

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-001091/25
to the Commission
Lukas Mandl (PPE)
(13 March 2025)**

Subject: Rise of global food insecurity

According to the World Food Programme, 343 million people worldwide suffer from acute food insecurity today. Ten years ago, this number stood at 85 million people. Given the significant rise of global food insecurity, I would like to ask:

1. What measures will the Commission take to prevent malicious actors from exploiting those affected by food shortages and hunger?
2. Could food security become a policy area in which the administrations of the United States and the EU align to take joint action?
3. What actions will the Commission take to identify opportunities for advancing and funding reliable food security initiatives?

Submitted: 13.3.2025

**Answer given by Mr Sikela on behalf of the European Commission
(20 June 2025)**

The EU delivers a comprehensive response to global food insecurity ⁽¹⁾. Between 2021 and 2024, it provided EUR 4.9 billion in emergency food assistance and supported the restoration of supply chains through the EU-Ukraine Solidarity Lanes ⁽²⁾, which have enabled the export of approximately 84 million tonnes of grain, reaching global markets — including Africa — and backed the Ukrainian ‘Grain from Ukraine’ humanitarian initiative.

Additionally, with EUR 3.4 billion in food autonomy, the EU is advancing a rights-based approach, land rights and agriculture under the Global Gateway ⁽³⁾ framework.

Through multilateral efforts, it promotes transparent and fair trade for food and nutrition security — ensuring that its implementing partners safeguard beneficiaries from violence, coercion, deprivation and abuse.

The United States (U.S.) has been an ally in the fight against global hunger. In September 2022, similarly to the EU, the U.S. allocated USD 2.9 billion in aid for food insecurity, adding to the USD 6.9 billion it had already committed. In 2024, the U.S. was the largest contributor to World Food Programme operations.

There has recently been a shift in the U.S. administration’s approach and the U.S. made no commitments at the recent Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit ⁽⁴⁾ in March 2025. Given the current U.S. position, it is challenging at the moment to identify opportunities for future joint action.

The EU emphasises the selection of reliable, evidence-based food security initiatives, capturing early warnings and market fluctuations.

Amid growing resource constraints, the EU enhances coordination with global partners, in a Team Europe approach. Strengthening multilateral partnerships can prevent duplication and ensure targeted interventions.

⁽¹⁾ Council conclusions of 16 December 2024: <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-16901-2024-INIT/en/pdf>; List of Council conclusions — Consilium: <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/documents/public-register/council-concl/?page=2>.

⁽²⁾ https://commission.europa.eu/topics/eu-solidarity-ukraine/eu-assistance-ukraine/eu-ukraine-solidarity-lanes_en.

⁽³⁾ https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/stronger-europe-world/global-gateway_en.

⁽⁴⁾ EU pledges EUR 3.4 billion to combat global malnutrition at 2025 N4G Paris Summit: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_25_867 and Team Europe pledges EUR 6.5 billion at N4G Paris Summit to fight global malnutrition: https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/news-and-events/news/team-europe-pledges-eu65-billion-n4g-paris-summit-fight-global-malnutrition-2025-03-28_en.