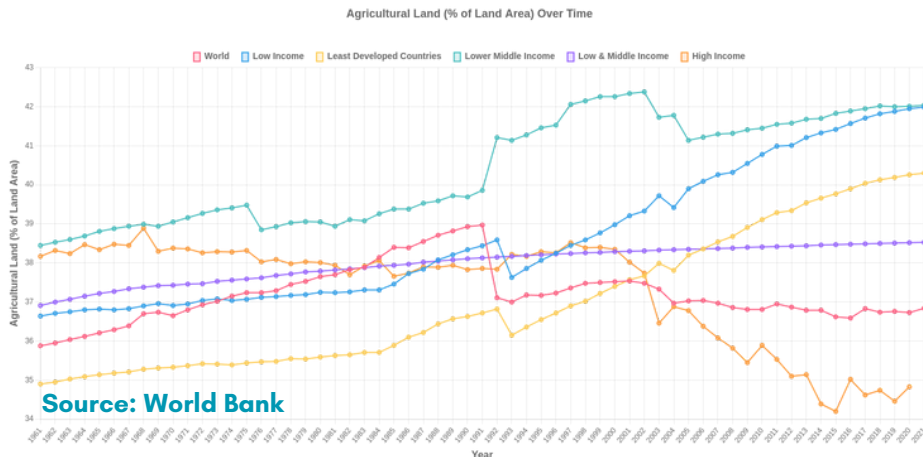


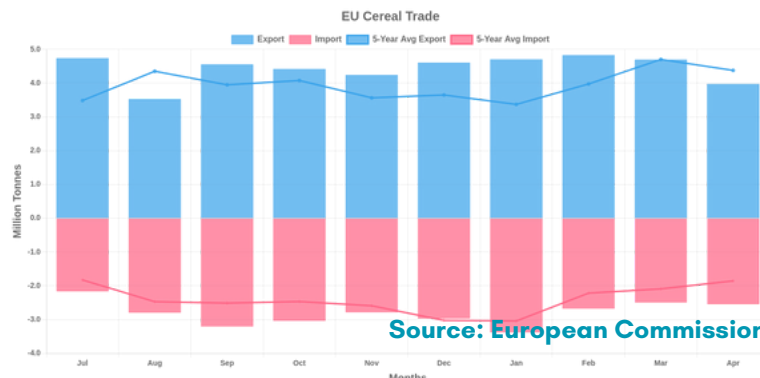
World Bank July report on food

Domestic food price inflation remains high in many low- and middle-income countries, with rates above 5% in 59.1% of low-income and 63% of lower-middle-income countries. Food price inflation exceeded overall inflation in 46.7% of the 167 countries where data is available. Since May 30, 2024, agricultural, cereal, and export price indices dropped 8%, 10%, and 9%, respectively. FAO and WFP have warned of escalating food insecurity in 18 hotspots, including Mali and South Sudan. World Bank has



committed \$45 billion, aiding 335 million people with food security initiatives in 90 countries. Efforts include boosting productivity, climate-smart agriculture, and expanded social protection for resilience and sustainability in affected regions.

EU cereal trade



The EU agricultural sector grapples with rising input costs and erratic weather, impacting productivity and farmer incomes. Despite recent cost reductions, high food prices hamper consumer demand recovery. Cereal production shows promise with improved yields, and yet amid challenges from wet conditions.

World Bank agriculture prices

The World Bank's April 2024 Commodity Markets Outlook reveals a 4% decrease in its food price index in Q1 2024. Wheat and maize prices hit three-year lows due to increased production by major exporters. Rice prices, after earlier gains, fell due to currency depreciation among exporters and higher supply. Oil seed and edible oil supplies are projected to rise, while food commodity inventories are expected to decline slightly. Food prices are forecasted to decrease amidst risks like weather and geopolitical tensions.

