

Network and vulnerability analysis of international spice trade

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Paprika: an emblematic product of Hungary

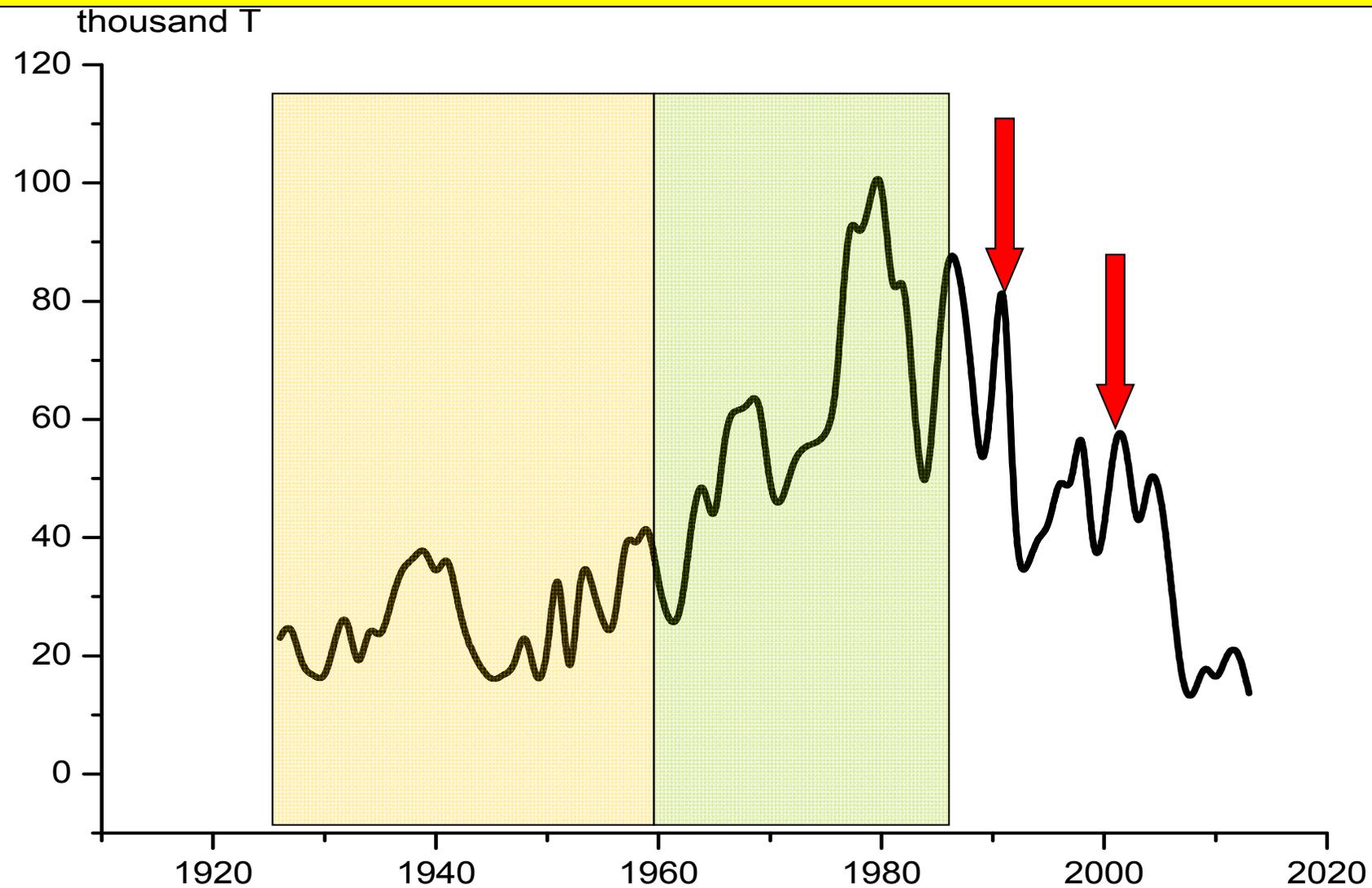




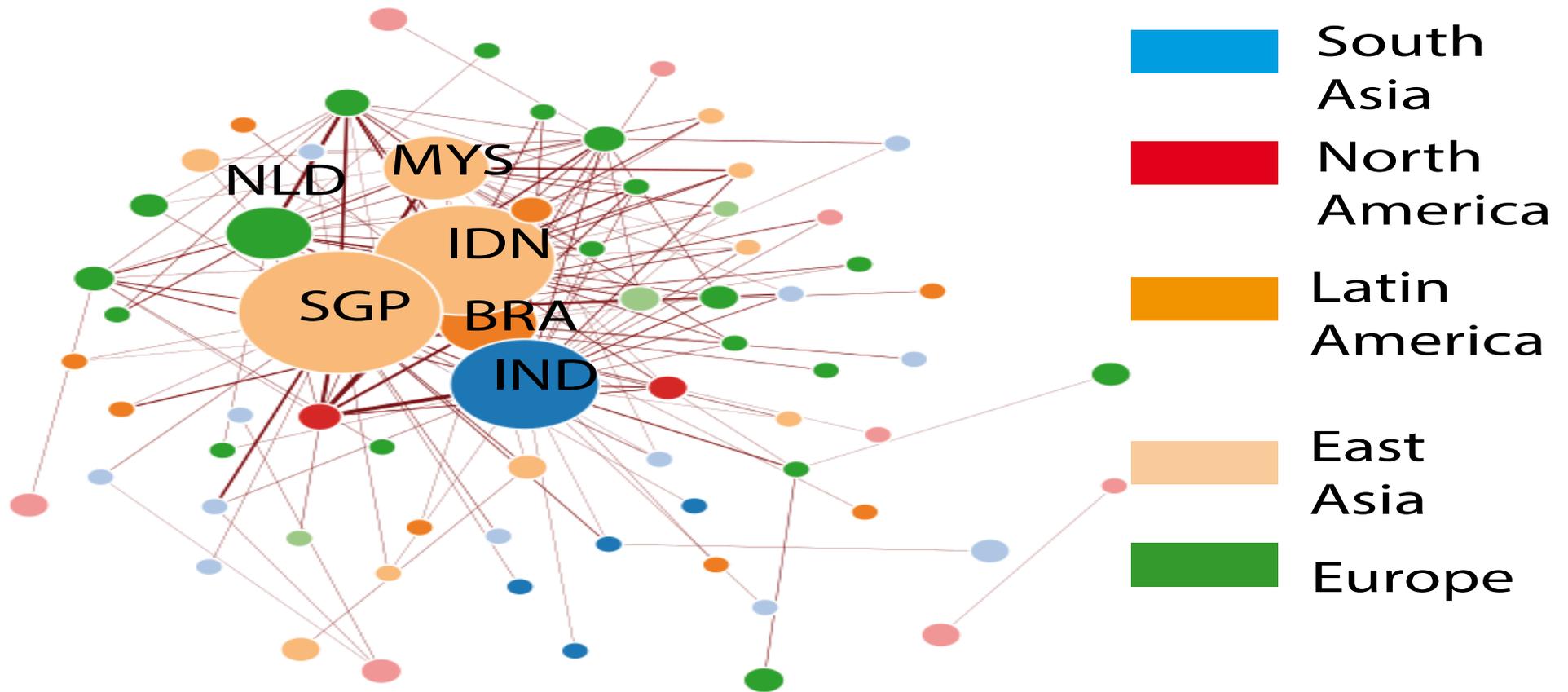
Paprika and political marketing: the paternalistic „war MP”



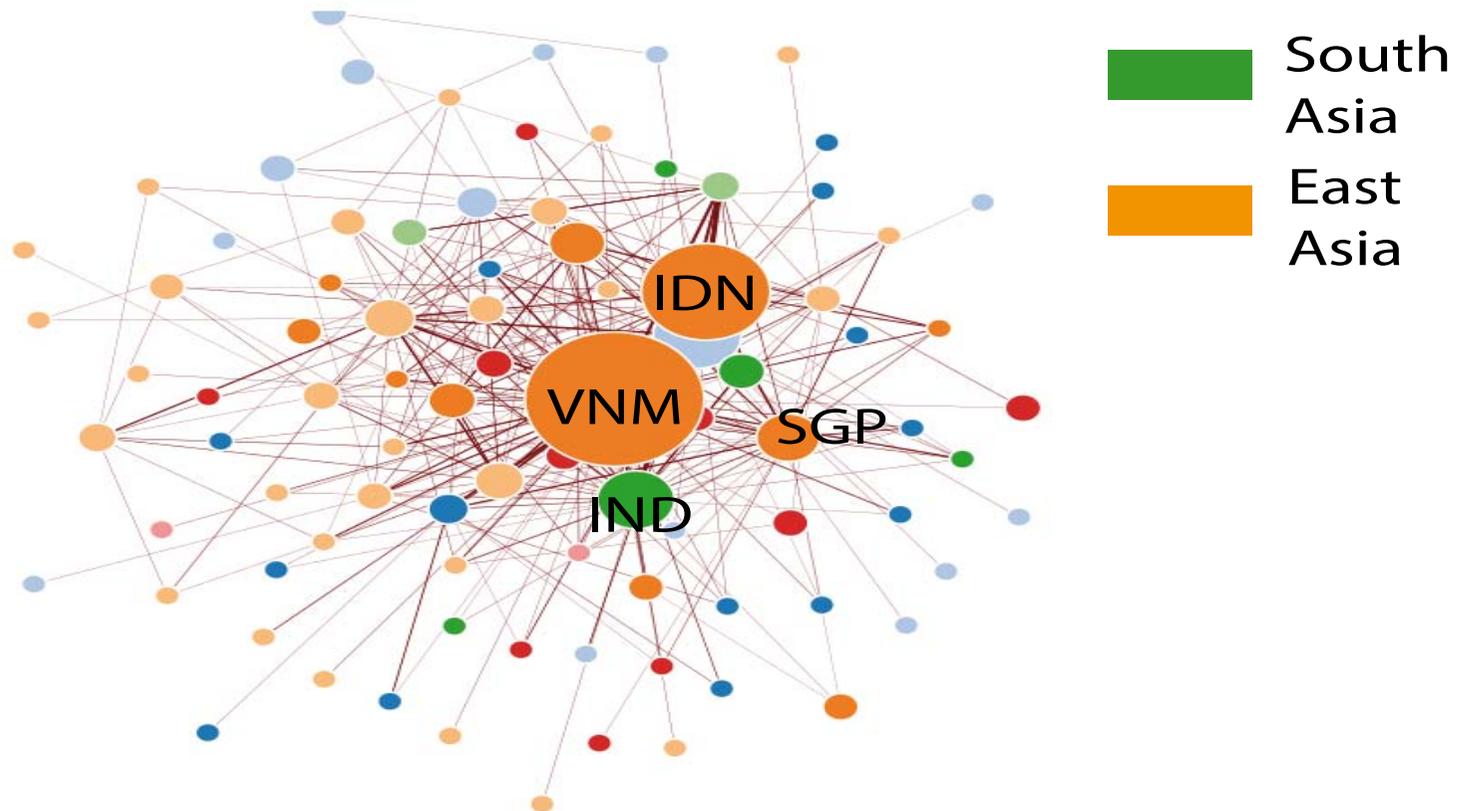
Paprika production in Hungary



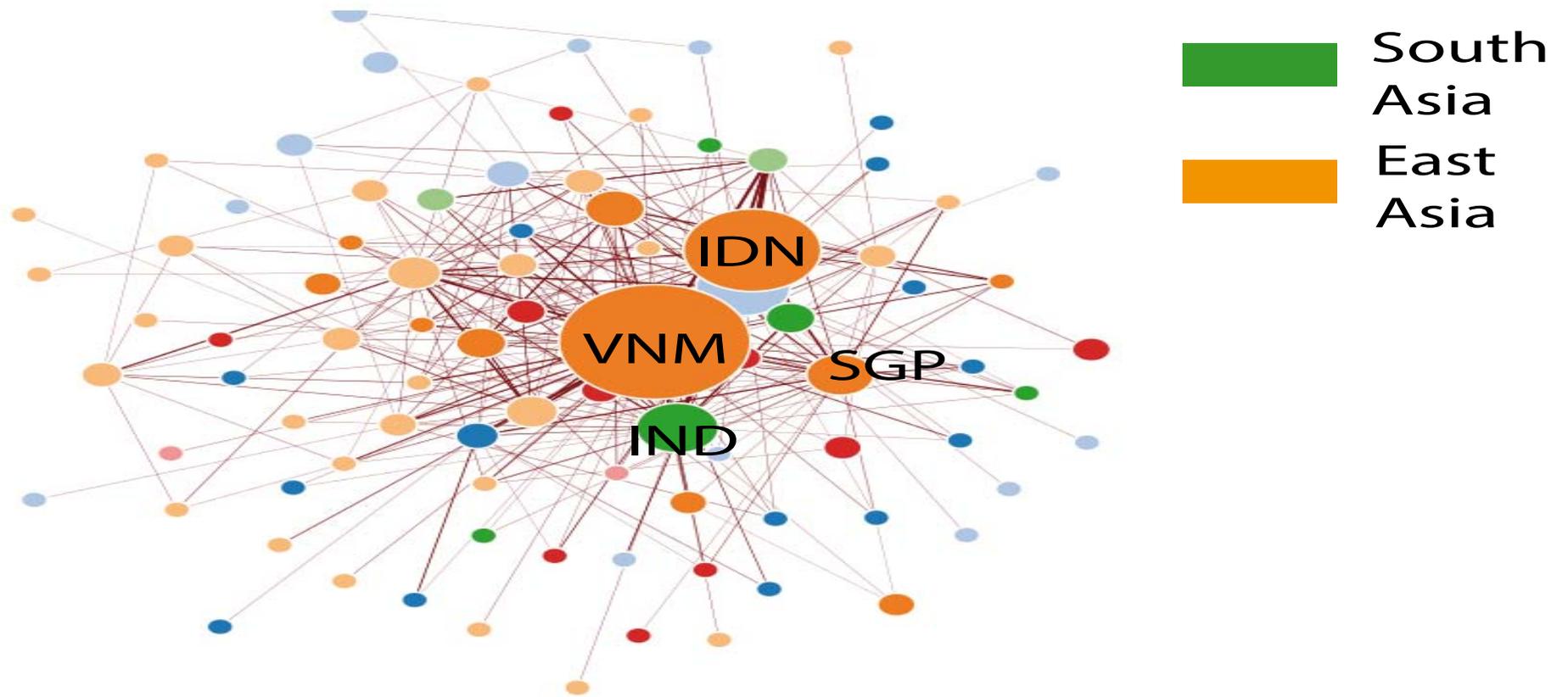
Global trade network of dried papper, 1998



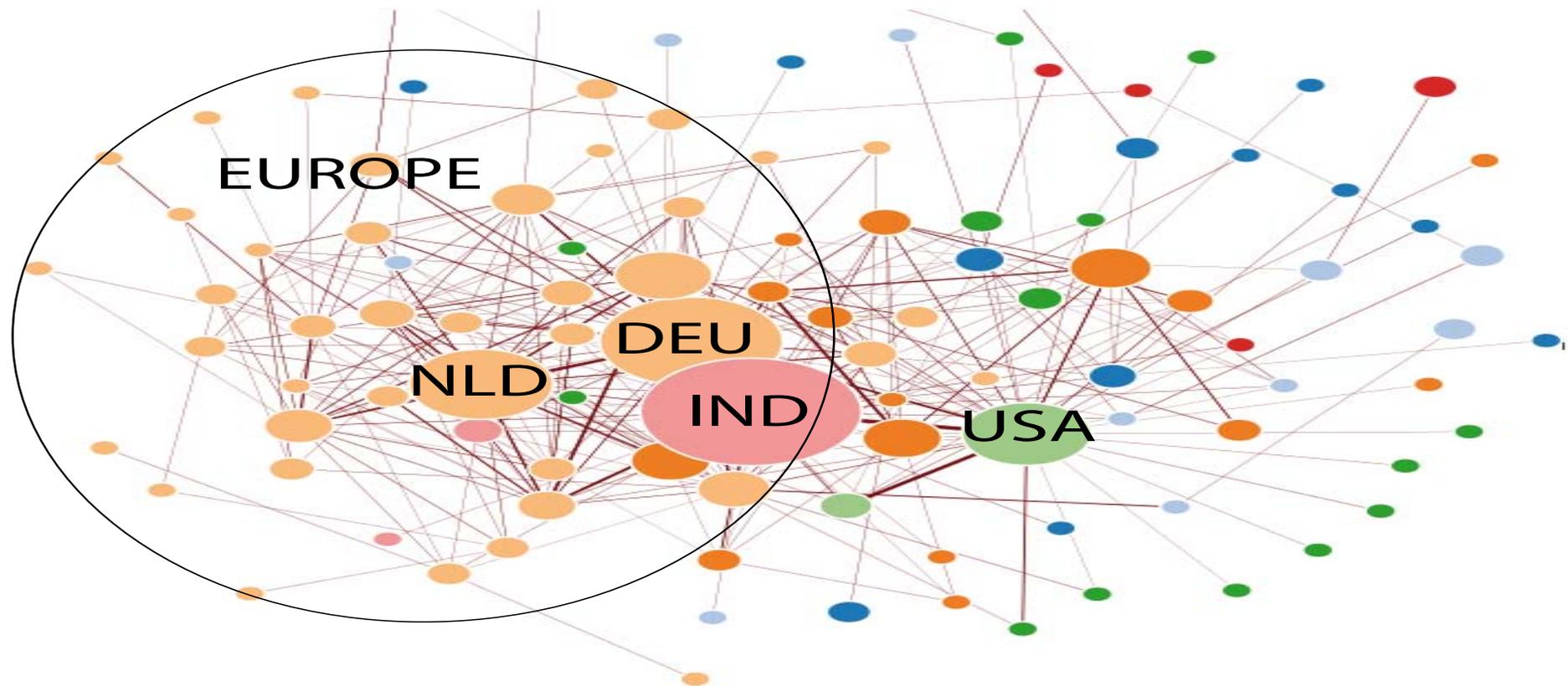
Dried pepper trade 2003



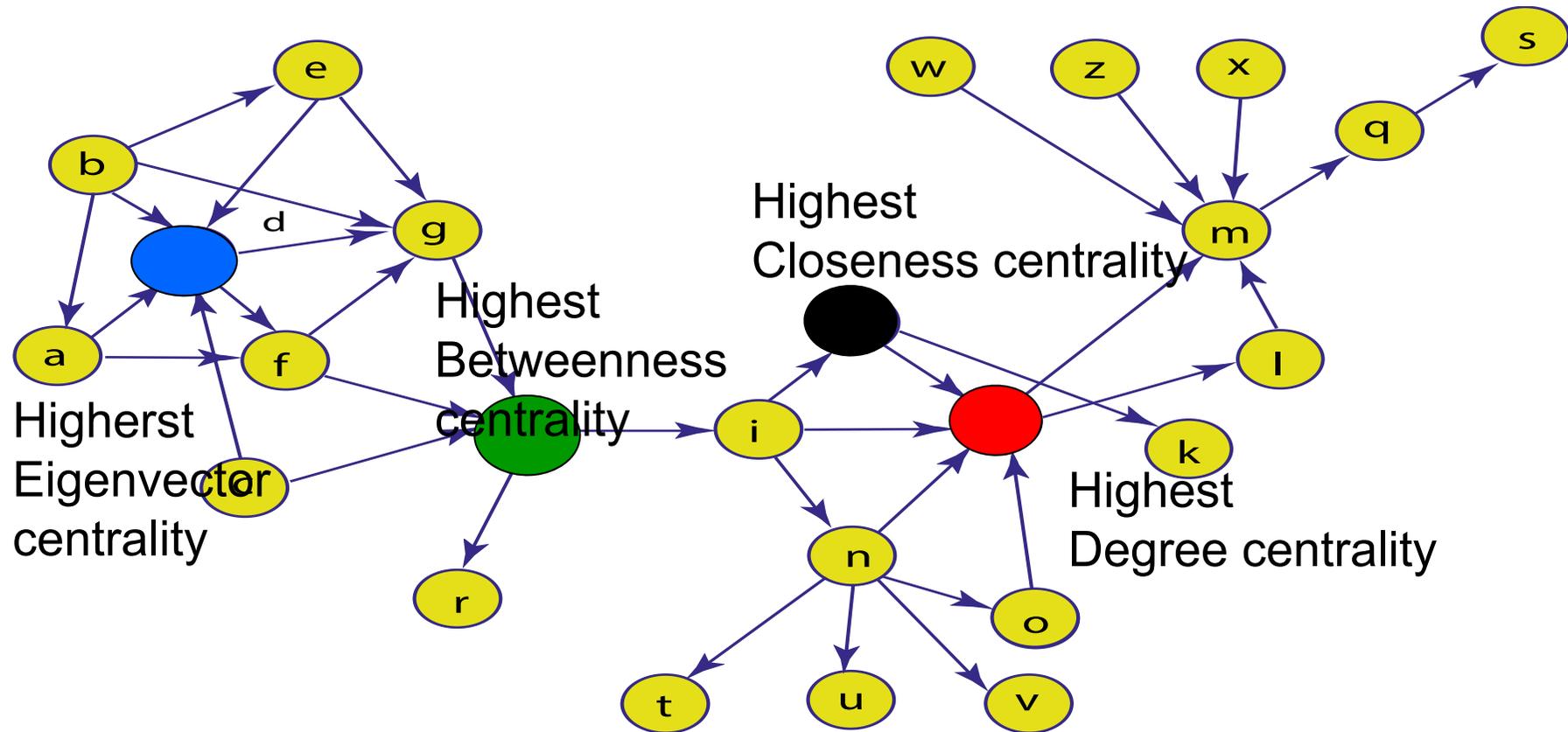
Dried pepper trade, 2014



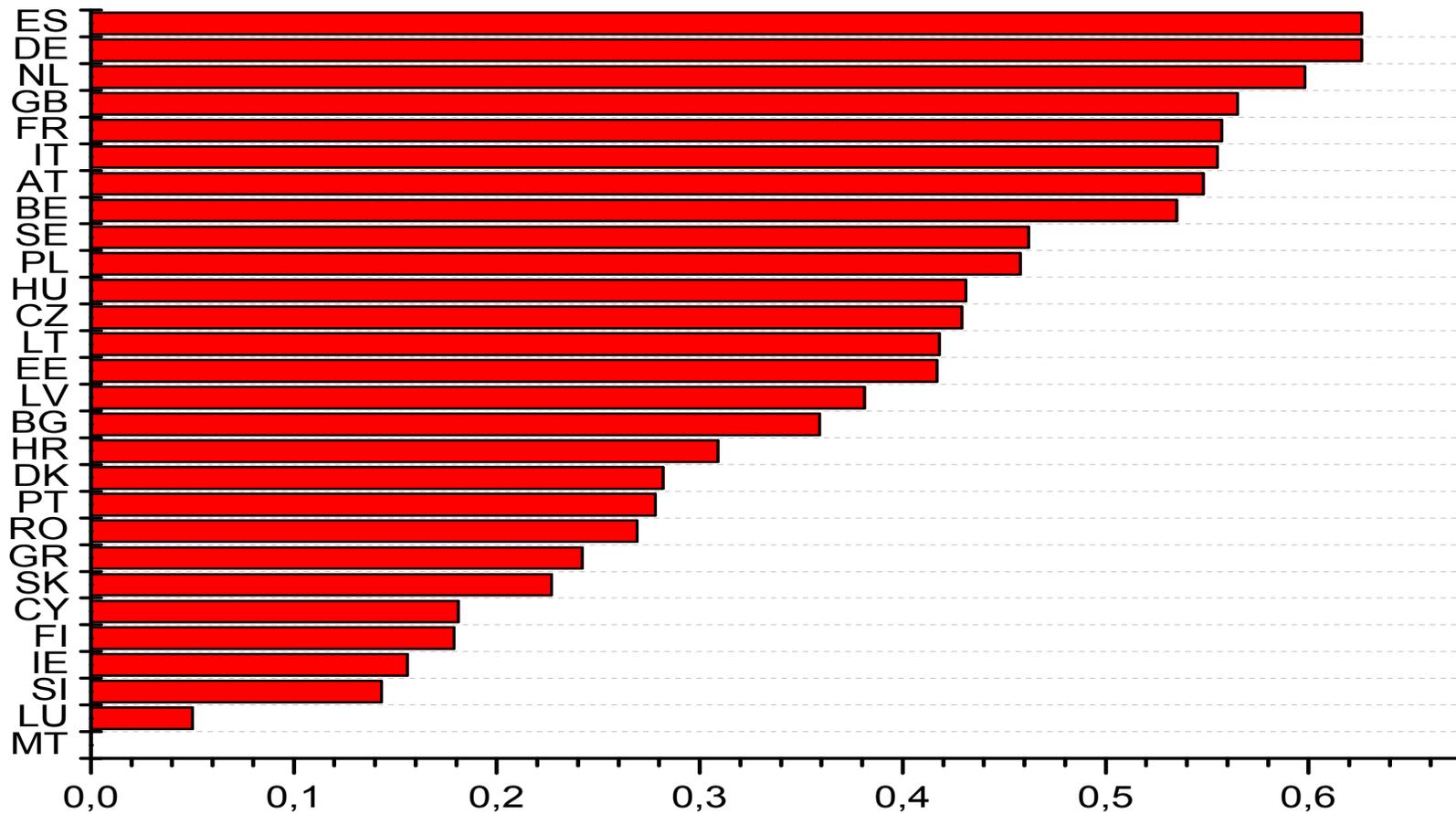
Crushed pepper trade, 2014



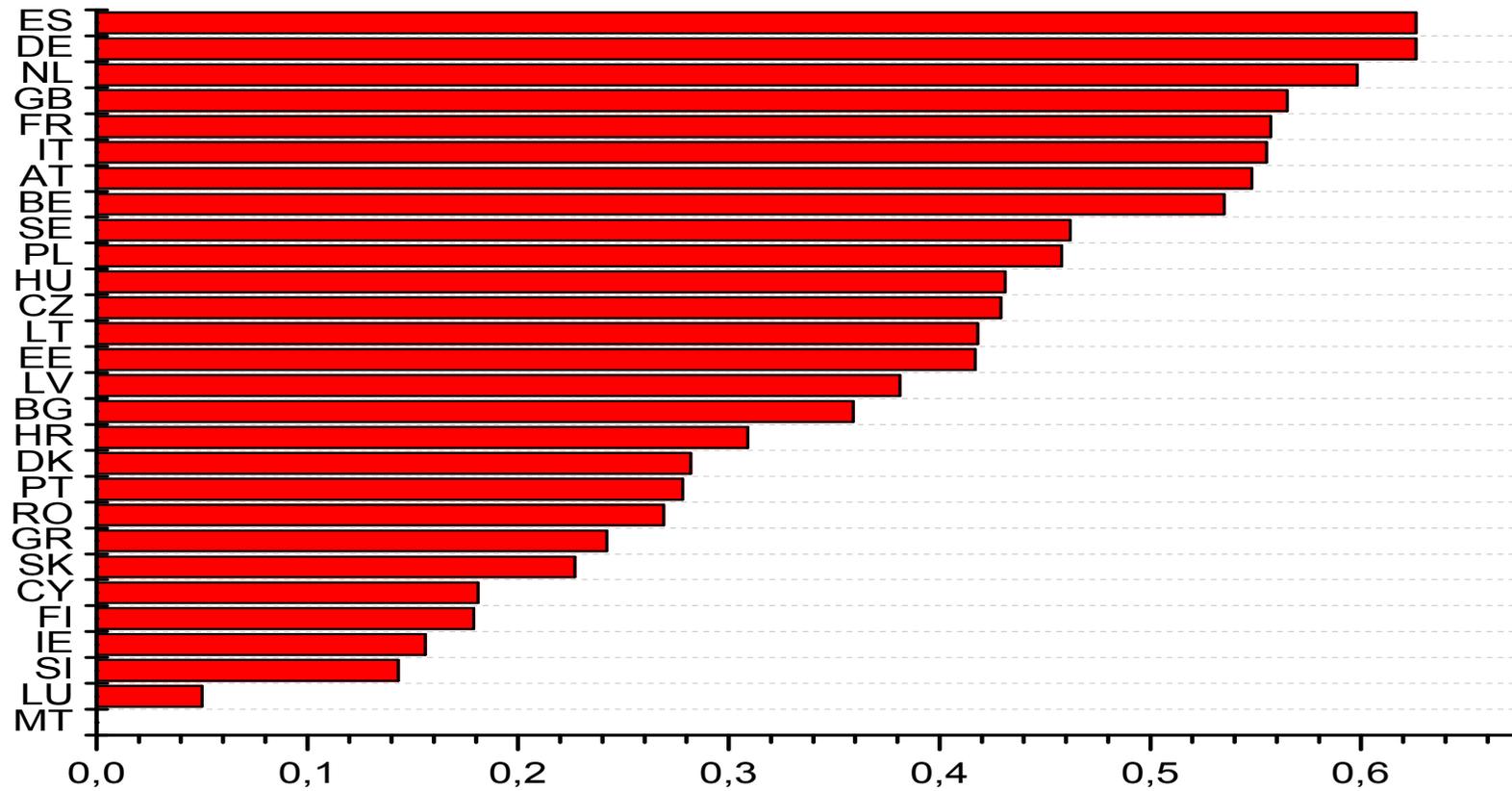
Who is in the center?



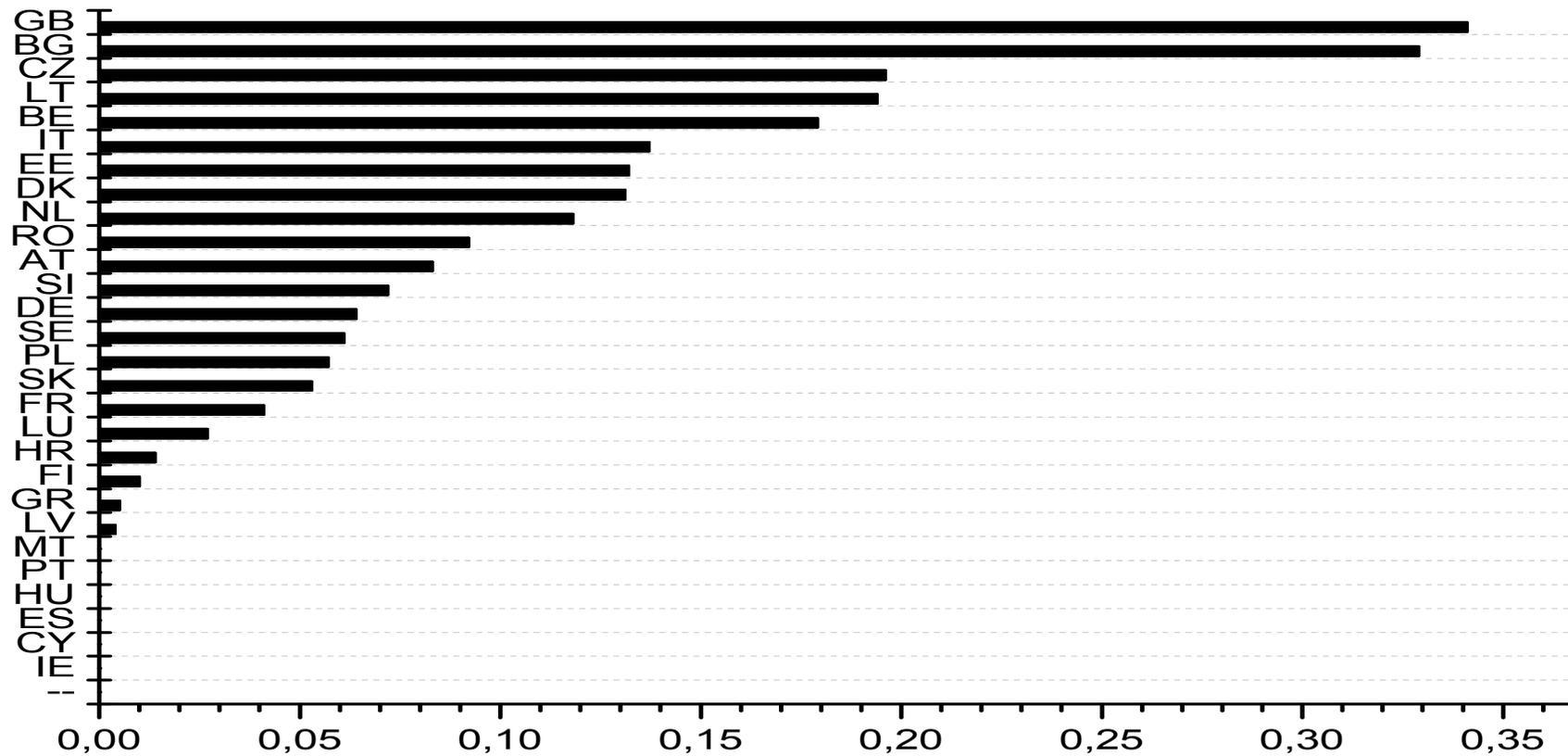
Brockering role of actors in European paprika powder trade network



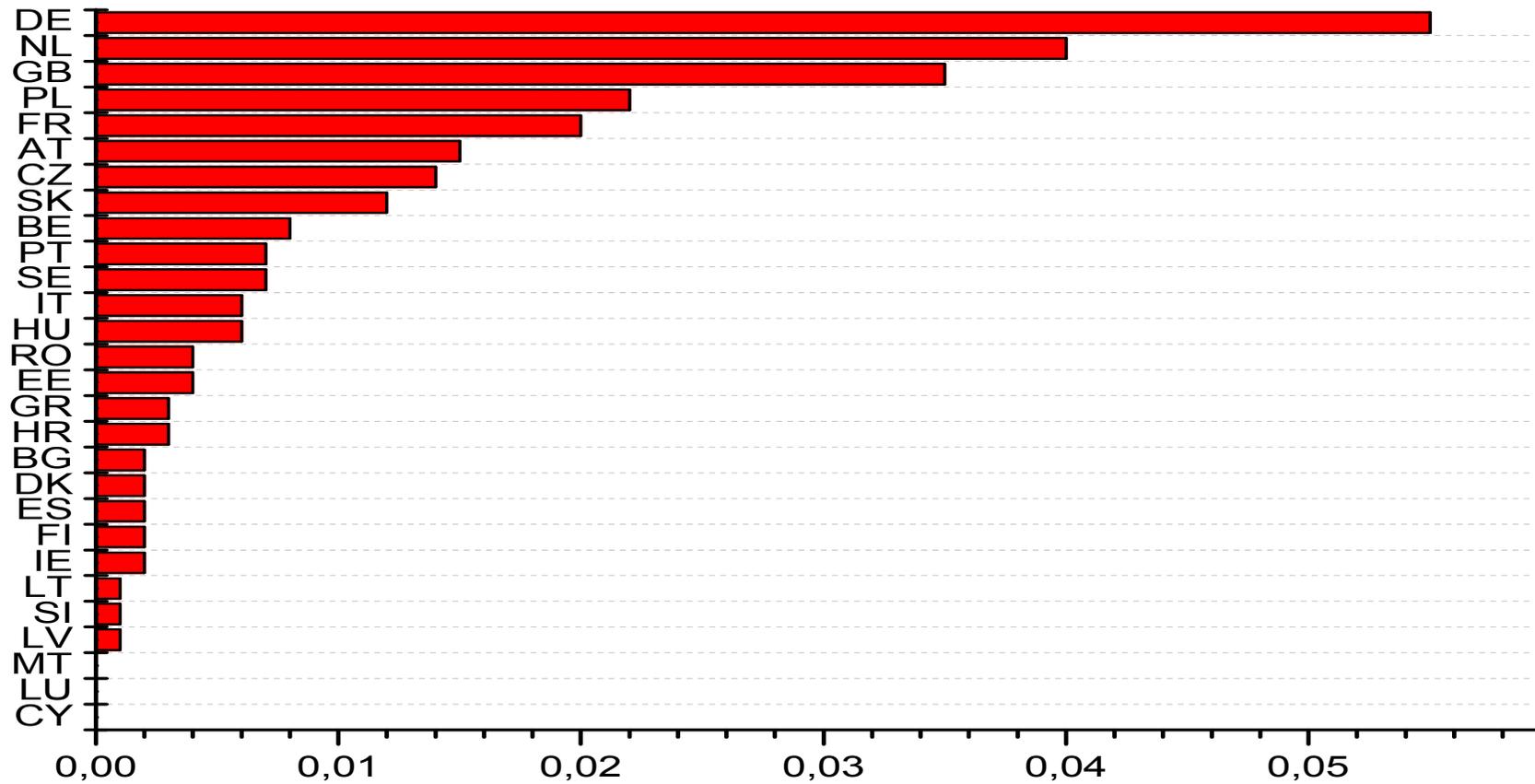
Eigenvector-centrality



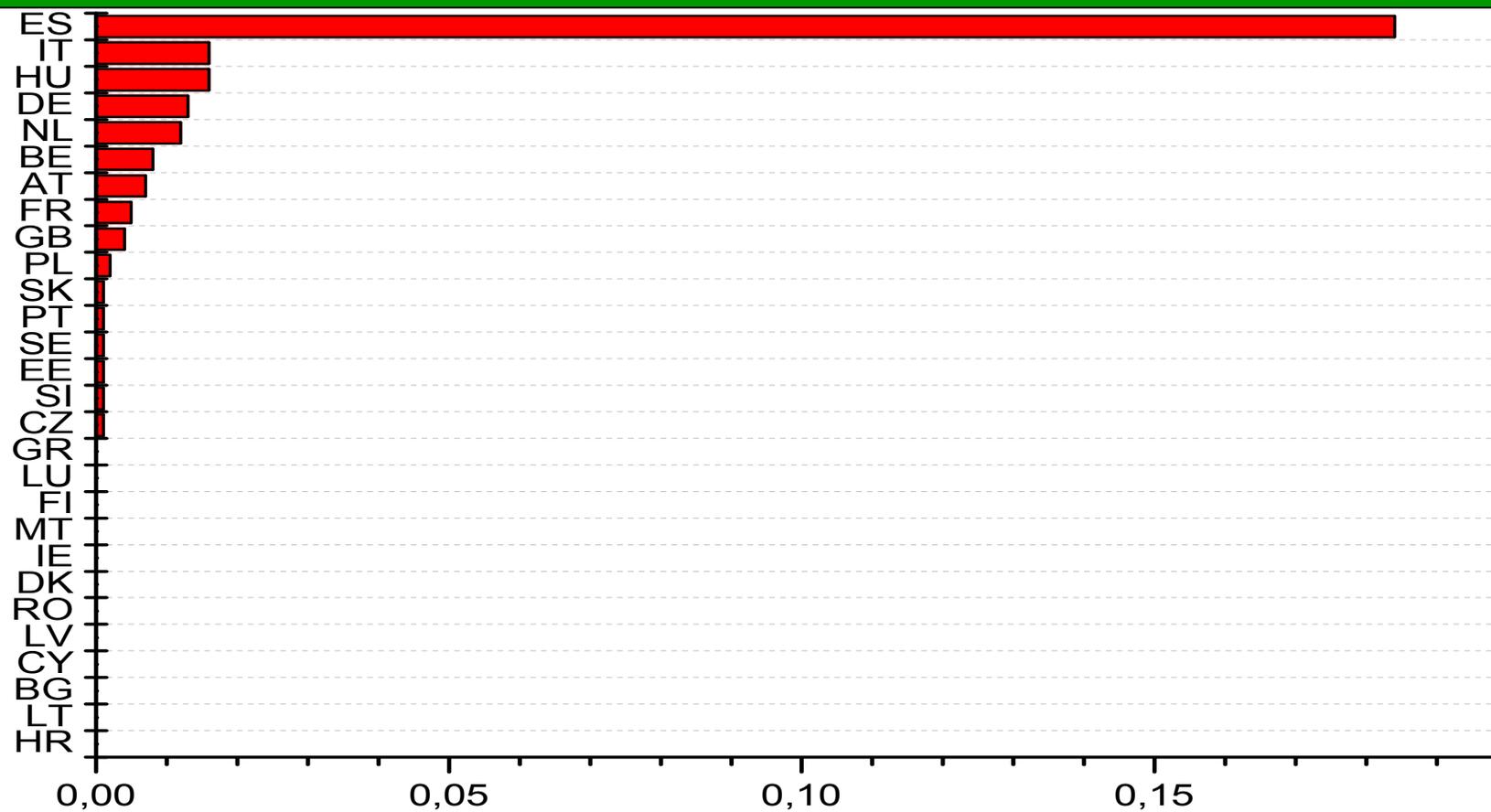
Betweenness centrality



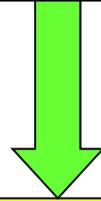
In-degree centrality



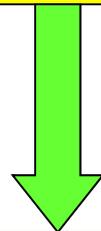
Out-degree centrality



Identification of the system
and its boundaries

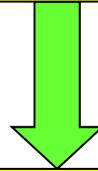


EU(28), intra-EU trade flows,
1988-2014, based on Eurostat
and FAOSTAT data

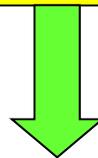


Determination of intensity of
trade-flows between countries

Based on stochastic characteristics of trade flows, simulation of potential consequences of emergence of contaminated products



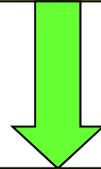
Boundary conditions:
-just the intra-EU trade;
-10% domestic consumption between the steps;
-homogenous product;
-discrete steps



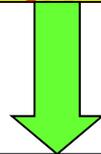
Simulation by



Simulation parameters
Input: 28×28 trade matrix,
Edges are stochastic variables;
Nodes: domestic consumption



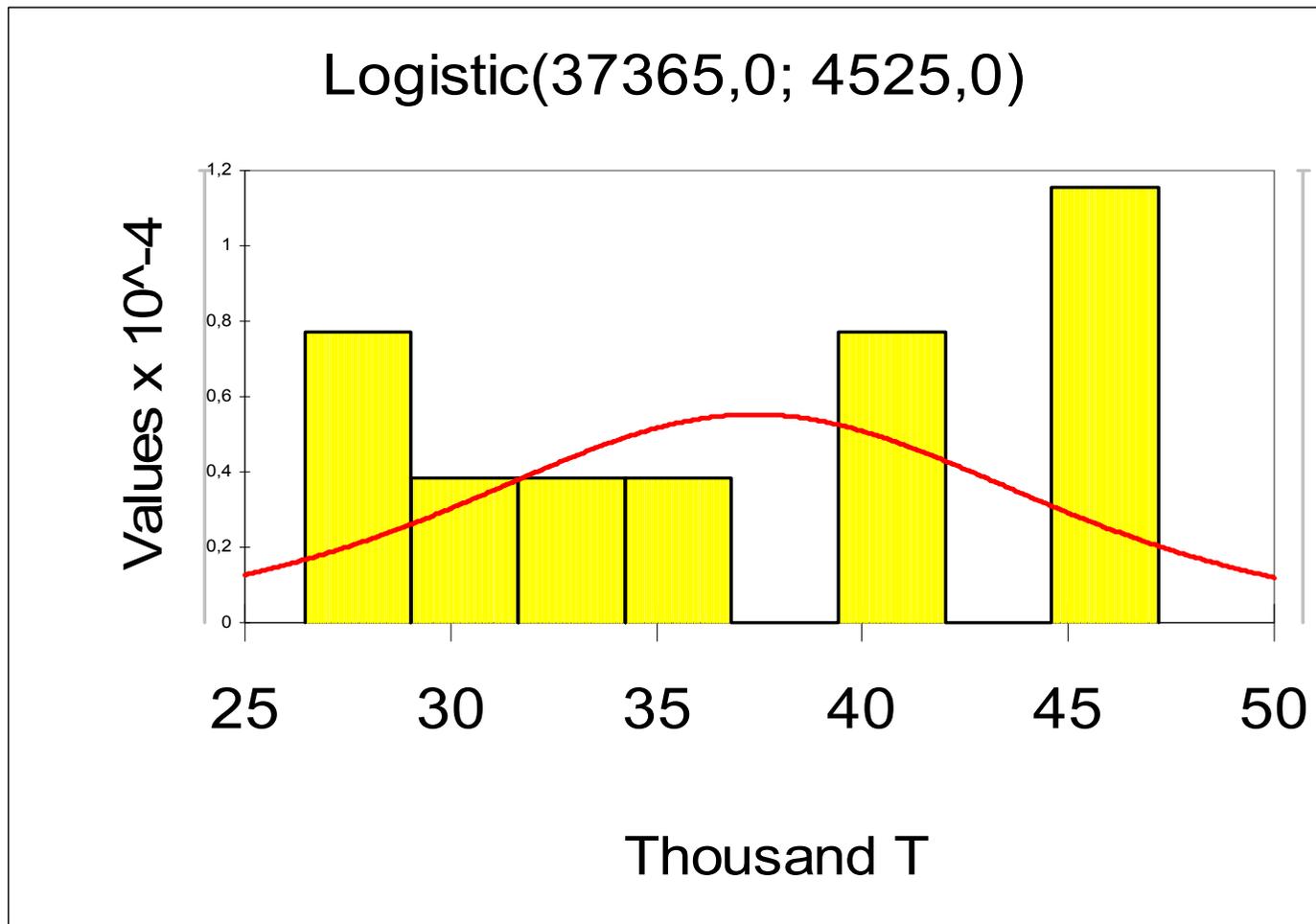
Simulated contaminations
 $2 \times 1000 \times 28$ series of simulations
Method: Euler



Analysis of results by



Fitting a function to data: an example of Spanish-German parpika trade

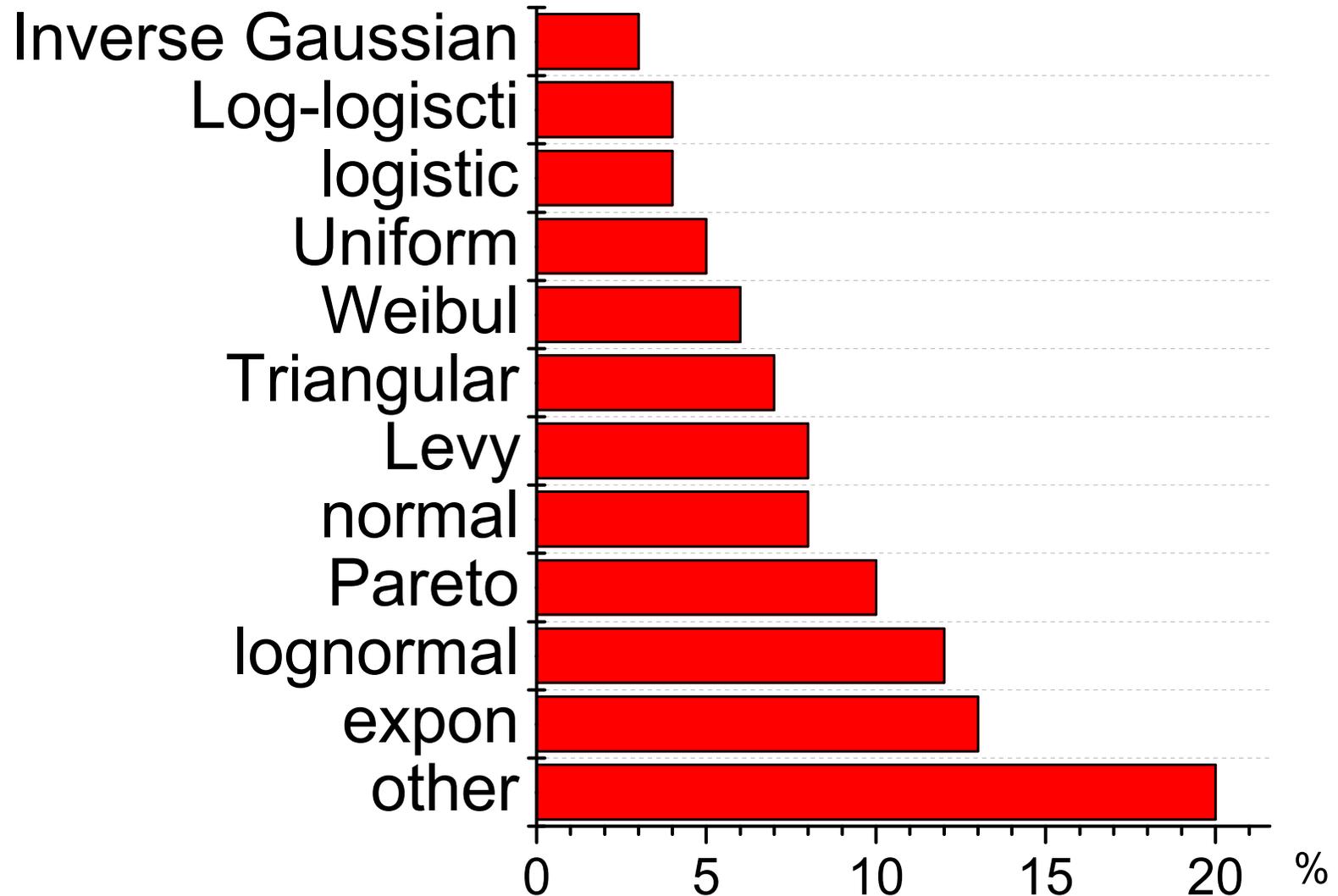


Analysis of 2004-2014 years

- Active trade in last five years;
- More than 30 fitted functions;
- Test statistics:
 - Chi-square test;
 - Kolmogorov-Smirnov test;
 - Anderson-Darling test.

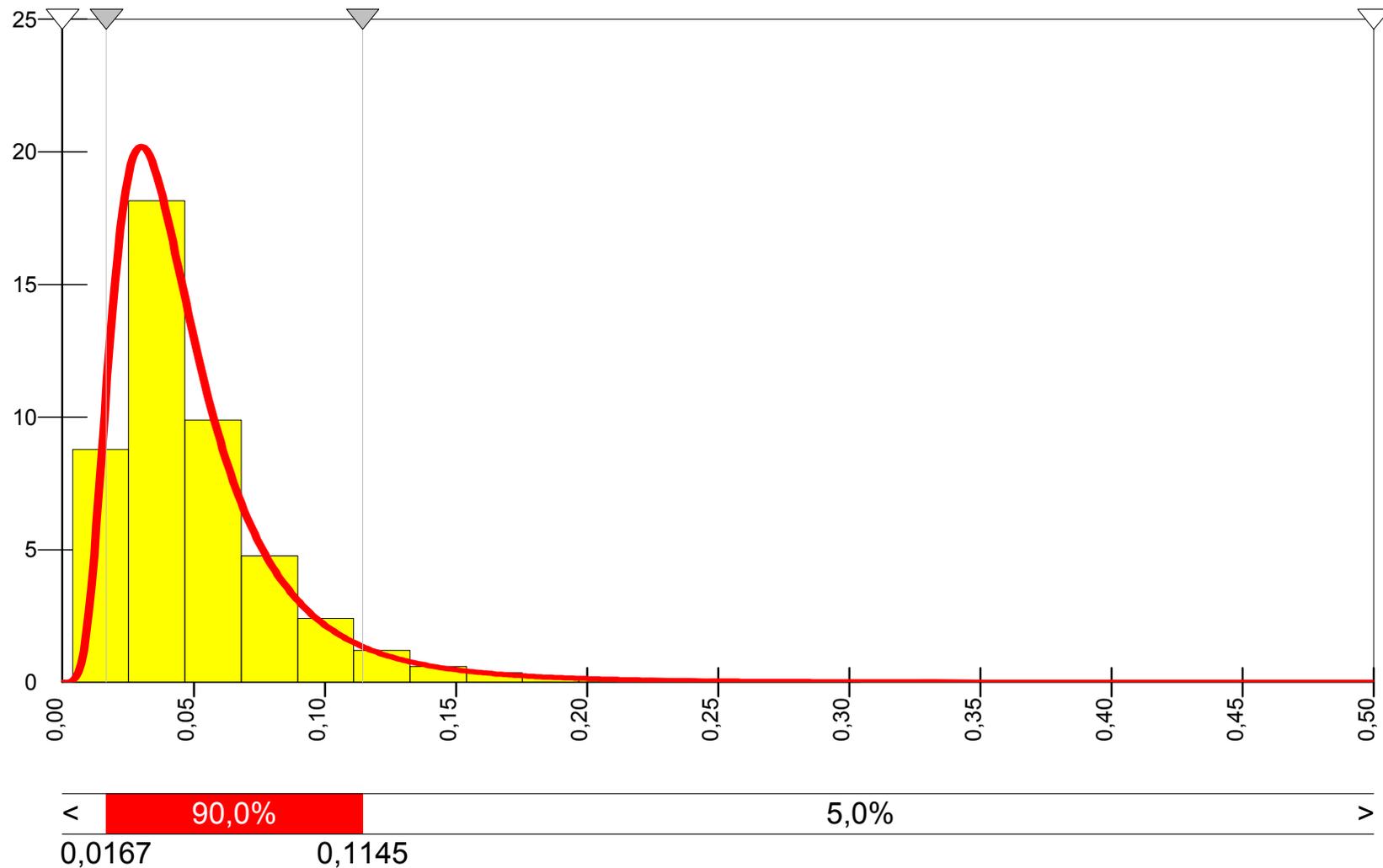
Last word: expert estimations

Relative frequency of fitted distribution types



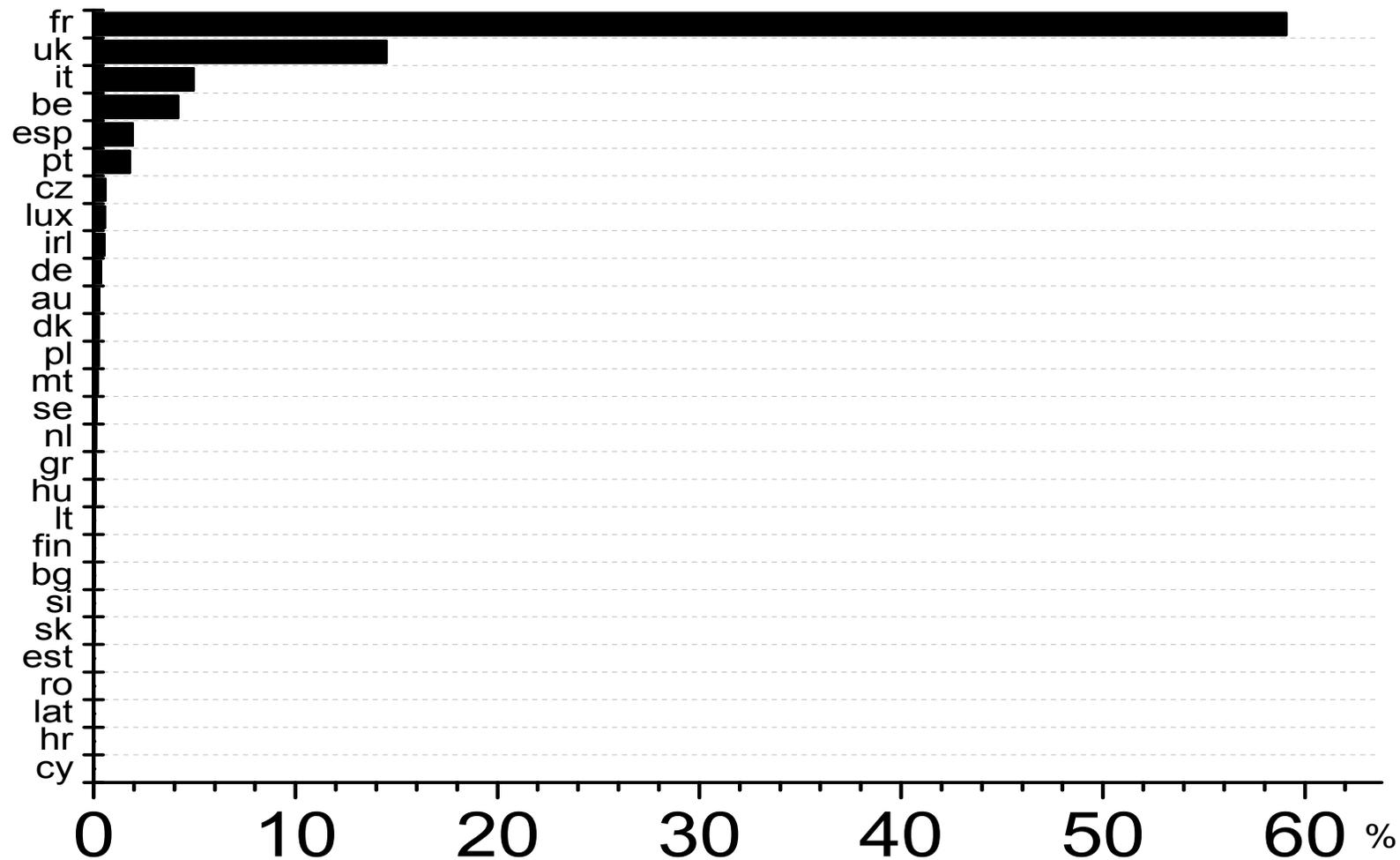
Example: density function of simulation results of Contaminated paprika in Bulgaria at 0+3 Source UK

Pearson5(4,6526; 0,21512) Shift=-0,0080550

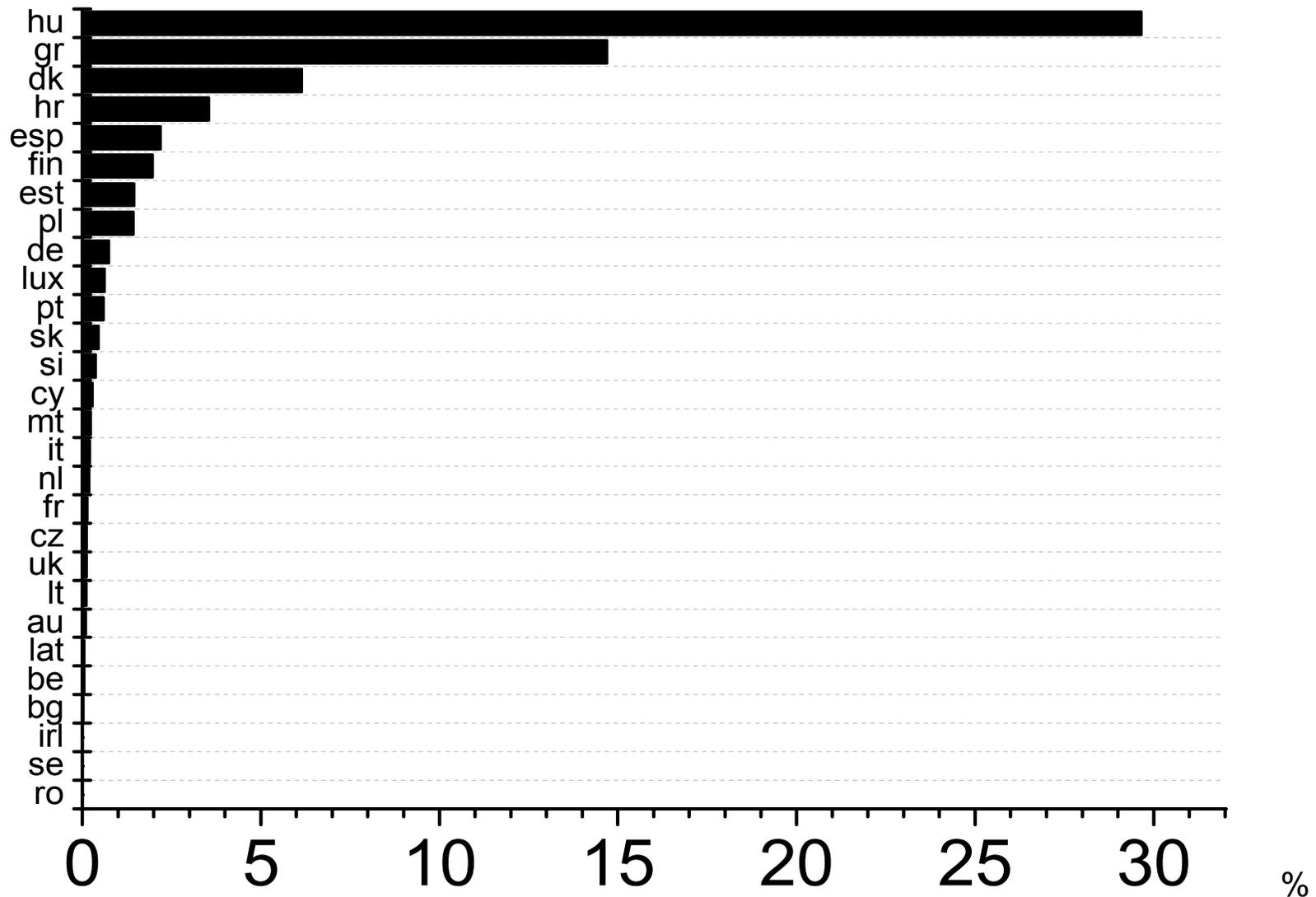


Proliferation profile of contaminated pepper at 0+2 time step

Source of contamination: Fr

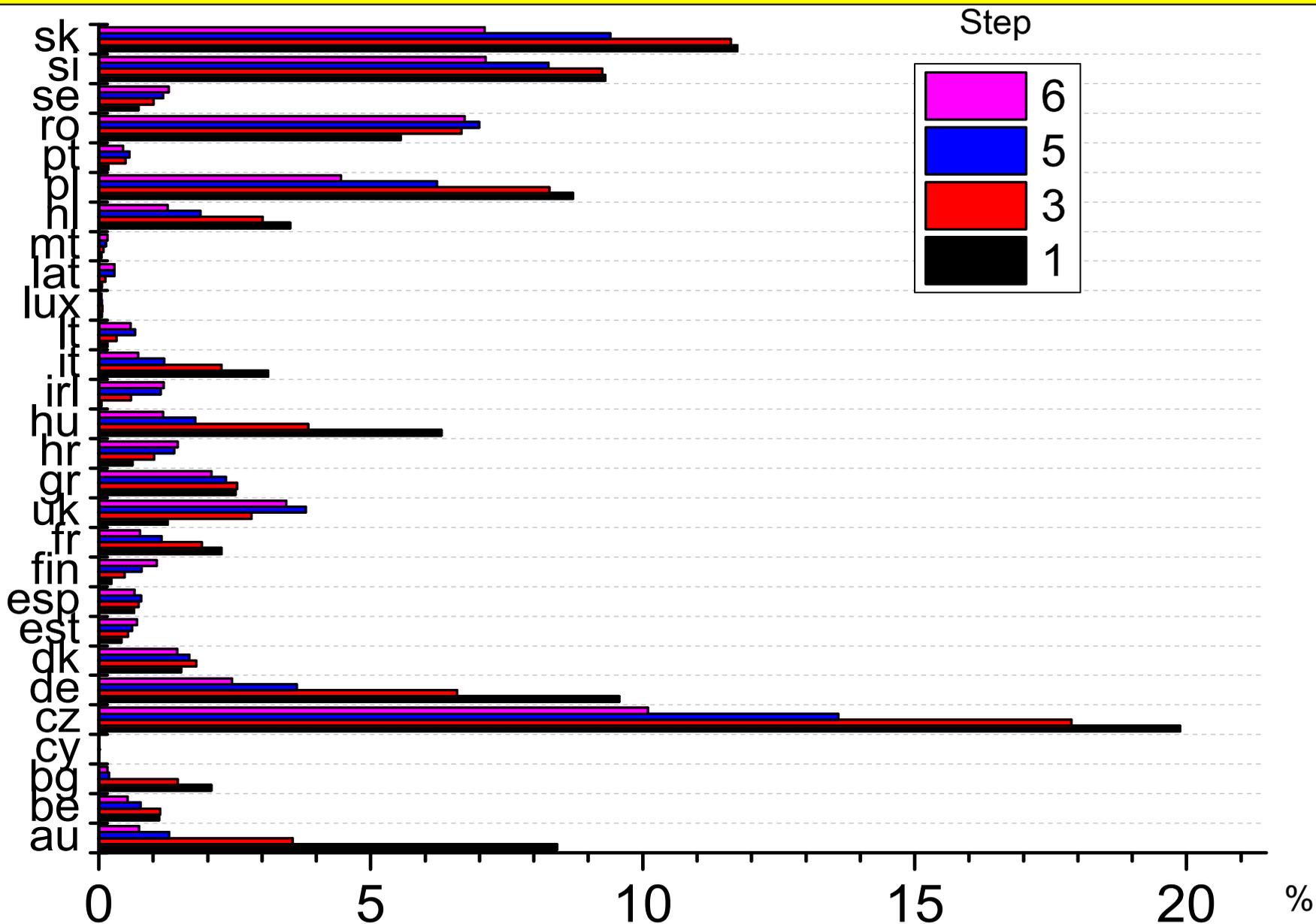


Proliferation profile of contaminated pepper at 0+5 time step



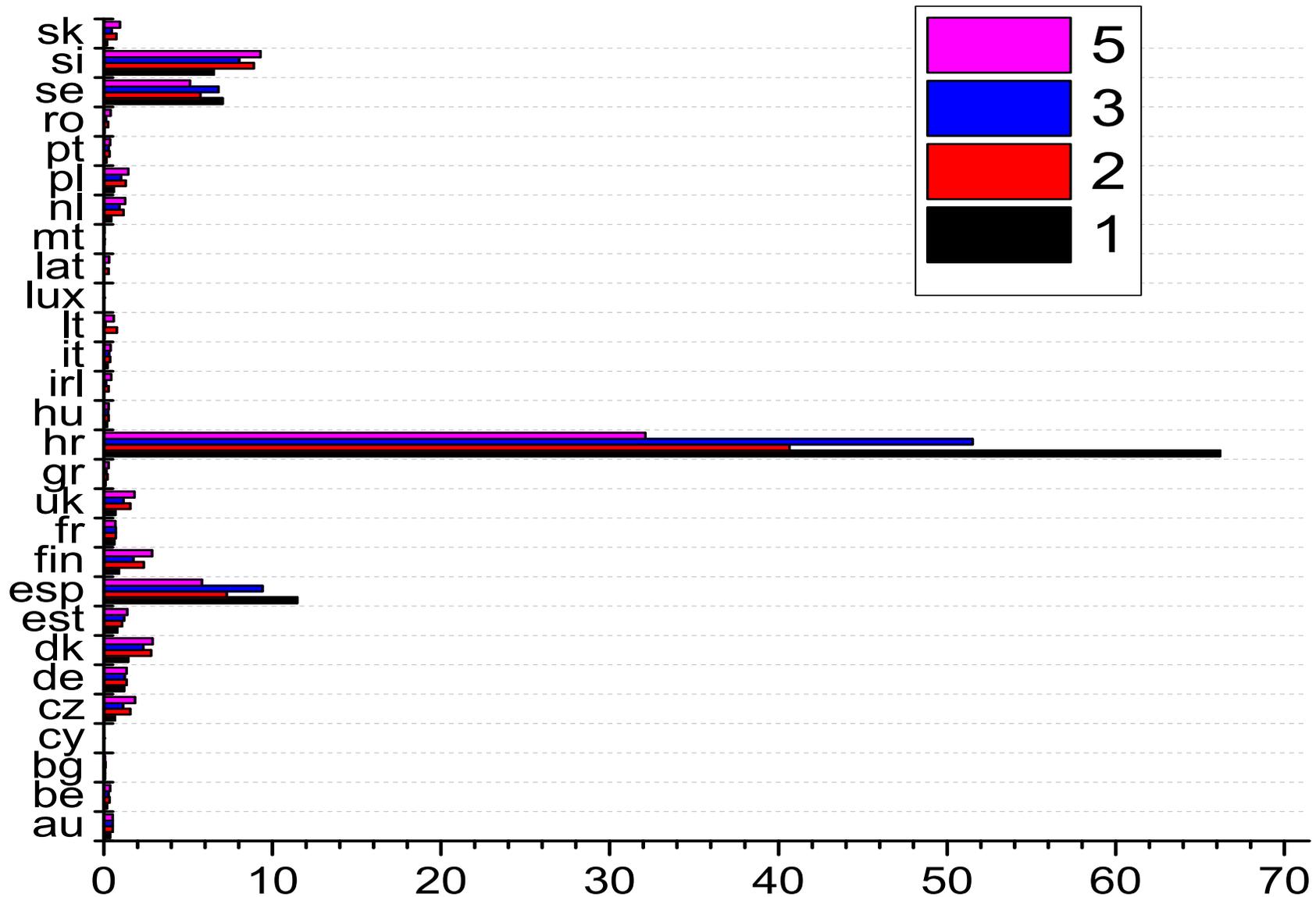
Proliferation profile of contaminated red pepper

Supposed source: FR

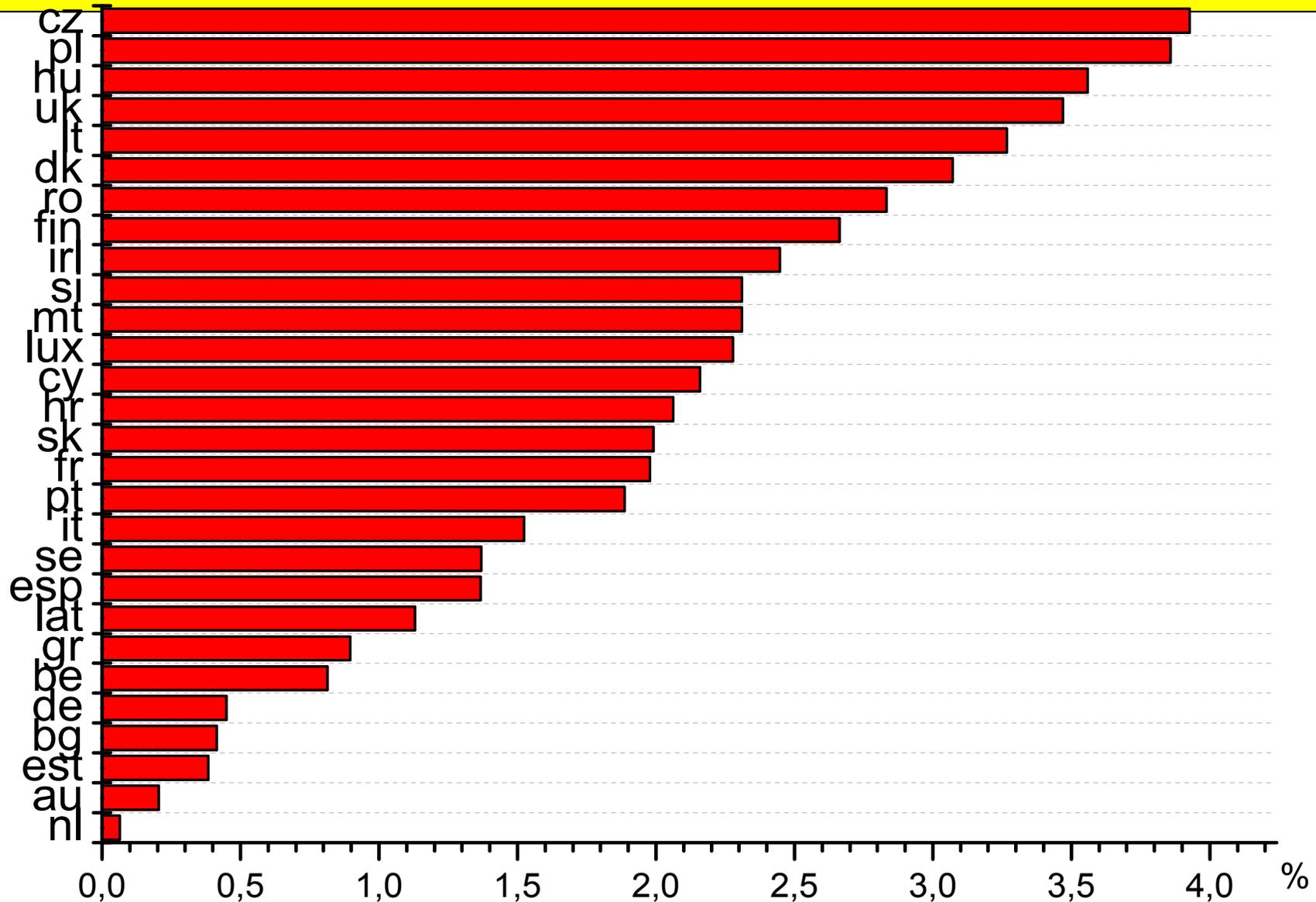


Proliferation profile of contaminated red pepper

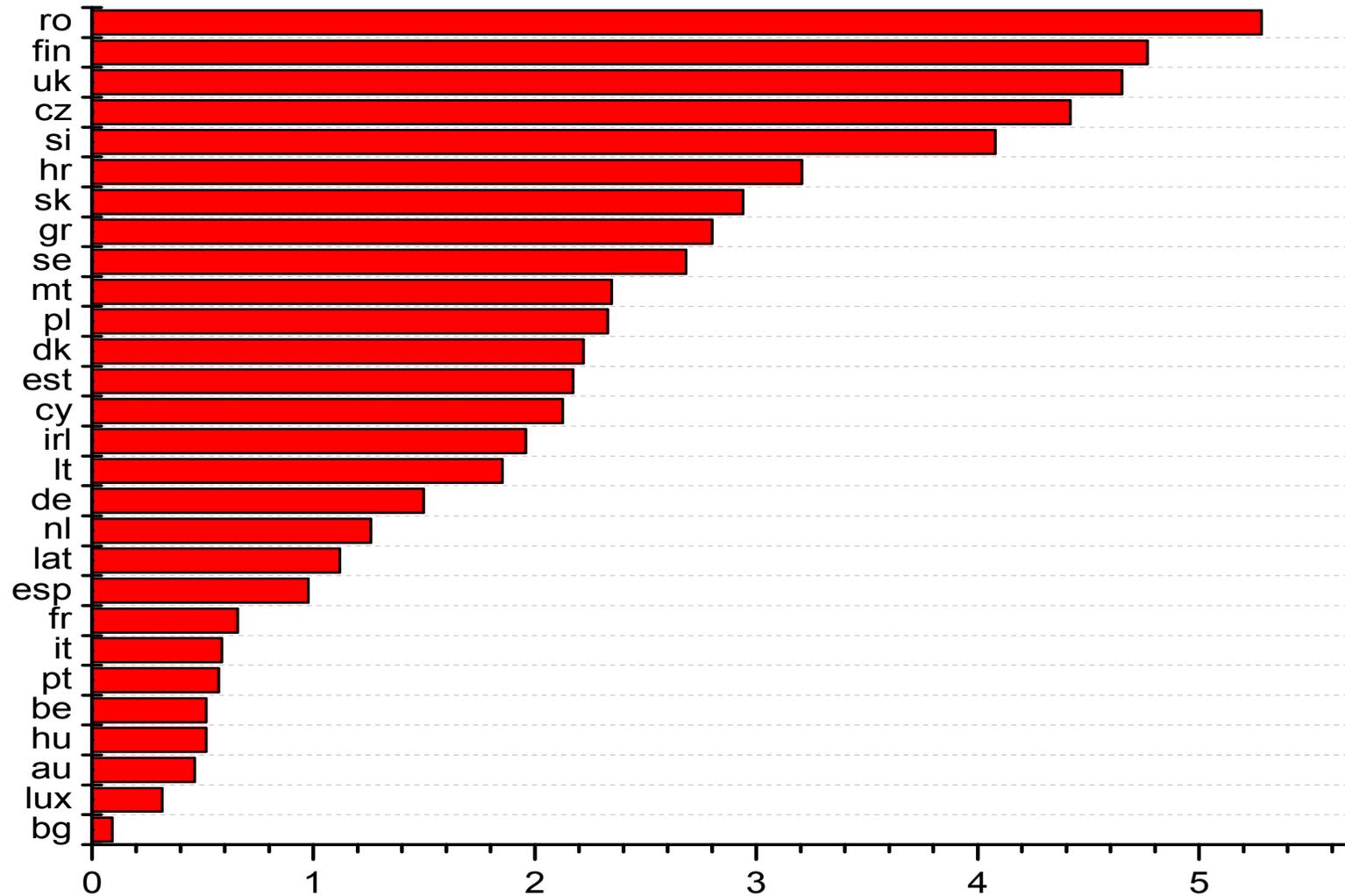
Supposed source: HR



Average burden of contaminated pepper after 0+6 step (all potential sources)



Average burden of contaminated Chilli pepper after 0+6 step (all potential sources)



System of factors, influencing burden of Proliferated Chilli papper after 0+6 step

$$Y=0.42 X_1+0.18 X_2- 0.29 X_3$$

$$R=0.72$$

Where

Y burden of accumulation of Chilli papper

X_1 domestic consumption

X_2 inbound centrality

X_3 outbond centrality

System of factors, influencing burden of proliferated pepper after 0+6 step

$$Y=0.55 X_1+0.09X_2$$

$$R=0.77$$

Where

Y burden of accumulation of pepper

X_1 domestic consumption

X_2 normalised Bonacich centrality

Lessons

- The spice network is a vulnerable network;
- An ideal target for politics-driven terrorism and economic sabotage;
- The control should be focussed on hubs;
- In case of emergency: the network-based simulation is able to optimise the quarantine strategy