IFPRI’s Tracker to monitor export restrictions in the food and fertilizer domain

Link to the tracker
https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/ifpri.food.security.portal/viz/shared/2CPYTB4G8

Tracker documentation:

For more information on our work on the Ukraine crisis:
https://www.ifpri.org/landing/war-ukraine-blog-landing-page

Abdullah Mamun
International Food Policy Research Institute
IISD-IFPRI webinar | 09/29/2023
Based on existing experience

- Food Export restrictions tracker developed in the early month of the COVID-19 crisis. See Laborde and Mamun (2022); Laborde, Mamun and Parent (2020)

- Large community of users
  - Other IOs and their various trackers: FAO, WFP, WTO
  - Academics, including the non-Ag Econ community (e.g. citations in Lancet)
  - News outlets, including Bloomberg
  - Used in many policy forum:
    - G20
    - WTO CoA
    - APEC and other regional summits

- This has led to strong requests by partners (e.g. WTO, USDA) and donors (USAID, FCDO) to reactivate this effort → Reactivation & improvements (e.g. Fertilizers)
Summary of the data process

- News & Policy Monitoring
- USDA: Stock and production data
- IFPRI: Trade in Macro-Nutrient database + Trade in Fertilizer nutrient database

Food & Fertilizer Export restriction tracker

Updated on a daily basis if new information recorded

API 22 languages + Human
Overview

Food Export Restrictions during the Ukraine-Russia crisis:
(updated 4/12/2022 9:02:28 PM, check the About the tracker section)
Read more at: https://www.ifrc.org/blog/how-will-russia-invade-ukraine-affect-global-food-security
Map on all policies during the year

Weekly changes in the number of active measures:

Policy Status
Active

Current restriction on global food markets

Share of global cereals markets

Category
- Actual Ban
- Export Licensing

Share of country in global markets for restricted products (Kcal)
- 0.0%
- 0.5%
The need to build a specific dataset: export restrictions are poorly notified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number/Value</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of countries who imposed restriction</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of non-member countries in WTO</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of measures</td>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of measures notified to WTO</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of measures not notified to WTO</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>99.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of measures coming from non-member countries</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of measures notified after start date of restriction</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of measures notified in advance or on time</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of days passed between start date of restriction and notification</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max of days passed between start date of restriction and notification</td>
<td>245</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min of the days passed between start date of restriction and notification</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Share of food and feed trade affected by export restrictions, by exporter imposing restrictions

Percent of trade

- Russia
- Indonesia
- India
- Ukraine
- Argentina
- Other

Percent of trade in food and feed expressed in Kcal
Source: IFPRI Food Security Portal
Overview (3)

Share of food and feed trade affected by export restrictions, by product

Percent of trade

- Palm oil
- Wheat
- Maize
- Rice
- Sunflower oil
- Soybean oil
- Other

Percent of trade in food and feed expressed in Kcal
Source: IFPRI Food Security Portal
### Share of imported calories impacted by export restrictions

Breakdown by economic group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Least Developed countries</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing countries - net importers</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing countries - net exporters</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed countries</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Numbers include products used for food, feed or energy. Intra-EU trade excluded from computations.

Chart: Abdullah Mamun • Source: Export restriction tracker
Dataset is **documented** and underlying information could be **downloaded** (based on daily updates) in CSV format.
Ongoing issues, next steps and utilizations

- Tracker generates information for other tools (e.g. fertilizer dashboard, or vulnerability analysis)
- Classification of measures remains somewhat subjective: licensing vs bans
- Difficulty to track the phasing out of the measures
- Additional automation on its way
  - Multi-language coverage of the tool still imperfect: need more support to “clear” the translation of key words
- New “dataset” on quota size: are measures binding or not?
Add-on
Step by Step process: news collection, verification, documentation and augmentation (indicators computation)

1. Notification
   - WTO notification
   - Network Contributions
   - Crowd-Sourced Contributions Via Google Form

2. Verification
   - Official legislation
   - Extended news reviews sources
   - WTO notification
   - Google Translate used to search in various languages
   - Google Translate extension used to translate content

3. Documentation
   - Policy information is entered manually into a Google Sheet
   - IFPRI Trade and Nutrition Database
   - IFPRI fertilizer Database
   - Processing in R

4. Augmentation
   - Google Alerts in 5 UN languages
   - News API
   - Network Contributions
   - Via Google Form
Export Restriction and Transparency

- Improve the consultation and notification process
  - Basis for common trust
  - Avoid market panics

- Example of good practices
  - Timely notification by Kazakhstan on all measures

- Information sharing on food stock and policy development
  - Reporting requirements on public stockholding or reserves
  - Reduces market uncertainty
  - AMIS, covers 80-90% of global production, consumption and trade volume, publish reports on key staples – wheat, rice, maize, and soybean
  - During COVID-19, some countries (e.g. Japan, India, Indonesia, Ukraine etc.) published regular reports on stock of staples