

[inequalities](#) across regions. However, economic growth is still possible, with economies showing a range of responses to the impacts of global heating.

Recently, Martina Bozzola, Fabio Santeramo and I joined together to understand whether the [climate crisis](#) is creating new trading patterns. [Our research](#) concludes that [international trade](#) may serve as an adaptation strategy to climate change.

Production shifts induced by the changing climate may favor both the domestic and international markets depending on how interconnections across the globe facilitate the movement of goods. Taking into account conditions such as the geographical distance or the size of economies, the value of the exchange in goods between two trading partners is as large as their climatic conditions differ. Specifically, for an increase of 1°C in the gap between the mean temperatures of two countries, the trade between them is expected to grow by 38% on average.

For example, between 1996 and 2015, the agricultural and food-related trade between India and Indonesia amounted to an average of 215 million dollars each year for the period. Indonesia is about 2°C warmer than India, and the effect of having a 1°C larger difference in temperatures between the two countries would generate an average trade increase between them quantifiable in 82 million dollars per year.

Changes in temperatures leading to new shipping routes

The greater the temperature difference across countries, the tighter their commercial relationships get. In absolute terms, trade tends to increase more substantially for routes in the [northern hemisphere](#), particularly when the European Union and the United States are involved: the intra-

EU shipping routes are expected to increase annually by more than 1 billion dollars each. The [monetary gain](#) in the EU–US route is also relevant, rising from 611 to 893 million dollars more per year depending on the EU trading partner. While less marked, an increase in trade values is expected between countries in the [southern hemisphere](#), including Latin America (for example, a rise of 552 million dollars between Argentina and Brazil) and Oceania (an increase of 573 million dollars between Australia and New Zealand).

The difference in the magnitude of trade effects between Northern and Southern countries is likely due to the variation in both the countries' climates and state of economic development. Most of northern countries are developed economies, whereas most of southern ones are developing or emerging. Northern (developed) countries tend to have a colder climate and [higher trade values with respect to the southern](#) (developing) countries. Under the same increase in temperature differences, a higher level of economic development may explain the larger gains in monetary terms.

It should be kept in mind, however, that the strength of seasonality varies significantly across the globe, with seasons being more homogenous around the equator. Differences in temperatures tend to increase the value of agricultural and food products traded between lower-latitude countries, such as China, and higher-latitude countries, such as the EU. According to the data from Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development of the European Commission, [China is both a top origin and a top destination for the EU](#). On average, China is 6°C colder than the EU trading partners for the period between 1996 and 2015. Consistent with [our results](#), such a difference would increase trade between the EU and China. Similar to other central Asian countries that traditionally suffered from a temperature penalty, China would benefit of an improved agricultural productivity with [warmer temperatures](#).

Strategies to survive in a warmer environment

[Climate change has a range of impacts across space](#), with some countries experiencing losses or gains more than others. Overall, changes in [climatic conditions](#) and increasing differences in the temperatures of [countries](#) contributes to change the economic geography and shape sectoral specializations.

Countries shifting their specialization is a form of adaptation that depends, among other, on their ability to trade with partners in other regions of the world. Developing trading partners with different specializations would result in a potentially beneficial adaptation strategy to [climate change](#).

More information: Martina Bozzola et al, Impacts of climate change on global agri-food trade, *Ecological Indicators* (2023). [DOI: 10.1016/j.ecolind.2023.110680](#)

This article is republished from [The Conversation](#) under a Creative Commons license. Read the [original article](#).

Provided by The Conversation

Citation: Overcoming the climate crisis with trade-based strategies (2023, November 8) retrieved 10 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2023-11-climate-crisis-trade-based-strategies.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.