



The Food Crisis and New Technologies

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The present crisis in global economy, the issue of climate change and the fast-growing world population, leading to increased demand of food, are significant factors reinforcing moves towards inclusive technology developments. Increasing population and consumption growth will lead to the increasing global demand for food, as well. The growing competition for land, water, and energy affect food production capability, entailing the necessity for reducing the effects of overexploitation of food system on the environment (1). In addition, the international community suffers a lot from imbalanced distribution of wealth since more than ninety percent of global wealth is in possession of ten percent of the rich minority, and the negligible quote of 10 percent is for 90 percent of majority. This occurs while the most natural resources exist in poor regions, which were misused for various excuses. Over the aforementioned facts, the agricultural lands are not adequate for providing the appropriate food for the increasing population. The present global agricultural production and trading system, built on subsidies and tariffs, creates grave distortions, which structurally favors production amongst rich countries and disadvantages producers in poor de-

veloping countries. Imperiled developing countries are presently responding to the current crisis by restricting or banning food exports. Until macro incentives are re-ordered to open the way for investment and production in rural sectors of developing countries, no long-lasting solution is in sight. Modern biotechnology methods proved promising to produce more foods in efficient and equitable manner. During the last decades, numerous scientists across the world have investigated advanced and novel biological, cellular, molecular, and biochemical strategies to improve food production and processing, and to enhance human health, which is influenced by genetic make up, nutritional status, access to health care, socioeconomic status, personal habits and lifestyle choices. In this attempt, new foods, mainly nutritionally enhanced foods, are being developed in order to protect and promote good health (2). Beyond the researchers and world food special organizations' attempts in providing healthy food, assuring food safety, and using modern high technologies; world food management should organize devices and specific programs and issue international regulations by which the justice in food supply, distribution and food safety could be achieved by all nations

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(3, 4). Although the main strategy is still focused on the production of more food in agricultural biotechnology, there are further factors determining the optimal use of the innovative technologies, such as the improvement of public acceptance about food biotechnology, legislation and optimizing international trade regulations which currently keep the quality and safety of related products in an unclear status. Therefore, a multifaceted and linked global strategy is needed to ensure sustainable and equitable food security and other components which are explored here (1).

Authors' Contribution

The whole manuscript was conducted by the author.

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