

Review Article

The Russian-Ukrainian War Effects on Global Food Trade: A Review

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Abstract: As a battle between the two major rural powers, the Russia-Ukrainian war has a considerable financial impact that is presently being felt worldwide and may decline, especially for worldwide nourishment security on the off chance that the struggle proceeds, the nourishment emergency will decline, posturing troubles for numerous countries, especially those that depend on nourishment imports, such as those within the Center East and North Africa (MENA). At the same time, the battle is unsettling for the worldwide nourishment showcase, as nourishment costs are currently tall due to supply chain disturbances caused by the widespread COVID-19, rising worldwide requests, and awful harvests in a few nations. Understanding how conflict-related disturbances influence worldwide nourishment and fertilizer costs, and accessibility is significant to understanding the large effect on worldwide nourishment security. Moreover, the results for nourishment security four months after the fight illustrate this research's significance, criticalness, and need. As a result, this research points to seeing the coordinated and roundabout impacts of the Russian-Ukrainian war on worldwide nourishment security. This inquiry examines strife's immediate and long-term impacts on worldwide nourishment security. Ukrainian trade has ceased, enrollment and populace uprooting have decreased accessible human assets, fertilizer is limited, and future harvests must be clarified. War can delay spring sowing and harvests, with unanticipated and cascading repercussions. Fertilizer utilization and efficiency may be decreased in case fertilizer costs rise. Besides, as seen amid the 2007-2008 nourishment emergency, sending out limits, in theory, drove up worldwide costs, compounding the circumstances. At both the state and person levels, this circumstance energized freeze acquiring. Finally, since struggle may affect nourishment security, changing to more maintainable rural strategies requires changes and enactment.

Keywords: Russia-Ukraine War, Food Security, Export Restrictions, Food Supply, SDGs

1. Introduction

Nourishment security happens when "all individuals, at all times, have physical and financial access to adequate, secure, and nutritious nourishment to meet their dietary needs and nourishment inclinations for a dynamic and sound life" [1]. Four standard measurements characterize nourishment security. Accessibility (having sufficient nourishment on a standard premise); get to (having sufficient assets to get proper and solid nourishment); utilization (having a sensible

utilization of nourishment based on nourishment information and primary care); and nourishment accessibility, get to, and utilization solidness. Whereas these four qualities are still noteworthy, they need other highlights, such as organization and maintainability, which have been highlighted as fundamental to moving nourishment frameworks within the heading vital to attain the SDGs. Concurring to information [2], war and strife drive worldwide sources of nourishment frailty. Undoubtedly, 139 million individuals in 24 nations and domains confronted a nourishment emergency or

extraordinary nourishment uncertainty in 2021, with strife and flimsiness playing an essential part.

Within the early hours of February 24, 2022, Russia started a full-scale military attack on Ukraine, resulting in civilian fatalities and wounds and the devastation of the basic framework [3]. As a result, the Joined together States, Europe, and numerous other Western nations (counting Canada and Australia) have forced harsher sanctions on state-owned people, banks, endeavors, imperative groups, and sends out [4]. The foremost genuine of this struggle was the misfortune of life and the compassionate calamity in Ukraine caused by the encompassing and relocation of numerous individuals. Concurrently, the war has managed a critical blow to product markets, especially nourishment and vitality, impacting worldwide exchange, generation, and utilization designs in ways that will keep costs at generally elevated levels until the conclusion of 2024, undermining worldwide nourishment security [5].

The debate raises genuine concerns about almost worldwide nourishment security within the setting of the worldwide rural showcase and as an encounter between the two on-screen solid characters within the worldwide nourishment and fertilizer divisions [6]. Despite their tiny part in the worldwide economy, with as it were approximately 2% of worldwide GDP, Russia and Ukraine are known as the "worldwide breadbasket" since they are significant makers and exporters of essential rural commodities, minerals, fertilizers, and vitality, resources of which can be traded. Concentration is expected in a fair number of nations [7]. These markets may be more powerless to stuns and instability due to their concentration. At the same time, the strife came at a terrible time for worldwide nourishment markets, with tall nourishment costs caused by supply chain disturbances caused by the widespread COVID-19, rising worldwide requests, dry spells, and moo harvests in South America the past year. Nourishment costs develop due to the interaction of these factors [8]. The strife between Russia and Ukraine will compound this circumstance.

Without a doubt, four months into the strife, the results are precise, Ukrainian sends have halted, future crops are questionable, and worldwide agrarian product costs have taken off, undermining millions with starvation and destitution [6]. Moreover, rising nourishment costs and exchange disturbances may increment the number of malnourished individuals by confining get to help offer assistance for avoiding and treating extreme lack of healthy sustenance [9]. The World Nourishment Program (WFP) gauges that the number of individuals enduring intense starvation will increment by 47 million from the pre-war standard of 276 million. Up to 323 million individuals will confront intense nourishment frailty by 2022, agreeing to Husain, Greb, and Meyer (2022) [10]. Concurring to the World Bank, each 1% increment in nourishment costs pushes 10 million individuals into extraordinary destitution. If nourishment costs remain this tall for another year, worldwide destitution might increment by more than 100 million individuals.

More clarification is required concerning the effect of war

on nourishment security all through the medium (six months to two long time) and long term (more than two long times). It envelops the conflict's coordinated costs and the repercussions of current and imminent Russian sanctions [11]. In this climate, the combined effect of sanctions and wars will have far-reaching suggestions for agri-food markets and nourishment security, sending shockwaves worldwide, especially in import-dependent moo and middle-income nations (LMICs) [12].

Understanding how conflict-related disturbances in worldwide nourishment and fertilizer markets might influence estimating and accessibility on a wide scale and over time is fundamental to understanding the general effect on worldwide nourishment security. Moreover, the impacts of savagery on nourishment frameworks and supply chains all through the world suggest that this appraisal is convenient, critical, and imperative. In any case, measuring the results of the war on nourishment security is challenging since the complete breadth of the fight could be more explicit. As a result, this consideration is to evaluate the coordinated and backhanded suggestions of the Russian-Ukrainian strife on worldwide nourishment security.

This paper is based on an audit of gray writing, which incorporates reports, arrangement reports, outlines, and working and discourse papers created in English, French, and Arabic by an assortment of organizations, counting universal organizations (e.g., FAO, World Bank, World Nourishment Program (WFP), Universal Nourishment Arrangement Investigate Organized (IFPRI), Universal Money related Finance (IMF), Joined together Countries Conference on Exchange and Improvement (UNCTAD) and Joined together Countries Improvement Program (UNDP).

2. War Impact on Food Security

2.1. The Direct Impact of War on Food Security

War has different coordinated and quick results for nourishment security, disturbing harvests, and shipping, and contrarily influencing vital supplies and estimating [13]. The military activity might have an immediate and long-term effect on Ukraine's capacity to transport agrarian items both interior and past its borders, especially in case harbor offices and railroads are harmed. In reality, the strife collectively impacted the Ukrainian nourishment supply, especially corn, primarily transported in the spring and early summer. The ocean provided 95% of Ukraine's grain trades, utilizing the gravely harmed ports of Odessa, Mariupol, and Kherson. Besides, all Dark Ocean ports have been closed, resulting in a critical diminishment in Ukraine's sends. Indeed, if the street framework remained intaglio, grain conveyance by rail would be troublesome owing to the prerequisite for a working rail framework.

Instead of utilizing Ukrainian ports, nourishment may be sent through Poland or Romania. In later weeks, Western pioneers have come out of the back of this proposition. Elective strategies for raising trades are accessible, but specialists accept they will require help to meet worldwide

nourishment requests. Without a doubt, there are different issues. Ukraine's prepared gages contrast from those of the lion's share of EU nations. Expanding capacity will take time. Moreover, the Romanian harbor of Constanta is overpowered by the convergence of Ukrainian plants. A venture into harbor foundation and a prepare arrange might be a crucial exchange course, strikingly to North African nations. Besides, given that the ban's term is obscure, securing private investment for the elective foundations is challenging [14]. In addition, expanded protection rates within the Dark Ocean locale will worsen as of now tall transportation costs, raising the taken toll of nourishment imports [15].

Due to the war, ranchers were incapable of working in their areas, and enrollment and movement had come about in labor deficiencies. Moreover, basic open-benefit interferences are anticipated to affect agricultural yield critically. This problem is exacerbated by restricted access to and accessibility to essential agrarian inputs like fertilizers. As a result, the struggle may affect the up-and-coming spring planting season and rural winter collection, mainly in June or July (March–December 2022). As a result, concurring to FAO (2022) [12], one-third of crops and rural arrive may not be harvestable or arable by 2022. It is also dubious if other exporters can fill the void.

Third, due to Russia's financial sanctions, the prospects of Russian sending out could be more stable [16]. Russia's Dark Ocean ports are, as of now, open, and no critical hurt to the rural generation is anticipated within the near future. Be that as it may, Russia's money-related sanctions have come about in an impressive deterioration, which, in the case supported, may constrain yield and development, whereas, in the long run, raising the fetching of agricultural commodities [15]. Moreover, in April 2022, Russia guaranteed to restrain agrarian and nourishment sends out to 'friendly' states alone in reaction to Western sanctions. Such confinements will worsen the world's nourishment challenges. War and sanctions might drive up costs and endanger nourishment security for hundreds of millions of individuals.

2.2. Indirect Impact of War on Food Security

War incorporates an assortment of backhanded and cascading results. To begin with, significant input costs, such as fertilizer, are nearing all-time highs [17]. As a result, many agriculturists worldwide, counting those within the Joined Together States, are swapping crops requiring less fertilizer, such as soybeans, for those requiring more fertilizer, such as wheat and corn. Since soybeans are primarily utilized for creature nourishment and biofuels, this might worsen supply deficiencies and climb costs for bread, cereals, and other staples (Reuters). So also, fertilizer deficiencies and tall costs can have a negative effect, especially in creating nations where cost suggestions can extremely restrain utilization, resulting in decreased yields as long as worldwide accessibility is constrained and worldwide costs stay hoisted [18].

Moment, as seen amid the 2007-2008 nourishment emergency, numerous nations actualized trade limitations to secure nearby nourishment supplies and decrease expansion

(India: Wheat; Serbia: grains and vegetable oils; India: palm oil, and so on), constraining other nourishment exporters to restrain sends out to ensure their populaces, worsening the circumstance [17]. Since the beginning of the war, the number of nations forcing confinements on nourishment sends out, such as sending out bans and send out permitting necessities, has expanded from three to twenty-six, covering 40 nourishment categories [17]. Trade confinements accounted for around 15.68% of add up to calories exchanged universally, the same rate as watched amid the 2007–2008 nourishment emergency [19]. Wheat (31% of add up to calories influenced), palm oil (29%), corn (12%), sunflower oil (11%), and soybean oil (6%) all have tall calorie trade confinements. Concerning adding up to exchange in specific products, send-out confinements affected 36% of wheat sent out, 55% of palm oil sends out, 17% of maize sends out, 78% of sunflower oil sends out, and 6% of soybean oil sent out (AMIS, 2022). Whereas these arrangements may have nearby offers, they have far-reaching suggestions for worldwide nourishment estimating and security [17].

Instead of containing cost increments, trade limitations expanded worldwide showcase costs amid the 2007–2008 farming emergency [20]. Developing protectionism exacerbated the effect of the strife on worldwide nourishment markets. These exercises have the potential to have genuine suggestions for powerless people in food-importing nations, raising costs and disturbing fears of nourishment frailty, which the COVID-19 episode has as of now exacerbated. Amid the 2007-2008 nourishment emergency, trade limitations exacerbated deficiencies, coming full circle in nourishment riots over Asia and Africa [21].

Third, freeze buying at the legislative and private levels is another impact of struggle. Storing and freeze buying are crucial components of buyer behavior in response to emergencies and calamities, which have become part of media consideration amid the COVID-19 episode [22]. Nourishment becomes more critical to survival amid an emergency, and freeze buying may be a usual human response to unpleasant conditions. As expressed amid the early months of the widespread [23], freeze acquiring heightened in numerous European countries owing to the war in Walk 2022. Essentially, inhabitants in northern Italy stockpile pasta, whereas exchange specialists in Germany report excited buying.

Moreover, inhabitants of Finland's border region hurried to stock up on supplies in planning for a conceivable struggle with Russia [24]. Besides, other nations, such as China, stockpile nourishment in arrange to guarantee local food supplies, which could be a lesser-known driver of nourishment cost climbs. The Chinese government stockpiles nourishment on a gigantic scale to play down deficiencies and decrease reliance on imports. Agreeing to USDA projections, China, which has less than 20% of the world's populace, would have 69% of the world's maize stocks, 60% of the world's rice saves, and 51% of the world's wheat saves by mid-2022. Estimates foresee a 20% increment over the going before a decade, and proof uncovers that China is proceeding to store grain, driving to rising worldwide nourishment costs

[25].

Fourth, by abating the post-COVID-19 financial recuperation, savagery can impact the state and person obtaining control, confining financial get to nourishment. The Ukrainian emergency emitted at the most exceedingly bad conceivable time for the worldwide economy, still reeling from the repercussions of the COVID-19 flare-up. The fight disturbed the world's critical financial and social conditions. Earlier to the struggle, it was anticipated that the post-pandemic recuperation would proceed in 2022 and 2023, helped by nonstop around-the-world immunization endeavors, solid macroeconomic arrangements, and extraordinary monetary circumstances, despite the rising expansion in a few nations. In differentiation, the battle included the worldwide economies stuns, harming worldwide nourishment, vitality, and other product markets, driving progressing swelling, and causing an around-the-world nourishment emergency. In April 2022, the Worldwide Financial Finance (IMF) anticipated that worldwide development would drop from 6.1% to 3.6% in 2022 and 2023. Moreover, nourishment and fuel costs will climb by 3% in 2022 and 2.3% in 2023. It might have actual financial results since increments in nourishment and vitality costs would excessively influence the destitute and center classes.

Fifth, rising worldwide costs have strained food-importing countries' remote trade saves and their trade rates. Most food-importing nations are intensely in obligation; earlier to the emergency, creating nations went through 16% of their trade salary on obligation installments. Cash devaluation is anticipated to raise inflationary weights on nourishment and other items and administrations, diminish shopper acquiring control, and put more strain on the government's budget. Nourishment costs rose in various nations in February and Walk 2022.

Moreover, certain bringing-in nations are more helpless than others since they depend on nourishment supplies from Ukraine and Russia. In nations where government-subsidized bread overwhelms the eat less, such as Egypt and Lebanon, this could lead to expanded nourishment frailty and destitution [26]. The Ukraine war also decreased the region's nourishment supply since the government needed more budgetary adaptability to retain rising nourishment uses due to COVID-19 financial restrictions. Numerous moo- and middle-income countries (LMICs) will challenge governments' capacity to preserve social security net programs and proceed to subsidize essential nourishment commodities [27]. Besides, since nourishment accounts for an expansive parcel of a low-income family's wage, rising nourishment costs will significantly affect them. Wheat cost increments have significantly raised program organization costs [28].

Besides, the product hypothesis is compounding these cost changes. Be that as it may, 'excessive speculation' can result in a more noteworthy upward development than would be the case on the off chance that, as it were, supply and request components were utilized. To the disservice of the world's

poorest, it implies higher real-world nourishment costs but more significant picks up or misfortunes for financial specialists in other commodities. Rising prospect costs were caused by an increment in theoretical budgetary speculation in 2007-2008. Agreeing with the Beacon Reports examination, there has been an enormous deluge of speculator capital into claim-to-fame agribusiness reserves, fundamentally from theorists who have nothing to do with grain generation or dispersion but see the opportunity for immediate benefit. Concurring with the 'Hunger Profiteers' examination, budgetary firms' and stores' rising product advertising hypothesis has driven up costs. By mid-April, they had secured wheat prospects contracts worth more than half of Britain's yearly flour utilization [3].

War, in conclusion, will delay the change of numerous countries' maintainable nourishment frameworks. As a result of the war, a few nations pushed Europe to delay the move to greener agriculture to extend agricultural yield. Without a doubt, the European Commission said in Walk 2022 that the distribution of proposals for maintainable agribusiness and natural security would be deferred. A few states addressed the European Union's natural approaches in light of the effect of the Ukrainian war on rural supply [29]. In expansion, the EU's "Cultivate to Fork" arrangement, which looks to cut pesticide utilization in half, decrease fertilizer utilization by 20%, and utilize a quarter of arrival for natural cultivating by the conclusion of the decade, will be distributed at an administrative record in Walk 2022. It has been pushed back uncertainly. Since of the tall costs, hopeful Brazilian government lawmakers are pushing to open ensured innate domains for potash mining [30].

Undoubtedly, as seen amid pandemics [31], viciousness can obstruct the advance toward the Joined together Nations' Feasible Improvement Objectives (SDGs). Without a doubt, savagery can jeopardize SDG accomplishment by activating a worldwide nourishment emergency, counting SDG 1 (no destitution) and SDG 2 (zero starvation). Moreover, tall vitality costs have compelled various governments to extend fossil fuel generation, postponing the move to renewable vitality. For illustration, fossil powers are encountering a post-war resurrection, with governments more concerned with bringing down oil and gas costs than with considerably cutting outflows. Moreover, the organization must prioritize measures to stage out coal utilization. They are chasing extra oil and investing billions of dollars in developing melted characteristic gas offices. Besides, rising metal costs upgrade the costs of renewable vitality, which is subordinate to metals such as aluminum and battery-grade nickel. It may jeopardize SDG 12 (Dependable, maintainable utilization and generation).

3. Theoretical Framework

War has many long-term direct and indirect impacts on global food security as seen on Figure 1.

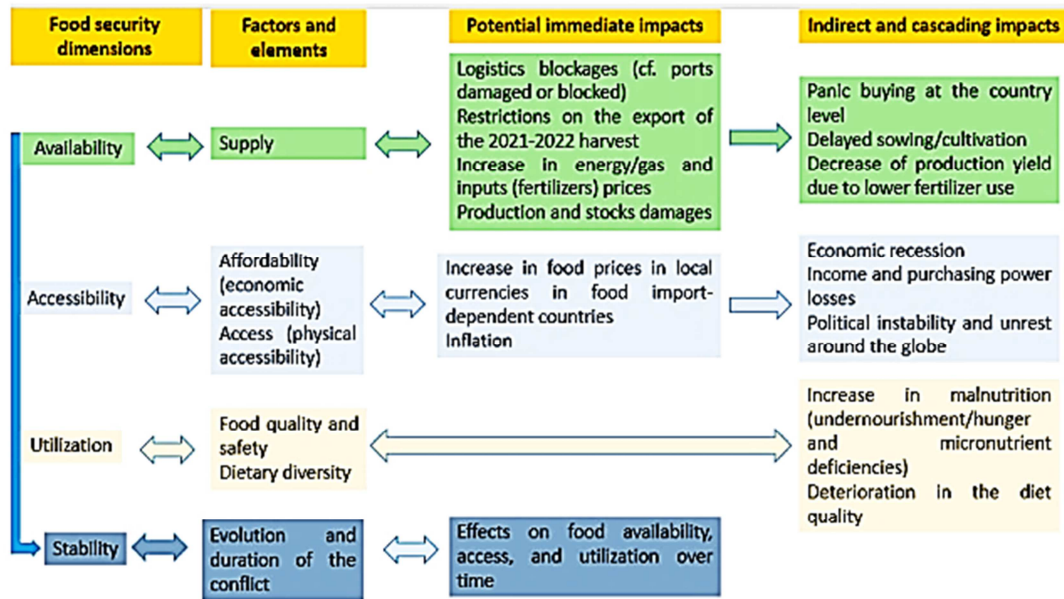


Figure 1. The impact of the Russian–Ukrainian war on global food security (author's elaboration).

4. Methods of Research

This paper considers utilizing a descriptive-qualitative approach to explore the coordinated and backhanded results of the Russian-Ukrainian war on worldwide nourishment security. Supplemental information was utilized as the essential source in this consideration, which included available information, government papers, logical distributions, and media stories. This investigation examines data on Ukrainian rural trades, populace changes and movement, and accessibility of rural inputs such as fertilizers to improve the strife's immediate effect. This consideration, too, looks at the indirect impacts of war, such as fertilizer costs, send-out hypothesis, and freeze buying. It inquires about too explores how struggle influences the Maintainable Improvement Objectives (SDGs), especially SDGs 1 (zero destitution), SDGs 2 (zero starvation), and SDGs 12 (dependable utilization and generation). A system-dynamic demonstration and model-based scenarios were utilized in this work to analyze the potential repercussions of strife cascades on the worldwide nourishment framework. In each inquiry,

the result is displayed in a clear account mold to supply an intensive understanding of the effect of struggle on worldwide nourishment security.

5. Discussions

5.1. The Ukrainian Crisis' Impact on the Global Agricultural Food Market

Taking After the deterioration of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s, agricultural yield, generation dove, and Russia and Ukraine got to be net nourishment merchants [32] (Bokusheva, Hockmann, & Kumbhakar, 2012). In any case, three decades of thorough modernization and industrialization have occurred in a momentous increment in rural yield and nourishment product trades from Russia and Ukraine, changing over the locale into a world nourishment silo. The two nations are significant producers of various agrarian items: grains and sunflower oil. In 2020, they will account for 72.7% of the world exchange in sunflower oil and seeds and 34.1% in wheat. Russia and Ukraine account for around 12% of the world calorie exchange, as seen in Figure 2 [33].

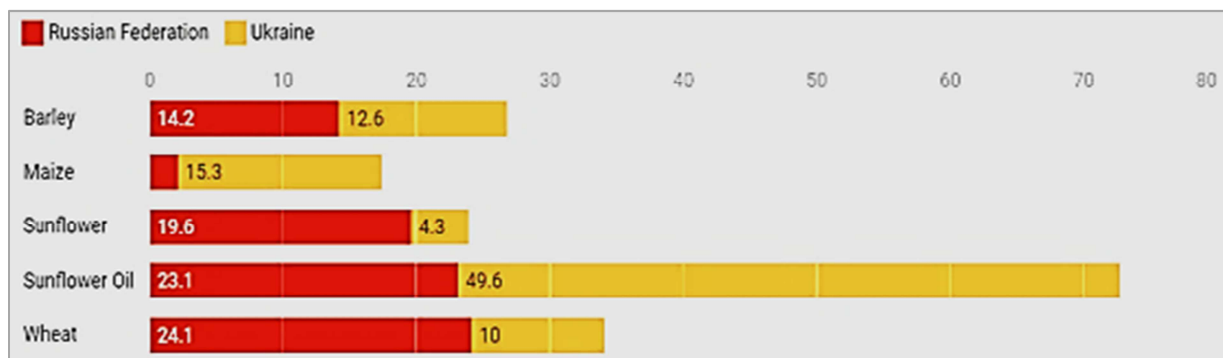


Figure 2. Russia and Ukraine's share in world trade in chosen commodities 2018-2020 (after Glauber and Laborde, 2022).

5.2. War's Impact on the Global Cereals Market

Regarding grains, Russia and Ukraine contribute impressively to worldwide supplies of grain, wheat, and maize. Between 2016/17 and 2020/21, the two nations individually contributed 19%, 14%, and 4% of worldwide agrarian generation. Figure 3 appears that Russia and Ukraine will be among the best three world wheat and maize exporters in 2021 [16].

Due to Russia's financial sanctions, the prospects of Russian sending out could be more evident [16]. Early generation projections for the 2022–23 winter edit empower both nations. Be that as it may, as already said, viciousness may jeopardize rural action in Ukraine by denying agriculturists from getting to their areas, gathering, and offering their trim [16].

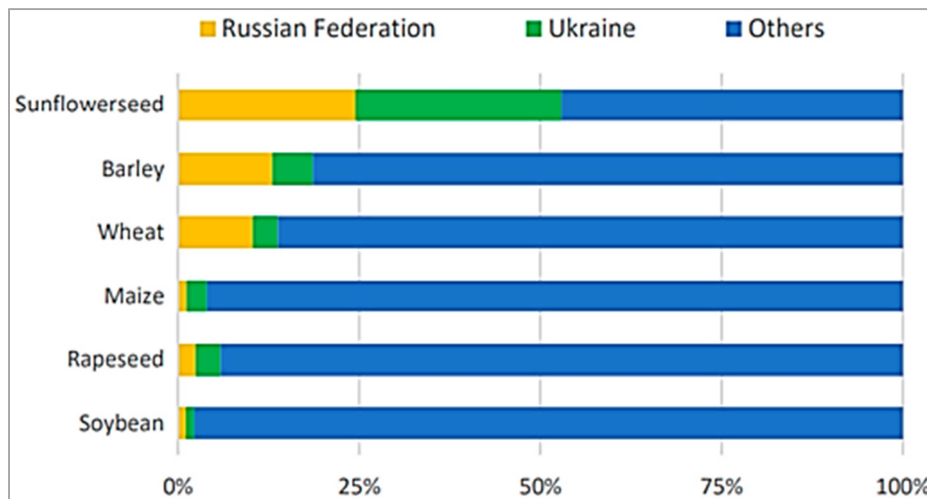


Figure 3. Shares of Russia and Ukraine in global exports of selected crops (FAO, 2022).

Wheat is exceptionally imperative for humans to eat less. More than 35% of the world's populace needs it, bookkeeping for 20% of day-by-day protein and dietary calories. In North Africa and West Asia, wheat accounts for 40–43% of day-by-day calories and protein (FAOSTAT). The current war might result in a vast diminish in grain supplies from Russia and Ukraine. The next campaign begins in July 2022 and is filled with uncertainty. If supplies do not restart before long, silos will be inaccessible for the summer collection. The foremost genuine occurrence happened when the prolongation of the war jeopardized Ukraine's following gather. Worldwide stocks might not compensate for such a supply interference for a long time.

Furthermore, there is no unknown output potential in the foreseeable future on a global scale. It is still being determined whether other exporters can fill the void. Wheat availability in Canada is already constrained, and exports from the United States, Argentina, and other countries are projected to decrease as the government works to assure domestic supply [34].

Since Russia could be a small maker, Ukraine has the maximum impact on maize advertising. Ukraine is the world's fourth-largest maize exporter, bookkeeping for around 15% of worldwide advertising. Dry seasons obstructed efficiency in Brazil and Argentina, while the struggle jeopardized Ukraine's future harvests and send-out capability [35]. The primary corn challenge concerns sowing for the drop gather in spring 2022 (April–May). On the off chance that the strife avoids sowing, the already-tight worldwide maize showcase will be unable to compensate for the need for Ukrainian imports, maybe driving

an increment within the fetching of creature nourishment and nourishment supply issues in Latin America. Moreover, due to maize and wheat supply concerns, the war has expanded the request for rice bolster, causing rice costs to vacillate. Residential and outside nourishment request has constrained broken rice supplies in Asian rice markets [36].

Worldwide nourishment costs were at an all-time tall earlier in the struggle. It is generally due to showcase conditions but also due to costly vitality, fertilizer, and other rural benefit costs. The FAO Nourishment Cost List (FFPI), which measures month-to-month changes in universal nourishment product costs and is composed of the midpoints of five product cost lists (cereals, oilseeds, dairy, meat, and sugar) weighted by the extent of ordinary sends out from 2014 to 2016, come to an unused tall in February 2022, 21% higher than the past year and 2.2% higher than its past tall in February 2011. In Walk 2022, the FFPI found a median value of 170.1 focuses, up 24.9 (17.1%) from February 2022, a record tall since 1990 [12]. Wheat and maize costs have risen by 35% since the struggle started, whereas worldwide nourishment costs have risen by 5% [37]. The FFPI was down 1.2 focuses (0.8%) from its all-time tall in Walk 2022, although it was still 29.8% higher than in April 2021. In the meantime, grain costs fell small, whereas vegetable oil costs fell the foremost in April's Nourishment and Nourish Cost Record (FFPI). Sugar, meat, and dairy items all saw slight cost increments [12].

Wheat is such an essential product that a few countries may boost imports presently to guarantee supply, stressing that wheat markets will fix and costs will climb much more. Worldwide advertising clashes will be exacerbated [12]. As

agrarian costs rise, governments worldwide are working to guarantee neighborhood grain supplies. After the Ukraine emergency, India is pointing to compensate for a worldwide wheat shortage by sending out 10 million metric tons in 2022-2023 [38]. In any case, a record-breaking temperature in India's hottest month of Walk has been detailed to have impacted this year's wheat collection, bringing down generation by up to 50% in a few regions of the nation [39]. The G7-created countries rejected India's send-out boycott, saying it would compound the issue. Undoubtedly, India's choice had an immediate effect. Costs in European markets expanded on Monday, May 16, 2022. Wheat costs finished the day at 438 euros per ton [14]. So also, the Serbian government has constrained the sum of wheat, maize, wheat flour, and cooking oil. It is serious about trading in April 2022 to dodge advertising disturbance caused by expanded requests in both outside and residential markets [40].

5.3. War's Impact on the Global Vegetable Oil Market

Palm oil (58%), soybean oil (14%), sunflower oil (13%), and rapeseed (canola) oil (7%) account for 92% of the standard vegetable oil sold on the worldwide advertising between 2019 and 2021 [17]. The worldwide supply of vegetable oil has been declining over the past two long times owing to an assortment of variables, counting diligent worldwide supply snugness and rising requests, and as a result, costs have kept on the rise. Rapeseed and sunflower oil costs will increase by 65% and 63% in 2021 [12]. Besides, South American dryness has hampered soybean crops, eminently in Brazil, the world's biggest maker. Malaysian palm oil yield fell in December 2021 due to Violent wind Rai, considerable labor deficiencies, and other challenges exacerbated by COVID-19-related labor versatility limitations. Drought-affected rapeseed yield in Canada, a significant source of rapeseed oil, fell by 35% in 2021/22. As a result, Canadian rapeseed trades are likely to drop by half, whereas rapeseed oil sent out would drop by 20% [17].

Costs climbed in an unstable trade as battling disturbed Dark Ocean sunflower oil sent out. Russia and Ukraine are significant exporters of sunflower oil, and the struggle has significantly pushed up the cost of vegetable oil. With no other westbound courses through Romania or Poland, Ukraine comprised around half the final year's sunflower oil generation. Most of Ukraine's sunflower-growing domains are east of the Dnieper Waterway, where most combat has stopped. Russian trades have been limited due to limitations on dark ocean exchange, Russian sending out shares, and athletic sanctions. Sunflower oil has endured the foremost, with a 40% increment since the intrusion. It accounts for around 13% of all vegetable oils sold universally, with Ukraine and Russia bookkeeping for more than 50% and 25% of all sunflower oils sold all-inclusive, separately. Since vegetable oils have humble handling needs, significant costs have been passed on to customers and dealers [17].

As a result, specific buyers in different countries, counting the Joined Together Kingdom, cannot buy cooking oil since businesses and eateries react to cost increments. Wholesalers

in Spain, Greece, Turkey, Belgium, and other nations have precluded the moment of cooking oil [41]. This issue moreover prompts exchange arrangement reactions worldwide, assisting in bringing down supply and raising costs [17]. The boycott would permit Indonesia to confine all cooking oil and related crude fabric trades in arrange to reduce nearby deficiencies and control cost increments that will cause noteworthy inside discontent [42]. In the meantime, Malaysia, the world's second-largest palm oil maker after Indonesia, is managing persistent human asset deficiencies affecting rancher yields and efficiency.

5.4. War's Impact on the Global Fertilizer Market

Despite endeavors to decrease natural supplement misfortunes, fertilizers stay a critical component of rural generation. Agriculturists must utilize three sorts of mineral fertilizers to invigorate plant advancement: Nitrogen (N), phosphate (P), and potassium (K). These three mineral fertilizers are sold around the world, and their supply is geologically concentrated and controlled by a little bunch of diggers (P and K) and, to some degree more significant gathering of chemical enterprises (N) [8]. Russia and Belarus are huge potassium makers and diggers, whereas Russia is a critical nitrogen provider. Russia will be the world's most significant fertilizer exporter in 2020, with evaluated sends of \$7.6 billion [43]. Russia trades one-sixth of the world's potash fertilizer supply, one-tenth of nitrogen fertilizer sent out, and one-sixth of blended fertilizer trades (containing two or more nitrogen, potassium, and phosphate) [42]. Belarus traded \$2.96 billion in fertilizer in 2020, positioning sixth globally. Belarus was dependable for around 17.6% of global potassium (K) yield within the same year [42]. Russia and Belarus are individuals of the cartel's potash advertise, accounting for one-third of the world sends out and choosing potash estimating (Canada and the Joined together States make up the other half) [44]. Moreover, Russia could be a critical provider of characteristic gas, the crucial crude fabric for nitrogen fertilizers. It is especially imperative for the EU and India, both of whom depend intensely on imported standard gas for household nitrogen generation [8].

Sometime recently, the strife, the worldwide fertilizer showcase, was, as of now, beneath extreme push. Taking off vitality costs, supply limitations, and exchange rules have boosted fertilizer costs by up to 80% in 2021, reaching levels not seen since the worldwide budgetary emergency of 2008–2009 [45]. Fertilizer costs have developed in paired with vitality costs until 2021. Since nitrogen-based fertilizers are fabricated utilizing characteristic gas (or coal in China), they have surged in 2021, pushing specific fertilizer costs to their most noteworthy levels since 2010 [44]. A few fertilizer companies in Europe are battling to revive due to rising fuel prices, with two plants within the Joined Together Kingdom set to shut down in 2021 [46].

Moment, extra supply imperatives forced by person countries' exchange approach activities put encourage weight on worldwide markets. Besides, the worldwide potassium showcase is confronting more prominent instability due to

sanctions forced by several nations on Belarus in 2021 [42]. After the strife, the European Union limited fertilizer imports from Russia and Belarus on April 8, 2022, as part of a broader financial sanctions bundle.

The Ukraine emergency has denied the world basic grains and fertilizers, possibly putting weight on the nourishment supply. Amid the primary quarter of 2022, the World Bank Fertilizer Cost List expanded by more than 10% (q/q) to an all-time tall in ostensible terms [43]. Benchmark around the world fertilizer costs expanded essentially in 2021, with numerous things coming to all-time highs. Nitrogen fertilizers had the most prominent increment. Within the final year, the cost of urea, an essential N fertilizer, has developed twice as much as that of phosphorus fertilizer, but the cost of potassium fertilizer (K fertilizer) has been less influenced.

The more significant part of South and Central America, West Africa, and Europe depend intensely on Russia and Belarus for fertilizer supplies, especially potash. Moreover, Russia supplies regular gas to Europe for utilization in the generation of nitrogen fertilizer. Concurring to the Worldwide Vitality Office (IEA), Gazprom's gas supplies to Europe fell by around 25% within the last three months of 2021 compared to the same time in 2020 as pressures mounted [45]. Russia accounts for around 20% of worldwide regular gas exchange, accounting for around 40% of EU imports. Expected gas costs might surge if sanctions hamper the exchange. A deficiency of additional fertilizers may have worldwide results, particularly in creating nations where cost repercussions can extremely restrain utilization and result in destitute nearby harvests amid periods of moo worldwide supply and tall worldwide estimating. Without a doubt, rising fertilizer costs make the world's nourishment supply more costly and rare as ranchers decrease edit supplements, coming about in lower yields [8].

6. Conclusion

The Russian attack on Ukraine in February 2022 had prompt and far-reaching suggestions for worldwide nourishment security, counting restricted get to agricultural supplies, tall fertilizer costs, trade bans, and freeze acquiring. Backhanded and cascading impacts of the war included higher fertilizer costs, trade confinements, and freeze-obtaining. These results slow the move to feasible nourishment frameworks and hinder advance toward the SDGs. War may disturb nourishment and vitality frameworks, causing 'ripple effects' or 'risk cascades' on economies and communities worldwide. Climate stuns, strife, COVID-19, and developing nourishment costs drive millions to starvation. War can compound the circumstance, and certain nations are more touchy with cost stuns and supply deficiencies. Rising costs for oilseeds, wheat real estate in Canada, and fertilizer costs will energize ranchers to plant more and fertilizer companies to create more.

The failure to rebuild the nourishment framework has permitted the Ukrainian strife to start the third worldwide nourishment cost emergency in 15 years. To maintain a strategic distance from a redundancy of the emergency, the

universal community must address the root causes of starvation and ailing health, war, equipped struggle, and savagery. Nourishment frameworks are under developing strain to supply sufficient nourishment, minimizing natural impacts and ensuring against worldwide changes. The advanced investigation is required, and the lessons learned from the widespread COVID-19 can be connected to modifying nourishment frameworks to fathom these challenges. The nourishment framework can lessen generation, disturb markets, cause cost instability, and make instability. Setting up approaches, innovations, hones, and collaborations is essential to strengthening the nourishment framework to diminish and lighten these vulnerabilities. LMIC policymakers ought to dodge forcing trade limitations or estimating controls. The move to a maintainable nourishment framework must be reinforced to decrease supply and cost stuns and boost strength. Seven critical steps for worldwide policymakers to reduce supply and cost stuns and fortify nourishment frameworks within the confront of future emergencies: Governments ought to dodge confining sends out, forcing sanctions, stockpiling, and abandoning natural activities; short-term arrangements incorporate killing biofuel endowments, growing social security nets, and redressing endowments. Speculations in climate-friendly farming investigations are fundamental for the assembly of SDG 2 targets; fawning and further detecting information may help agriculturists optimize inputs, and approach inquiries can assist agriculturists in constructing versatility. Moreover, obligation decrease, nourishment sway approaches, and more noteworthy back for agroecology are being executed to form residential nourishment frameworks more vigorous to stuns and calamities.

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