

SUMMARY

Topic: «World food security: the essence, problems and future trends»

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The importance of the research: Food matters to all of us. Governments everywhere have a responsibility to ensure that everyone has enough to eat. Food needs to be available, but it also needs to be affordable and accessible through a resilient and reliable supply system.

The current global food security situation is a cause for deep concern. High energy prices, poor harvests, rising demand from a growing population, use of biofuels and export bans have all pushed up prices, and coupled with problems of availability, have sparked riots and instability in a number of countries around the world. The effects of these price increases are pushing millions of people in developing countries further into poverty and hunger.

Goal of the paper: to develop theoretical and methodological foundations and work out practical recommendations which will help to ensure a sustainable system of world food security in the context of globalization.

Tasks of the paper:

- to study major theoretical prisms within the security studies;
- to analyze theoretical aspects of food security;
- to conduct an analysis of the challenges and threats to the development of the global food market;
- to work out practical recommendations which will help to ensure a sustainable system of world food security.

Scientific novelty: The author worked out a new conceptual approach to the understanding of world food security. The study provides a comprehensive analysis of the international experience in the field of the food security ensuring mechanisms. The author has worked out recommendations which will help to ensure a sustainable system of world food security.

Structure: The paper consists of two chapters and four paragraphs, the introduction, conclusion, literature list and appendixes.

Summary: About 870 million people are estimated to have been undernourished (in terms of dietary energy supply) in the period 2010–12. This figure represents 12.5 percent of the global population, or one in eight people. The vast majority of these, 852 million, live in developing countries, where the prevalence of undernourishment is now estimated at 14.9 percent of the population.

Addressing the challenge of global food security through the twenty-first century is linked with other global issues, most notably climate change, population growth and the need to sustainably manage the world's rapidly growing demand for energy and water:

- The world will need to produce more food while using less land, water, fertiliser, energy and other inputs, and distribute that food more effectively, efficiently and equitably;
- There is a need to reduce losses and waste, greenhouse gas emissions and other adverse environmental impacts – throughout the food supply chain, from production to consumption and waste management;
- Food must be safe, nutritious and affordable, and be supplied and distributed in ways that meet the needs and aspirations of consumers in different economic, social and cultural contexts around the world. People need to be well informed and helped to make healthy choices;
- There is a need to balance different uses of land and seas, often with competing priorities, such as sustainably increasing food production while maintaining ecosystem services on which food production critically depends;

- There is a need to balance increased productivity from food producing animals with their welfare, recognizing that absence of disease and high productivity do not always equate with high welfare standards and outcomes.