commits to ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture by 2030, also known as the Zero Hunger goal. While food production has made significant progress worldwide in eradicating hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition, many people still face food insecurity due to factors such as extreme weather events, pandemics, and geopolitical conflicts in recent years. According to the 2025 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) report, between 638 and 720 million people experienced hunger in 2024, corresponding to 7.8 and 8.8 percent of the world's population, respectively (FAO, IFAD, WFP and WHO, 2025). The World Food Program (WFP) Global Outlook 2025 estimates that 319 million people face acute levels of food insecurity in 67 countries where WFP data is available (WFP, 2025). The above data, despite the global efforts of international organizations, governments, and politicians, prove to us the fact that food insecurity for the planet's population exists as a global problem. This allowed us to determine the chosen topic as important and relevant.

Analysis of recent publications on the problem. Food security is closely related to people's lives and has always been the focus of scholars. Existing studies (Zorya, O. et.al., 2021, Sychevsky, M. et.al., 2022, Kotykova, O. et. al., 2022) mainly analyze the impact of resource availability, climate change and government policies on food security, and then explore practical ways for different countries and regions to ensure food security in the future.

Allocation of previously unsolved parts of the general problem. At the same time, despite the fact that scientists study food security from different perspectives and make well-founded conclusions and recommendations for public policy, it does not analyze the issue of food security taking into account the complex impact of resource availability, climate change and public policy and as a result of states building an appropriate strategy of action in a globalized world. The following problems remain unresolved: the lack of a comprehensive and systematic approach to forming a food security system in the context of ensuring sustainable economic development; poor-quality and slow transformation of food systems; unsatisfactory state regulation of the agricultural sector to ensure national food security.

Formulation of research objectives (problem statement). The purpose of the study is to consider the problematic issues and consequences of global food security as a guideline in building a comprehensive state policy at the global and,

accordingly, national levels. Achieving this goal necessitated the formulation and resolution of the following main tasks: 1) revealing the essence and strategic goal of global food security; 2) outlining the main threats that negatively affect global food security; 3) determining the consequences of global food security and the ways in which international relations influence food security.

Materials and Methods. The following sources were used to analyze the current state of global food security: databases of international organizations, reports of FAO, WFP and NATO, regulatory framework: UN Sustainable Development Goals (in particular, SDG2– "Eliminate Hunger"). In accordance with the purpose of the study, a set of methods of scientific knowledge was applied: methods of systemic and structural analysis – when studying the disclosure of the essence and strategic goal of global food security; methods of analysis and synthesis – when outlining the main threats that negatively affect global food security; induction and deduction – when determining the consequences of global food security and the ways in which international relations influence food security.

An outline of the main results and their justification. Maintaining food security in a globalized world is a complex issue that spans various aspects of international relations. To understand this, we must first understand the concept of global food security and its significance in the modern world. Global food security may be affected by supply chain disruptions caused by political unrest in some places, both locally and potentially globally. Global food security can be affected by peace and stability and many other factors, both direct (economic crises, military actions, natural disasters) and indirect (population growth, climate change, use of food for industrial purposes, reduction of arable land) (Krylov, D., 2024). Fig. 1 shows the key current threats to global food security.

Therefore, in a globalized world, state support for food security requires a careful strategy that takes into account many aspects of international relations.

To understand the essence of certain concepts that we will use in the future in the research process, we will note their characteristics (Table 1).

Food security depends primarily on the sustainability of food systems.

The food system is composed of subsystems (e.g., agricultural system, waste management system, resource supply system, etc.) and interacts with other key systems (e.g., energy system, trade system, health system, etc.). Therefore, structural changes in the food system can arise from changes

in another system; for example, public policies that promote greater use of biofuels in the energy system will have a significant impact on the food system (Kozak, O.A., Pugachev, M.I., 2021).

A sustainable food system is a food system that ensures food security and nutrition for all humanity

in a way that the economic, social and environmental foundations for ensuring food security and nutrition for future generations are not at risk (Proskura, V.F., 2025).

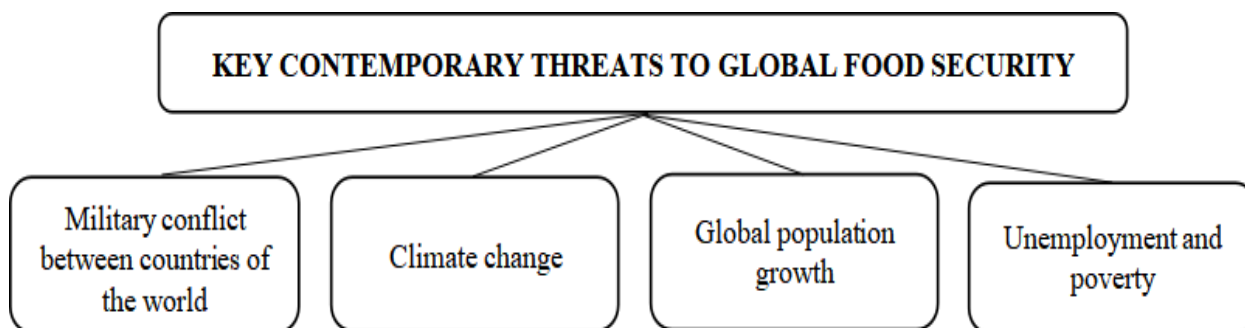


Fig. 1. Key contemporary threats to global food security

Source: developed by the authors.

Table 1

The essence of categories in the field of global food security

Terms	Definitions
Food Security	"The protection of a person's vital interests, which is expressed in the state guaranteeing a person's unhindered economic access to food in order to maintain his or her normal life activities" (UN. FAO, 2017).
Food System	"It encompasses all elements (environment, people, production resources, processes, infrastructure, institutions, markets and trade) and activities related to production, processing, distribution and marketing, food preparation and consumption and waste disposal, external factors and outcomes of these activities, including socio-economic and environmental outcomes" (Kozak, O.A., Pugachev, M.I., 2021).
Food Insecurity	"Occurs when there are risks to human health from consuming food due to poor quality, contamination, or improper storage or insufficient quantity of food" (Law of Ukraine "On the principles of state agrarian policy and state rural development policy", 2004).
Global Food Security	"It is the guarantee that any country has access to food through the efficient flow of food resources, especially during events such as natural disasters or emergencies that may cause food shortages" (Chronicles of finance, 2025).

Source: developed by the authors.

This means that she:

- is profitable in everything (economic sustainability);
- has broad benefits for society (social sustainability);
- has a positive or neutral impact on the natural environment (ecological sustainability).

The complexity of the food system requires a more holistic and coordinated approach. Many of the challenges in food security and nutrition are also complex, with solutions that are controversial and transcend institutional norms.

In an increasingly globalized food system, these problems arise from interactions at different levels

and scales. They require integrated actions taken by all stakeholders at local, regional, national and global levels, by both public and private actors, and on many fronts – not just in agriculture, but also in trade, politics, healthcare, environment, gender norms, education, transport and infrastructure, etc. This requires a synergistic unification, not a destructive clash of ideas arising from different perspectives.

Therefore, a systems approach to food is the only way of thinking and acting that considers the food system as a whole, taking into account all its elements, interrelationships, and associated consequences. It is not limited to one sector,

subsystem, but expands the scope and analysis of a specific issue as a result of a complex network of interconnected activities and feedback loops. It takes into account all relevant causal variables of the problem and all social, environmental and economic consequences of decisions to achieve transformative systemic change.

Encouraging professionals, policymakers, and academics to see the bigger picture will also help foster multi-stakeholder collaboration and policy coordination at different levels to foster more balanced relationships and jointly address future challenges. Although it is clear that compromises will have to be made (i.e. between the key priorities of countries' food systems: reducing inclusive poverty, increasing agricultural productivity, improving nutrition, and increasing environmental sustainability). But there will also be opportunities to achieve multiple goals simultaneously. A systems approach to the human food system can help identify such synergies and facilitate the coordination needed to achieve them.

The structure of the food system is dynamic and driven by complex and diverse trends such as urbanization, population growth, climate change, as well as forces such as technological change and innovation, changing public policies, etc. Structure creates incentives for participants and influences their opportunities, which ultimately determine their behavior. Participants in the food system are also interdependent and can influence incentives and opportunities for further action.

Domestic food security is generally recognized as a national security issue for sovereign nations around the world. For NATO countries, the resilience of food and water systems (NATO, 2025) is one of the basic requirements for civilian preparedness, listed at the 2016 Warsaw Summit (NATO, 2025) and enshrined in Article 3 of the NATO Charter (Richard, B., 2024). It was the lack of food security in the United States that contributed to the passage of the National School Lunch Act of 1946 (NATO, 1949), when military leaders reported malnutrition as a major reason for the rejection of recruits during World War II. Market turmoil caused by the Covid-19 pandemic and Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine led to the first-ever National Security Memorandum to Strengthen the Security and Resilience of the US Food and Agriculture System in 2022 (THE WHITE HOUSE, 2022), which noted the growing potential threats to the sector. U.S. food security, understood as both the productivity of the country's agricultural systems and the nutrition of American citizens, is generally recognized as a U.S. national security issue. And this applies not only to the USA, as a

country that provides financial assistance to other countries to eliminate food insecurity, but also to any state, because it is food security that ensures the autonomy and independence of a country and is a component of its national security system.

At the same time, supporters of US assistance in the field of global food security argue that food security in other countries is also a matter of US national security. Let us try to state our author's views on this, since this is the issue that is currently causing a lot of discussion and, moreover, it is relevant to the topic of our study.

The lack of food security for US interests abroad – a public policy increasingly promoted by American politicians – in our opinion creates opportunities for dictators and terrorist organizations to supply food in exchange for the loyalty of local populations. This phenomenon is often observed at the national and regional levels, as the globalization of agricultural markets has opened up opportunities for attackers, including Russia, to use food to influence populations around the world experiencing food shortages. Russia's invasion of Ukraine has led to a historic increase in global food prices, reducing food security and nutrition for millions of people around the world. Since the start of a full-scale war in 2022, the aggressor has regularly attacked all aspects of Ukraine's food system, reducing production in Ukraine and creating market opportunities for own exports. Thus, direct employment in Ukraine's agricultural sector is estimated to have decreased by 18%, and according to UA-RDNA3 estimates, Over the next 10 years, more than 56 billion US dollars will be needed to restore and reconstruct Ukraine's production facilities and infrastructure without further losses (IFPRI, 2025).

Another threat that public policies aimed at food insecurity may pose to U.S. interests abroad is unplanned migration around the world.

But the relationship between food insecurity and migration is complex. Food insecurity does not occur in a vacuum and is more often one of a multitude of problems affecting households in regions facing both food insecurity and high levels of migration.

In these cases, food insecurity can more accurately be considered one of the factors influencing the decision to migrate, but it is rarely, if ever, the sole driving force behind migration.

Public policies that do not provide food security for U.S. interests abroad can also contribute to social and political unrest, destabilizing regions of the world. Global food prices have reached historic highs (FAO, 2025). For these reasons, food insecurity caused by high food prices may be a

short-term driver of protests, but as with migration, the relationship between food insecurity and social and political unrest is complex.

Public policy aimed at food insecurity for US interests abroad also creates opportunities for China to support food systems in developing countries around the world through its Belt and Road

Initiative (CONGRESS.GOV, 2024), signaling goodwill but at the same time placing these countries in debt to China.

Therefore, food security can be not only an element of national security, but also of global security, as this can lead to future consequences of global food insecurity (Table 2).

Table 2

Future implications of global food insecurity

Symptoms	Consequences
Malnutrition	For people experiencing food shortages, malnutrition can become a fatal reality.
Stunting	A child is prone to stunted growth if they do not receive enough nutrients, especially in the first 1,000 days after conception until their second birthday. As a result, her well-being and future prospects will be permanently compromised, and she will not be able to develop psychologically or physically to the extent she otherwise could.
Mental health problems	People who experience food insecurity are more prone to anxiety and despair
Chronic diseases	A long-term health condition can make it difficult for a person to work and earn a living. They may also have to pay high medical expenses.
Lack of affordable housing	It can be difficult to have enough money for food, even if you carefully manage your finances and savings.
Human well-being	Social isolation, shame, and stigma can result from not having basic needs such as food and shelter met.

Source: developed by the authors.

Thus, a number of factors, including population growth, climate change, natural disasters, conflicts, trade policies, technological progress, economic development, poverty, inequality, cultural practices, and political instability, have made food security an increasingly pressing global issue in recent years. In this perspective, food security has become a multifaceted, complex problem in today's globalized world, requiring a comprehensive strategy from a range of stakeholders, including governments, businesses, international organizations, civil society, and local communities.

Along with this, food security is closely linked to international politics, which is the cooperation and competition of states to guarantee the supply,

availability, and affordability of food for their citizens. Trade rules, international governance, humanitarian aid, and geopolitical conflicts are important aspects of international politics that affect food security. Trade agreements with other countries can both contribute to and undermine food security. Free trade agreements can give countries access to a wide range of food commodities, facilitating the flow of agricultural products. However, trade restrictions and protectionist measures can restrict food supplies, raising costs and harming those who are already vulnerable.

The ways in which international relations influence food security are presented in Table 3.

Table 3

Ways in which international relations influence food security

Methods	Consequences
International trade policy	Can affect food security outcomes by determining the availability and affordability of food. Trade barriers such as tariffs, quotas, and subsidies can make it difficult for some countries to export agricultural products, leading to food shortages and higher prices for consumers.
International aid and development assistance	Can help improve food security outcomes in developing countries by providing resources for agricultural development, infrastructure, and emergency food assistance. However, aid can also have unintended consequences, such as creating dependency and undermining local agricultural production.
Diplomacy and conflict	Diplomatic relations between countries can influence food security outcomes by promoting cooperation and interaction on issues related to agriculture and food security. Conflict, on the other hand, can lead to food insecurity by disrupting agricultural production, destroying infrastructure, and causing population displacement.

End of Table 3

Methods	Consequences
Climate change and environmental policy	International agreements and public policies related to climate change and the environment can affect food security outcomes by determining the extent to which countries are able to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change on agriculture.
Intellectual property rights	International intellectual property rights agreements can affect food security outcomes by determining the availability and affordability of agricultural technologies and inputs such as seeds and fertilizers. These agreements may also affect the ability of farmers in developing countries to access and use these technologies.
Humanitarian interventions	In emergencies such as natural disasters, famine or conflict, international organizations and non-governmental organizations can be vital in providing food aid.
Help and development	Global aid and development initiatives have the potential to improve food security in underdeveloped countries. These initiatives often include financing for agriculture and food production, infrastructure improvements, and technical support.

Source: developed by the authors.

In light of the growing importance of global trade in food and agricultural commodities, public economic policy measures aimed at sustainably addressing food insecurity and malnutrition include: effective use of international trade through tariff and non-tariff methods of regulating international trade activities with the use of appropriate instruments (absence of bans on the export of products, reduction of import tariffs, etc.); development of a Common Agricultural Policy Strategy, the implementation of which will ensure sustainable development of agriculture and eliminate the risks of extreme climate variability; strengthening the food potential of the most vulnerable countries; strengthening regional trade; improving logistics. Monitoring the impact of international trade policies on food security includes tracking tariffs and non-tariff instruments, assistance from international organizations to the poorest countries, focusing on key aspects of food security (physical availability of food, economic and physical access to food, food use, food stability) (Proskura, V.F, 2025).

Recommendations for international aid to ensure food security should focus on linking aid with development (LRRD), empowering local systems through technology (artificial intelligence, vouchers) and sustainable agriculture (agroecology, family farms), coordination of efforts, provision of context-sensitive assistance to vulnerable groups (cash/vouchers instead of related food products) and promoting national responsibility for self-sufficiency, taking into account its feasibility in the context of globalization.

Diplomacy and conflict are closely intertwined in food security, with the impact of conflicts being complex, involving direct and indirect factors, and occurring through different channels. Conflicts undermine resilience to external influences, threaten the sources of livelihoods for future generations, food security and nutrition. Conflicts

destroy food systems, their impact is transmitted along the entire food production and supply chain (e.g. the war in Ukraine), while diplomacy aims to create safe corridors (such as the Ukraine Grain Initiatives) and coordinating global responses monitored through frameworks such as the IPC and FAO/WFP reports that track drivers of food insecurity (conflicts, prices, displacement) through indicators of food availability, accessibility, utilization and sustainability. Monitoring includes tracking food access, conflict hotspots (such as the Sahel, Somalia, Yemen), and the impact of geopolitical shocks (such as fertilizer prices) to guide aid and policy. Climate variability and extreme weather events negatively impact agricultural productivity and food production, which in turn threatens food security by disrupting production, supply chains, availability and quality of food through extreme weather conditions, rising temperatures and changing CO₂ emissions, which requires creating conditions for the development of climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and the integration of a green economy to increase sustainability. Climate risk monitoring and early warning systems are among the best-known tools available to governments and international institutions. They are needed to monitor many types of natural disasters, as well as to predict the likelihood of climate risks to livelihoods, food security, and nutrition. Effective monitoring includes tracking crop yields, soil conditions, greenhouse gas emissions and food quality using tools such as Earth observation integrated with policy frameworks, such as National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) and adaptation strategies, to ensure food system stability and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (Pohorielova, O.V., 2022).

Intellectual property rights in the field of food safety protect innovations such as new safe technologies in agriculture, ingredients and branding (patents, trademarks, trade secrets),

stimulating research and development for safer food products. Key intellectual property rights used include patents (processes, products, biotechnology), trademarks (branding, geographical identifications), trade secrets (formulas, methods) and plant variety protection, which are crucial for protecting investments in improving public health and sustainable food systems.

The main policy directions for the development of humanitarian programs: social protection programs, food production and supply, taking into account the quality of nutrition; preserving the essential functions of the food value chain; restoring the participation of smallholder farmers to ensure rapid and reliable supply of agricultural produce for their own needs and sales; meeting urgent needs in the field of food security and nutrition.

The priority tasks of global food security are: production of safe and healthy food products with high consumer value; reduction of poverty in rural areas; management of resource use on the principles of sustainability; reduction of inequality between and within countries; ensuring access to energy; ensuring sustainable production and consumption; ensuring the availability, economic and physical accessibility of food; strengthening the global partnership for food security. Monitoring can be carried out using indicators such as the prevalence of malnutrition (PUN), the household dietary diversity score (HDDS), food consumption score (FCS), and measuring resilience/sustainability. Recommendations include integrated approaches, community empowerment, promoting climate-smart practices, and strengthening local systems.

At the same time, food security for all humanity can only be ensured by the joint work of the world community to mitigate geopolitical problems, promote fair trade policies, and develop cooperation.

Conclusions and perspectives of further research.

Modern public support for food security, especially in the context of global climate change, requires a multifaceted systemic approach that includes adaptation, mitigation, research and

development, collaborative partnerships, capacity building, and policy frameworks. This strategy can help increase climate resilience, increase productivity, and ensure food security for all humanity. Food security, as a crucial aspect of global well-being, depends to a large extent on international relations. It is influenced by factors such as climate, technology, and socio-economic conditions. However, international relations play a key role in shaping the global food system. International relations shape food security outcomes through a variety of mechanisms, and policymakers should take this influence into account when designing international policies related to agriculture and food security.

Food security is a complex issue that transcends national borders and is closely intertwined with international relations. Addressing global food security requires a collaborative approach that includes governments, international organizations, and civil society. By fostering positive international relations and promoting public policies that support sustainable agriculture, food trade, and development, we can work to create sustainable global food security in the world.

The novelty of the research conducted on the formation of public policy in the field of global food security lies in the change of focus from "quantity" to "sustainability and adaptability".

The theoretical contribution of such a study will help the scientific community to better understand the development of international relations theory, namely: the justification of food as an instrument of "soft power" or, conversely, a factor in the destabilization of the global order. In a practical aspect, the value of the study lies in overcoming the ways in which international relations influence food security when developing national food security strategies.

Further research may be aimed at forming a circular economy model in the food security system of Ukraine based on the principles of sustainable development, which will ensure food independence and strengthen Ukraine's position in the international arena.

REFERENCES

- Chronicles of finance (2025). *What is global food security?* <https://anime.baza.cx.ua/ukraincyam/shho-take-globalna-prodovolcha-bezpeka.html>.
- CONGRESS.GOV (2024). *China "One Belt, One Road" Initiative: Economic Issues*. <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/IF11735>.
- FAO (2025). *World Food Situation*. <https://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/FoodPricesIndex/en/>.
- FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO (2025). *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) Report 2025*. <https://www.fao.org/publications/fao-flagship-publications/the-state-of-food-security-and-nutrition-in-the-world/en>.

- IFPRI (2025). *The war in Ukraine continues to undermine the food security of millions*. <https://www.ifpri.org/blog/war-ukraine-continues-undermine-food-security-millions/>.
- Kotykova, O., Babych, M., & Pohorielova, O. (2022). Key aspects of the relationship between sustainable development goals, food security and agriculture. *European Countryside*, 14 (4), 721–752.
- Kozak, O.A., & Pugachev, M.I. (2021). Formation of food systems: theoretical and substantive aspects. <https://surl.li/uosbwl>.
- Krylov, D.V. (2024). Food security: theoretical and methodological foundations and place in the system of national security. *Problems of modern transformations: Economics and management series*, 11. <https://reicst.com.ua/pmt/article/view/2024-11-03-09/2024-11-03-09>.
- Law of Ukraine (2004) "On the Principles of State Agrarian Policy and State Policy of Rural Development" № 1877-IV <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1877-15#Text>.
- NATO (1949). *The North Atlantic Treaty*. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/official_texts_17120.htm.
- NATO (2023). *Resilience in NATO*. <https://www.act.nato.int/article/resilience-in-nato/>.
- NATO (2025). *Resilience: the first line of defence*. <https://www.nato.int/docu/review/articles/2019/02/27/resilience-the-first-line-of-defence/index.html>.
- Pohorielova, O.V. (2022). Measures to increase resilience to climate impacts to ensure food security and high-quality nutrition. *Scientific Bulletin of Uzhhorod National University*. 42. 112–119.
- Proskura, V.F. (2025). *Managing Economic Development, Security, and Digital Transformation in the Face of Global Challenges*. Mukachevo State University.
- Richard, B. (2024). *Russell national school lunch act*. <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/COMPS-10333/pdf/COMPS-10333.pdf>.
- Sychevsky, M.P., Deyneko, L.V., Kushnirenko, O.M., & Voznesenska, N.S. (2022). Modern models of socio-economic progress and sustainable development of the food system. *Food resources*, 18, 193–206.
- THE WHITE HOUSE (2022). *National Security Memorandum on Strengthening the Security and Resilience of United States Food and Agriculture*. <https://bidenwhitehouse.archives.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2022/11/10/national-security-memorandum-on-on-strengthening-the-security-and-resilience-of-united-states-food-and-agriculture/>.
- UN. FAO (2017). Nutrition and food systems. *A report by The High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition and food systems*. <https://www.fao.org/3/i7846e/i7846e.pdf>.
- WFP (2025). *WFP 2025 global outlook*. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/wfp-2025-global-outlook>.
- Zorya, O.P., Yasnolob, I.O., & Bratanov, B.V. (2021). Theoretical and methodological principles of sustainable development of the food sector in the system of economic security of the state. *Black Sea Economic Studies*, 69, 5–9.