

# Global Agricultural Trade Network Stability and Trade for Food Security

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## Introduction

Global food production is being challenged by escalating uncertainties brought on by the coronavirus pandemic and climate change, raising serious questions about national food security. The importance of international agricultural trade in addressing the gap between the supply and demand for food has been highlighted. However, more has to be done to address how diverse and dynamic factors including trade policy, inter-national interactions, and epidemics affect the stability of the agricultural trade network. This study quantified grouping characteristics and network stability by examining how the global changed between. Our research revealed four stages in the development of the world's agricultural trade communities: the ascendance of the US-Asian community, the growth of the European-African community, the emergence of tri-pillar communities.

## Description

Communities, as well as the emergence of multipolar communities with more intricate structures. Even if the global ATN's nodal stability has gradually increased over the years, specific gaps in stability across nations still exist. In particular, the European Union attained stability of 0.49 and firmly guaranteed its commercial relations. While some of the remaining leading communities face increasingly serious difficulties in their trade relations, overall stability among them continues to rise. In order to protect global food security, it is crucial to understand how to ensure the stability of trade ties and fortify the global ATN to withstand external shocks [1,2].

Economic relations between nations are growing stronger as globalisation and economic integration continue to advance, progressively developing a coexistence of interdependence and rivalry as well as mutual penetration and restrictions. Recently, an increasing number of nations have turned to international agricultural commerce in an effort to increase their profitability, bridge supply gaps, and create a global conduit for the exchange of agricultural surplus and shortage. Therefore, the transregional allocation of arable land and water resources as well as the promotion of the next wave of economic growth depend heavily on agricultural commerce. Global trade in agricultural goods climbed by 18.6 billion USD between 1961 and 1970, but by 487.8 billion USD between, a tremendous rises [3].

A quickening of its growth. The worldwide supply and demand for agricultural products are anticipated to continue expanding in the future as the diet structures of developing nations change, and commerce in agricultural products will also continue to expand. In order to address sustainable

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development globally, it is crucial to examine global food security from the perspective of agricultural commerce [4].

Increased trade tensions and the pandemic's global expansion have recently posted significant threats to the integrity of the agricultural trade network. On one hand, important exporting nations, led by the United States, have tightened export restrictions on some of the world's largest importers; on the other hand, other important exporters, like Russia and Ukraine, are impacted by the epidemic and their domestic politics, which limit their ability to compete on the global market. Unilateralism and trade protectionism have emerged alongside the rapid development of the global South, and as a result of growing trade frictions and mounting conflicts, the potential hazards to the have sharply increased. Kazakhstan and Russia, two of the world's top exporters of wheat, and Vietnam, the world's top producer of rice, have implemented a series [5].

## Conclusion

Preventive export restrictions, which have once more, shook the world trading system. Globally speaking, the stability helps to guarantee reliable and effective operations throughout the agricultural sector. However, the wars between the United States and China and between Russia and Ukraine not only have a local influence on food security but also have a considerable worldwide impact. In particular for large and quickly expanding economies like China, agricultural commerce is essential for nations with insufficient local resource supplies. For regional and global food security, economic success, and sustainable development, trade stability is crucial. Receiving enough food benefits economies worldwide, not just those of exporting and importing nations. All trade networks are anticipated.

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## Conflict of Interest

There are no conflicts of interest by author.

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