

# Food Security UPDATE

Update December 1, 2022

*The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this update do not necessarily reflect the views of the World Bank, its Board of Executive Directors, or the governments they represent.*

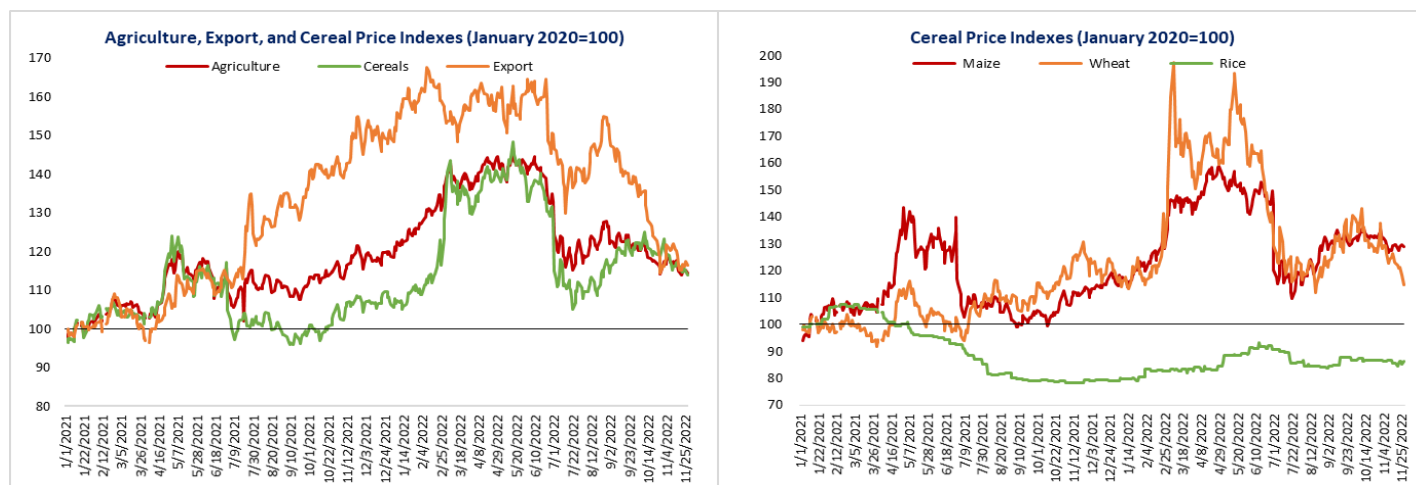
## AT A GLANCE

- The agricultural, cereal, and export price indices closed lower than when the last update issued on November 9, 2022.
- Domestic food price inflation continues to remain high in almost all low- and middle-income countries and high-income countries.
- Ukraine and the United Nations announced on November 17, 2022, that the Black Sea Grain Initiative which had been set to expire on November 19, 2022, would be extended for 120 days.
- The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) [Food Outlook](#), released on November 11, 2022, estimated that the world food import bill will rise to US\$1.94 trillion in 2022, higher than previously expected.
- [A recent study from the World Trade Organization \(WTO\) and the FAO](#) cited the war in Ukraine, high inflation, supply chain disruptions, and the global economic downturn as the main drivers of the large price increases for agricultural products and inputs such as fertilizers.

## GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK (AS OF NOVEMBER 28, 2022)

### Trends in Global Agricultural Commodity Prices

Figure 1: Agricultural and Cereal Price Trends (Nominal Indexes)



Source: World Bank commodity price data.

Note: Daily prices from January 1, 2021, to November 28, 2022. The export index includes cocoa, coffee, and cotton; the cereal index includes rice, wheat, and maize.

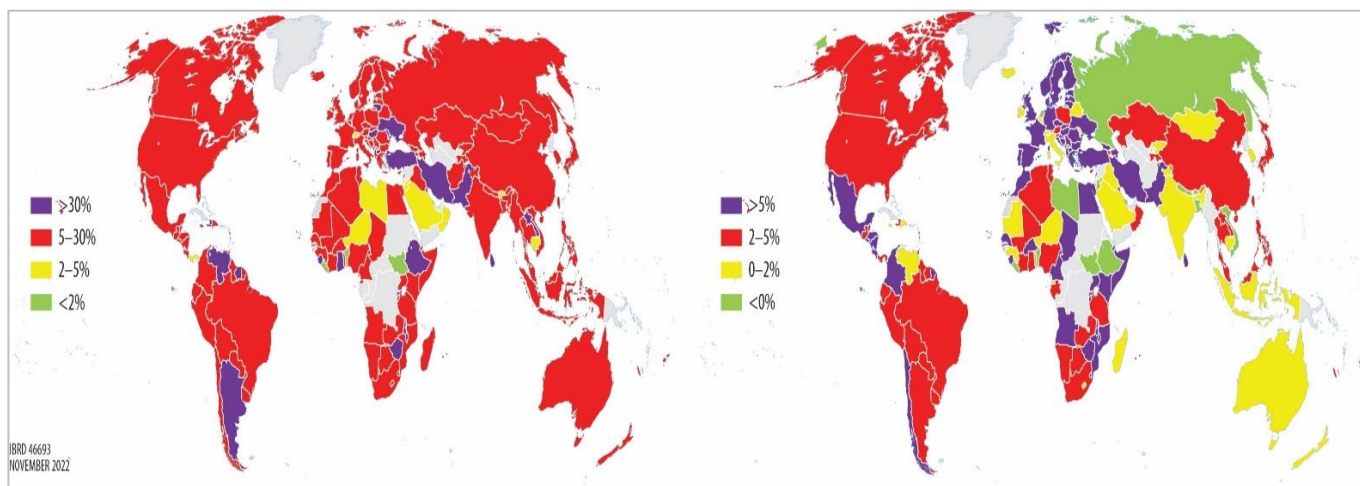
The agricultural, cereal, and export price indices closed lower than when the last update was issued on November 9, 2022. The agricultural and cereal indices were 2 percent lower, and the export index was 3 percent lower (Figure 1). Wheat prices continued their downward trend, declining 8 percent over the same period. Maize and rice prices closed at the same level. Average wheat prices for November were 1 percent higher year on year, maize prices 17 percent higher, and rice prices 9 percent higher. Maize prices were 29 percent higher than in January 2021, wheat prices 15 percent higher, and rice prices 14 percent lower.

### Food Price Inflation Dashboard

Domestic food price inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the food component of a country’s Consumer Price Index (CPI)) remains high (see the dashboard in Annex A). Information from the latest month between July and October 2022 for which food price inflation data are available shows high inflation in almost all low- and middle-income countries; 84.2 percent of low-income countries, 93 percent of lower-middle-income countries, and 93 percent of upper-middle-income countries have seen inflation levels above 5 percent, with many experiencing double-digit inflation. The share of high-income countries with high inflation is also high, with about 85.5 percent experiencing high food price inflation. The countries affected most are in Africa, North America, Latin America, South Asia, Europe, and Central Asia (Figure 2). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation (measured as year-on-year change in the overall CPI) in 89.6 percent of the 163 countries for which food CPI and overall CPI indexes are both available (Figure 3). This week’s 10 countries with the highest food price inflation, in nominal and real terms, are listed in Table 1 (using the latest month for which data are available between May and August 2022).

**Figure 2: Food Inflation Heat Map**

**Figure 3: Real Food Inflation Heat Map**



Source: International Monetary Fund, Haver Analytics, and Trading Economics.

Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from July to October 2022 for which the food component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and overall CPI data are available. Real food inflation is defined as food inflation minus overall inflation.

**Table 1: Food Price Inflation: Top 10 List**

Country	Nominal food inflation (%YoY)	Country	Real Food Inflation (%YoY)
Zimbabwe	321	Zimbabwe	52
Lebanon	203	Lebanon	45
Venezuela	158	Iran	32
Türkiye	99	Rwanda	26
Argentina	92	Hungary	19
Iran	84	Colombia	15
Sri Lanka	81	Uganda	15
Rwanda	57	Montenegro	13
Suriname	51	Türkiye	13
Ghana	44	North Macedonia	13

Source: International Monetary Fund, Haver Analytics, and Trading Economics.

Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from July to October 2022 for which the food component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and overall CPI data are available. Real food inflation is defined as food inflation minus overall inflation.

## EMERGING ISSUES

### *Extension of the Black Sea Grain Initiative*

Ukraine and the United Nations announced on November 17, 2022, that the Black Sea Grain Initiative which had been set to expire on November 19, 2022, would be extended for 120 days. The agreement, first reached in July 2022, established a protected maritime corridor designed to alleviate global food shortages by allowing Ukrainian exports to resume from three major seaports. The [UN Secretary-General](#) welcomed news of the renewal, stating that the agreement is essential to reducing food and fertilizer prices.

Approximately 11.08 million tons of agricultural products has been shipped through the initiative, including 4.5 million tons of maize and 3.2 million tons of wheat. Despite the deal's extension, Ukraine's demand to expand it to include ports in the southern Mykolaiv region, through which 35 percent of Ukrainian food was exported before Russia's invasion, has not yet been met. Russia had previously stated that its consent to expand the deal depended on support for its own grain and fertilizer exports. Russia's Foreign Ministry confirmed in a [statement](#) that some progress has been made regarding its food and fertilizer exports being blocked at EU ports, and it expects outstanding issues to be resolved within the next four months of the deal.

Although the protected corridor has enabled partial recovery of grain shipments from Ukraine, grain exports remain well below pre-war levels. As transporting grains to ports has become logistically challenging and expensive, many Ukrainian farmers have reduced the acreage of crops such as wheat that they have sowed after selling last year's harvest at a loss. Similarly, the Black Sea initiative has helped ease global wheat prices, but the cost of wheat-based staples such as bread and pasta will remain high because of weak local currencies and rising energy prices, which are affecting transport and packaging.

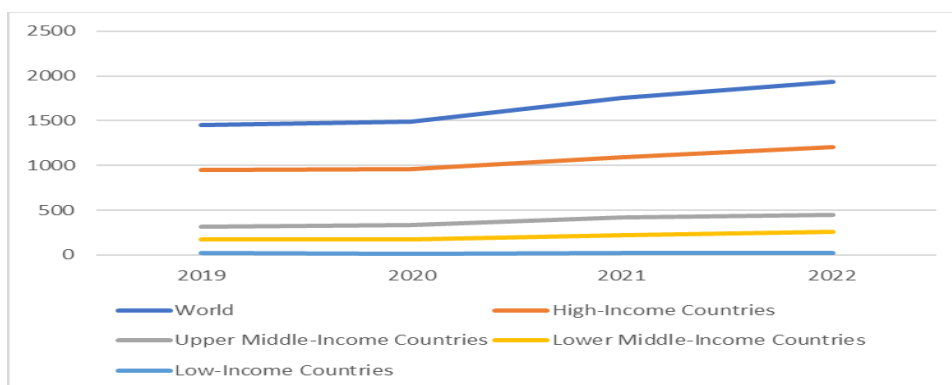
The Istanbul-based Joint Coordination Centre, which oversees the deal and comprises Russian, Turkish, Ukrainian, and UN officials, published [procedures](#) in August on the grain shipping channel to address the concerns of ship owners and insurers. Crews have expressed alarm about the significant number of naval mines placed throughout the Black Sea, and insurers have asked for international navy escorts and a clear plan to demine the sea. Since then, underwriters have incorporated clauses to provide ships with cargo cover for grain shipments, including specific wartime insurance facilities for grain and food products leaving the Black Sea, but the overall cost of insurance for Ukrainian-bound vessels remains steep, and insurers [resumed offering coverage](#) only after Russia announced that it would rejoin the initiative. According to the International Chamber of Shipping, an estimated 346 mariners were stranded in Ukrainian ports as of October 27, down from about 2,000 at the start of the conflict.

### FAO Indicates Global Food Import Bill Increase

The FAO [Food Outlook](#), released on November 11, 2022, estimated that the world food import bill will rise to US\$1.94 trillion in 2022, higher than previously expected. This marks a record high and is a 10 percent increase over the record level of 2021. However, the pace of the increase is expected to slow in the coming months in response to higher world food prices and depreciating currencies against the U.S. dollar, which would reduce importing countries' purchasing power and consequently decrease volumes of imported food.

Higher world food prices are the primary cause of the increase in the global food import bill, which high-income countries primarily account for (Figure 4). Although high-income countries are footing most of the global import bill, higher prices affect economically vulnerable country groups more. For example, the import bill for low-income countries is expected to remain unchanged, even though import volumes are forecasted to shrink by 10 percent, decreasing food affordability and access in those countries. With importers finding it increasingly difficult to finance rising international costs, countries will be more vulnerable to higher international prices. The report warns that differences in trade patterns between country groups will become more pronounced, with high-income countries continuing to import a wide range of food products while developing countries become increasingly dependent on staple food imports.

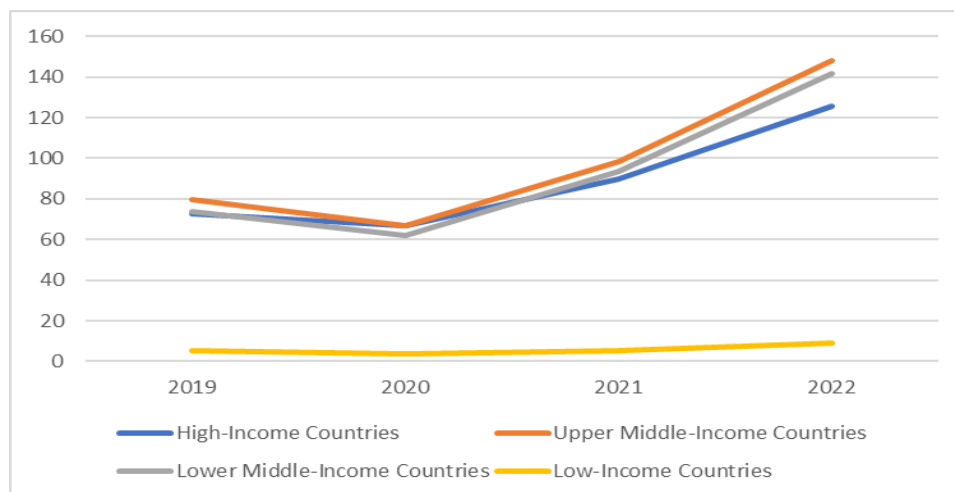
**Figure 4: Food Import Bill (Billions, Current US\$)**



Source: FAO Food Outlook, November 2022.

The Food Outlook also analyzed the global agricultural input import bill, which includes fertilizers and energy (Figure 5) and is expected to rise to US\$424 billion in 2022, up 48 percent from 2021 and as much as 112 percent from 2020, with high energy and fertilizer costs accounting for most of the increase. High input prices will disproportionately affect low- and middle-income countries, which may be forced to reduce use of inputs, which will subsequently reduce agricultural productivity and food availability.

**Figure 5: Agricultural Input Import Bill (Billions, Current US\$)**



Source: FAO Food Outlook, November 2022.

In addition to food import bill analysis, the Food Outlook comprehensively reviews supply and use trends for global major foodstuffs such as cereals, oil crops, meat, dairy, and fish. World wheat production is forecast to reach a record 784 million tonnes in 2022/23, leading to record global wheat inventories, although the accumulations are expected mostly in China and Russia, with stock levels predicted to drop by 8 percent in the rest of the world. Coarse grain inventories are predicted to decrease by 2.8 percent in 2022, to 1.467 million tonnes, the lowest since 2013, because of production declines in major producing countries. Global oilseed production is forecast to rebound and reach an all-time high in the 2022/23 marketing year, with increased outputs of soybean and rapeseed. Global outputs of meat and dairy products in 2022 are expected to increase 1.2 and .6 percent, respectively, and total fisheries and aquaculture production is expected to increase globally by 1.2 percent.

### **WTO/FAO Study Forecasts Decreased Fertilizer Application Because of High Prices**

[A recent study from the WTO and the FAO](#) assessed the volatility in fertilizer markets and its impact on agricultural production. The war in Ukraine, high inflation, supply chain disruptions, and the global economic downturn are cited as the main drivers of the large price increases for agricultural products and inputs such as fertilizers. The study forecasts that fertilizer shortages will continue into 2023, which will limit agricultural production and increase food insecurity. These impacts will be especially detrimental to vulnerable, import-dependent countries, many of which are in Africa.

According to the International Fertilizer Industry Association (IFA), for the remainder of the 2022/23 season, reductions are expected in the use of the three main nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium). Use of nitrogen fertilizer is expected to fall between 1.8 percent and 4.8 percent or remain unchanged at best; phosphorus fertilizer by 3.5 percent to 6.5 percent; and potassium fertilizer by nearly 10 percent, or as much as 13.0 percent under a pessimistic scenario. For 2023, the IFA expects only a moderate recovery from the low levels of 2022.

The impacts of such reductions on production are difficult to gauge. A reduction in phosphorus and potassium fertilizer use, if limited to one season, may not result in major yield declines, but reduced nitrogen fertilizer applications would reduce the output and quality of food production in 2023 and beyond. Because of the inelastic nature of demand for nitrogen fertilizer, farmers in developed regions are more likely than those in other regions to maintain high levels of fertilizer use, even when prices soar. Although farmers in developed regions are rather unresponsive to increases in nitrogen fertilizer prices, those in developing regions would face less availability and be forced to reduce applications.

The study also finds that 19 WTO members introduced 41 fertilizer-related measures between January 1, 2021, and October 15, 2022—75 percent in the form of trade policy measures. Export-restrictive measures (which account for as many as 41 percent of all fertilizer-related measures), higher tariffs, and domestic subsidies have placed further upward pressure on international fertilizer prices since late 2021. The study recommends that G20 governments keep food, feed, and fertilizer markets open, in line with the WTO 12th Ministerial Declaration on Emergency Response for Food Insecurity. Specifically, G20 governments are urged to refrain from imposing new export restrictions; withdraw remaining export restrictions on fertilizers to the extent possible; and consider introducing trade facilitation measures, including by streamlining customs procedures applicable to fertilizers and fertilizer inputs. The study also emphasizes the need to ensure access to fertilizers for the most vulnerable countries, including by mobilizing international financial support and leveraging risk management tools, such as fertilizer contract swaps to hedge against extreme price volatility. Finally, the study urges governments to take measures to improve soil fertility and accelerate innovation for more efficient use of fertilizers, with greater use of precision farming practices; lower fertilizer subsidies; and more-sustainable, more-resilient food systems.

## REGIONAL UPDATES

### *East and Southern Africa*

**At least 67 million people in eastern and southern Africa continue to experience acute food insecurity, including Famine. It is predicted that this will continue in the coming months for most affected countries ([FEWS NET](#)).** Up to 15 million people in Ethiopia and 10 million in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and 4); overall, Ethiopia faces Emergency conditions, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo faces Crisis conditions ([FEWS NET](#)). Somalia faces Famine conditions (IPC Phase 5), and 7.5 million people are likely to be affected, with approximately 90 percent of the country facing extreme drought ([FEWS NET](#)). There is also high risk of acute food insecurity in other countries, including up to 7.5 million people each in Kenya (IPC Phase 4; Emergency), South Sudan (IPC Phase 4; Emergency with risk of Famine), and Sudan (IPC Phase 3; Crisis, meaning

without current humanitarian assistance, IPC Phase 4 is likely), with risk of Famine in the Sudan); 2.5 million each in Madagascar (IPC Phase 3; Crisis), Malawi (IPC Phase 2; Stressed), Mozambique (IPC Phase 3; Crises), Uganda (IPC Phase 3; Crises), and Zimbabwe (IPC Phase 2; Stressed); 1 million in Burundi (IPC Phase 2; Stressed); and 0.5 million each in Lesotho (IPC Phase 2; Stressed) and Rwanda (IPC Phase 1; Minimal) ([FEWS NET](#)).

**It is likely that approximately 7.8 million South Sudanese (63 percent of the population) will face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3+) food insecurity, up from 6.6 million**, by the lean season of April to July 2023. Moreover, 43,000 people are likely to be in Famine conditions (IPC Phase 5; in Akobo, Canal/Pigi, and Fangak counties of Jonglei State and Leer and Mayendit counties of Unity State ([IPC](#)). It is expected that 1.4 million children under 5 will face acute malnutrition and that 345,893 of these will face severe acute malnutrition by June 2023 ([IPC](#)). Approximately 61 percent of those facing acute malnutrition are in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity, and Warrap states ([IPC](#)). The situation is expected to deteriorate in 50 counties ([IPC](#)) and to worsen further in the lean season. Projections show that several counties in Jonglei and Upper Nile could fall into IPC acute malnutrition Phase 5 (Extremely Critical). Several of these counties are also projected to move into Famine (IPC Phase 5) conditions ([IPC](#)). The high prevalence of childhood diseases such as diarrhea, fever, and cough, inadequate feeding practices, and limited access to health care drive acute malnutrition([IPC](#)). In addition, South Sudan has experienced unprecedented environmental challenges, such as flooding, for two years, especially in Unity and Jonglei states ([IPC](#)). In locations with flooding and conflict (Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity states), health service coverage is low, and access to humanitarian support is limited ([IPC](#)).

### **East Asia and the Pacific**

In Myanmar, rising costs of basic commodities and the ongoing conflict continue to compromise food security. [Food traders report large year-on-year price increases for all crops](#). Average rice prices in August 2022 were approximately 41 percent higher than in August 2021; groundnut prices are approximately 80 percent higher; and sesame, maize, and chickpea prices are at least 40 percent higher. Along with local trade disruptions and shifts in demand and supply, the depreciation of the kyat and rising global prices are major contributing factors. In addition to ongoing fighting, [conflict-affected and displaced people face security and protection risks and having their food security compromised](#), according to a UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs report. People are being forced to adopt adverse coping mechanisms, including lowering food intake, selling assets, dropping out of school, and marrying young. An estimated 15.2 million people are considered severely and moderately food insecure. Although [agricultural wages increased by 12 percent](#) in nominal terms between the 2021 and 2022 monsoon seasons, welfare indicators are substantially worse for agricultural wage laborers than the rest of the rural population, and the agricultural wage gap between men and women increased from 21 percent to 28 percent during the period.

[Inflation continues to rise in Lao People's Democratic Republic](#), reaching 36.7 percent in October 2022. Food prices have risen by almost 39 percent year on year. The impact of this inflation is greatest on poor urban people because most of their income is spent on food. In rural areas, the poorest people rely primarily on self-produced food, with food purchases accounting for 22 percent of total household consumption, but food purchases constitute 40 percent of total consumption for the poorest urban households. Meanwhile, [Indonesia experienced a slight decline](#)

[in annual inflation](#)—from 5.9 percent in September 2022 to 5.7 percent in October 2022. Inflation for food, beverages, and tobacco also eased—from 7.9 percent to 6.8 percent year on year during the period—as prices of horticultural and poultry products moderated. Rice prices have increased since August. In October 2022, rice prices were 10.7 percent higher year on year at the mill level, 5.6 percent higher at the wholesale level, and 3.5 percent higher at the retail level. [According to the Fiscal Policy Agency](#), rising rice prices are a result of production shortfalls due to weather and fertilizer scarcity. [According to Statistics Indonesia](#), Indonesia’s rice production in 2022 is expected to exceed 2021 levels by 0.22 percent, but this gain will largely be accrued toward the end of the year, whereas July and August harvests were 9 percent lower than in 2021.

### ***Europe and Central Asia***

The European Commission is helping those affected most by the devastating effects of rising global food insecurity. [A new humanitarian aid package of €210 million](#) will be provided to 15 countries to meet their growing needs, including Afghanistan and countries in Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America. On November 9, the Commission presented a [communication on ensuring availability and affordability of fertilizers](#) that outlines a wide range of actions and guidance on how to address the challenges that EU farmers and industry, as well as developing countries, are facing and highlights several best practices to help farmers optimize fertilizer use and reduce dependency while securing yields.

Kazakhstan experienced the most significant jump in food prices of Central Asian countries, with [annual inflation approaching 20 percent](#). [Kazakhstanis spend an average of 55 percent of their family budget on food](#). [Food prices and tariffs also continue to rise in Kyrgyz Republic](#). Although the Kyrgyz economy is improving, consumer prices and tariffs have increased 12.1% and 14.8%, respectively, since December 2021. The greatest price increases have been for granulated sugar (33.5 percent) and flour (26 percent). The situation is much better in Tajikistan, where inflation has been [6 percent per year](#). [Prices of key food commodities such as rice, vegetable and cotton oils continued to decrease](#) in the range of 1 percent to 3 percent because of increases in imports. Egg prices increased in 11 monitored markets in Tajikistan and decreased in one. Milk prices have also increased in two markets.

### ***Latin America and the Caribbean***

According to the most recent FAO [Food Price Monitoring and Analysis](#) (November 11, 2022), high domestic price warnings have been issued for [wheat flour in Colombia](#) (wholesale prices continued to rise to new record levels), and moderate domestic price warnings have been issued for [wheat in Chile](#) (prices stabilized ahead of the 2022 harvest but remained well above their year-earlier levels), [maize in El Salvador](#) (prices weakened moderately but remained high), and [white maize in Mexico](#) (prices in Puebla more than doubled their year-earlier levels in October).

In terms of policy responses, the [president of Colombia announced](#) that a 100 percent subsidy will be introduced for fertilizers used for food production, aiming to reduce the price of the family food basket. In Peru, the [government is supporting a program](#) to increase small farmers’ use of organic fertilizers in the face of high prices for chemical fertilizers, also generating benefits for social inclusion and environmental sustainability.



Amid continuing gang warfare and a vacuum of law and order, [Haiti is “on the verge of an abyss”](#) said the UN human rights chief Volker Türk, warning that any hope of a sustainable recovery requires “urgent and sustained action” to address the root causes of the overlapping crises afflicting the island nation. For the last two months, heavily armed gangs have been blockading access to the country’s main fuel terminal and seaports, severely limiting access to drinking water, food, and medicine. Food insecurity is increasing, with a record 4.7 million people—nearly half the population—facing acute hunger. Poor sanitation and lack of safe water have led to an uncontrolled cholera outbreak.

### ***Middle East and North Africa***

Water stress is a challenge in the region. In Tunisia, the [current filling rate of water storage dams](#) is only 30.1 percent, compared with an average of 43.2 percent over the last 3 years. As of October 31, 2022, 44.6 million m<sup>3</sup> of water had been collected in the dams, which is 24.2 percent of the average (180.8 million m<sup>3</sup>). The Iraqi Ministry of Agriculture cut agricultural cropping in irrigated areas to half of that of the previous year because of surface water shortages. Extreme water shortages due to high temperatures, unprecedented drought, climate change, and water extraction from the Tigris and Euphrates rivers decreased crop yields this year. For example, in northern Iraq, it is estimated that wheat production will fall to 300,000 tons this year, [30 percent](#) less than last year. This is expected to continue in the upcoming year.

Because of the increase in cereal, vegetable oil, and sugar imports, the [agri-food trade balance](#) deteriorated in Tunisia during the first 9 months of 2022, increasing import-export rates from 62.4 percent to 67.2 percent. In Yemen, the local currency exchange rate in areas under the internationally recognized government (IRG) remains the same as in September 2022—approximately 558 rials to the U.S. dollar, reflecting April 2022 levels. The national average price of the [minimum food basket](#) was slightly lower in November than in October in areas under the IRG and the Sana’a-based authority but 42 percent higher than in November 2021 in areas under the IRG and 27 percent higher in areas under the Sana’a-based authority. The [IMF highlighted](#) that Yemen requires external financial support to meet demand for essential food imports and crucial social spending needs.

### ***South Asia***

In Afghanistan, [La Niña events](#) typically bring below-normal snowfall and rainfall, as well as warmer temperatures across the country. With most of the country under drier-than-usual conditions, further rainfall shortages may put additional stress on water resources, with significant implications for food security. The timing of the current La Niña event coincides with the main wheat planting season (September-November 2022) and will affect the June and July 2023 harvest. Any reduction in winter wheat production could intensify food insecurity, which has been at IPC 3 (Crisis) and IPC 4 (Emergency) levels in many parts of the country during 2022. The dry spells in 2021 and 2022 severely decreased crop and pasture productivity and created favorable conditions for crop pests, exacerbating the food crisis in the country.

The high incidence of climatological shocks, depletion of foreign currency reserves, and depreciation of local currencies have kept food prices above normal and made healthy food less affordable in South Asia. In September

2022, year-on-year consumer price inflation for food was 66 percent in [Sri Lanka](#), 36.2 percent in [Pakistan](#), 8.5 percent in [Bangladesh](#), and 8.1 percent in [Nepal](#). In Pakistan, the price of wheat flour increased by 20 percent in September amid reports about flood damage to wheat stocks and late sowing of wheat, especially in Sindh. This past summer, floods caused by higher-than-normal monsoon rains in some parts of South Asia and less-than-normal rainfall in other parts have widely disrupted current and future food production. In Pakistan, floods killed more than 11 million head of livestock and destroyed more than 9.4 million acres of cropland between June and August 2022 in the most food-insecure provinces of Balochistan and Sindh. As a result, the number of acutely food-insecure people (in 28 highly vulnerable districts) is expected to increase from [4.7 million](#) in June 2022 to [7.2 million](#) in March 2023. In Afghanistan, the ongoing rainfall deficit and higher temperatures that [La Niña](#) has induced may disrupt planting and growing conditions in the upcoming crop season. In Sri Lanka, shortages and high costs of fertilizer and [reduced rainfall](#) in the southern and central provinces may decrease crop harvests in the upcoming production season by up to [50 percent](#). In addition, the challenging macro-economic environment has led to a significant shortage of [imported cereals](#) (1.27 million out of 2.2 million tonnes), and a (temporary) [import ban](#) has led to shortages of farm and food processing inputs. In Nepal, most farmers in the southern Terai belt, the country's food basket, faced a shortage of chemical fertilizer in the June-to-July paddy transplantation period and were subsequently hit by a [drought](#)-like situation. In India, early or late onset of monsoon, early or late monsoon withdrawal, excessive rains, and long periods of dry conditions are expected to reduce the availability of pulses in local markets.

### **West and Central Africa**

**Although the alarming food insecurity situation in West and Central Africa was projected to improve slightly with the ongoing harvesting season, heavy rains and floods may deepen the region's food crisis.** The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs reports that, as of November 8, 2022, the worst flooding in years has affected 5.9 million people in 20 countries in West and Central Africa, with 1,132 people having been killed, 4,005 injured, and an estimated 1.8 million displaced. Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, and the Republic of Congo, are among the countries that are most affected. Many of the affected communities were already struggling with high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition, especially those also affected by fragility and conflict. It is likely that the effects of the floods on food insecurity, which are yet to be quantified, will exceed those of this year, because the damaged and eroded farmland will limit production in the next farming season ([Reliefweb OCHA 2022](#); [Reuters 2022](#)).

## **TRADE POLICY RESPONSES**

Trade policies are a major source of risk for global food price stability. This section tracks recent trade policy announcements as potential sources of such risk. For regular tracking of trade measures, see the Macroeconomics, Trade, and Investment Global Practice [COVID-19 Trade Policy Database for Food and Medical Products](#), the [World Trade Organization COVID-19 Agriculture Measures Database](#), and the [IFPRI COVID-19 Food Trade Policy Trade Tracker](#).

Trade policy actions on food and fertilizer have surged since the beginning of the war in Ukraine, and countries actively used trade policy to respond to domestic needs when faced with potential food shortages at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Active export restrictions on major food commodities are listed in Table 2 and restrictions on other foods in Table 3. As of November 28, 2022, 19 countries have implemented 23 food export bans, and eight have implemented 12 export-limiting measures.

**Table 2: Food Trade Policy Tracker (Major Food Commodities)**

Jurisdiction	Measure	Products	Announcement	Expected end date
Afghanistan	Export ban	Wheat	5/20/2022	12/31/2022
Algeria	Export ban	Sugar, pasta, oil, semolina, all wheat derivatives	3/13/2022	12/31/2022
Argentina	Export taxes	Soybean oil, soybean meal	3/19/2022	12/31/2022
Bangladesh	Export ban	Rice	6/29/2022	12/31/2022
Burkina Faso	Export ban	Millet, maize, sorghum flours	2/28/2022	12/31/2022
Belarus	Export licensing	Wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, buckwheat, millet, triticale, rapeseed, sunflower seeds, beet pulp, cake, rapeseed meal	4/13/2022	12/31/2022
Cameroon	Export ban	Cereals, vegetable oil	12/27/2021	12/31/2022
Georgia	Export ban	Wheat, barley	7/4/2022	7/01/2023
India	Export ban	Wheat	5/13/2022	12/31/2022
India	Export licensing	Wheat flour and related products	7/6/2022	12/31/2022
India	Export ban	Broken rice	9/8/2022	12/31/2022
India	Export taxes	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough), husked (brown) rice, semi-milled or wholly milled rice (other than parboiled rice and basmati rice)	9/9/2022	12/31/2022
Iran	Export ban	Potatoes, eggplants, tomatoes, onions	4/27/2022	12/31/2022
Kosovo	Export ban	Wheat, corn, flour, vegetable oil, salt, sugar	4/15/2022	12/31/2022
Kuwait	Export ban	Grains, vegetable oil, chicken meat	3/20/2022	12/31/2022
Lebanon	Export ban	Processed fruits and vegetables, milled grain products, sugar, bread	3/18/2022	12/31/2022
Pakistan	Export ban	Sugar	4/15/2022	12/31/2022
Russia	Export ban	Rapeseed	3/31/2022	2/1/2023
Russia	Export taxes	Soya beans	4/14/2022	8/31/2024
Russia	Export taxes	Sunflower oil, sunflower meal	4/15/2022	12/31/2022
Russia	Export taxes	Wheat, barley, corn	4/8/2022	12/31/2022
Serbia	Export ban	Corn flour, sunflower oil	3/10/2022	12/31/2022
Tunisia	Export ban	Fruits and vegetables	4/12/2022	12/31/2022
Türkiye	Export licensing	Poultry meat, eggs, vegetables, fruits	1/27/2022	12/31/2022
Türkiye	Export ban	Cooking oils	3/9/2022	12/31/2022
Türkiye	Export ban	Beef meat, sheep meat, goat meat	3/19/2022	12/31/2022

**Table 3: Food Trade Policy Tracker (Other Commodities)**

Jurisdiction	Measure	Products	Announcement	Expected end date
Argentina	Export ban	Beef meat	1/1/2022	12/31/2023
Azerbaijan	Export licensing	Flour-grinding industry goods, starch, wheat gluten, oilseeds and other seeds, medicinal and industrial crops, feed	3/19/2022	12/31/2022
China	Export ban	Phosphate rock	9/28/2021	12/31/2022
China	Export licensing	Fertilizers	9/24/2021	12/31/2022
Lebanon	Export ban	Meat products, fish, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, oil, animal fat, ice cream, cacao, mineral water, milk	3/11/2022	No end date
Türkiye	Export ban	Beans, lentils, olive oil	2/27/2022	12/31/2022

<b>Ukraine</b>	Export ban	Nitrogenous fertilizers	3/12/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Vietnam</b>	Export taxes	Mineral fertilizers	5/6/2022	12/31/2022
<b>Russia</b>	Export licensing	Nitrogenous fertilizers	11/3/2021	12/31/2022

Source: International Food Policy Research Institute COVID-19 Food Trade Policy Tracker and Macroeconomics, Trade, and Investment  
Global Practice [COVID-19 Trade Policy Database for Food and Medical Products](#).

## ANNEX A: FOOD INFLATION NOVEMBER 2021–OCTOBER 2022 (PERCENT CHANGE, YEAR ON YEAR)

Country/Economy	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22
Low Income												
Afghanistan									24.9	23.2	17.6	
Burkina Faso	10.2	14.3	14.2	17.8	24.3	25.6	25.2	28.9	30.8	29.8	26.4	23.7
Burundi			14.4	16.2	15.0	19.3	22.9	21.0	24.4	24.2	26.3	29.5
Chad	-2.6	2.9	6.0	6.1	7.2	8.2	10.8	12.9	13.0	14.4	12.3	
Ethiopia	39.0	41.7	40.1	41.8	43.5	42.9	43.9	38.1	35.6	33.3	31.0	30.7
Gambia	9.1	9.9	9.8			15.5	14.2	13.7	13.9	14.9	15.7	17.1
Guinea	15.2	15.1	13.5	14.1	14.7	12.6		12.9	12.8			
Liberia	-6.6					-2.4		-1.1	-1.0			
Madagascar	8.0	7.8	7.3	7.6				8.6	9.9	10.3		
Malawi	12.8	13.6	14.2			19.5			32.5	33.4	33.7	34.5
Mali	7.5	10.6	11.1	10.5	11.5	12.3	14.1	12.8	16.7	20.1	16.3	
Mozambique	10.5	9.8	10.9	8.9	8.0	10.5	13.9	16.3	17.7	17.8	17.9	19.6
Niger	8.8	9.8	11.2	10.3	11.3	9.6	9.6	8.1	5.9	5.2	4.9	4.0
Rwanda	-12.3	-9.6	-2.8	0.3	2.5	13.2	23.8	26.1	32.7	34.5	41.2	56.9
Sierra Leone	18.8	19.4	15.7	17.1	23.0	23.0		28.5	30.6	31.6	35.2	
Somalia	7.4	7.4	11.6	12.7	12.0	11.9	14.7	16.9	17.5	16.7	16.1	15.0
South Sudan						0.1		2.3	1.7	-5.3		
Sudan												
Togo	11.9	14.9	16.8	17.9	19.1	13.6	13.7	10.2	7.7	7.2	8.6	6.1

Uganda	4.7	5.3	5.3	4.5	1.9	5.3	13.6	14.5	16.5	18.8	21.6	25.6
Lower Middle Income												
Algeria	13.6	12.0	11.9	13.1	13.6	15.7	13.4	17.3	14.5	14.5	11.3	
Angola	23.6	23.8	25.2	25.7	26.1	25.9	25.8	25.2	24.6	23.9	22.9	21.8
Bangladesh	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.2	8.3	8.4	8.2	9.9	9.1	8.5
Belize	5.7	3.3	2.5	3.7	5.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	8.0	8.2	9.4	
Benin	7.4	11.4	15.6	4.6	1.9	-1.0	-1.7	-9.0	-5.3	-3.9	-7.2	-0.8
Bhutan	6.4	6.9	5.3	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.5	5.1	5.8	5.2	4.3	
Bolivia	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.5	0.9	2.2	2.3	0.8	2.2	5.7
Cabo Verde	5.2	6.9	10.0	11.6	16.5	15.8	15.2	16.2	16.7	17.6	17.9	17.8
Cambodia	2.4	2.8	3.6	5.9	5.7	6.2	5.5	6.5	5.0	4.3	4.6	
Cameroon	4.7	7.6			10.0	12.0	12.4	12.1	15.9	14.4	15.7	
Cote d'Ivoire	11.4	12.2	11.9	8.8	8.4	7.4	5.2	9.8	9.0	10.9	10.8	9.6
Djibouti	3.7	3.5			6.8			25.7	10.9	12.5		
East Timor	7.7	7.3	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.3	8.0	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.6
Egypt	8.0	8.4	12.4	17.7	19.8	26.0	24.8	22.4	22.4	23.1	21.7	23.9
El Salvador	7.4	8.0	8.9	9.5	9.8	10.9	13.3	14.4	14.1	14.5	13.6	12.8
Eswatini					3.4		5.4	6.7		10.8	12.1	
Ghana	13.0	12.8	13.8	17.5	22.5	26.6	30.1	30.7	32.3	34.4	38.8	43.7
Haiti	29.5	26.3	25.5	25.9	26.6	27.7	29.1	30.7	32.7			
Honduras	5.7	6.7	7.5	8.1	8.8	10.6	13.0	15.6	17.6	18.0	17.2	18.0
India	2.5	4.4	5.6	6.0	7.5	8.1	7.8	7.6	6.7	7.6	8.4	7.0
Indonesia	3.0	3.1	3.5	2.5	3.4	5.3	5.8	9.1	10.3	8.3	8.4	7.0

Iran, Islamic Republic of	46.9	41.7	42.7	40.7	41.2	44.3	50.9	85.5	90.2	84.0		
Kenya	9.6	8.8	8.5	8.4	9.7	11.1	12.2	13.4	15.2	15.3	15.5	15.8
Kyrgyzstan	15.4	13.3	12.5	12.1	15.8	18.0	17.1	14.8	16.0	18.9	18.7	17.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2.6	2.7	4.2	5.5	6.1	5.7	8.1	16.9	21.6	30.2	35.5	38.8
Lesotho	6.9	6.6	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.4	8.4	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.0
Mauritania	6.7		9.4	9.6	11.4	13.4		16.0	17.4	11.8	12.6	13.7
Mongolia	18.7	20.4	21.2	17.9	18.0	16.8	18.0	19.5	21.6	18.7	17.0	16.4
Morocco	2.9	4.6	4.3	5.5	9.1	9.1	8.4	10.6	12.0	14.1	14.7	13.8
Myanmar		12.4		12.8	15.4	15.4	15.7	16.0	17.1			
Nepal	5.7	5.7	4.9	6.0	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.4	6.9	7.1	8.2	8.1
Nicaragua	10.2	10.4	10.3	11.0	13.7	16.2	16.9	15.5	18.3	18.9	17.1	18.6
Nigeria	17.1	17.2	17.0	17.0	17.2	18.4	19.5	20.6	22.0	23.1	23.3	23.7
Pakistan	10.2	10.3	12.9	14.7	15.3	17.0	17.3	25.9	28.8	29.5	31.7	36.2
Palestine, State of	1.8	1.6	6.7	7.4	9.6	9.7	8.1	6.7	4.6	3.6	4.9	6.8
Papua New Guinea		5.2		6.2				5.1				
Philippines	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.1	2.8	4.0	5.2	6.4	7.1	6.5	7.7	9.8
Samoa												
Senegal	3.8	5.4	9.2	10.6	10.1	11.3	12.1	14.1	17.1	17.1	18.1	19.6
Sri Lanka	17.1	21.6	24.3	24.4	29.5	45.1	58.0	75.8	82.5	84.6	85.8	80.9
Tajikistan	7.4	7.5	6.8		7.1	8.1		9.6	9.7	8.0	7.9	

Tanzania, United Republic of	4.4	4.8	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.6	5.5	5.9	6.5	7.8	8.3	9.1
Tunisia	6.9	7.7	7.7	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.4	9.9	11.4	12.3	13.3	13.2
Ukraine	13.3	12.8	14.1	14.4	19.6	23.1	24.1	28.3	29.5	31.3	32.1	36.1
Vietnam	3.9	3.9	3.1	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.9	4.9	5.9
Zambia	25.5	19.9	16.9	16.0	15.3	14.1	12.3	11.9	12.0	11.4	12.1	12.7
Zimbabwe	65.4	64.9	63.3	69.3	75.1	104.0	155.0	255.0	309.0	353.0	340.0	321.0
<b>Upper Middle Income</b>												
Albania	5.0	6.5	6.7	6.9	9.2	10.4	11.8	13.2	13.9	14.9	14.6	15.2
Argentina	50.6	50.3	50.5	55.8	59.8	62.1	64.2	66.4	70.6	80.0	86.6	91.6
Armenia	17.0	12.9	12.3	11.4	12.8	14.5	14.7	17.3	13.5	12.5	13.7	12.5
Azerbaijan	14.8	15.7	17.1	17.0	16.7	18.3	20.1	20.5	20.3	20.8	21.7	21.0
Belarus	11.8	11.5	12.0	11.3	15.5	19.0	19.3	19.6	19.6	18.9	18.3	15.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8.5	10.6	11.8	13.3	14.8	15.0	23.5	24.2	25.6	26.6	27.2	27.3
Botswana	6.7	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.2	8.3	9.7	11.9	13.3	14.8	15.8
Brazil	8.9	7.9	8.0	9.1	11.6	13.5	13.5	13.9	14.7	13.4	11.7	11.2
Bulgaria	7.3	8.9	11.2	13.5	16.9	20.7	22.1	23.2	23.6	23.6	24.9	25.7
China	2.0	-1.3	-3.9	-4.0	-1.6	1.7	2.2	2.7	6.2	5.9	8.8	7.1
Colombia	15.3	17.3	20.0	23.3	26.3	27.0	22.0	24.1	25.1	26.0	27.0	27.3
Costa Rica	3.6	3.0	3.3	7.3	8.8	11.1	13.0	15.1	20.7	22.3	20.3	20.6
Dominica												



Dominican Republic	8.0	9.3	9.4	10.2	11.8	12.9	13.1	13.2	12.5	10.4	10.3	9.9
Ecuador	0.6	1.1	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.5	4.1	7.7	6.7	6.5	7.9	8.0
Equatorial Guinea	2.1	3.4	3.2	4.7	5.8		6.7	7.8	5.8	7.0	6.3	5.2
Fiji	4.5	7.1	5.1	3.1	8.0	7.2	3.6	3.3	4.7	6.9	6.0	9.1
Gabon	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.5	3.9						
Georgia	17.0	15.6	16.2	17.3	17.8	21.4	22.0	21.8	16.4	15.8	17.7	15.7
Grenada												
Guatemala	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.9	5.6	7.2	10.7	12.7	13.3	13.1	13.6
Guyana	11.4	11.6				13.8	11.5	7.3	9	10.6	11.2	
Iraq	8.4	7.4	8.5	7.8	7.5	9.0	9.0	7.1	6.7	2.9	5.7	
Jamaica	7.9	4.9	0.5	0.8	4.1	6.3	13.9	13.7	12.7	12.6	10.5	10.1
Jordan	-0.5	2.7	3.4	2.4	4.2	4.3	5.8	4.1	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.5
Kazakhstan	10.9	10.0	9.9	10.1	15.7	17.9	19.0	19.2	19.9	21.0	22.2	23.3
Kosovo, Republic of	6.7	8.1	8.8	9.7	14.2	16.4	18.6	19.2	22.0	21.1	21.2	22.5
Lebanon	359.1	441.0	486.9	401.	390.	374.	363.	332.	240.	198.	208.	203.
Libya		4.7			5.5	5.1	4.9	4.5			3.9	
Malaysia	2.6	3.1	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.2	5.3	6.3	7.0	7.3	6.9	7.3
Maldives	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.9	3.7	4.7	5.2	6.0	6.2	5.5	
Mauritius	8.6	9.9	10.3	16.4	19.1	17.8	11.9	6.5	13.6	16.0	18.5	17.2
Mexico	10.8	11.7	12.0	12.6	13.0	12.8	12.5	13.6	14.2	14.2	14.6	14.5

Moldova, Republic of	15.5	17.5	21.1	23.4	27.0	30.2	32.5	34.3	36.4	38.4	37.1	36.2
Montenegro	5.6	7.2	11.3	13.1	18.3	19.8	21.3	23.1	25.4	26.1	27.7	30.3
Namibia	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.5	4.7	5.8	6.8	7.2	8.4	8.8	9.5	9.2
North Macedonia, Republic of	5.7	6.9	9.2	9.6	11.4	15.1	17.4	21.5	24.3	25.9	29.8	32.5
Panama	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.6
Paraguay	13.3	12.3	14.1	15.7	17.5	19.8	18.4	18.6	16.7	16.1	12.9	10.9
Peru	6.7	8.0	7.9	7.9	11.1	11.8	13.7	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.7	11.3
Romania	6.1	6.7	7.2	8.8	11.2	13.5	14.2	14.7	16.1	18.2	19.1	20.6
Russian Federation	10.8	10.7	11.1	11.5	18.0	20.5	20.1	18.0	16.8	15.8	14.2	12.1
Saint Lucia												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												
Serbia	11.4	12.0	13.4	15.2	16.1	16.1	16.3	19.3	29.4	20.9	20.8	23.9
South Africa	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.5	6.7	6.2	8.1	9.2	10.4	11.8	12.3	12.3
Suriname	67.3	61.5	67.7		68.3	60.9	55.1	38.3	32.6	36.7	40.0	51.2
Thailand	0.4	0.8	2.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	6.2	6.4	8.0	9.4	9.8	9.6
Türkiye	27.2	43.7	55.6	64.2	71.6	90.8	93.1	94.3	94.5	89.3	92.4	98.7
Venezuela	1037.0	557.0	389.0	270.0	229.0	192.0	154.0	146.0	131.0	108.0	157.0	157.0
	0			0	0	9	6	1	4	8	9	7
High Income												

Antigua and Barbuda



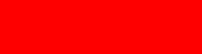

Aruba	4.1		4.9	6.1	7.2	8.3	9.7	11.1	11.0	12.1	12.1	
Australia		1.9			4.3			5.9			9.0	
Austria	1.6	1.7	5.0	4.2	5.5	8.2	8.8	11.5	12.1	13.0	13.5	14.5
Bahamas												
Bahrain	2.2	3.3	9.5	12.2	10.6	9.7	11.6	7.3	8.5	10.4	10.7	
Barbados		6.3			17.0			18.6	17.4	11.2	7.6	
Belgium	0.3	1.2	2.4	4.0	4.8	5.1	6.3	8.4	9.2	9.7	10.4	12.3
Bermuda				5	5	5.4	6.4	8	9			
Brunei Darussalam	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.6	3.8	4.7	6.0	6.4	7.4	7.6	7.3	
Canada	4.4	5.2	5.8	6.7	7.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.2	9.8	10.3	10.1
Cayman Islands		4.3			4.9			7.9				
Chile	5.2	5.5	6.0	8.4	13.1	15.9	18.1	19.2	20.7	22.8	23.0	22.7
Croatia	5.6	7.8	9.4	10.0	11.1	13.4	15.9	17.4	19.0	19.8	19.6	20.4
Cyprus	-3.0	-0.2	3.5	7.9	9.7	11.2	8.5	7.8	7.4	1.6	7.4	13.2
Czech Republic	2.1	4.2	5.4	6.9	7.8	11.1	15.5	18.7	20.0	20.2	21.8	26.2
Denmark	2.1	1.7	4.0	5.5	6.3	7.7	10.6	13.6	15.6	16.7	15.9	16.5
Estonia	5.4	6.2	9.4	12.4	13.8	14.6	17.0	19.2	19.7	21.4	24.4	28.0
Faroe Islands		0.6			2.6		2.6	6.2			9.9	
Finland	1.6	1.7	3.2	4.5	5.1	6.0	9.0	10.9	12.3	12.5	14.5	15.7
France	0.4	1.4	1.7	2.3	3.4	4.3	4.6	6.4	7.4	8.5	10.9	13.2

Germany	4.6	5.9	4.9	5.0	6.2	8.6	11.1	12.7	14.8	16.6	18.7	20.3
Greece	3.4	4.3	5.2	7.1	8.1	11.3	12.4	12.9	13.4	13.5	13.7	15.1
Hong Kong SAR, China	2.2	2.9	2.9	3.5	4.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.4
Hungary	6.0	8.1	10.1	11.3	13.0	15.6	18.6	22.1	27.0	30.9	35.2	40.0
Iceland	1.7	2.9	3.5	4.4	4.8	5.0	6.2	7.3	8.1	8.6	8.4	9.7
Ireland	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.5	6.8	8.1	9.2	10.2	10.8
Israel	2.8	3.0	4.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.5	4.0	4.6	4.5	3.3	4.4
Italy	1.5	2.9	3.6	4.8	5.9	6.7	7.6	9.2	10.2	10.7	11.8	13.8
Japan	1.4	2.2	2.0	2.8	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.7	4.3	4.5	5.1	6.4
Korea, Republic of	5.9	6.3	5.5	3.7	3.2	4.3	5.9	6.4	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.6
Kuwait	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.6	9.8	8.7	8.6	8.2	7.3	6.9	7.0
Latvia	5.7	7.3	8.8	11.8	15.0	17.8	18.7	22.5	24.5	26.1	27.8	29.9
Lithuania	7.6	10.5	11.8	14.7	17.3	22.0	25.5	28.9	30.4	31.0	31.2	34.5
Luxembourg	1.4	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.9	5.4	5.5	6.8	7.5	8.0	8.8	10.5
Macao SAR, China	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8
Malta	4.6	5.0	7.0	8.0	8.1	9.2	9.9	10.0	11.5	11.1	11.8	13.7
Netherlands	1.2	2.6	4.4	5.1	6.2	8.5	9.1	11.2	12.3	13.1	12.8	14.0
New Caledonia	1.9	0.8				3.7	4.6	5.7	5.6	7.5	9.8	
New Zealand	4.0	4.5	5.9	6.8	7.6	6.4	6.8	6.8	7.4	8.3	8.3	10.1
Norway	-3.6	-1.9	-1.6	0.8	0.5	2.1	3.1	5.6	10.2	10.1	11.9	12.9
Oman	2.8	3.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.5	5.0	6.1	6.1	4.9	5.1	4.6

Poland	6.4	8.6	9.4	7.6	9.8	13.4	14.2	14.9	15.9	18.1	20.0	22.9
Portugal	1.4	2.9	3.7	4.6	7.4	10.7	12.8	13.4	14.3	15.8	16.9	19.2
Qatar	6.8	6.8	7.2	6.9	4.5	4.1	6.7	4.9	4.8	6.4	4.6	
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saudi Arabia	1.5	1.0	2.1	2.4	3.3	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.6
Seychelles	10.9	7.8	2.3	1.0	0.2	-0.8	1.3	2.2	1.8	0.9	1.7	2.5
Singapore	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.3	3.3	4.1	4.5	5.4	6.1	6.4	6.9	7.1
Slovakia	4.5	5.9	8.2	9.5	11.7	13.9	16.0	17.9	19.1	21.0	23.3	26.0
Slovenia	1.2	3.9	4.7	6.3	6.9	9.4	11.1	12.8	13.5	14.1	14.7	17.7
Spain	3.3	4.9	4.8	5.6	6.8	10.4	11.2	13.3	13.9	14.1	14.7	15.8
Sweden	1.0	1.8	2.0	4.0	5.4	6.4	8.5	10.9	13.6	14.2	16.3	17.6
Switzerland	-1.6	-1.4	-1.5	-1.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.9	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.9	4.2
Taiwan, China	4.8	4.3	3.7	5.3	5.9	6.9	7.4	7.3	7.2	4.9	5.3	5.2
Trinidad and Tobago	6.2	5.8	6.5	7.9	7.9	8.7	8.1	7.8	10.3	11.7		
United Arab Emirates	3.6	3.7						9.0				
United Kingdom	2.5	4.3	4.4	5.0	5.9	6.7	8.6	9.9	12.9	13.5	14.9	16.7
United States	5.8	6.0	6.7	7.6	8.8	9.4	10.2	10.4	10.9	11.4	11.2	11.0
Uruguay	6.7	6.5	7.0	10.3	13.3	12.2	10.8	11.5	12.2	12.1	14.0	11.5

Source: IMF, Haven, and Trading Economics data. Food inflation is calculated from the food and non-alcoholic beverages component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for each country.

Note: Food inflation is defined as percent change in monthly nominal food and beverages CPI index, year on year (e.g., index in May 2020 relative to prices in May 2019). Blank (white) cells indicate missing data

Color code	Indicator
	Price increase less than 2 percent
	Price increase between 2 and 5 percent
	Price increase between 5 and 30 percent
	Price increase 30 percent or higher

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