A $k$-component link $L$ in $S^3$ is strongly $n$-trivial if there exist $n+1$ crossings contained in a diagram of $L$ such that the result of any $0 < m \leq n + 1$ crossing changes on these crossings is the $k$-component trivial link. By definition, strongly $n$-trivial link is automatically strongly $(n - 1)$-trivial. For knot case (i.e. $k = 1$), Howards–Luecke showed that the trivial knot is the only knot that is strongly $n$-trivial for all $n$. In fact, they proved that if $K$ is non-trivial and strongly $n$-trivial, then $n$ is less than $6g(K) - 3$, where $g(K)$ is the genus of $K$. Also recently the speaker proved that a non-trivial 2-bridge knot is strongly 1-trivial only if it is the trefoil knot or figure-eight knot.

In this talk, we will extend these results to link case.