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Tracking Global Social Protection Responses to Price Shocks (Living paper v.2)

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Tracking Global Social Protection Responses to Price Shocks

Living paper v.2

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Abstract

Between April and June, 2022, the number of social protection measures announced or implemented in response to inflation rose by about 70%. These currently include 376 responses across 121 economies. Subsidies claim 61% of social protection responses and take four main forms (fuel, food, fertilizers, and various fee subsidies). Social assistance accounts for 21% of responses, 71% of which is provided in the form of cash transfers. Social protection programs cover, or are planning to do so, 449.6 million people. Based on 111 countries or territories with available data, a total of \$277.7 billion is being invested in social protection responses. The size of social assistance transfers represents about one-fifth of median income. Most transfers are new and are provided on a one-off basis as opposed to monthly installments. Trade-related measures represent 12% of total responses and are implemented in 32 economies. Active labor market policies and social insurance represent 3% and 2% of measures, respectively.

About this tracker

This note provides an update of social protection responses to the food, fuel, fertilizer, and other price shocks sparked or accelerated by the Ukraine war. The vast majority of measures were introduced in early-mid 2022, although some specific interventions to mitigate prices were included in late 2021. This initiative complements other two ongoing thematic trackers of economy-level action on how social protection is being leveraged in crisis situations – one on Covid-19 responses (16 versions) and another one focused on displacement as a result of the Ukraine war (4 versions). As for other trackers, the issuance of subsequent versions would hinge on the level of responses observed at economy level. Data is preliminary and meant to elicit comments, additions, integration, and revisions to be incorporated in the next living paper versions. Specifically, the note tracks five broad measures, namely social assistance, social insurance, labor markets, trade related measures, and subsidies. The latter includes five subcategories, i.e., fuel, food, fertilizers and agriculture inputs, and fees subsidies. Data and analysis are preliminary, and more information on specific measures will be provided as data becomes available. To this effect, continuous monitoring of data and responses is ongoing. Information sources for reported measures are provided as weblinks. Suggestions on materials and measures to be included in future updates are welcome and could be signaled to the team directly.

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Executive summary

Between April and June, 2022, the number of social protection measures announced or implemented in response to inflation rose by about 70%. Currently, there are 376 social protection responses across 121 economies, a steep increase compared to the 221 measures in 84 economies identified on April 29.

Subsidies claim 61% of social protection responses to inflation. There are at least four types of subsidy programs, including related to fuel, food, fertilizers, and various forms of fees. The latter subsidies are the most used form (60% of total subsidies): about 61% of such fee subsidies concern tax reductions or exemptions, while another 20% involve utilities (subsidized electricity, water and heating services). Fuel, food and agricultural inputs account for 22%, 12% and 5% of total subsidies, respectively.

Social assistance accounts for 21% of responses, 71% of which is provided in the form of cash transfers. Unconditional cash transfers are reaching large shares of the population in select countries, such as 90% in Iran, 47% in Italy and 39% in Pakistan. In-kind transfers include, for instance, energy and fertilizer coupons (e.g., Croatia and Mauritius) and vouchers (e.g., Djibouti, France, Romania). Other programs include school feeding (Cape Verde), social pensions (Poland and France), and public works (Malawi and Niger, which expanded pre-crisis programs horizontally).

Social protection programs have or are planning to cover 449.6 million people. Such number includes the program of highest coverage in a country (whether a subsidy or social assistance intervention). Disaggregated data by measures shows that subsidies reach nearly 316.7 million people, while social assistance cover 299 million individuals. Among social assistance programs, cash transfers reach 249.4 million individuals in 15 countries.

Based on 111 countries or territories with available data, a total of \$277.7 billion is being invested in social protection responses. Such level is about 11 times lower than total social protection spending in response to Covid-19. Most spending is directed to subsidies (\$164.4 billion), followed by social assistance (\$94.6 billion). Such allocation is driven by MICs: while HICs and LICs display a higher *number of subsidy programs* relative to social assistance, their *spending* is higher for social assistance.

The size of social assistance transfers represents about one-fifth of median income. In terms of adequacy of support, social assistance transfers account for a slightly higher portion of average median daily income (21%) compared to subsidies (15%). Information on adequacy is available only for 16% of total measures. Most transfers take the form of one-off payments (60%, or 37 out of 62 programs with data) compared to monthly installments (40%, or 25 programs out of 62 measures with data).

Trade measures represent 12% of total responses and are implemented in 32 economies. These measures mostly reflect export/import restrictions (89%), mainly focused on food items. A slimmer fraction envisions restrictions on the export of livestock, animal feed and fertilizers. Yet restriction easing was also initiated in a few economies (11% of all trade measures), which mostly translates into a gradual shift from the most stringent export/import restrictions (i.e., ban) to relatively less stringent restrictions measures (licensing requirement and quota).

Active labor market policies and social insurance represent 3% and 2% of measures, respectively. The majority of activation programs (present in 8 countries) relate to wage subsidies, especially in Europe and Central Asia, as well as East Asia. Examples of labor regulation adjustment include minimum wage increases announced in the UK and Chile. Select countries are increasing old-age pensions (e.g., Egypt) and reducing insurance contributions (e.g., UK and France).

1. Introduction

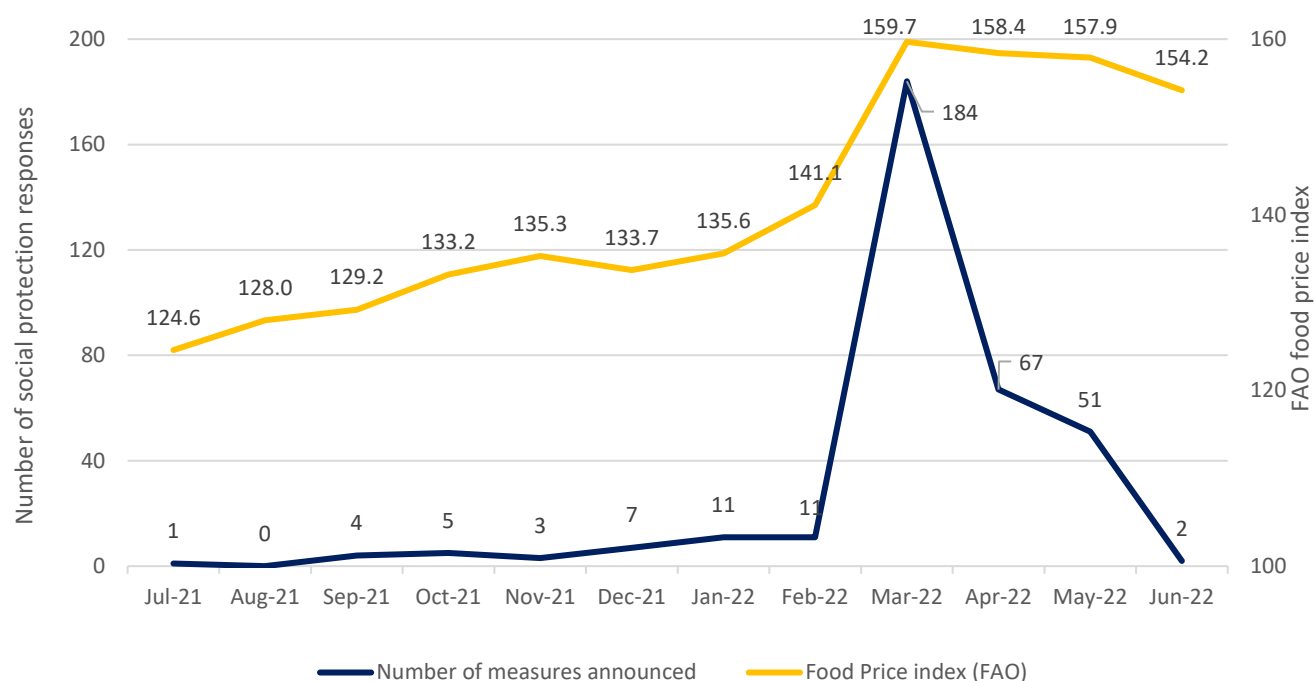
As of June 22, 2022, a total of 121 economies announced 376 social protection schemes in response to soaring prices of food, fuel, fertilizers, and other items.¹ This represents a 70% increase in the number of measures, and a 44% rise in the number of economies, since April 29 (version 1 of this tracker). Subsidies, such as fee and fuel subsidies, remain the most widely used policy instrument by a significant margin, i.e., constituting 61% of the total response. In contrast, social assistance programs, such as cash and in-kind transfers, represent 21% of the response. Next, trade-related measures, like export restrictions, account for 12% of the total response. Finally, social insurance and labor market measures were not broadly deployed, and combined account for 5% of the response (see Table 1).

Table 1. Number of measures and economies

Component	Measures (share of total)	Economies
Subsidies	230 (61%)	98
Social assistance	80 (21%)	42
Trade related measures	45 (12%)	32
Labor market programs	13 (3%)	8
Social insurance	8 (2%)	5
Grand total	376	121

While some economies already started mitigating inflation in late 2021, the vast majority of social protection measures were announced after the start of the Ukraine conflict (Figure 1). A total of 184 responses were recorded in March 2022, followed by a steep reduction over the ensuing ensuring months. Only 2 measures were identified in June.

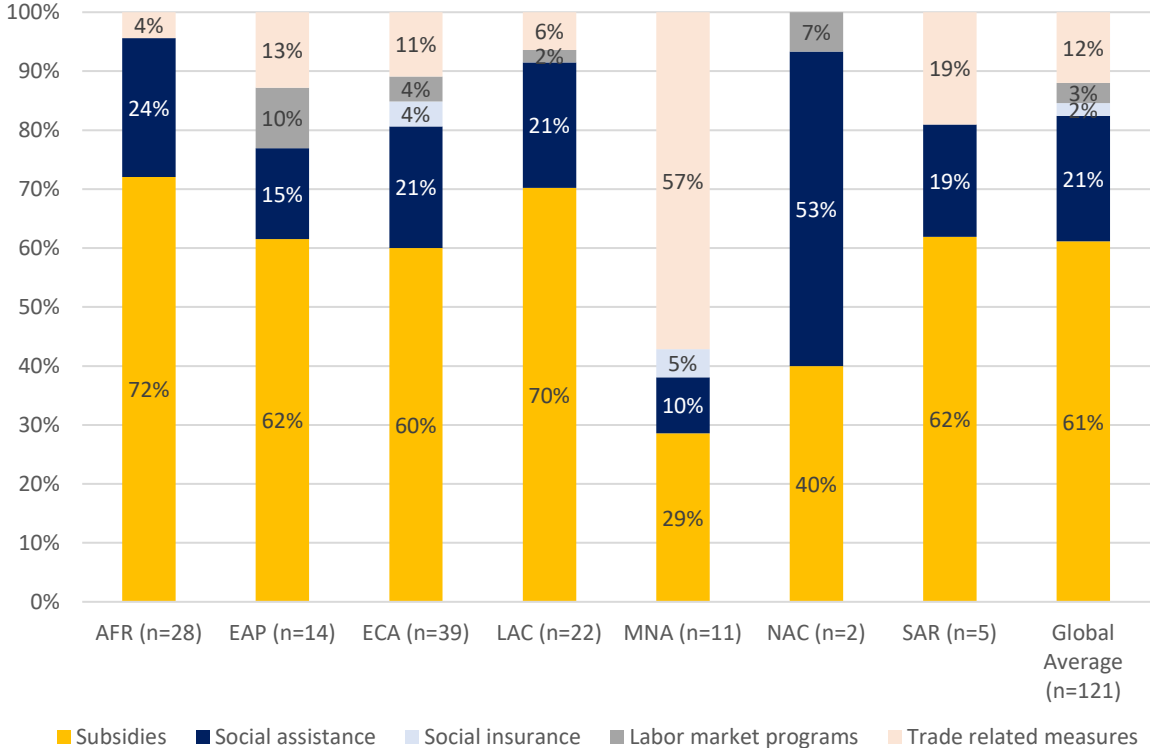
Figure 1. Evolution of social protection program announcements in response to inflation



Note: Computed by authors based on price shock tracker, [FAO's food price index](#) (2014-16 =100)

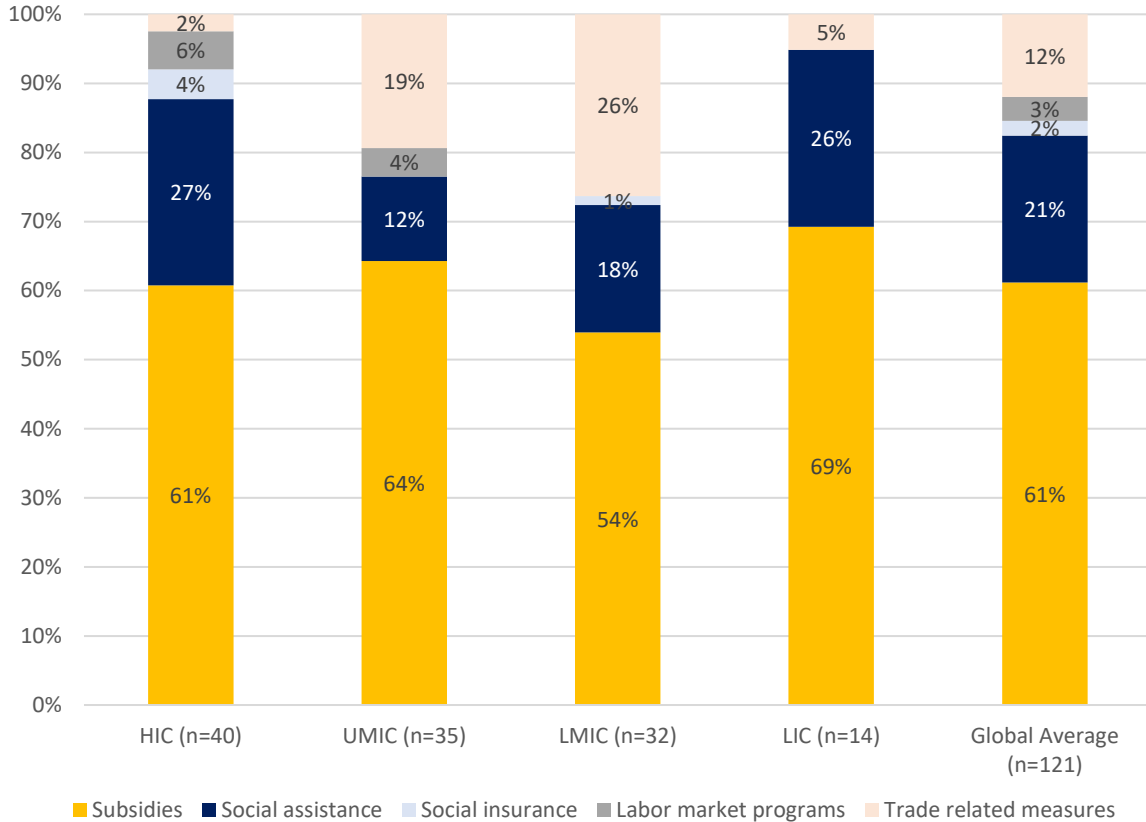
Examining regional and income group differences, two regions – North America, and the Middle East and North Africa – are significantly below the global average (61%) in terms of subsidy response (Figure 2). In contrast, close to three-fourths of Sub-Saharan Africa’s responses are based on subsidies. Notably, more than half of the Middle East and North Africa’s response is trade-related (export restrictions), with only 10% of the region’s measures taking the form of social assistance. Low-income economies also implemented the highest share of subsidies (69%), while LMICs’ share of their subsidy response was lower compared to the global average (Figure 3).

Figure 2. The regional composition of the global social protection response



Note: “N” represents number of countries or economies in the database.

Figure 3. Income composition of the global social protection response



Note: “N” represents number of countries or economies in the database.

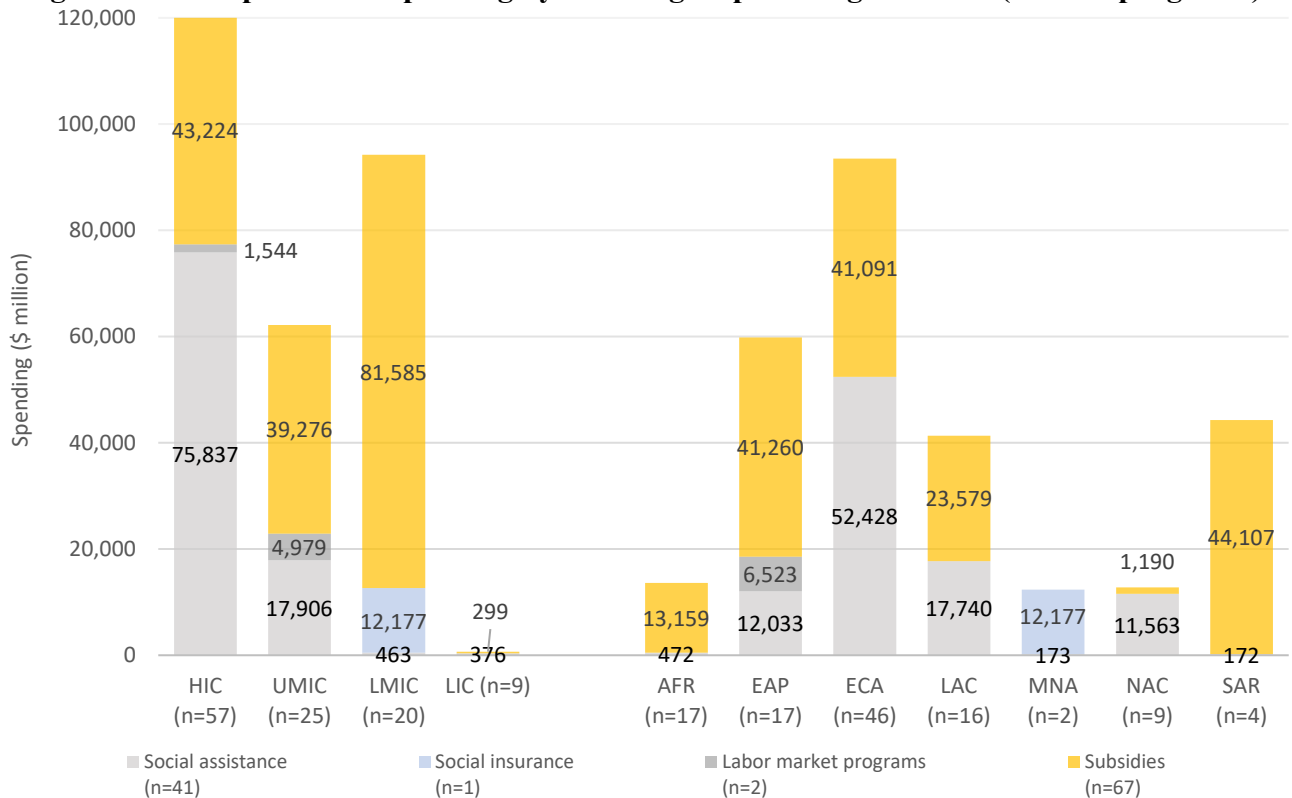
Data on social protection and labor spending is available for only 30% of measures (111 out of 376 responses). Economies invested over \$277.7 billion in such interventions (Table 2). Spending on subsidies equals to \$164.4 billion, while \$94.6 billion is invested in social assistance. Almost 89% of the social assistance investment was spent on cash-based transfers (\$83.8 billion). This included programs like unconditional and conditional cash transfers, social pensions, and public works. The remaining 11% (\$10.8 billion) was devoted to in-kind transfers. Labor market and social insurance have a small share given the lack of available spending data.² In terms of income groups, HICs and LICs are allocating more financial resources to social assistance than subsidies (Figure 4). For instance, LICs allocated \$376 million on social assistance and \$299 million on subsidies.

Table 2. Social protection and labor spending by income group and region (\$ million)

Income/region (n=measures)	Social assistance (n=41)	Social insurance (n=1)	Labor market programs (n=2)	Subsidies (n=67)	Grand Total (n=111)
HIC (n=57)	75,837	-	1,544	43,224	120,605
UMIC (n=25)	17,906	-	4,979	39,276	62,161
LMIC (n=20)	463	12,177	-	81,585	94,225
LIC (n=9)	376	-	-	299	675
AFR (n=17)	472	-	-	13,159	13,631
EAP (n=17)	12,033	-	6,523	41,260	59,816
ECA (n=46)	52,428	-	-	41,091	93,519
LAC (n=16)	17,740	-	-	23,579	41,319
MNA (n=2)	173	12,177	-	-	12,349
NAC (n=9)	11,563	-	-	1,190	12,753
SAR (n=4)	172	-	-	44,107	44,279
Grand Total (n=111)	94,582	12,177	6,523	164,385	277,666

Note: NAC = North America. All non-USD spending information is converted using normal exchange rates (national Currency per U.S. Dollar, period average); rates were for December 2021 (source: IMF International Financial Statistics database). N = number of measures for which data on spending is available.

Figure 4. Social protection spending by income group and region based (n = 111 programs)



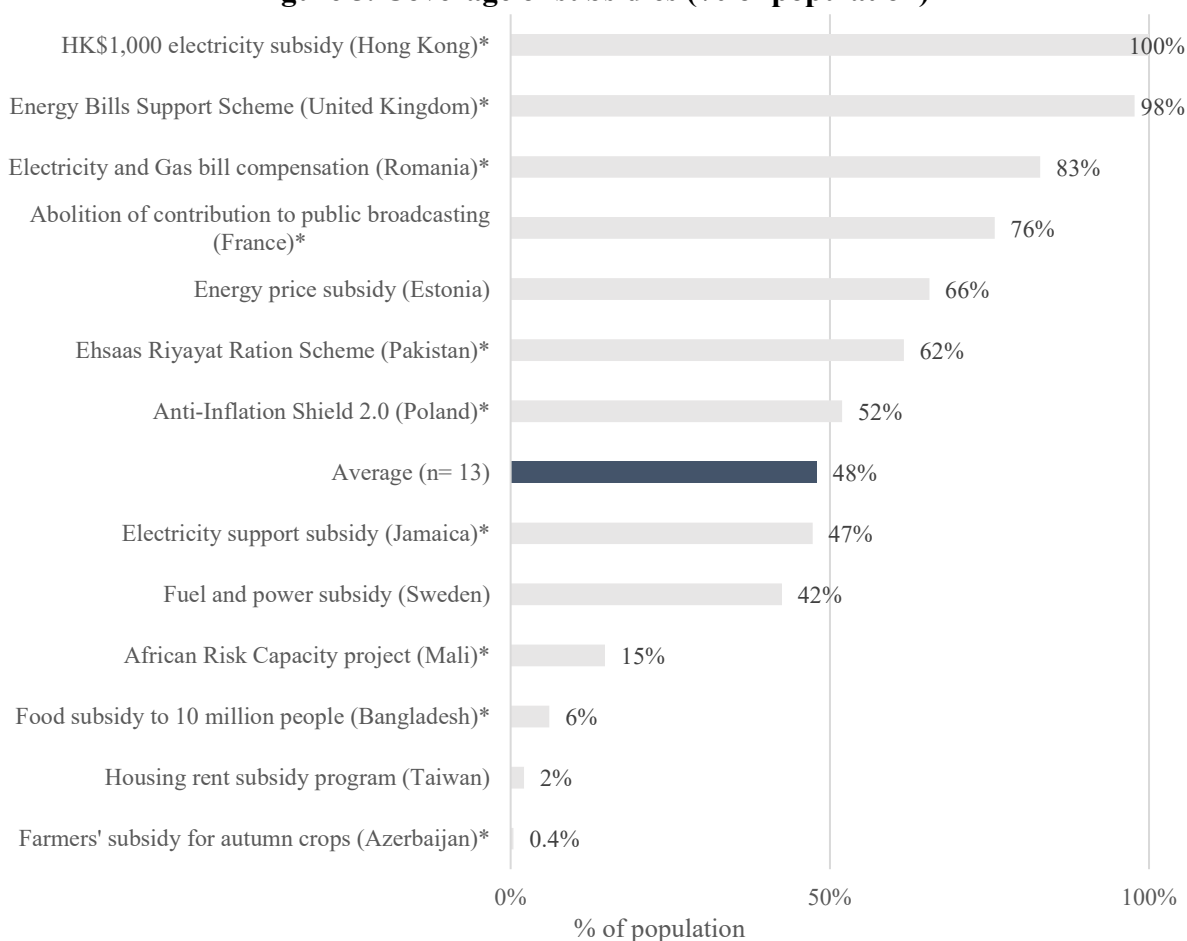
Note: n= number of measures for which data on expenditure is available.

In terms of coverage, data is available for 35 economies. Social protection programs have or are planning to cover 449.6 million people. Such number includes the program of highest coverage in a country

(whether a subsidy or social assistance intervention).³ Disaggregated data by measures shows that subsidies reach nearly 316.7 million people in 13 countries with available coverage data; social assistance covers 299 million individuals in 22 countries; and among social assistance programs, cash transfers reach 249.4 individuals are covered in 15 countries (see Annex 4).

On average, subsidies cover almost half (48%) of the population (figure 5). In some cases, those interventions were expanded on a universal or quasi-universal basis: for example, Hong Kong will support 2.8 million households (100% of the population) with an electricity subsidy of HK\$1,000 (\$128) in instalments starting from June. In the UK, the government is providing a package of support worth £9.1 billion (\$12.5 billion) from 2022 to 2023 which includes the Energy Bills Support Scheme to over 28 million households (98% of the population). Through the scheme, domestic electricity customers will receive a GBP400 (\$550) reduction in their electricity costs from October 2022. Out of the 13 subsidy programs with available coverage data, 10 are new measures (those with asterisk in figure 5) while the rest scaled up existing schemes.

Figure 5. Coverage of subsidies (% of population)

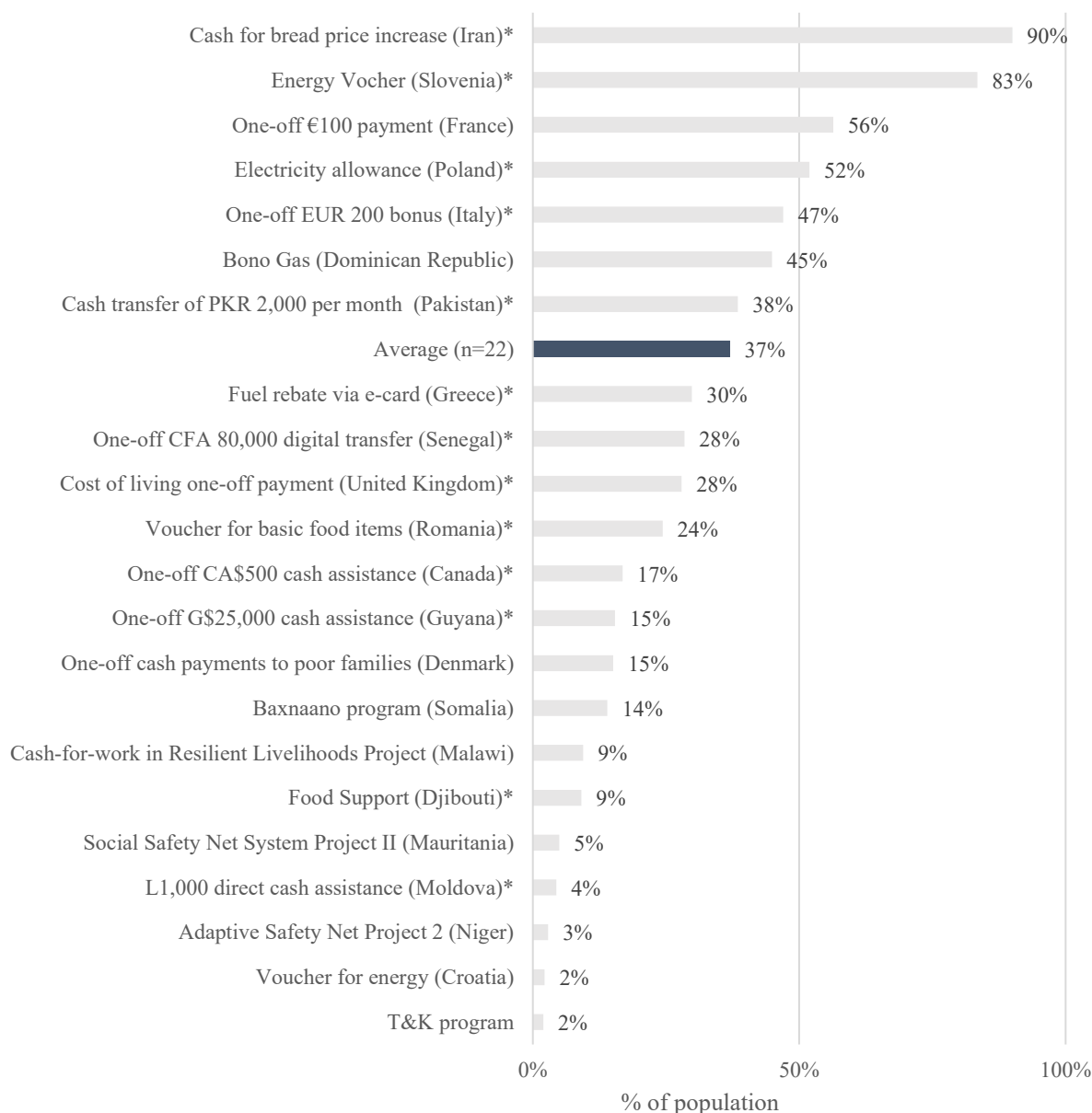


Note: * = new program

Social assistance programs reach, on average, 37% of the population (Figure 6). Some inflation responses are large-scale and quasi-universal in coverage. For example, Iran announced cash compensations for increased prices of bread. The program will provide monthly payments (about \$95) to 30% of the

population in the lowest-income groups; additionally, \$71 will be provided to 60% of the population, reaching 90% of the population in total. The top decile would receive no cash transfers. In Slovenia, the National Assembly approved assistance to people in the form of an energy voucher worth EUR150 (\$177), which will be received by around 710,000 households (83% of the population). The majority of social assistance programs, or 13 out of 22 measures with available information, are new measures (see asterisk in figure 6). The reminder increased coverage of pre-crisis programs.

Figure 6. Coverage of social assistance (% of population)

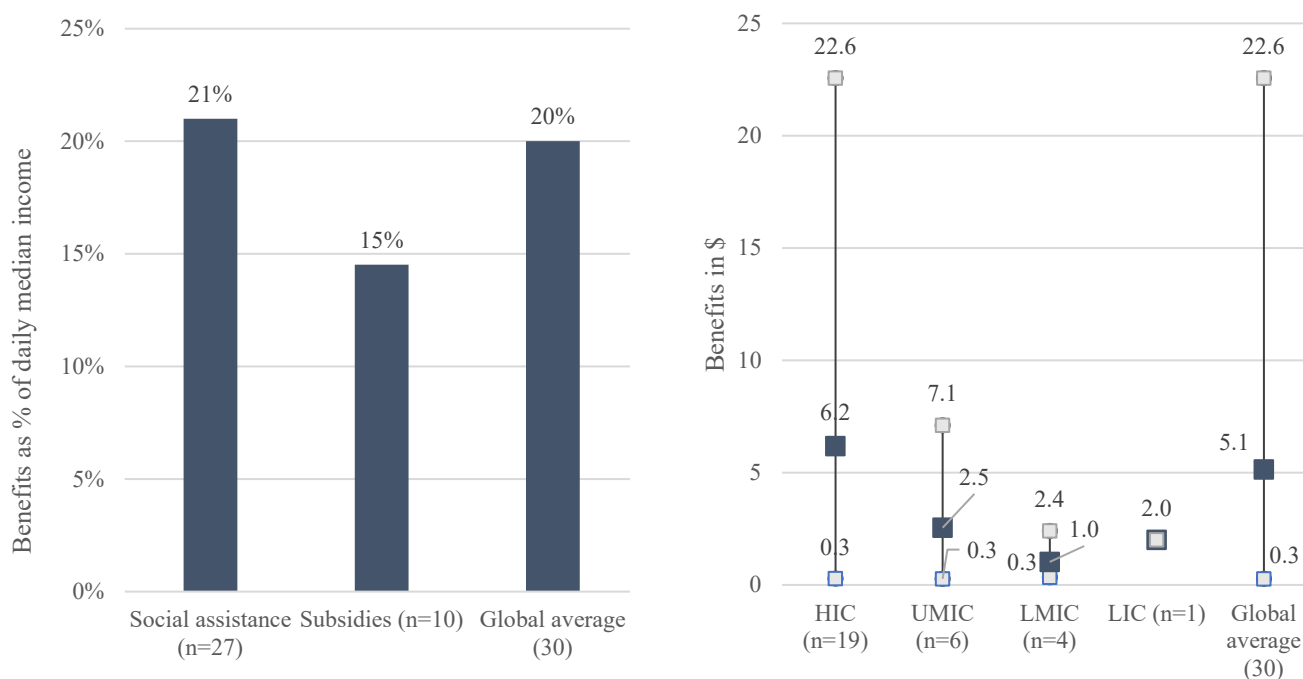


Note: * = new program

Data on transfers adequacy (or benefit size) is available for 62 measures (16% of the total responses). On average, the size of cash transfers, vouchers and subsidies represents 20% of daily median income.⁴ Social assistance transfers, whether through cash or vouchers, are slightly more generous than subsidies:

the former represent 21% of median daily income, whereas subsidies account for 15% of it (Figure 6). In absolute terms, daily transfers per beneficiary were, on average, \$5.1. Transfers range from \$6.2 in high-income economies to \$1 in lower-middle-income settings. For example, France rose the benefits of the active solidarity income (RSA) program to EUR575.32 per month (\$677/month) for single persons without children. And Brazil announced that base transfers under the *Auxilio Brasil* program would soar to R\$400 a month (\$74/month).

Figure 6. Average daily benefits as a share of median income (left) and in USD (right)



Note: Blue squares in the right graph = average values; (n) = number of economies. All non-USD benefit size information were converted using normal exchange rates. The exchange rates used (national Currency per U.S. Dollar, period average) were for December 2021 (IMF International Financial Statistics database). Daily median income was obtained from Our World in Data database. One-off transfers were considered bi-monthly given they are double the monthly amount on average.

One-off payments were the most common form of payment frequency. This involved 37 out of 62 measures (60%) with available information. The remaining 25 programs (40%) provided monthly payments. For example, Canada’s Quebec City announced a one-off cash transfer of CA\$500 (\$399) to every resident making less than CA\$100,000 (~\$80,000). In Senegal, the government announced on May 10th an exceptional cash transfer operation in response to the joint effects of COVID-19 and the food and fuel price crisis. Between May and July, the entire social registry (550,000 households) would receive a one-off digital transfer of FCFA80,000 (~\$130). Latvia announced monthly support to seniors and persons with disabilities (EUR20 or \$16) and families with children (EUR50 or \$40). Pakistan is also offering monthly assistance: on May 28th, the country announced a new relief package of PKR28 billion (\$171.9 million, equivalent to 0.05% of GDP) per month. The package will support 14 million families (85 million people, 38.5% of the total population) with PKR2,000 (\$12) per month.

Data on the duration of the benefits is available for 40 measures across 21 economies.⁵ The majority are one-off payments (37 measures; 92.5%). All cash and in-kind assistance is provided on a one-off basis, except for cash transfers in Somalia (\$60/month for six months). Among subsidies, two measures are

multi-months: Hong Kong's electricity subsidy program credits HK\$1,000 (\$128.6) to customers' electricity account over a duration of 12 months. Similarly, Germany's transportation ticket subsidy (9-for-90 scheme) provides public transport tickets at EUR9 (\$10.6) for a duration of 3 months.

2. Subsidies

Subsidies are being put in place across four main categories, i.e., fuel, food, fertilizers, and various fees (Table 3). These are discussed in the remainder of the section individually. Overall, food subsidies represent a sizable share of subsidies in MENA and SAR, while fuel subsidies constitute a large percentage of measures in EAP and LAC (Figure 7). In the latter region, fuel subsidies involve 39% of subsidies. Fees subsidies were the most used subsidies in all income groups except for LMICs. Food subsidies were the most common subsidies in LMICs with 39% of the response compared to LICs (15%), UMICs (8%), and HICs (only 3%). Finally, LICs' share of fertilizers subsidies was more than double that of other income groups (Figure 8).

Table 3. Type of subsidy programs

Category	Number of measures (share of total subsidies)	Number of economies
Fuel subsidies	51 (22%)	44
Fuel subsidy	27	23
Price control (fuel)	24	23
Food subsidies	28 (12%)	23
Food subsidy	10	7
Price control (food)	18	18
Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	12 (5%)	9
Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	12	9
Price control (fertilizers)	0	0
Fees subsidies	139 (60%)	65
Education (fee waivers/vouchers)	0	0
Health (fee waivers/vouchers)	0	0
Housing (rent support)	3	3
Water, electricity, telephone, internet	28	17
Transportation	3	3
Money transaction fees	0	0
Mortgages and other loans	3	3
Exemption/reduction on taxes (VAT, excise duty)	85	50
Other	2	2
Price control (fees)	8	7
Green energy subsidies (e.g., EV subsidies)	7	7
Total	230	98

Figure 7. Composition of subsidy responses by region

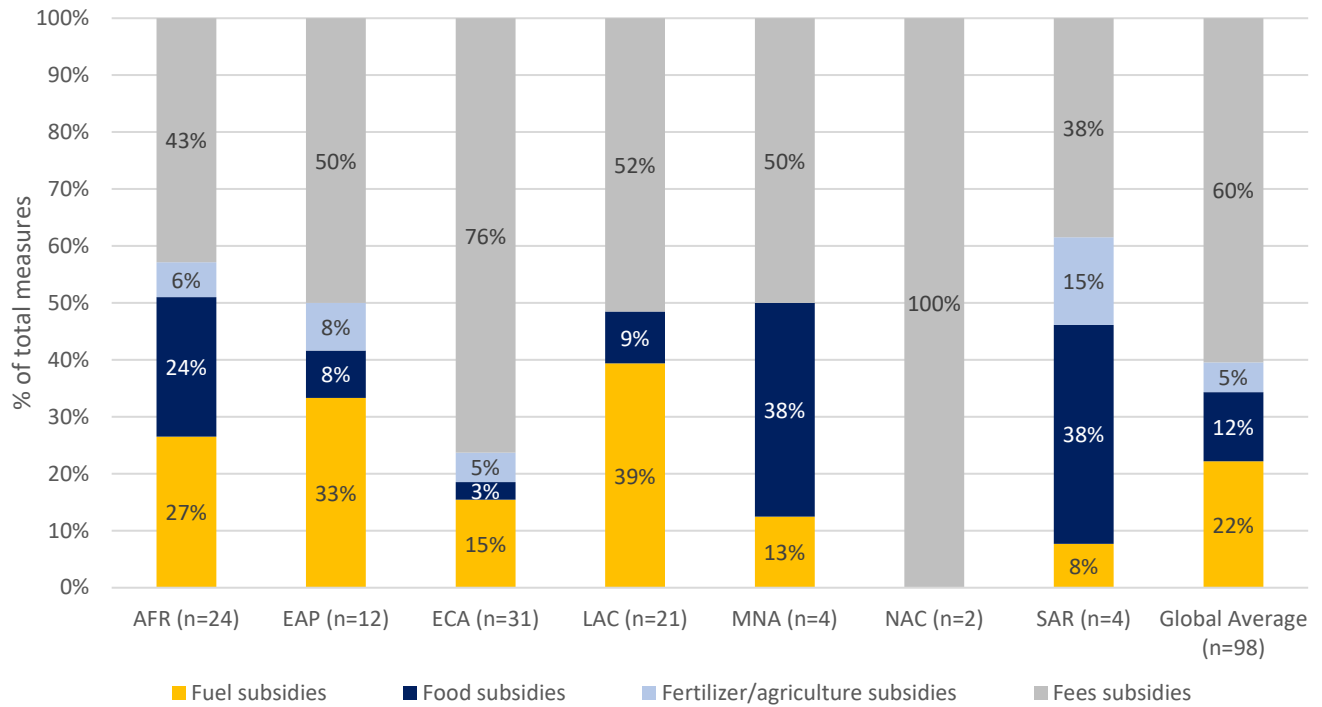
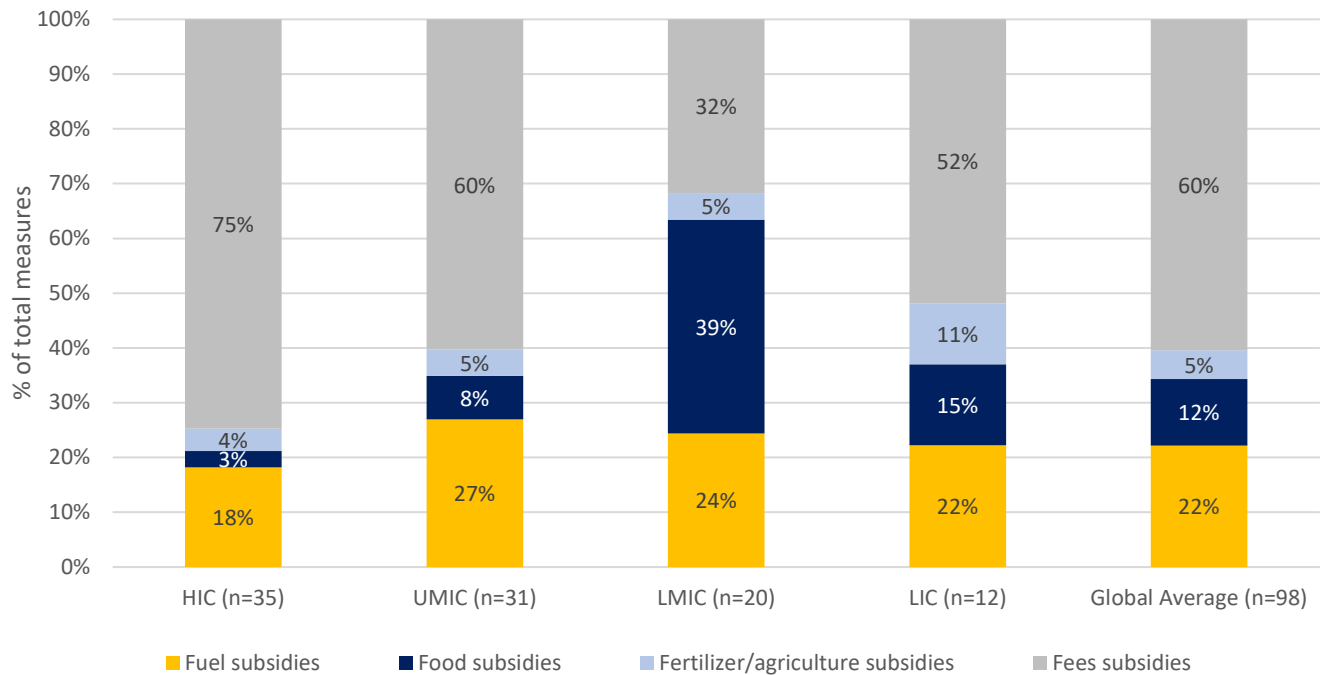


Figure 8. Composition of subsidy responses by country income group



Fuel subsidies

In general, 44 economies⁶ have implemented 51 measures to reduce fuel prices through price control (fixing prices) and fuel subsidies (covering part of the fuel cost). There has been a 42% increase in the

number of measures since the first version of this tracker. On fuel subsidies that cover part of the cost, there are 27 measures across 23 economies.⁷ For example, Indonesia has announced a \$24 billion (2.02% of its GDP) bill for energy subsidies because of the rising commodity prices in the economy. Japan has announced that it plans to spend more than \$48 billion (0.24% of its GDP) on additional gasoline subsidies, topping that with low-interest loans to help small businesses with the rising prices. South Korea will be introducing subsidies for cargo truck and taxi drivers to ease the cost of rising diesel prices. Previously, Liberia announced on April 1, 2022, that the price of gasoline had been reduced by \$0.61, while diesel fuel was reduced by \$0.53.

Additionally, there are 24 measures in 23 economies⁸ which have implemented price control on fuel. It represents a 85% increase in new measures since the first tracker. For example, Portugal and Spain have both announced price caps on energy prices derived from natural gas and coal from the EU. Thailand's Ministry of Energy announced over THB7 billion (\$218.9 million; 0.04% of its GDP) per month in subsidies to maintain the retail price of diesel at THB30 (\$0.9) per liter. Previously, in Hungary, the price of gasoline and diesel was capped at a maximum of EUR1.30 (\$1.5) for a duration of three months starting from November 2021. On February 12, 2022, this measure was extended for another three months.

Food subsidies

There are 28 measures across 23 economies⁹ which have reduced the consumer prices of food either through food subsidies or price control. This represents a 22% increase in the number of measures since the first version of this tracker. A total of 10 measures¹⁰ have been implemented for food subsidies to try and reduce the prices consumers are paying for food products and 2 of these measures are newly added. For example, in March 2022 Bangladesh launched a nationwide special food subsidy program for cooking oil, lentils and other staples. Mostly targeted at rural areas, the scheme provided food at reduced prices to 10 million poor people (6.1% of the total population) until the end of Ramadan. Similarly, Gabon announced that it would subsidize food items such as flour. More recently, in Pakistan, the Utility Stores Corporation has been ordered by the government to provide 10-kilogram bags of flour at a subsidized rate of PKR400 (\$2.45) throughout the country.

In addition to subsidies, 18 programs¹¹ relate to price control on food and other essential items. For instance, Comoros issued an order to limit the prices of certain food items, such as sugar, flour, condensed milk, oil, sardines, concentrated tomato, mineral water, beef, and chicken, all of which are subject to a price floor and ceiling. More recently, Guinea-Bissau has set price controls on 50-kilogram bags of rice, sugar and wheat flour at CFA17,500 (\$31.6), CFA25,000 (\$45.1) and CFA23,000 (\$41.5), respectively.

Fertilizer subsidies

The fertilizer/agricultural subsidy category recorded 12 measures across 9 economies¹² to support farmers with agricultural inputs (such as seeds, fertilizers, and agricultural equipment). For example, China pledges \$1.5 billion (0.01% of its GDP) in grain subsidies to offset soaring production costs. It provides a one-off subsidy to support summer harvest and autumn sowing, as plantations during spring faced disruptions due to Covid-19 curbs and the war in Ukraine. Also, on April 19, Azerbaijan provided subsidies for an amount of AZN21.6 million (\$12.7 million; 0.02% of the GDP) to 44,423 farmers (0.44% of the total population) for autumn crops. More recently, the Bangladesh government announced it would increase the existing subsidy for fertilizer for the next fiscal year in the new budget, up to BDT15,000 crore (\$1.76 billion; 0.55% of its GDP) compared to BDT9,500 crore (\$1.1 billion; 0.3% of its GDP)

from the previous fiscal year. These measures are aimed at supporting farmers' production and reducing the price of agri-food products for consumers.

Fees subsidies

Fees subsidies are the most extensively used intervention with 139 measures across 65 economies.¹³ In particular, measures that concern the exemption or reduction of taxes account for 61% (85 measures) of the interventions under the fee subsidies category. These are followed by subsidies on utility bills such as water, electricity, telephone, internet, etc., accounting for 20% of the measures (28 measures). The rest of the responses account for less than 10% (Table 4).

Table 4. Type of fees subsidies

Fee subsidies	Number of measures	Share of measures
Exemption/reduction on taxes (VAT, excise duty)	85	61.2%
Water, electricity, telephone, internet	28	20.1%
Price control (fees)	8	5.8%
Green energy subsidies (e.g., EV subsidies)	7	5.0%
Housing (rent support)	3	2.2%
Transportation	3	2.2%
Mortgages and other loans	3	2.2%
Other	2	1.4%
Total	139	100%

Exemption or reduction of taxes

About 85 measures from 50 economies¹⁴ have exempted or reduced taxes. These apply to both direct tax (e.g., income tax) as well as indirect tax (e.g., VAT, excise duty, customs duty). The majority of the exemptions or reductions pertain to indirect taxes, except for a few (e.g., Egypt¹⁵) which pertain to direct taxes.

Measures that concern indirect taxes can be further categorized according to the tax type: import/customs duty (13 measures in 10 economies¹⁶), VAT (24 measures in 19 economies¹⁷), and excise duty (46 measures in 35 economies¹⁸). Economies have reduced/temporarily exempted import/customs taxes mostly on essential goods, including food items. Niger, for example, lowered the customs tax on food items to 3.5% for millet, 35% for flour and 17% for sugar. In terms of VAT reduction/exemption, around 10 measures relate to energy (fuel, electricity, gas), and 14 relate to food, agricultural seeds, hygiene products, etc. For example, Poland reduced VAT on fuel from 23% to 8%, on electricity and heating to 5%, and temporarily exempted VAT on natural gas and basic food items. Likewise, on April 27, 2022, Ireland introduced a temporary reduction in VAT for gas and electricity from 13.5% to 9% starting from May 1, 2022, until October 31, 2022. Finally, excise tax reduction/exemption measures were mostly targeted at reducing energy prices (electricity, fuel, gas). For example, the U.S. Maryland Governor announced a 30-day suspension of the gas tax with the option to extend up to 90 days, and the measure is estimated to cost \$100 million per month. Similarly, St. Vincent and the Grenadines reduced the excise tax on fuel by half starting from May 1, 2022.

Economies¹⁹ have implemented 9 measures pertaining to tax cuts, rebates and reliefs. Looking at tax cuts, the UK plans to reduce the basic rate of income tax to 19% from April 2024. This is a tax cut of

over GBP5 billion (\$6.9 billion; 0.25% of its GDP) per year. Similarly, Italy, on May 2, 2022, announced a 0.8 percentage points cut on the social security tax rate for civil servants. On the tax rebate front, the state of Georgia in the U.S. announced a program to give between \$250-500 in tax refunds. Next, Austria implemented the “commuter euro”, which reduces income tax levies by EUR2 (\$2.8) per kilometer in the distance between the place of residence and workplace. This policy is expected to cost EUR400 million (\$465 million; 0.1% of its GDP).

Subsidies on services, including energy (electricity and heating), housing, transportation

There are 34 measures under this section relating to subsidies on a variety of services ranging from energy, such as electricity and heating, to housing and transportation services. More specifically, there are 28 measures implemented across 17 economies²⁰ on electricity, water, and heating. Some of these programs represent vertical expansions of existing schemes of utility support. For example, in March 2022, Ireland announced that electricity credit payments to households doubled to EUR200 (\$233).²¹ The credit will be automatically applied to domestic electricity customers’ accounts and will appear either as a credit on the bill or as a top-up on the prepay meter. Some other programs have experienced both horizontal and vertical expansions. For example, as part of the Warm Home Discount scheme, the UK plans to provide a rebate of GBP150 (\$206) on their energy bills. The scheme will cost GBP475 million (\$653.4 million; 0.02% of its GDP) a year and will cover nearly 3 million households (8.9% of the population). Previously, the rebate was GBP140 (\$193) and used to cover 2.2 million households (6.5% of the population). Similarly, in October 2021, Estonia announced an energy price subsidy for low-income families, according to which they would be directly compensated by the difference if the price were to go above EUR60 (\$71) per MWh.

Next, there are 3 measures²² relating to housing. They pertain to rental subsidies (e.g., Sweden, Taiwan) and rental advance limits (e.g., Guinea). Taiwan, for example, approved a NT\$30 billion (\$1.07 billion) budget for the housing rent subsidy program for the fiscal year 2022, to expand both horizontally (i.e., increase the availability) as well as vertically (i.e., increase the amount of rent subsidies). Similarly, to protect the interest of tenants, Guinea has set a limit on rental advances to three months.

Lastly, there are 3 measures²³ on the subsidies for transportation services. Some economies provided free and special transportation services, such as Comoros, which granted free transportation to farmers to bring their local agricultural products to Moroni, Mutsamudu and Fomboni. Other economies (e.g., New Zealand and Germany) have subsidized public transportation services, as in the case of New Zealand, which planned to cut public transport fares by 50%.

Miscellaneous policies: energy efficiency, rationing of goods; fertilizer policy to help farmers

There are 9 miscellaneous policies, 7 of which relate to energy efficiency and the remaining 2 concern rationing of goods and support to farmers, respectively. To promote energy efficiency, economies (e.g., Australia, Thailand, etc.²⁴) are subsidizing electric vehicles (EVs) (5 out of 7 measures²⁵ or 71%), while the remaining two, from Cyprus and Poland, subsidize the installation of solar panels. For example, Thailand provides subsidies for the purchase of passenger Electric Vehicle units depending on battery capacity. Passenger cars with 10 to 30 kWh battery capacity will receive a 70,000-baht (\$2,111) subsidy and passenger cars with over 30 kWh battery capacity will receive a 150,000-baht (\$4,523) subsidy. Next, Cyprus increased grants up to 50% for households that install thermal insulation and solar panels on their roofs, as part of a EUR20 million (\$21.39 million; 0.08% of its GDP) scheme to promote energy efficiency.

Another way in which governments are managing prices is rationing. For example, in mid-April Sri Lanka's state-owned petroleum corporation imposed fuel rationing for vehicles,²⁶ which was later scrapped and re-introduced again on May 5, 2022, as the crisis continued.²⁷ Finally, the UK postponed the changes to the use of urea fertilizer by at least a year to help farmers manage their costs and to give them more time to adapt in light of the global rise in gas prices leading to pressures on the supply of ammonium nitrate fertilizers.

Price control measures

Economies²⁸ have also implemented price control measures on electricity and gas (8 measures). For example, Bulgaria opted to freeze power-regulated electricity and heating prices until the end of March. Similarly, on April 28, 2022, Senegal announced that it will continue to freeze the prices of hydrocarbons and electricity.

Mortgages and other loans

There are 3 measures across Canada, Spain, and Togo, which relate to loans and other financial obligations. For example, in Canada, changes were made to the Advance Payments Program to support farmers ahead of planting season by allowing them to access 100% of their 2022 cash advances and waiving off their timed instalments. This would improve cash flow and allow farmers to purchase fuel, fertilizer, and seeds.

3. Social assistance

Social assistance includes 80 measures across 42 economies (Table 5), representing 21% out of all social protection measures. Social assistance mostly comes in the form of cash transfers (71%; 57 measures), followed by in-kind measures (23%; 18 measures). A total of 33 economies have implemented 53 unconditional transfers, a level much higher than the 4 conditional cash transfers registered in only 2 economies. At present, school feeding and social pension programs still represent a slim fraction of social assistance (4%). Similarly, public work programs, which were not present in the previous version, only represent 3% of social assistance measures. Overall, the balance between the establishment of new policies and the adaptation of existing measures is 54% and 46%, respectively.

Table 5. Type of social assistance measures

Category	Number of measures (share of total social assistance)	Number of economies
Cash transfers	57 (71%)	35
Unconditional cash transfers	53	33
Conditional cash transfers	4	2
Social pensions (non-contributory)	2 (3%)	2
Old-age social pensions	1	1
Disability pensions	1	1
In-kind transfers	18 (23%)	15
Food vouchers (quantity or value-based)	2	2
In-kind food distribution	4	3
Health kits and other in-kind transfers	3	2
Other in-kind vouchers (quantity or value-based)	9	9
School feeding	1 (1%)	1
School meals (on-site school feeding)	1	1
Take-home rations	-	-
Public works	2 (3%)	2
Cash for work	2	2
Cash for services	-	-
Food for work	-	-
Total	80	42

Cash Transfers

Unconditional cash transfers are present in economies like Poland, Austria and Denmark. The Netherlands, for instance, is disbursing EUR2.8 billion (\$3.3 billion; 0.32% of its GDP) for a one-off energy allowance for the low-income population. This version registers a total of 53 UCTs measures across 33 economies.²⁹ For instance, in the UK, the government will devote GBP5 billion (\$6.9 billion; 0.25% of its GDP) to support about 8 million households (27% of the total population) with a one-off “cost-of-living payment” of GBP650 (\$894). Similarly, in Pakistan, the government announced a new relief package worth PKR28 billion (\$171.9 million; 0.05% of its GDP) a month to cover almost 85 million lower-income people (39% of the total population) by providing monthly assistance of PKR2,000 (\$12). High coverage is also found in other economies. In Iran, cash compensations to counteract the increase in bread price are expected to reach about 75.6 million people (the poorest 90% of the population), while in Italy, the EUR200 (\$235) one-off bonus will reach 28 million workers and pensioners (47% of the total population) with an income lower than EUR35,000 (\$41,000).

While the majority of the transfers (35 measures) were rolled out as new programs, 22 measures across 16 economies³⁰ adapted the existing programs (Table 6). Such adaptations can be categorized as follows: “horizontal-only” expansion, “vertical-only” expansions, “horizontal and vertical” expansions. Most of the expansions (12 measures; 55%) were “vertical-only.” In Chile, for instance, the *Canasta Básica Protegida* was vertically expanded by providing an additional \$6,410 to each beneficiary, with an estimated coverage of 3.1 million people (16% of the total population). Egypt announced the horizontal

expansion of *Takafol* and *Karama* social protection programs to include an additional 450,000 households (2 million people, 2% of the total population) with an estimated budget of EGP2.7 billion (\$150 million; 0.04% of its GDP). Brazil's *Auxílio Brasil social program* vertically expanded by raising the minimum transfer to R\$400 (\$74) per month with an initial budget of R\$7.3 billion (\$1.4 billion; 0.1% of its GDP) and for a total annual cost of R\$88.5 billion (\$16.4 billion; 1.13% of its GDP) to cover 18.1 million families (8.5% of the total population) in the first month of May. With this extension, the program, which was established at the beginning of the pandemic as a temporary response, is made permanent.

Finally, a few scale-ups (4 programs; 18%) were both “horizontal and vertical”. In Denmark, a one-off cash payout to families hard hit by high heating bills increased by 60% – from DKK3,750 (\$596) to 6,000 (\$954) – and the number of beneficiary households increased from 300,000 to 419,000 (from 5.2% to 7.2% of the total population). Next, more recently in June, the World Bank approved a Second Additional Financing of SDR106.40 million (\$143 million; 2.1% of its GDP) to Somalia's Shock Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital Project to support the vertical and horizontal expansion of the *Baxnaano* program. From a coverage standpoint, the emergency cash transfers will reach about 375,000 households (2.25 million individuals; 14.2% of the population), compared to 200,000 beneficiary households³¹ (1.2 million individuals; 8% of the population) in the parent project. A benefit size of \$60 per month for 6 months will be provided as shock-responsive top-ups to existing beneficiaries, and as emergency cash transfers to non-*Baxnaano* households.

Table 6. Adaptation of existing cash transfer programs, type of expansion

Economy	Cash Transfer Program	Expansion	
		Horizontal	Vertical
Argentina	Alimentar program		x
Brazil	Auxílio Brasil social program		x
Burkina Faso	Social Safety Net Project		x
Cape Verde	Social Inclusion Income	x	
Chile	Canasta Básica Protegida		x
Denmark	Cash transfer “heating cheques”	x	x
Dominican Republic	Gas Bono	x	x
Dominican Republic	Alimentate (component of Supérate)	x	x
Egypt	Takafol and Karama social protection program	x	
France	Active solidarity income (RSA)		x
France	Activity bonus paid to the most precarious workers		x
Malawi	SCTP	x	
Malawi	Shock-responsive cash transfers	x	
Mauritania	Social Safety Net System Project II	x	
Netherlands	Energietoelag (one-off energy allowance)		x
Niger	Adaptive Safety Net Project 2	x	
Somalia	Baxnaano program	x	x
Sri Lanka	Samurdhi Program		x
Sri Lanka	Civil servants' salary		x
Sri Lanka	Pensions income		x
Sweden	Temporary extra child allowance		x
United Kingdom	Universal Credit		x

Furthermore, several of these cash transfer programs are specifically targeting lower-income households, as in Quebec, where a one-off cash transfer of CA\$500 (\$399) is handed out to every resident making less than CA\$100,000 (\$79,753) and similarly in the Netherlands a one-time payment of EUR200 (\$235) is provided to the poorest households in the economy to help them continue to pay their energy bills. When looking at conditional cash transfers, no new measures are found in addition to the programs presented in Cyprus and Sweden, which conditioned cash transfers to the installation of renewable and energy-saving materials and the purchase of electric vehicles. Finally, some economies have also adopted measures to protect the most vulnerable, disabled and elderly people, for instance, by increasing pensions and retirees' incomes, as in the case of Argentina and Greece, which will provide one-off cheques.

In-kind Transfers

Turning to in-kind transfers, new measures are found in Guayana, the Philippines and Slovenia, for a total of 18 responses recorded across 15 economies.³² The majority of these measures (50%) take the form of vouchers, such as energy coupons for elderly people in Croatia and lower-income earners in France. The program in Croatia is the only response out of all 18 measures that horizontally expanded to reach at least an additional estimated 90,000 vulnerable energy consumers (2.2% of the total population). Other types of in-kind vouchers are also provided to counteract increased costs of fuel and fertilizers. In Greece, for instance, the government is providing e-cards to be used at gas stations ranging between EUR30 (\$35) and EUR50 (\$59), and it is estimated to cover 3 million people (28% of the total population), devoting EUR130 million (\$153 million; 0.07% of its GDP). In Mauritius, the government funds a scheme whereby 1,038 registered tea planters (0.08% of the total population) will be provided with a voucher indicating the quantity of fertilizers they are eligible for to present to the supplier. In Guyana, the government has decided to purchase G\$1 billion (\$4.8 million; 0.06% of its GDP) worth of fertilizer for free distribution to farmers. Food vouchers and food in-kind distribution come next at 33% of all in-kind transfers. France, for instance, is considering a food voucher which should range between EUR50 to 60 (\$59-71) per month per household to cover more than 8 million people (12% of the total population) with an estimated EUR4 to 6 billion (~\$5.9 billion; 0.2% of its GDP) cost for the State. In Romania, 4.7 million pensioners and other low-income families (24.4% of the total population) will receive vouchers for basic food products worth EUR50 (\$59) every two months. In Canada, Nove Scotia is providing additional funds to distribute across food banks provincially, while Djibouti is also giving food support to benefit 10,000 fragile families (9.1% of the total population).

Social Pensions and School Feeding

One school feeding program is recorded in Cape Verde and two social pensions measures are found in Poland and France. While the former extends the provision of school meals, Poland provides an increase of PLN87.56 (\$22.67) for the 13th pension paid to old-age and disabled pensioners and France increases by 1.8% the disabled adult allowance (AAH), disability pensions and all family benefits.

Public Works

Two new public work programs are recorded in this version of the tracker in Malawi and Niger. The former is providing additional support to the Social Support for Resilient Livelihoods Project by scaling up the cash for work component with an additional 400,000 beneficiary households (9.4% of the total population) to provide six months of work per year. Similarly, in Niger, the Adaptive Safety Net Project 2 will support 117,000 new households (2.9% of the total population) through cash for work. Both

programs have an estimated cost of \$108 million (0.91% of its GDP) and \$3.5 million (0.03% of its GDP), respectively.

4. Social insurance

Social insurance records a total of 8 measures across 5 economies³³ (Table 7). In Belgium, the government supports small and medium enterprises by providing 70% of the average incomes of all workers placed on extended temporary unemployment until the end of June 2022. In Egypt, the government allocated EGP190.5 billion (about \$12.18 billion; 3.02% of its GDP) to increase pensions by 13%, coming into effect from April 2022. Amongst new measures, in the UK 70% of National Insurance Contributions (NICs) payers will pay lesser NICs while higher-income households will contribute the most. In France, self-employed will benefit from a permanent reduction in their contributions, generating a gain of EUR550 (\$647) per year at the level of the minimum wage. Similar to Egypt, a few economies are also increasing pensions, as in Germany where an increase between 5.35% and 6.12% is expected, or in France, where a proposal to index pensions to inflation has been made, which could result in an average monthly gain of EUR45 (\$53).

Table 7. Type of social insurance measures

Category	Number of measures	Number of economies
Pensions	3 (38%)	3
Old age pensions	3	3
Disability pensions	-	-
Survivor pensions	-	-
Social security contributions	4 (50%)	2
Individual retirement accounts and social contributions for individuals	4	2
Paid leave	-	-
Sickness and population at risk	-	-
Maternity/Paternity	-	-
Health insurance	-	-
Health insurance	-	-
Unemployment insurance	1 (12%)	1
Out-of-work income support	1	1
Total	8	5

5. Active labor market and economic inclusion programs

13 labor market measures have been implemented across 8 economies.³⁴ These programs predominately include wage subsidies (Table 8), especially in Europe, as well as East Asia. For example, Hong Kong plans to spend HK\$12 billion (\$1.5 billion; 0.42% of its GDP) to revamp its support to companies that hire new employees with incomes below the threshold of HK\$30,000 (\$3,859) per month. Macau has announced that they will draft a new executive regulation which will allow small and medium enterprises to receive subsidies for each local hire. To preserve 2.96 million jobs, Malaysia has announced to disburse RM20.63 billion (\$4.98 billion; 1.34% of its GDP) in wage subsidies.

Some economies have also announced minimum wage increases. For example, the United Kingdom has announced that it will increase the national living wage for workers aged 23 and above to GBP9.50

(\$13.1) an hour, which is a 6.6% increase from the current wage. In British Columbia, Canada, the minimum wage will increase by 45 cents to CAD\$15.65 (\$12.52) per hour to support workers in the face of rising inflation. Chile has announced an increase of 14.3% in the minimum wage to keep up with rising inflation prices. In Romania, the government is adjusting the minimum wage of workers while covering 75% of the gross wage to employees temporarily dismissed³⁵ in Ukraine.

Table 8. Types of labor market measures

Category	Number of measures	Number of economies
Training & intermediation	-	-
Labor market services including intermediation (PES)	-	-
Training (vocational, life skills, cash for training, others)	-	-
Wage subsidies	8 (62%)	5
Wage subsidy with reduced work time	1	1
Wage subsidy without reduced work time	7	4
Subsidies for job creation that are targeted on newly created jobs	-	-
Labor regulatory adjustment and enforcement	5 (38%)	4
Total	13	8

6. Trade measures³⁶

There are 45 measures implemented in 32 economies³⁷ on export/import restrictions and easing (Table 9). Of these, 28 economies³⁸ have implemented 40 export/import restriction measures to ensure the domestic availability of food/fertilizer. At the same time, when looking at the global shortage, at least five economies³⁹ have started easing⁴⁰ their restrictions.

Table 9. Types of trade measures

Trade-related measures	Number of measures	Number of economies
Export/import restriction	40 (89%)	28
Export/import easing	5 (11%)	5
Total	45	32

Export/Import Restrictions

Governments are restricting exports by imposing bans or quotas or raising export taxes on food (grains, spices, cooking oil, fruits and vegetables, frozen meat, etc.), live cattle and animal feed, fertilizer and its ingredients (e.g., Urea). The duration of these measures ranges between 2 to 6 months.

The majority of these interventions (78%; 35 measures) across 25 economies⁴¹ relate to restrictions on the export of food items. Export restrictions can be further classified as bans (71%; 25 measures), license or inspection requirements (14%; 5 measures), quotas (11%; 4 measures) and increases in export tax (3%; 1 measure). For example, India, on May 13, 2022, announced a ban on the export of wheat. In the following week, on May 24, 2022, it imposed export restrictions in the form of a quota on the export of sugar (raw, refined and white sugar) by setting a cap of 10 million tons.¹¹ On March 4, 2022, Hungary imposed restrictions on the export of all grains (wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, soybeans and sunflower seed) by imposing export licensing requirements effective immediately.

Governments have also restricted the export of livestock (e.g., cattle, chickens, etc.) and their feed (4 measures⁴²). For example, Kazakhstan and Malaysia banned the export of cattle and chicken, respectively, while, the Kyrgyz Republic and Lebanon have banned the export of farm animal feeds.

Finally, a few other economies (3 measures⁴³) have imposed restrictions on the export of fertilizers and their ingredients. Such restrictions can be classified as bans (e.g., Kyrgyz Republic), restrictions in the form of inspection requirements (e.g., China), and increases in export taxes (e.g., Vietnam).

Export/Import Easing

The majority of the export/import easing measures (60%; 3 measures from Belarus, Indonesia and Kazakhstan) have been a gradual shift from the most stringent export/import restrictions (i.e., ban) to relatively less stringent restrictions measures (licensing requirements and quota).⁴⁴ On the other hand, the remaining 2 measures (from Iraq and South Korea) have completely removed export restrictions. All the export/import easing measures were on food, except for South Korea, which removed the export restriction on urea.

Examples of a gradual reduction in the stringency of export restrictions are reflected both in the replacement of an existing ban with a quota or with the full removal of the restriction. For instance, Kazakhstan, on February 22, 2022, lifted the ban on the export of potatoes and carrots that was in effect from January 22, 2022, and replaced it with quotas on marketable and seed potatoes in the amount of 144,500 tons and 57,500 tons, respectively. On the other hand, Iraq, on March 10, 2022, suspended the import restriction on certain goods, including food items, consumables, and medicines, which was imposed on November 2, 2021, and required special approval before importing.

Annex 1. Regional Policy Responses

This section provides regional trends in social protection responses to the current global price shock. The economies are classified as per World Bank's [regional classification](#).

Sub-Saharan Africa (AFR)

Within the region, economies have announced or implemented a variety of different measures in response to the global price shock. This tracker records 68 measures across 28 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa (see table A.1.1).⁴⁵ Following the global trend, most of the measures fall under subsidies, followed by social assistance and trade-related measures.

Table A1.1. Number of measures and share of total

Component	AFR		World		AFR as a share of the global Response
	No. of Measures	Share of Total	No. of Measures	Share of Total	
Subsidies	49	72%	230	61%	21%
Social assistance	16	24%	80	21%	20%
Trade related measures	3	4%	45	12%	7%
Labor market programs	0	-	13	3%	-
Social insurance	0	-	8	2%	-
Total	68	100%	376	100%	18%

The most common measures in AFR are subsidies, comprising 72% of all recorded measures for the region. Within subsidies, fee subsidies are the most common with 21 recorded measures from 13 economies,⁴⁶ making up about 43% of all subsidy measures. Within fee subsidies, the largest sub-category is exemption/reduction on taxes (VAT, excise duty) with 14 measures or two-thirds of fee subsidies for AFR across 10 economies.⁴⁷ For example, Togo announced the exemption of the VAT on wheat flour sold at factories. The rest of the sub-categories have one measure each except for water, electricity, telephone, and internet which has three measures with one each in Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, and Guinea. For example, Guinea's council of ministers decided to stabilize the price of water, electricity, and domestic gas for three months.

Within subsidies, there are also 13 fuel and 12 food subsidies recorded in the region. 12 economies have announced or implemented fuel subsidy-related measures.⁴⁸ For example, on April 6th, Gabon announced that it will subsidize fuel at the pump to reduce the cost of gasoline for consumers. When looking at food subsidies, 12 economies have implemented one measure each.⁴⁹ For example, Madagascar announced on April 5th that it would put a price ceiling on many necessary food products, set to go into force on April 6th and last for three months with the option to renew. Additionally, 1 fertilizer/agriculture-related subsidy measure was recorded in Burkina Faso and 2 were registered in Mali. Worth noting is Burkina Faso's measure which aims to subsidize 50 thousand tons of fertilizer and the opening of show shops.

After subsidies, social assistance measures were the most used responses, accounting for 24% of the total measures in the region. Within the region, 11 economies announced or implemented social assistance measures.⁵⁰ Of these, Malawi recorded the most with three measures and 7 economies⁵¹ only had one measure. Most of the social assistance responses were cash transfers with a total of 9 measures from 8 economies.⁵² For example, Senegal announced on May 10 an exceptional cash transfer operation aimed

at mitigating the effects of both COVID-19 and the more recent price shock. This includes a World Bank financing of \$80 million and it envisions a one-off cash transfer of FCFA80,000 (\$144) to the poorest third of the economy (550,000 households). Other than cash transfers there are four in-kind transfer measures (Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, and Mauritius), two public works measures (Malawi and Niger), and one school feeding measure (Cape Verde).

In the AFR region, there are only three recorded trade-related measures in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, and Ghana. The measures implemented in these economies relate to exports ban or suspension of certain food products, primarily cereal and maize products, to ensure domestic supply and curb rising prices.

Finally, looking at program parameters for the region, AFR plans to spend roughly \$13.6 billion to protect citizens within the region from rising prices, based on 17 measures for which there is expenditure data out of the total 68 recorded measures for the region (25%) and across 14 economies.⁵³ The largest expenditure comes from a Senate approval for an expansion of the existing fuel subsidy measure in Nigeria which will total \$11.1 billion (2.5% of GDP) in 2022 due to the increase in crude oil prices and the depreciation of the local currency (Naira). There are four economies with one measure each that have expenditure information (Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Dem. Rep., and Kenya). Cash transfer measures that have expenditure data include 7 measures from 6 economies⁵⁴ for a total of \$360 million. Senegal and Somalia also report transfer size data with the former providing a one-off \$144 transfer and the latter a monthly transfer of \$60 for 6 months.

In terms of coverage, an estimated 15.3 million individuals are planned to be covered in the region through 11 measures in 8 economies which have recorded coverage data.⁵⁵ For example, Mali's livestock, poultry, and fish feed distribution through the African Risk Capacity project will distribute almost 5 tons of these products to almost 3 million individuals (roughly 14% of the population). In terms of cash transfer coverage, an estimated 10.4 million individuals are estimated to be covered in the region based on recorded data through 7 cash transfer measures in 6 economies.⁵⁶

East Asia and Pacific (EAP)

The East Asia and Pacific (EAP) region implemented 39 measures across 14 economies (see table A.1.2),⁵⁷ accounting for 10% of the global response. Similar to the global trend, the majority of the measures belong to subsidies (24 measures), accounting for 62% of all responses in the region. It is followed by social assistance, trade-related measures and labor market measures with 6 (15%), 5 (13%) and 4 (10%) measures, respectively.

Table A1.2. Number of measures and share of total

Component	EAP		World		EAP as a share of the global Response
	No. of Measures	Share of Total	No. of Measures	Share of Total	
Subsidies	24	62%	230	61%	10%
Social assistance	6	15%	80	21%	8%
Labor market programs	4	10%	13	3%	31%
Trade related measures	5	13%	45	12%	11%
Social insurance	-	-	8	2%	-
Total	39	100%	376	100%	10%

Within subsidies, fee subsidies⁵⁸ account for half of the responses (12 measures), followed by fuel subsidies⁵⁹ consisting of 8 measures, fertilizer subsidies counting 2 measures (from China) and food subsidies reporting 2 measures from Indonesia and Malaysia.

When looking at fee subsidies, there are a variety of measures implemented – exemption/reduction of taxes⁶⁰ (5 measures); green energy subsidies⁶¹ (4 measures); transportation subsidies (1 measure from New Zealand); water, electricity, internet and telephone subsidies (1 measure from Hong Kong); rental/housing subsidies (1 measure from Taiwan).

Exemption or reduction of taxes (e.g., excise duty, VAT, import duty) were applied mainly to food and fuel. For example, Montenegro reduced VAT on some essential food products (flour, oil, milk, eggs, sugar) and salt from 21% to 7% and from 7% to 0%, respectively. Next, green energy subsidies in the region were provided for electric vehicles. For example, Thailand provided subsidies for electric passenger cars based on their battery capacity. Passenger cars with 10 to 30 kWh battery and over 30 kWh battery capacity will receive a 70,000-baht (\$2,111) and 150,000-baht (\$4,523) subsidy, respectively. Subsidies are also provided for a variety of services such as transportation, water, electricity, heating and housing. For example, New Zealand announced that it would reduce public transport fares by 50%. Similarly, starting from June 2022, Hong Kong’s households will receive an electricity subsidy credited to their electricity accounts of HK\$80 (\$10.3) for 11 consecutive months, and HK\$120 (\$15.4) in the 12th month, adding up to a total of HK\$1,000 (\$128.6) in subsidy.

Next, fuel subsidies in the region have been mostly implemented to reduce part of the increase in prices, except in Thailand where a price ceiling was implemented. For example, on May 19, 2022, Indonesia announced an additional \$24 billion (2.02% of the GDP) to increase energy subsidies because of rising commodity prices.

Fertilizer subsidies in the region were implemented only in China, which allocated \$1.5 billion (0.01% of its GDP) to grain farmer subsidies to offset soaring production costs. The one-off subsidy aims to support summer harvest and autumn sowing.

Finally, regarding food subsidies, economies in the region have reduced the price of food items or implemented a price ceiling. For example, Malaysia imposed a ceiling price of RM8.90 (\$2.1) per kg of chicken since early February 2022.

Turning to social assistance, responses have been predominantly in the form of cash assistance, except for 2 measures from the Philippines and Macao, which provided vouchers. For example, Macau's permanent residents will receive a medical voucher worth MOP600 (\$74.9) starting from May 2022, to be used over the next two years. In the cash transfer front, Japan, for instance, announced a relief package of JPY1.3 trillion (\$11 billion; 0.24% of its GDP) for cash payouts to low-income households.

In an attempt to preserve food stocks for the local population, governments in the region have implemented import/export restrictions (e.g., China, Malaysia, and Vietnam). For example, China has tightened the regulations for fertilizer exports by introducing a new requirement of inspection prior to export. At the same time, some economies have slowly started easing their trade restrictions (e.g., Indonesia and South Korea). For example, on May 19, 2022, Indonesia lifted the ban on palm oil exports previously introduced in April to ease the tight pressure on global food prices. Subsequently, on May 20, 2022, the government again re-imposed domestic sales requirements on palm oil.

Economies have also implemented wage subsidies under labor market-related measures. For example, as of March 18, 2022, Malaysia has provided RM20.63 billion (\$4.98 billion; 1.34% of its GDP) in wage subsidies to preserve 2.96 million local jobs.

When looking at the program parameters in the region, EAP plans to spend about \$59.8 billion⁶² (21.5% of the global expenditure during price shock) to protect its citizens from the surge in prices of essential commodities, of which \$41.3 billion⁶³ will be spent on subsidies, \$12 billion⁶⁴ on social assistance, and the rest on labor market programs.⁶⁵ In terms of coverage, the region aims to reach 8.4 million⁶⁶ beneficiaries through their subsidy programs in Hong Kong and Taiwan. Finally, the average benefit adequacy (as a share of median income) in the region is 4%.⁶⁷

Europe and Central Asia (ECA)

Response in the ECA region accounts for 44% of the total measures reported in this version of the tracker, with 165 measures adopted across 39 economies (see table A.1.3).⁶⁸ In line with the global average, the majority of the measures pertain to subsidies (60%), followed by social assistance measures (21%). Available data on spending (46 out of 165 measures or 28% of the region's total measures) also shows that the region devoted a total of \$93.5 billion, of which \$41 billion were allocated to subsidies and \$52.4 billion to social assistance. Based on available information on coverage (14 out of 165 programs or 8% of the region's total measures), the region aims to reach 62% of its population, with subsidy programs targeting 97% of the population and social assistance 37%.

Table A1.3. Number of measures and share of total

Component	ECA		World		ECA as a share of the global response
	No. of measures	Share of total	No. of measures	Share of total	
Subsidies	99	60%	230	61%	43%
Social assistance	34	21%	80	21%	43%
Trade related measures	18	11%	45	12%	40%
Labor market programs	7	4%	13	3%	54%
Social insurance	7	4%	8	2%	88%
Grand total	165	100%	376	100%	44%

The response also varies based on income group, but it is overall in line with the global average. HICs and UMICs implemented a higher share of subsidies than social assistance measures. On the other hand,

the share of subsidies and social assistance is equal amongst LMICs in ECA, contrary to the global average where LMICs reported three times the number of subsidies responses compared to social assistance. Trade-related measures are predominant in LMICs in the region, contrary to the global trend.

Subsidies account for 99 measures in total, across 33 economies.⁶⁹ The majority of these (76%; or 75 measures) are fee subsidies mostly in the form of indirect tax reductions or exemptions, such as VAT, import or excise duty. Austria, for instance, introduced a 90% cut on natural gas and electricity tariffs through mid-2023, for EUR900 million (\$1 billion; 0.18% of its GDP), while Croatia temporarily reduced excise duties on diesel and gasoline to lower fuel prices. To follow, other forms of fee subsidies concern water, electricity and other services. In Ireland, the government doubled to EUR200 (\$235) the electricity credit payment to households or in Belgium households that heat with fuel oil (propane or butane) benefit from an automatic reduction of EUR200 (\$235) on their bill. Fuel subsidies represent 16% of all subsidy responses, counting 16 measures in total. These either aim to reduce part of the cost (e.g., France and Italy) or impose a cap on fuel prices, (e.g., Slovakia and Spain). So far, 5 measures are observed for fertilizer and agricultural inputs subsidies. In France, for instance, the government will support farms by paying part of the additional cost of animal feed, while in Poland the government will support agricultural producers with the purchase of fertilizers. Finally, 3 measures relate to food subsidies in the Czech Republic, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, all in the form of price control.

34 social assistance measures were adopted across 16 economies.⁷⁰ The majority of these (23 measures) are constituted by cash transfers, of which 19 are unconditional cash transfers. Most of these are in the form of one-off payments, as in the UK, where the government plans to pay about 8 million households (27% of its population) a one-off “cost of living payment” of GBP650 (\$894), or in Denmark, where on March 30, 2022, the government approved a one-off cash payout of DKK6,000 (\$954) to families hard hit by high heating bills. Conditional cash transfers are found in Sweden and Cyprus, where a climate bonus is handed out to owners of electric cars and a subsidy scheme is put in place for the purchase of environmentally friendly devices. 9 measures concern in-kind transfers, with the majority (6 measures) relating to a miscellaneous mix. In Croatia, for instance, energy coupons are given out to the elderly poor and pensioners, with an estimated target of 90,000 people (2.2% of its population). Similarly, the government in France increased the number of beneficiaries that receive energy vouchers for people that earn less than EUR2,000 (\$2,365) per month (about 38 million people or 56% of its population). Food vouchers of the value between EUR50 and EUR60 (\$59-71) are also being discussed in France, while in Romania, 4.7 million pensioners and other low-income families (24% of its population) will receive vouchers for basic food products worth EUR50 (\$59) every two months. Finally, only 2 measures are found for social pensions in France and Poland, where disability and old-age pensions have been increased.

In ECA, there are 18 trade-related measures across 10 economies.⁷¹ While most of these (16 measures) pertain to export/import restrictions, some economies have also started to ease such restrictions, with 2 measures recorded in total in the region. Most of the goods in question are food items, as in the Kyrgyz Republic, where on June 1, 2022, a ban on sugar exports was imposed for six months, or in Moldova, where on February 28, 2022, a ban on the export of wheat, corn and sugar was imposed. Some measures also relate to fertilizers as in the Kyrgyz Republic, which introduced temporary export restrictions on certain mineral fertilizers until 26 August 2022, or on live cattle as in Kazakhstan. On the trade easing front, in Kazakhstan, for instance, the ban on the export of potatoes and carrots was lifted and replaced by imposing quotas on marketable and seed potatoes.

Social insurance counts 7 measures in total across 4 economies.⁷² The majority relate to social security contributions (4 measures), mostly concentrated in the UK and one in France. In the UK, for instance, around 70% of National Insurance contributions (NICs) payers will pay lower NICs, while in France, the self-employed will benefit from a permanent reduction in their contributions. Two measures concern pensions, one in France where the Ministry of Labor proposed to index retirement pensions to inflation and one in Germany, where pensions will be increased between 5.35% and 6.12%. One unemployment insurance measure is recorded in Belgium.

Finally, 7 labor market measures are recorded in France, Romania and the UK. 4 of these concern wage subsidies and minimum wage increases; as in France where the long-term partial activity scheme (APLD) is extended, or in Romania, where the minimum statutory wage was raised by RON200 per month and a minimum statutory wage for the agriculture sector was introduced. 3 labor regulatory adjustment measures are reported, as in France and the UK where civil servants' salaries and national living wages will be increased.

Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)

The economies in the LAC region have announced or implemented a variety of measures in response to the global price shock. This tracker records 47 measures across 22 economies within the LAC region (see table A.1.4),⁷³ representing 12.5% of the global response. Following the global trend, most of the measures fall under subsidies (71%), followed by social assistance (21%) and trade-related measures (6%) and labor market program measure (2%).

Table A1.4 Number of measures and share of the total

Component	LAC		World		LAC as a share of the global response
	N. of Measures	Share of Total	N. of Measures	Share of Total	
Subsidies	33	71%	230	61%	14%
Social assistance	10	21%	80	21%	12.5%
Trade related measures	3	6%	45	12%	6.7%
Labor market programs	1	2%	13	3%	7.7%
Social insurance	-	-	8	2%	-
Total	47	100%	376	100%	12.5%

There are 33 subsidy measures recorded across 21 economies within LAC.⁷⁴ Within subsidies, fee subsidies account for half the measures (52%) with 17 total recorded measures from 11 economies.⁷⁵ Most of the measures under fee subsidies are under the sub-category exemption/reduction on taxes (VAT, excise) with 14 measures in 9 economies.⁷⁶ For example, Mexico announced on May 4th the elimination of import duties on 72 categories related to food products to curb the rising cost of basic food products. The only other sub-category recorded for the region under fee subsidy is that of water, electricity, telephone, and internet with 3 measures, one each in Argentina, Jamaica, and Peru. In Peru, the government is adding an additional subsidy to reduce energy and electricity bills by 15% for low-income households.

Next, 13 economies have each announced or implemented one fuel subsidy measure.⁷⁷ Whereas for food subsidies there are only three measures recorded, one in Aruba and two in the Dominican Republic. The two measures in the Dominican Republic aim to control food prices; one measure which was announced

on March 7th is a subsidy of 10% on staple food products (corn, wheat, soy, flour, and vegetable oil), and the second measure is a price freeze on most food products which was announced on April 9th. After subsidies, social assistance measures account for 21% (10 measures) of the total measures in the region, recorded across 5 economies.⁷⁸ All of the social assistance response measures are cash transfers except for one in-kind measure from Guyana. This in-kind measure consists of free fertilizer transfers from the government to citizens after it had pledged to purchase GY\$1 billion (\$4.8 million and 0.06% of GDP) worth of fertilizer. Chile announced on April 25th a new cash transfer program called *Canasta Básica Protegida*, which expands on existing programs and aims to cover 3.1 million people (16% of the total population) with a monthly transfer of minimum CLP6,410 (\$17).

In the LAC region, only three trade-related measures are recorded, all of them in Argentina. Two of the measures are aimed at soy products, one measure temporarily bans exports of soybean meal and soybean oil, while the other increases the tax on the export of soy meal and soy oil. The third measure sets a quota on beef exports that is set to last for 2 years.

Additionally, there is only one labor market program measure in the region. It pertains to a gradual increase in the minimum wage in Chile that started on May 1, 2022. It will reach a total increase of 14.3% by August 1, 2022, with the option to increase further if inflation reaches higher than 7% by December 2022.

Finally, looking at program parameters for the region, LAC plans to spend roughly \$40.2 billion to protect citizens within the region from rising prices.⁷⁹ Of the total expenditures of recorded measures for the region, subsidies are estimated to have an expenditure of \$23.5 billion (58%). Argentina's fuel subsidy measure makes up a significant portion of this figure as it constitutes a \$20 billion fuel subsidy. Social assistance accounts for \$17.7 billion in recorded expenditures from 7 measures and three economies (Brazil, Dominican Republic and Guyana). Additionally, recorded data on coverage indicates an estimated 74.5 million individuals that will be covered by 7 measures in 6 economies.⁸⁰ In the region, Argentina and Guyana have one-off cash transfer measures with a transfer size of \$158 and \$120 respectively. Whereas there are 7 monthly cash transfer measures in 5 economies⁸¹ totaling a transfer size of \$411.

Middle East and North Africa (MENA)

Economies in the MENA region⁸² have been responding to the price shock by adopting multiple instruments with a larger focus on trade-related and subsidies measures. 11 economies⁸³ have announced or implemented 21 measures (table A1.5).

Table A1.5. Number of measures and share of total

Component	MNA		World		MNA as a share of the global response
	N. of Measures	Share of Total	N. of Measures	Share of Total	
Subsidies	6	29%	230	61%	3%
Social assistance	2	10%	80	21%	3%
Trade related measures	12	57%	45	12%	27%
Labor market programs	0	0%	13	3%	0%
Social insurance	1	5%	8	2%	13%
Total	21	100%	376	100%	6%

The most popular policy response in the region is trade-related measures. Except for Israel, all MENA economies in the database (10 economies) announced trade-related measures, with 57% of the total regional response (12 out of the 21) related to this category. For example, on April 27, 2022, Iran banned the export of tomatoes, potatoes, eggplants and onions to other economies, and this policy will be in place until the end of December 2022. Algeria imposed a ban on exports of all consumer products that Algeria imports, including sugar, pasta, oil, semolina and all wheat derivatives. While 11 measures pertain to export/import restrictions, only one is trade easing. On March 10, 2022, Iraq suspended the import ban on some goods (e.g., food items, consumables, and medicines), which was announced in November 2021.

The second most used response was a subsidy, accounting for 29% of the total measures (6 measures). There are 6 measures announced by Egypt (4 measures), Iraq (1 measure) and Israel (1 measure), and they are split evenly between food subsidies (3 measures) and fees subsidies (3 measures). In Egypt, the government launched Ahlan (Welcome) Ramadan Initiative to provide key staples and food commodities at low prices nationwide. 160 vendors took part in this initiative to offer discounts of up to 30%. Similarly, Egypt's armed forces launched a nationwide campaign to provide low-cost food commodities (offering a discount of up to 60%) to help reduce the burden of a surge in prices ahead of the holy month of Ramadan. On the other hand, under the fee subsidies, Iraq announced the suspension of customs duties on basic commodities such as food items, construction materials and essential consumables for two months, while Israel cut excise tax on fuel which resulted in the fall of gasoline and diesel prices by NIS 0.50 (about \$0.14) per liter. The cut comes after fuel prices have risen to an eight-year high due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

Social assistance and social insurance together accounted for 15% (3 measures) of the total responses – 2 social assistance (Egypt and Iran) and 1 social insurance (Egypt). For example, Egypt announced the expansion of Takaful and Karama social protection program coverage to include an additional 450,000 households (around 2 million people or 2% of the population) with an estimated budget of EGP2.7 billion (around \$150 million). In addition, Iran announced that it will provide cash compensation for almost 90% of its population due to rising bread prices. It will pay monthly around 4 million rials (about \$95) to 30% of its population in the lowest-income groups, and around 3 million rials (about \$71) to 60% of the population (10% at the highest income level will receive no cash transfers). As regards social insurance, only Egypt announced such a measure. On March 21, 2022, it announced to allocate EGP190.5 billion (around \$12 billion or 3.3% of GDP) to increase pensions by 13% (with a minimum of EGP120 (\$7.6) per pensioner).

North America (NA)

The North American region implemented 15 measures across Canada and US, accounting for only 4% of the global response. The majority of the measures in the region belong to social assistance (8 measures), accounting for 53% of the regional response. It is followed by subsidies and labor market measures with 6 measures (40% of the regional response) and 1 measure (7% of the regional response), respectively (see table A1.6).

Table A1.6. Number of measures and share of total

Component	SAR		World		SAR as a share of the global response
	No. of measures	Share of total	No. of measures	Share of total	
Subsidies	6	40%	230	61%	3%
Social assistance	8	53%	80	21%	10%
Trade related measures	-		45	12%	-
Labor market programs	1	7%	13	3%	8%
Social insurance	-	-	8	2%	-
Grand total	15	100%	376	100%	4%

Social assistance programs from the region are mainly cash assistance (6 measures; 75% of social assistance measures) and in-kind food distribution (2 measures; 25%).

Of the 6 cash transfers, 4 measures are from Canada and the remaining are from the US. All these measures are one-offs with an average transfer size of \$334.6. In terms of adequacy, they are just 10% of the median income. Some examples are USA's Maine state that has proposed a \$850 cheque to its qualified taxpayers. Similarly, Canada's Quebec announced a one-off cash transfer of CA\$500 (\$398.8) to every resident earning less than CA\$100,000 (\$79,752). It is expected to cover 6.4 million Quebec residents (17% of the country's population) and cost CA\$3.2 billion (\$2.6 billion; 0.13% of its GDP).

With regard to in-kind measures, they come from Canada. For example, Canada's Nova Scotia province announced to provide CA\$1 million (\$797,526) to Feed Nova Scotia to distribute among its 140 food banks provincewide. Similarly, another CA\$200,000 (\$159,505.3) is being announced to be distributed to local food banks across the province that are not part of the Feed Nova Scotia network.

Next, subsidies from the region have predominantly been implemented in the US (with 5 out of 6 measures: over 83%). All these measures have been fee subsidies. All the measures from the US have been on exemption or reduction of taxes: 4 of them relate to temporary suspension of gas tax (e.g., Georgia, Florida, Maryland, and Connecticut) and 1 measure relates to tax refund (e.g., Georgia). For example, Florida announced \$1 billion (0.004% of USA's GDP) in temporary gas tax relief for its residents and will last for a month.

The remaining one measure from Canada pertained to mortgages and loans. The government announced modification to Advance Payments Program – a federal loan guarantee program – to support farmers ahead of planting season by allowing them to access 100% of their 2022 cash advance by waiving-off the timed installments. This will improve cash flow and enable farmers to purchase fuel, fertilizer, and seeds.

Lastly, there is only one labor market related measure from the region. It comes from Canada's British Columbia, and it pertains to labor regulatory adjustment and enforcement. In an effort to support workers, the government increased the minimum wage by 45 cents making it CAD\$15.65 (\$12.48) an hour starting from June 1, 2022.

Finally, when looking at the program parameters in the region, North America plans to spend about \$12.8 billion⁸⁴ (4.5% of the global expenditure on price shock), of which \$11.56 billion⁸⁵ will be spent on social assistance and the rest on subsidies programs.

South Asia (SAR)

The South Asia region (SAR) implemented 21 measures across 5 economies,⁸⁶ accounting for only 6% of the global response. Similar to the global trend, the majority of the measures in the region belong to subsidies (13 measures), accounting for 62% of the regional response. It is followed by social assistance and trade-related measures with 4 measures each (19% of the regional response; see table A1.7).

Table A1.7. Number of measures and share of total

Component	SAR		World		SAR as a share of the global response
	No. of measures	Share of total	No. of measures	Share of total	
Subsidies	13	62%	230	61%	6%
Social assistance	4	19%	80	21%	5%
Trade related measures	4	19%	45	12%	9%
Labor market programs	-	-	13	3%	-
Social insurance	-	-	8	2%	-
Grand total	21	100%	376	100%	6%

Subsidies consist of a variety of responses. Fee subsidies⁸⁷ and food subsidies⁸⁸ constitute the majority of the responses (5 measures each). It is followed by fertilizer subsidies and fuel subsidies with 2 measures (from Bangladesh and India) and 1 measure (Sri Lanka), respectively.

Under the fee subsidies section, all the measures relate to exemption or reduction of taxes (e.g., excise duty and VAT), except for one measure from Sri Lanka.⁸⁹ Tax exemptions or reductions are provided on fuel (e.g., India), food and other essential items (Bangladesh and Sri Lanka). For example, in December 2021, India's Delhi government reduced the value-added tax on petrol from 30% to 19.40%, and as a result, petrol prices were reduced by INR8.56 (\$0.12) per liter. Similarly, Sri Lanka exempted taxes on all food and medicine items starting January 2022.

When looking at food subsidies in the region, economies have reduced or subsidized the price of food items. For example, on April 20, 2022, Pakistan's Punjab government reduced by PKR100 (\$0.6) the price of a 10kg flour bag, making the cost fall from PKR550 to 450 (\$3.4 to \$2.8). In the case of fertilizer subsidies, Bangladesh, on May 21, 2022, increased its budget (FY2022-23) to BDT15,000 crore (\$1.8 billion; 0.5% of its GDP), compared to BDT9,500 crore (\$1.1 billion; 0.3% of its GDP) in FY 2021-22. Next, social assistance in SAR has been implemented in Pakistan and Sri Lanka in the form of cash transfers. For example, Pakistan, on May 28, 2022, announced a new relief package worth PKR28 billion (\$171.9 million; 0.05% of its GDP) per month to mitigate the impact of the rise in prices of petroleum products. It aims to reach 14 million lower-income families (85 million individuals; 38.5% of the population) with immediate assistance of PKR2,000 (\$12) per month.

Lastly, trade-related measures in the region concern export restrictions imposed on wheat (e.g., Afghanistan and India) and sugar (e.g., India and Pakistan). Export restrictions in the region are mainly in the form of bans, except for one measure from India, which imposes a quota. For example, on May

20, 2022, Afghanistan banned the export of wheat to other economies, while India on May 24, 2022, imposed export restrictions on sugar (raw, refined and white sugar) by setting a cap of 10 million tons on exports to ensure domestic availability.

Finally, when looking at the program parameters in the region, SAR plans to spend about \$44.3 billion⁹⁰ (15.9% of the global expenditure on price shock) to protect its citizens from the surge in prices of essential commodities, of which \$44.1 billion will be spent on subsidies in Bangladesh and India, and the rest on social assistance programs (more specifically on cash transfer) in Pakistan. In terms of coverage, the region aims to reach 146.1 million⁹¹ beneficiaries through their subsidy programs in Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Annex 2. Classification of measures

Policy category			
SP Areas	SP Category	SP Sub-category	
1. Social assistance	1.1. Cash transfers	1.1.1. Unconditional cash transfers	
		1.1.2. Conditional cash transfers	
	1.2. Social pensions (non-contributory)	1.2.1. Old age social pensions	
		1.2.2. Disability pensions	
	1.3. In-kind transfers	1.3.1. Food vouchers (quantity or value-based)	
		1.3.2. In-kind food distribution	
		1.3.3. Health kits and other in-kind transfers	
		1.3.4. Other in-kind vouchers (quantity or value-based)	
	1.4. School feeding	1.4.1. School meals (on-site school feeding)	
		1.4.2. Take-home rations	
	1.5. Public works	1.5.1. Cash for work	
		1.5.2. Cash for services	
		1.5.3. Food for work	
	2. Social insurance	2.1. Pensions	2.1.1. Old age pensions
			2.1.2. Disability pensions
2.1.3. Survivor pensions			
2.2. Social security contributions waivers		2.2.1. Individual retirement accounts and social contributions for individuals	
		2.2.2. Social security contributions for firms	
2.3. Paid leave		2.3.1. Sickness and population at risk	
		2.3.2. Maternity/Paternity	
2.4. Health Insurance		2.4.1. Health insurance	
2.5. Unemployment insurance		2.5.1. Out-of-work income support	
3. Labor market programs		3.1. Activation measures	3.1.1. Labor market services including intermediation (PES)
	3.1.2. Training (vocational, life skills, cash for training, others)		
	3.2. Wage subsidies	3.2.1. Wage subsidy with reduced work time (including zero working hours)	
		3.2.2. Wage subsidy without reduced work time (include waivers/payments of social security)	
		3.2.3. Subsidies for job creation that are targeted on newly created jobs	
	3.3. Labor regulatory adjustment and enforcement	3.3.1. Hiring flexibility	
		3.3.2. Dismissal procedures	
		3.3.3. Working conditions/methods	
		3.3.4. Leave policies	
		3.3.5. Relaxation of cooling-off periods	
3.3.6. Labor inspector interventions including occupational health and workplace safety measures			
3.3.7. Other regulatory adjustment			
4. Subsidies	4.1. Fuel subsidies	4.1.1. Fuel subsidy	

		4.1.2. Price control (fuel)
	4.2. Food subsidies	4.2.1. Food subsidy
		4.2.2. Price control (food)
	4.3. Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	4.3.1. Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies
		4.3.2. Price control (fertilizers)
	4.4. Fees subsidies	4.4.1. Education (fee waivers/vouchers)
		4.4.2. Health (fee waivers/vouchers)
		4.4.3. Housing (rent support)
		4.4.4. Water, electricity, telephone, internet
		4.4.5. Transportation
		4.4.6. Money transaction fees
		4.4.7. Mortgages and other loans
		4.4.8. Exemption/reduction on taxes (VAT, excise duty)
		4.4.9. State loan and state loan guarantees for agriculture/farming
		4.4.10. Other
		4.4.11. Price control (fees)
		4.4.13. Green energy subsidies (e.g., EV subsidies)
5. Trade related measures		5.1. Export/import restriction or easing
		5.1.2. Export/import easing

Annex 3. Coverage methodology

Coverage definition. Coverage is defined as the number of beneficiaries (individuals) for the highest coverage program in each economy, regardless of the duration of the program (i.e., one-off or multiple). One limitation of this definition is that it does not account for the duration of the programs as it does not differentiate between programs that offer only one-off benefits and programs that provide multiple benefits.

Coverage calculation. If programs target individuals, then we consider the individuals as the direct beneficiaries. For programs that target households, the analysis considered all households' members as direct beneficiaries. Therefore, all programs where the beneficiary's unit is households were converted into individuals to get the direct beneficiaries. Converting households into individuals was done using economies' average household size acquired from the UN Database on Household Size and Composition.⁹² One caveat with this conversion method is that using the average household size of the economy, and not of the program, can overestimate the coverage.

Aggregating. To avoid the risk of duplication (counting beneficiaries more than once), only the highest coverage per economy is used. Once the risk of duplication is eliminated and beneficiary units are unified (i.e., all beneficiary units, irrespective of households or individuals are converted into individuals), then they are aggregated at the global level. However, using the highest coverage per economy will result in conservative coverage since beneficiaries of smaller programs are not counted.

Illustrative example. The procedure for how coverage is calculated is shown below. Suppose economy A's highest coverage program is supporting 300 households, and economy B's highest coverage program is supporting 1000 individuals, with economy A's average hh size being 2, while economy B's is 3.

Type of coverage	Calculation	Final coverage
Coverage for economy A	300 hhs*2	600 individuals
Coverage for economy B	1000 ind	1000 individuals
Aggregate coverage		1600 individuals

Final coverage count. Applying this methodology resulted in over half a billion people being reached by the global response (see table A2.1). Two-thirds of the global coverage (347 million) will be covered by subsidies, while one-third (172.4 million) will be supported through social assistance (mostly cash transfers except for Romania and Slovenia). These figures are conservative given that only the highest coverage per economy is used.

Looking at the highest coverage per instrument per economy, social assistance programs reached 367 million in 26 economies, while subsidy programs reached 347 million beneficiaries in 15 economies (Annex 3). However, 6 economies have coverage information on both social assistance and subsidies.⁹³ In all of these 6 economies, coverage for subsidies was larger, therefore, only the subsidy coverage was included in the aggregate coverage. This is why the sum of the social assistance coverage (367 million) and subsidies coverage (347 million) does not equal 519.4 million.

Annex 4. Social assistance and subsidies: descriptive statistics

Country	Program name	Social assistance or subsidies	Modality	New/existing program	Adaptation type for existing programs	Planned direct individual beneficiaries	Aggregate coverage per country
Argentina	Alimentar Program	1. Social assistance	1.1. Cash transfers	2. Adaptation of pre-crisis program	2. Vertical expansion	4,100,000	4,100,000
Azerbaijan	Farmers' subsidy for autumn crops	4. Subsidies	4.3. Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	1. New program/benefit		44,423	44,423
Bangladesh	Food subsidy to 10 million people	4. Subsidies	4.2. Food subsidies	1. New program/benefit		10,000,000	10,000,000
Belgium	Social energy tariff	4. Subsidies	4.4. Fees subsidies	2. Adaptation of pre-crisis program	3. Extension in duration	1,161,728	1,161,728
Brazil	Auxílio Brasil social program	1. Social assistance	1.1. Cash transfers	2. Adaptation of pre-crisis program	2. Vertical expansion	59,937,966	59,937,966
Burkina Faso	Social Safety Net Project cash transfer	1. Social assistance	1.1. Cash transfers	2. Adaptation of pre-crisis program	2. Vertical expansion	459,145	459,145
Canada	One-off CA\$500 cash assistance	1. Social assistance	1.1. Cash transfers	1. New program/benefit		6,400,000	6,400,000
Chile	Canasta Básica Protegida	1. Social assistance	1.1. Cash transfers	2. Adaptation of pre-crisis program	2. Vertical expansion	3,100,000	3,100,000
Croatia	Voucher for energy	1. Social assistance	1.3. In-kind transfers	2. Adaptation of pre-crisis program	1. Horizontal expansion	90,000	90,000
Denmark	One-off cash payments to poor families	1. Social assistance	1.1. Cash transfers	2. Adaptation of pre-crisis program	4. Horizontal and vertical expansion	879,900	879,900

Djibouti	Food Support	1. Social assistance	1.3. In-kind transfers	1. New program/benefit		90,000	90,000
Dominican Republic	Bono Gas	1. Social assistance	1.1. Cash transfers	2. Adaptation of pre-crisis program	4. Horizontal and vertical expansion	4,869,107	4,869,107
Egypt	Takafol and Karama social protection programs	1. Social assistance	1.1. Cash transfers	2. Adaptation of pre-crisis program	1. Horizontal expansion	2,000,000	2,000,000
Estonia	Energy price subsidy	4. Subsidies	4.4. Fees subsidies	2. Adaptation of pre-crisis program	5. Horizontal expansion and extension in duration	873,057	873,057
France	One-off EUR 100 payment	1. Social assistance	1.3. In-kind transfers	2. Adaptation of pre-crisis program	1. Horizontal expansion	38,000,000	51,107,305
	Abolition of contribution to public broadcasting	4. Subsidies	4.4. Fees subsidies	1. New program/benefit		51,107,305	
Greece	Fuel rebate via e-card	1. Social assistance	1.3. In-kind transfers	1. New program/benefit		3,200,000	3,200,000
Guyana	One-off G\$25,000 cash assistance	1. Social assistance	1.1. Cash transfers	1. New program/benefit		121,446	121,446
Hong Kong	HK\$1,000 electricity subsidy	4. Subsidies	4.4. Fees subsidies	1. New program/benefit		7,936,929	7,936,929
Iran	Cash compensations for increase in bread prices	1. Social assistance	1.1. Cash transfers	1. New program/benefit		75,591,000	75,591,000
Italy	One-off EUR 200 bonus	1. Social assistance	1.1. Cash transfers	1. New program/benefit		28,000,000	29,000,000

	Removal of extra costs associated w/ energy bills	4. Subsidies	4.4. Fees subsidies	2. Adaptation of pre-crisis program	3. Extension in duration	29,000,000	
Jamaica	Electricity support subsidy	4. Subsidies	4.4. Fees subsidies	1. New program/benefit		1,401,248	1,401,248
Malawi	Cash-for-work in Resilient Livelihoods Project	1. Social assistance	1.5. Public works	2. Adaptation of pre-crisis program	1. Horizontal expansion	1,803,567	1,803,567
Mali	African Risk Capacity project	4. Subsidies	4.3. Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	1. New program/benefit		2,997,103	2,997,103
Mauritania	Social Safety Net System Project II	1. Social assistance	1.1. Cash transfers	2. Adaptation of pre-crisis program	1. Horizontal expansion	231,800	231,800
Moldova	L 1,000 direct cash assistance	1. Social assistance	1.1. Cash transfers	1. New program/benefit		115,552	115,552
Niger	Adaptive Safety Net Project 2	1. Social assistance	1.1. Cash transfers	2. Adaptation of pre-crisis program	1. Horizontal expansion	692,271	692,271
Pakistan	PKR 2,000 per month to 14 million families	1. Social assistance	1.1. Cash transfers	1. New program/benefit		85,000,000	136,089,573
	Ehsaas Riyayat Ration Scheme	4. Subsidies	4.2. Food subsidies	1. New program/benefit		136,089,573	
Poland	Electricity allowance	1. Social assistance	1.1. Cash transfers	1. New program/benefit		19,710,664	19,710,664
	Anti-Inflation Shield 2.0	4. Subsidies	4.4. Fees subsidies	1. New program/benefit		19,710,664	

Romania	Voucher for basic food items	1. Social assistance	1.3. In-kind transfers	1. New program/benefit		4,700,000	16,003,125
	Electricity and Gas bill compensation	4. Subsidies	4.4. Fees subsidies	1. New program/benefit		16,003,125	
Senegal	One-off CFA 80,000 digital transfer	1. Social assistance	1.1. Cash transfers	1. New program/benefit		4,763,902	4,763,902
Slovenia	Energy Voucher	1. Social assistance	1.3. In-kind transfers	1. New program/benefit		1,751,855	1,751,855
Somalia	Baxnaano program	1. Social assistance	1.1. Cash transfers	2. Adaptation of pre-crisis program	4. Horizontal and vertical expansion	2,250,000	2,250,000
Sweden	Fuel and power subsidy	4. Subsidies	4.4. Fees subsidies	2. Adaptation of pre-crisis program	1. Horizontal expansion	4,400,000	4,400,000
Taiwan	Housing rent subsidy program	4. Subsidies	4.4. Fees subsidies	2. Adaptation of pre-crisis program	1. Horizontal expansion	500,000	500,000
United Kingdom	Cost of living one-off payment	1. Social assistance	1.1. Cash transfers	1. New program/benefit		18,774,862	65,712,017
	Energy Bills Support Scheme	4. Subsidies	4.4. Fees subsidies	1. New program/benefit		65,712,017	

Annex 5. Spending

Country	Subsidies	Social assistance	Total expenditure of social assistance and subsidies per country
Argentina	20,000,000,000.00	-	20,000,000,000.00
Australia	5,408,555.28	-	5,408,555.28
Austria	1,529,411,764.71	-	1,529,411,764.71
Azerbaijan	12,700,000.00	-	12,700,000.00
Bangladesh	1,762,968,564.98	-	1,762,968,564.98
Barbados	12,600,000.00	-	12,600,000.00
Belgium	2,910,588,235.29	-	2,910,588,235.29
Belize	8,500,000.00	-	8,500,000.00
Benin	144,247,430.71	-	144,247,430.71
Bosnia and Herzegovina	538,900.00	-	538,900.00
Brazil	3,200,000,000.00	17,562,032,219.78	20,762,032,219.78
Burkina Faso	-	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
Cameroon	1,211,835,576.02	-	1,211,835,576.02
Canada	-	2,563,409,529.71	2,563,409,529.71
China	8,090,000,000.00	-	8,090,000,000.00
Colombia	160,273.97	-	160,273.97
Congo, Dem. Rep.	56,000,000.00	-	56,000,000.00
Côte d'Ivoire	-	3,606,653.50	3,606,653.50
Croatia	1,501,176,470.59	-	1,501,176,470.59
Cyprus	21,139,000.00	1,764,705.88	22,903,705.88
Dominican Republic	332,045,250.19	169,260,000.00	501,305,250.19
Egypt	-	172,584,313.48	172,584,313.48
El Salvador	11,500,000.00	-	11,500,000.00
Estonia	200,000,000.00	-	200,000,000.00
France	4,000,000,000.00	10,352,941,176.47	14,352,941,176.47
Germany	3,094,117,647.06	17,647,058,823.53	20,741,176,470.59
Greece	-	534,117,647.06	534,117,647.06
Guyana	-	8,633,093.53	8,633,093.53
India	42,344,211,928.63	-	42,344,211,928.63
Indonesia	24,500,000,000.00	-	24,500,000,000.00
Ireland	470,588,235.29	-	470,588,235.29
Italy	120,941,176.47	-	120,941,176.47
Jamaica	14,044,664.43	-	14,044,664.43
Japan	-	11,844,635,860.56	11,844,635,860.56
Kenya	319,233,120.78	-	319,233,120.78
Malawi	-	156,000,000.00	156,000,000.00
Malaysia	6,757,902,211.11	166,270,000.00	6,924,172,211.11
Mali	99,002,638.58	-	99,002,638.58

Mauritania	-	12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00
Mauritius	-	287,824.08	287,824.08
Netherlands	3,352,941,176.47	3,294,117,647.06	6,647,058,823.53
New Zealand	402,461,451.41	-	402,461,451.41
Niger	-	67,000,000.00	67,000,000.00
Nigeria	11,147,936,546.40	-	11,147,936,546.40
North Macedonia	470,588,235.29	-	470,588,235.29
Pakistan	-	171,877,993.36	171,877,993.36
Philippines	107,432,221.04	22,332,940.49	129,765,161.53
Poland	2,270,893,123.02	3,392,098,051.49	5,662,991,174.50
Romania	63,700,000.00	-	63,700,000.00
Senegal	180,332,675.00	80,000,000.00	260,332,675.00
Slovakia	1,000,000,000.00	-	1,000,000,000.00
Slovenia	-	235,294,117.65	235,294,117.65
Somalia	-	143,000,000.00	143,000,000.00
Spain	18,823,529,411.76	-	18,823,529,411.76
Sweden	594,643,540.81	466,387,090.83	1,061,030,631.63
Taiwan	1,070,530,090.82	-	1,070,530,090.82
Thailand	325,858,259.10	-	325,858,259.10
United Kingdom	653,311,651.83	16,504,715,414.58	17,158,027,066.41
United States	1,190,000,000.00	9,000,000,000.00	10,190,000,000.00
Total	164,385,020,027.04	94,581,425,103.04	258,966,445,130.08

Annex 6. Methodology for adequacy calculation

Adequacy is derived by comparing cash transfers from each economy with the 2019 median income or expenditure. Direct and indirect transfers are provided in various durations (e.g., one-off, daily, monthly). Therefore, for the analysis to be comparable and given that the median income/expenditure is available in daily rates, cash transfers were converted into daily rates. For example, if a program provides benefits monthly, it is divided by 30 to get the daily rate. The same rule applies to other duration frequencies (e.g., bi-monthly and quarterly). When a program provides a one-off benefit, it was considered bi-monthly given that the average transfers for the one-off were double that of monthly. In this case, the transfer is divided by 60 to get the daily rate. One caveat is that the median income is adjusted for price changes over time (inflation) and price differences between economies (expressed in international \$). In contrast, the transfers are all converted using normal exchange rates. The exchange rates used are “National currency per U.S. Dollar, end of period 2021” from the IMF’s *International Financial Statistics* (IFS) database⁹⁴ and UN *Operational Rates of Exchange* database.⁹⁵ Finally, median income/expenditure is acquired from *Our World in Data* database.

Annex 7. Classification of trade measures, by restrictions type

Export/import restriction			
Economy	Commodity category	Restricted items	Type of restriction
Afghanistan	1. Food	Wheat	1. Ban
Algeria	1. Food	Sugar, pasta, oil, semolina and all wheat derivatives	1. Ban
Argentina	1. Food	Beef meat	2. Quota
Argentina	1. Food	Soyabean meal and soyabean oil	1. Ban
Argentina	1. Food	Soyabean meal and soyabean oil	3. Tax increase
Azerbaijan	1. Food	Flour-grinding industry goods, starch, wheat gluten, oilseeds and other seeds, medicinal and industrial crops, and feeds	4. Restriction in the form of additional permission (e.g., license requirement, inspection, etc.)
Burkina Faso	1. Food	Millet flour, corn flour, sorghum flour	1. Ban
Cameroon	1. Food	Cereal, vegetable oil	1. Ban
China	2. Fertilizers	Fertilizers	4. Restriction (additional permission requirement, letter requirement, inspection, etc.)
Egypt	1. Food	Lentils, pasta, wheat, flour, fava beans, vegetable oil, and corn	1. Ban
Ghana	1. Food	Maize, soybean, and rice	1. Ban
Hungary	1. Food	Wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, soybeans, and sunflower seed	4. Restriction in the form of additional permission (e.g., license requirement, inspection, etc.)
India	1. Food	Wheat	1. Ban
India	1. Food	Sugar	2. Quota
Iran	1. Food	Tomatoes, potatoes, eggplants, and onions	1. Ban
Kazakhstan	1. Food	Wheat and wheat flour, and Sunflower by-products	2. Quota
Kazakhstan	1. Food	Sugar (white and cane), and Live cattle	1. Ban
Kosovo	1. Food	Wheat, corn, flour, vegetable oil, salt, and sugar	1. Ban
Kuwait	1. Food	Grains, Vegetable oils, Chicken meat	1. Ban
Kyrgyz Republic	2. Fertilizers	Mineral fertilizers	1. Ban
Kyrgyz Republic	1. food	Wheat and meslin, wheat flour, rice, macaroni products, vegetable oils,	1. Ban

		eggs, sugar and almost all types of feed for agricultural animals.	
Lebanon	1. Food	Fruits and vegetables, milled grain products, sugar, and bread	1. Ban
Libya	1. Food	All types of fish	1. Ban
Malaysia	1. Food	Chickens	1. Ban
Moldova	1. Food	Wheat, corn, and sugar	4. Restriction in the form of additional permission (e.g., license requirement, inspection, etc.)
Morocco	1. Food	Tomato	4. Restriction in the form of additional permission (e.g., license requirement, inspection, etc.)
Pakistan	1. Food	Sugar	1. Ban
Serbia	1. Food	Wheat, corn, flour, and oil	1. Ban
Syria	1. Food	Food items include garlic, onions, potatoes, butter, oils, eggs, among other products.	1. Ban
Tunisia	1. Food	Fruits and vegetables	1. Ban
Turkey	1. Food	Grains, oilseeds, cooking oil, bulk olive oil shipments, margarine, red lentils, and dry beans, and a few other agricultural commodities	1. Ban
Turkey	1. Food	Cattle, sheep and goat meat	2. Quota
Uzbekistan	1. Food	Vegetable oils and oilseeds, including cottonseed oil and sunflower oil, sunflower seed and other oilseeds	4. Restriction in the form of additional permission (e.g., license requirement, inspection, etc.)
Vietnam	2. Fertilizers	Fertilizers	3. Tax increase
Export/import easing			
Economy	Commodity category	Restricted items	Type of restriction
Belarus	1. Food	Salt, sugar, flour (buckwheat flour, wheat flour), certain types of cereals (buckwheat, rice, semolina, oats, oat flakes, millet).	2. Quota
Indonesia	1. Food	Palm oil	4. Restriction in the form of additional permission (e.g., license requirement, inspection, etc.)
Iraq	1. Food	Food and medicine	5. Removal of restriction
Kazakhstan	1. Food	Potatoes, and carrots	2. Quota
South Korea	2. Fertilizers	Urea	5. Removal of restriction

Annex 8. Measures by countries and territories

Afghanistan

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	May 20, 2022, Afghanistan has banned export of wheat to other countries. ⁹⁶
	Export/import easing	

Algeria

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	On 13 March 2022, Algeria imposed ban on exports of all consumer products that Algeria imports, including sugar, pasta, oil, semolina and all wheat derivatives. ⁹⁷
	Export/import easing	

Anguilla (UK)

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	On April 28, 2020, the Ministry of Finance announced the removal of excise taxes on fuel imports for a duration of 6 months. The excise tax was EC\$0.35 per liter. ⁹⁸
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Argentina

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	Argentina's energy subsidies are expected to rise in 2022. These include subsidies for gas, along with electricity. Energy subsidies made up 2.3% of GDP in 2021 and are now expected to be 3% of GDP in 2022; or from USD \$11 billion in 2021 to an estimated USD \$20 billion in 2022. ⁹⁹
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	Argentina's energy subsidies are expected to rise in 2022. These include subsidies for electricity, along with gas. Energy subsidies made up 2.3% of GDP in 2021 and are now expected to be 3% of GDP in 2022; or from USD \$11 billion in 2021 to an estimated USD \$20 billion in 2022. ¹⁰⁰
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	<p>On April 18, 2022, Argentina announced a cash transfer to increase purchasing power to help with the rising cost of inflation. Workers included in the measure will receive 18,000 pesos (\$158) in two installments and retirees will receive 12,000 pesos (\$106) in one installment. This measure still needs approval from congress.¹⁰¹</p> <p>On April 6, 2022, the government announced an increase of 50% to the existing cash transfer program aimed at low-income families to help buy food under the Alimentar program. Before the announced increase, the program made a monthly deposit to a special Alimentar card for each qualified family of between 9,000 and 18,000 pesos (roughly USD \$76 and \$153) depending on the number of children in the family. This amount will now increase by 50%.¹⁰²</p>
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	

	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	<p>Argentina has imposed a two-year restriction (in the form of quota) on beef exports. It announced a limitation on the export of seven cuts of meat in, so called, fresh, chilled or frozen form until the end of December 2023.¹⁰³</p> <p>On March 13, 2022, Argentina has banned exports of soybean meal and soybean oil until further notice.¹⁰⁴</p> <p>On March 29, 2022, Argentina has raised the export tax rate on soy oil and meal by two percentage points, thereby making it 33% until the end of the year in measure to combat domestic inflation.¹⁰⁵</p>
	Export/import easing	

Aruba

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	On April 14, the government announced an expansion of price controls on a variety of products, primarily food products. ¹⁰⁶
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Australia

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	Electric vehicle subsidies extended in Victoria. A further \$7.2 million has been allocated to increase the uptake of electric cars in Victoria. ¹⁰⁷
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Austria

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	<p>Austria has unveiled a €2 billion relief package to fight rising cost of living. The package includes a 50 per cent increase in the commuter allowance and an increase in the “commuter euro,” which reduces income tax levies by €2 per kilometer distance between the place of residence and workplace.¹⁰⁸</p> <p>Austria increases energy subsidies to offset high gas prices. The latest measures include a 90% cut to natural gas and electricity tariffs through mid-2023, at a cost of 900 million euros.¹⁰⁹</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	<p>(Feb 2022) Austria has announced it will issue one-off payments aimed at offsetting rising inflation costs in the country. Almost every Austrian who earns no more than €5,670 per month will receive a voucher for €150 euros to cushion the increased energy bill. Pensioners on minimum incomes, long-term recipients of sickness and rehabilitation benefits, the unemployed and unemployment assistance recipients will receive €150. Separately, households that receive minimum income or social assistance and students with study grants will receive €300. For retired people receiving supplementary allowances, there will be two payments of €150.¹¹⁰</p>
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	

Labor Market	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	March 19, 2022, Argentina has raised the export tax rate on soy oil and meal by two percentage points, thereby making it 33% until the end of the year in measure to combat domestic inflation. ¹¹¹
	Export/import easing	

Azerbaijan

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	Agrarian Credit and Development Agency under the Azerbaijan's Ministry of Agriculture paid subsidies in the amount of 21.6 million manat (\$12.7 million) to 44,423 farmers for Autumn crops on April 19. ¹¹²
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	On March 19, 2022, Azerbaijan has put in place a temporary regulation on the grain export through the customs territory of Azerbaijan until December 31, 2022. The restriction is imposed on the export of flour-grinding industry goods, starch, wheat gluten, oilseeds and other seeds, medicinal and industrial crops, feed. Customs officers will be permitted to release grain crops with an authorization letter from the Economy Ministry. ¹¹³

	Export/import easing	
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Bangladesh

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	On March 20, 2022, Bangladesh launched a nationwide special food subsidy program to counter Ukraine-Russia war induced rise in prices of cooking oil, lentils and other staples. It would provide food at reduced prices to 10 million poor people and will run until the end of Ramadan. It is mostly targeted at rural areas. ¹¹⁴
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	On May 21, 2022, the government has decided to increase fertilizer subsidy to Tk15,000 crore in the upcoming budget for fiscal year (FY) 2022-23, aiming to boost domestic food production. The government wants to avoid price hikes as a stimulus to the farmer to ensure more crop production and control the price of food items in the local market. In FY 2021-22, Tk9,500 crore was spent on fertilizer subsidy. ¹¹⁵
	Fees subsidies	On March 14, 2022, Bangladesh's Cabinet has asked revenue authorities to reduce as much as possible the existing 15 per cent value added tax (VAT) on imported essentials amid their skyrocketing prices, largely triggered by the Ukraine conflict. ¹¹⁶
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	

Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Barbados

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	On March 14, 2022, Barbados announced a cap on gasoline and diesel that went into effect on March 16, 2022 and is set to last for 6 months. The price of gasoline was set at \$3.99 per liter and diesel at \$3.32 per liter (Barbados dollar). This is expected to cost the government \$25.2 million in lost revenue. ¹¹⁷
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Belarus

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import restriction	On March 28, 2022, Belarus imposed a temporary export restriction on rice, whole meal flour, flour from rye, barley, pasta. ¹¹⁸ The measure is being taken in order to prevent shortages and to ensure food security within the country. The measure is in force between 28 March 2022 and 16 June 2022. At the same time, prohibited goods may still be exported with a one-time license issued by the Ministry of Antimonopoly Regulation and Trade (MART) with an approval of the regional executive committee and the Minsk City Executive Committee. ¹¹⁹ Subsequently, on April 14, the

		government relaxed the restriction by imposing a quota of up to 1 kg on salt, sugar, flour (buckwheat flour, wheat flour), certain types of cereals (buckwheat, rice, semolina, oats, oat flakes, millet). ^{120, 121}
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Belgium

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	<p>The reduction of excise duties on diesel and gasoline will be €0.175 per liter, which means a saving of almost €10 for the consumer who is filling up with 60 liters. The reverse ratchet system will also be used from €1.7/liter. An evaluation is planned for mid-June 2022, followed by monthly monitoring.^{122, 123, 124}</p> <p>Concerning gas, electricity and fuel oil, the government also announced VAT reductions and direct reductions on bills. The VAT on gas will be reduced to 6% from April 1 until September 30, 2022. VAT on electricity had already been reduced to 6%, a measure that will be extended until September 30, 2022.¹²⁵</p> <p>The government has also announced that households that heat with fuel oil (propane or butane) will benefit from an automatic reduction of €200 on their bill. A one-time refinancing of the social fuel oil fund (max. 17 million euros) is also planned.^{126, 127}</p> <p>On 2 October 2021, Federal Energy Minister proposed extending the social energy tariff introduced during the pandemic until the end of March 2022, costing €208 million and targeting nearly 500,000 households. On March 14, 2022, an extended social tariff benefiting one in five households was extended until 30 September 2022, with an estimated additional cost of 94,5 million euro.^{128, 129}</p> <p>Trains will not become cheaper, but 13 million euros will be allocated to neutralize the planned increase in fares next summer. The government will, in a way, pay for the price increase instead of the passenger.¹³⁰</p> <p>From October 2021 the most vulnerable citizens are benefitting from an €80 energy check to be deducted from their bills. The budget for this energy check will amount to €72 million.¹³¹</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	

	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	The federal government confirms the extension of temporary unemployment, now called "force majeure" unemployment. This measure has been decided to allow SMEs to cope with rising prices. The temporary unemployment will be active until June 30, 2022. From 01.02.2020 to 30.06.2022 inclusive, the worker receives an allowance corresponding to 70% of his or her average salary with a ceiling (from 01.03.2022, the ceiling is set at €2,955.69 per month), regardless of the reason for the temporary unemployment. From 01.03.2020 to 30.06.2022 inclusive, all workers temporarily unemployed for reasons of force majeure (except for medical force majeure) will receive, in addition to the unemployment benefit, a supplement of €5.98 per day (amount applicable from 01.03.2022) at the expense of the NEO. Until the end of June 2022, a reduced withholding tax of 15% will be deducted from the benefits. ^{132, 133}
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Belize

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	On March 24th, the price of regular gasoline was at \$13.50 (Belize dollar). It was kept at this level through the decrease of levies of 29 cents. For diesel, the government

		reduced the tax by \$1.71, this accounts for an anticipated annual budget revenue loss of \$17 million. ¹³⁴
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import restriction	

Benin

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	On March 23, the Council of Ministers decided on the constitution of a stock of diesel and maintenance of its sale price at the pump at 600 FCFA until June 30, 2022. ¹³⁵
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	The Council of Ministers decided on March 23: ¹³⁶ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of the application of a free flat rate of VAT on imported rice

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exemption from VAT on: (1) Vegetable oils imported or produced locally, (2) Wheat flour imported or produced locally • Implementation of a reduction of 50% on the price of sea freight and 2/3 for air freight for the calculation of customs duties to be liquidated. <p>The Council of Ministers decided on 23 March to suspend the implementation of the readjustment of electricity tariffs until the end of 2022.¹³⁷</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	The government of Bosnia and Herzegovina's Federation has approved a program to subsidize citizens for the purchase of new electric and hybrid vehicles. The subsidy for the acquisition of electric vehicles will stand at 10,000 marka. A subsidy of 5,000 marka will be provided for the acquisition of plug-in hybrid vehicles with carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions of up to 50 grammes per kilometer or full hybrid vehicles with CO2 emissions of up to 130 grammes per kilometer. Citizens can apply for the subsidies by December 12 or until the amount budgeted is spent. ¹³⁸
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	

	Export/import easing	
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Brazil

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	<p>On March 11, Brazil announced a change to the tax on fuel calculation from a percentage to a fixed value to try and reduce fuel prices for consumers. It will also freeze the ICMS state goods and services tax on refined products. The tax policy change is estimated to cost states USD \$3.2 billion in potential revenue.¹³⁹</p> <p>Brazil announced in March the suspension of its 18% tariff ethanol imports for the rest of 2022 in an inflation-cutting efforts to reduce fuel prices domestically.¹⁴⁰</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	<p>On March 11, Brazil has announced that under the same bill, a USD \$60 a month cash transfer subsidy will be distributed to low-income homes out of a USD \$600 million fund. This brings the total estimated cost of the bill to USD \$3.8 billion.¹⁴¹</p> <p>On March 10th, the government announced the Auxílio Gasolina program which grants an additional R\$100 to those under the Auxílio Brasil program. This new cash transfer is aimed at mitigating the costs of purchasing fuel for transport. In addition to those under Auxílio Brasil, beneficiaries of this program will include self-employed drivers and app-based drivers and riders (for example Uber). An estimated R\$3 billion is expected for this program.¹⁴²</p> <p>On May 19th, Brazil announced an extension to the Auxílio Brasil social program that provides cash transfers to low-income families replacing the Bolsa Familia program in 2021. The extension makes this a permanent program (originally made to assist with the adverse economic effects of COVID-19) and raises the minimum transfer to R\$400 a month. The exact number depends on the incomes of the families. The initial investment into this program by the Ministry of Citizenship is R\$7.3 billion. The government was paying about R\$ 47.5 billion a year, with the new increase this will add an additional R\$41 billion a year.^{143, 144, 145}</p>
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	

	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Bulgaria

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	Bulgaria's lawmakers voted to freeze power regulated electricity and heating prices until the end of March for households. The moratorium prevented the independent energy regulator from increasing power prices by an average 11.5% and heating prices by about 30%, bringing them more in line with the market prices power companies pay for electricity and natural gas. ^{146, 147}
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Burkina Faso

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	On April 4, the opening of show shops and the subsidy of more than 50 thousand tons of fertilizer. ¹⁴⁸
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	Burkina Faso announced the support for a vertical expansion to 77,500 households of regular cash transfers (Social Safety Net Project). The measure will cost \$10m. ¹⁴⁹
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	To safeguard domestic food supplies and contain upward pressure on cereal prices, the Government of Burkina Faso announced a ban on exports of millet, maize and sorghum flours on 23 February 2022. ¹⁵⁰
	Export/import easing	

Cameroon

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	The government will support 672 billion FCFA in terms of annual subsidies for super, diesel and kerosene, and 70 billion for domestic gas. ¹⁵¹
	Food subsidies	The Ministry of Commerce signed two decrees on April 14th. One makes compulsory the prior filing of price lists for certain consumer products. The other sets the list of prices for products and services whose prices and tariffs are subject to the prior approval procedure, before any sale on the national market. ¹⁵²
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	To curb price increases and ensure adequate supplies of these staple commodities in the domestic market, Cameroon's Customs Department issued a memorandum announcing the immediate temporary suspension of exports of locally produced cereals and vegetable oils on 27 December 2021. ¹⁵³
	Export/import easing	

Canada

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	On April 6, the Government of Canada announces changes to the Advance Payments Program to support farmers ahead of planting season to allow farmers to access 100% of their 2022 cash advance through the waiving of timed installments. This will improve cash flow and allow farmers to purchase fuel, fertilizer, and seeds. ¹⁵⁴
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	<p>On March 8, Prince Edward Island announced CAD \$20 million package to address rise in cost of living for the low-income population. This package includes a one-time cash transfer payment of CAD \$150, worth a total of CAD \$1 million.¹⁵⁵</p> <p>Nova Scotia provincial government says it is providing \$13.2 million to help vulnerable Nova Scotians address the impact of rising fuel prices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A one-time payment of \$150 to all current income assistance recipients, including disability support program participants receiving income support. - A one-time payment of \$150 to all currently eligible recipients of the heating assistance rebate program. The payment is expected to be made by the end of April. - \$1 million to Feed Nova Scotia to distribute among its 140 food banks provincewide. \$200,000 to local food banks across the province that are not part of the Feed Nova Scotia network.¹⁵⁶ <p>On March 22nd, Quebec announced a one-off cash transfer of CA\$500 to every resident making less than CA\$100,000. For those making more, they will still receive a transfer, but it will be a smaller amount. This will be a direct transfer to a banking account after the residents submit their 2021 taxes. The CA\$500 cash transfer is expected to cover 6.4 million Quebec residents. Therefore, the total cost will be CA\$3.2 billion.¹⁵⁷</p>
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	Nova Scotia provincial government says it is providing \$13.2 million to help vulnerable Nova Scotians address the impact of rising fuel prices. As part of it, \$1 million is planned

		to be provided to Feed Nova Scotia to distribute among its 140 food banks provincewide. ¹⁵⁸ Nova Scotia provincial government says it is providing \$13.2 million to help vulnerable Nova Scotians address the impact of rising fuel prices. As part of it, \$200,000 is being planned to be distributed to local food banks across the province that are not part of the Feed Nova Scotia network. ¹⁵⁹
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	Starting on June 1, British Columbia is increasing the minimum wage by 45 cents to CAD\$15.65 an hour in order to support workers. The increase is tied to the rate of inflation for B.C., which was 2.8 per cent last year. ¹⁶⁰
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Cape Verde

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	The Multisectoral Economics Regulatory Agency updated the fuel prices that came into force in the country as of April 1st: Butane Gas, Diesel for Electricity, Fuel oil 180 and 380. ^{161, 162} The government announced the stabilization of the prices of fuel. ¹⁶³
	Food subsidies	The government announced the stabilization of the prices of wheat, corn, rice, cooking oil and powdered milk. ¹⁶⁴
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	Reduction of VAT on electricity from 15 to 8%; increase in the discount on the social tariff for water and electricity from 30 to 50% for the poorest families. ¹⁶⁵ The government increased the discount on the social tariff for water and electricity from 30 to 50% for the poorest families. ¹⁶⁶
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	The government announced the increase in the number of beneficiaries of the Social Inclusion Income for families in extreme poverty and absolute poverty. ¹⁶⁷
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	In response to the price shock, the government announced the extension of the period offering meals in school canteens. ¹⁶⁸
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	

Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Chile

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	On April 25th, the government announced an expansion of cash transfers to eligible beneficiaries with the social programs: Subsidio Único Familiar (SUF) and Asignación Familiar (AF). The new program is called Canasta Básica Protegida and will be a monthly transfer between May and December of 2022. This program is set to add an additional \$6,410 to each beneficiary within a household on top of what they already received under either of the two existing programs (SUF or AF). However, this number is set to change based on a calculation of the rising prices of a basket of goods that changes monthly. This program is expected to reach 3.1 million beneficiaries. ^{169, 170}
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	On April 25th, the government announced an increase in the minimum wage by 14.3% to try and keep up with rising inflation. Starting May 1st, the monthly minimum wage will be \$380,000 (Chilean peso) and will rise to \$400,000 on August 1st. Additionally, if inflation rises by more than 7% by December of 2022, then the monthly minimum wage will increase to \$410,000 starting January of 2023. ¹⁷¹
	Wage subsidies	

Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

China

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	China replaces fuel subsidies with responsible fishing payments. Shandong and Fujian provinces recently announced they will start paying “fishery stewardship” subsidies this year to fishing boat owners based there. These will replace the fuel subsidies that have been paid to China’s coastal fishers for the last 15 years. ¹⁷²
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	China’s Finance Ministry has allocated an additional \$6.59 billion in agricultural subsidies. The one-off subsidy aims to support summer harvest and autumn sowing. Spring planting disruptions caused by Covid-19 curbs and war in Ukraine weigh on Chinese wheat output forecasts. ¹⁷³ China pledges \$1.5b in grain farmer subsidies to offset soaring production costs. ¹⁷⁴
	Fees subsidies	China’s EV buyers may receive cash subsidies from local governments aiming to bolster industry walloped by Covid-19 lockdowns. Those who retire a car registered in the city more than 1 year ago and purchase a new energy vehicle by the end of 2022 will receive a subsidy of as much as 10,000 yuan (\$1,499). ¹⁷⁵
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	

	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	China has tightened regulations on fertilizer exports. There is a new requirement of inspection before exporting the fertilizers. ¹⁷⁶
	Export/import easing	

Colombia

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	Colombia already has energy subsidy measures in place for the more vulnerable populations dating back several years. The Ministry of Energy and Mining announced on March 4 that it had already given 600 million Colombian Pesos in subsidies for energy. This shows a significant increase in the amount of subsidies so far this year. In 2021, 1.4 billion was administered as subsidies. ¹⁷⁷
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Comoros

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	The Ministry of Economy issued an order to limit the prices of certain food items, such as sugar, flour, condensed milk, oil, sardines, concentrated tomato, mineral water, beef, and chicken, which are subject to a floor price and a ceiling price. ¹⁷⁸
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	Free transportation is available for farmers to transport local agricultural products to Moroni, Mutsamudu and Fomboni. ¹⁷⁹
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Congo, Dem. Rep.

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	To ensure competitive supply and keep prices low, the government paid \$56 million into the oil industry to subsidize petroleum products. The government supports a little more than 60% for each liter paid at the pump. ^{180, 181}
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Congo, Rep.

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	The government announced control of the prices of necessities. ¹⁸²
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	The government announced the establishment of a resilience fund, to subsidize the import of certain basic products not manufactured in the country. ¹⁸³
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Costa Rica

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	On May 22nd, the government announced new measures to try and reduce the price of gasoline and diesel in Costa Rica. One of these measures is to change the calculation of the price for diesel. This will result in a decrease of 5.5 per cent for the price of diesel per liter. ¹⁸⁴
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Côte d'Ivoire

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	The government capped the prices of 21 consumer products. It increased the products and services whose prices are regulated from 4 to 21, for a period of three months for both production and distribution. The products concerned are bread flour, baguette, beef, pork and mutton, refined table oil, local rice. As for consumer products for which the government has decided to cap prices for a period of three months both for production and distribution, there is rice, sugar, concentrated tomatoes, milk, pasta food, refined palm oil, beef. ¹⁸⁵
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	The government capped the prices of building materials, transport rates, house rents in social housing, public water and electricity tariffs and internet service access tariffs. ¹⁸⁶
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	As part of the strengthening of the fight against the high cost of living, the government offered a donation of agricultural equipment to women in the agricultural sector in the Marahoué region. These kits worth more than 2 billion CFA francs comprise: tricycles, trucks, tractors, mini-harvesters, and thresher-winnowers. ¹⁸⁷ As part of the strengthening of the fight against the high cost of living, the government offered a donation of agricultural inputs to women in the agricultural sector in the Marahoué region: seeds from market gardeners and rice, fertilizer. The kits are worth more than 2 billion CFA francs. ¹⁸⁸
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
Public works		
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	

	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Croatia

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	<p>Retail price regulation for consumers: caps on price rises. Subsidies for households using gas.¹⁸⁹</p> <p>The Ministry of Economy and Sustainable announced that the government would adopt a directive on April 17 to buffer the fuel price hike by doing away with the obligation for distributors to mix biofuel with diesel and petrol until the end of the year. The government assessment was that it would enable distributors to reduce prices by about HRK 0.50.¹⁹⁰</p>
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	<p>In late February, the government presented a €636 million package to mitigate the growth of energy prices. The package aims to contain energy price increases to 9.6 percent for electricity and 20 percent for gas.¹⁹¹</p> <p>Croatia has permanently reduced VAT on gas from 23 to 15 percent, and to 5 percent next year.^{192, 193} In addition, the rate for gas will temporarily fall to five percent, in the period from the beginning of April this year to the end of March 2023.¹⁹⁴</p> <p>The government decided to lock margins on petroleum product transactions and to temporarily reduce excise duties on diesel and gasoline in order to lower fuel prices.¹⁹⁵ As a result, the total margin on diesel and petrol was locked at HRK 0.75 per liter, and at HRK 0.50 per liter for blue-dyed diesel. Amendments to legislation on excise duties have reduced excise duties by HRK 0.20 per liter of unleaded gasoline for 90 days, and the reduction for diesel is HRK 0.40 per liter.</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	<p>Transfers to vulnerable groups: coupons for energy to elderly poor, pensioners. The package from Croatia government aims to address the most vulnerable energy customers, estimated to be over 90,000. This extends the number of eligible people who receive vouchers for both electricity and gas bills.^{196, 197}</p>

	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Czech Republic

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	On March 6, 2022, Czech Republic planned to cap prices for petrol, diesel and other energy. ¹⁹⁸
	Food subsidies	On March 6, 2022, Czech Republic planned to cap prices for food and other raw materials. ¹⁹⁹
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	On March 6, 2022, Czech Republic planned to reduce excise duty or VAT on the prices of petrol, diesel and other energy, food and other raw materials. ²⁰⁰ On March 6, 2022, Czech Republic planned to provide discount for the taxpayer. ²⁰¹
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Cyprus

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	Cyprus is increasing grants up to 50 percent for households that put thermal insulation and solar panels on their roofs in a 20-million-euro (\$21.39 million) scheme to push energy efficiency. Cyprus' Ministry of Energy, Commerce and Industry is doing it through the Cyprus-Tomorrow Recovery and Sustainability Plan, Minister Natasa Pilides said the government also wants to help homeowners reduce electricity costs that have soared in the aftermath of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. ²⁰²
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	The Cyprus Council of Ministers approved a 1.5-million-euro subsidy scheme for purchases of solar power batteries, charging stations electric vehicles and plug-in hybrid cars and the installation of photovoltaic systems at homes. Apart from the purchase of photovoltaic systems and EV charging stations, the scheme also covers the purchase of batteries to store energy generated by solar panels. Individuals who own EVs or plug-in hybrid cars are eligible. The subsidy is €750 per kilowatt covering the installation or the extension of an existing photovoltaic system, with a maximum amount of €1,500 per vehicle. The grants amount to €600 for the purchase of an EV or plug-in hybrid charging station, €450 for the upgrade of a home's electric installation, and €750/KW for the purchase or installation of a battery with a maximum amount of €2,000. ²⁰³
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	

	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Denmark

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	On March 30, Denmark approved one-off cash payout to families hard hit by high heating bills as a result of the energy crisis. The amount was increased from 3,750 to 6,000 DKK, and the number of households to receive it increased from 300,000 to 419,000. The ‘heating cheques’ are set to arrive in August or September. This is an increase from a previous similar program from February. ²⁰⁴
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Djibouti

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	State subsidy on necessities, and control over the prices at which they are sold on the market. ^{205, 206}
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	Food support for the benefit of 10,000 families from the most modest community fringe of the society. ^{207, 208}
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Dominican Republic

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	On March 7th, the President announced various measures to stabilize prices. One of these is a price freeze on all gasoline products to March 4th prices through the use of a subsidy. This will apply as long as the price of a barrel of oil is between \$85 and \$115 according to the West Texas Index (WTI). This measure will last for a duration of 4 months and is expected to cost the government between 9.6 billion and 16 billion pesos for the 4 months. ²⁰⁹
	Food subsidies	On March 7th, the President announced various measures to stabilize prices. One of these measures is a subsidy on certain imported food items of up to 10%. These include corn, wheat, soy, flour, and vegetable oil. This is set to last for 6 months. This is expected to cost the government 3 billion pesos. ²¹⁰ On April 9, the government announced that there will be a price freeze on most food products to ensure everyone can afford it. ²¹¹
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	Under the umbrella of the social assistance strategy and program (SUPERATE) the Government plans to incorporate 300,000 new households to the conditional cash transfer nutrition and food component (Alimentate) due to higher food prices (the size of the transfer is RD\$1650 per month per household, up from RD\$825), according to SUPERATE administrative resolution 0023-2022 reaching around 1.65 million households by the end of 2022 with this cash transfer. This measure is estimated to cost RD\$ 4,950 million (\$ 89.76 Million). ^{212, 213} The government plans to incorporate 400,000 new households to the gas (LPG) cash transfer component (Bono Gas), reaching around 1.4 million households in 2022 and to top up the size of this benefit to RD\$470 per month per household (from RD\$228). This measure is estimated to cost RD\$ 4,382.14 million (\$ 79.5 Million). ^{214, 215}
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	

Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Ecuador

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	On May 19th, Ecuador's president announced a new price freezing mechanism for fuel which will keep the price of gasoline at \$1.75 per liter and diesel at \$1 per liter. ²¹⁶
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Egypt

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	<p>The government launched Ahlan (Welcome) Ramadan Initiative to provide key staples and food commodities at low prices nationwide. There are 160 vendors taking part in this initiative offering discounts of up to 30%.²¹⁷</p> <p>Egypt's Armed Forces has launched a nationwide campaign to provide low-cost food commodities to help reduce the burden of hiking prices on Egyptians ahead of the holy month of Ramadan. The food commodities are available for purchase at 1,200 mobile outlets, 212 fixed outlets and 62 major outlets across the country. The Armed Forces distributed 1.5 million food ration boxes in the market with a discount reaching up to 60 percent as part of their continued efforts to supply basic food commodities at reasonable prices to meet the demands of the Egyptian people.²¹⁸</p> <p>On March 22, 2022, the Egyptian government fixed the price of 1 kilogram of bread to 11.5 Egyptian pounds (\$0.63). The regulation applies to non-subsidized bakeries. Violators could face fines between \$5,500 and \$275,000 if caught. Egypt's wheat supply has been significantly affected by the Russian-Ukraine crisis. Prior to the war, Egypt received around 80% of its wheat from the two countries and prices have since skyrocketed. Egypt is one of the biggest wheat importers in the world.²¹⁹</p>
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	The income tax exemption limit has been increased by 25 percent from EGP 24,000 to 30,000 per individual. ²²⁰
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	The government announced the expansion of Takafol and Karama social protection program coverage to include an additional 450,000 households (around 2 million people) with estimated budget of EGP2.7 billion (around \$150 million). ²²¹
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	

Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	The government announced on March 21, the allocation of EGP 190.5 billion to increase pensions by 13% (with a minimum of EGP 120 per pensioner). This will take effect in April instead of July. ²²²
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	On March 10, 2022, Egypt announced to ban the export lentils, pasta, wheat, flour and fava beans for a duration of three months starting from March 11, 2022. ²²³ On March 12, 2022, Egypt announced to ban the exports of all kinds of vegetable oil and corn for three months starting from March 12, 2022. ²²⁴
	Export/import easing	

El Salvador

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	On April 4, Congress approved a new fuel subsidy aimed at creating a price control for gasoline and diesel that is set to last two months. ²²⁵
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	On March 14th, various measures were implemented to curb the rising prices. One of these was the elimination of various taxes related to fuel. One of which was the Fondo de Estabilización para el Fomento Económico (FEFE) which was \$0.16 per gallon of gasoline and is set to last for 3 months. The elimination of this tax alone is estimated to cost the government \$11.5 million in lost revenue. ²²⁶
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	

	Export/import easing	
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Estonia

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	On October 14, 2021, Estonia announced an energy price subsidy for low-income families. If the price goes above 60 euros per MWh, then that difference will be compensated directly to these families. Initially expected to reach 70,000 households with funds coming from the sale of CO2 emission credits. This was extended at the end of 2021 to include a wider group of households, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 380,000 and the total cost to 79 million euros. A third extension was announced on January 25, 2022, which extended the price cap and froze all of the taxes on energy for private households and businesses. As of April 20th, Estonia has spent around 170 million euros in compensation for high energy prices. This sum is for some 7 measures which were implemented starting in October 2021 and were extended and expanded throughout this period. ^{227, 228, 229}
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	

Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Finland

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	<p>On February 18, 2022, the Finnish government announced measures to offset high energy prices with subsidies and tax cuts. As part of it, the maximum deduction for travel expenses between home and the workplace will be temporarily increased from EUR 7,000 to EUR 8,400 in taxes for 2022.²³⁰ This is provided in the form of tax exempt, as the commute to work will not be regarded as travel for tax purposes.²³¹</p> <p>On February 18, 2022, the Finnish government announced measures to offset high energy prices with subsidies and tax cuts. As part of it, a mileage allowance for commuting expenses when using one's own car will be temporarily increased to EUR 0.30/km (previously EUR 0.25/km).²³² This is provided in the form of tax exempt, as the commute to work will not be regarded as travel for tax purposes.²³³</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	

	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

France

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	<p>From April 1, 2022, and for four months, a discount of €0.18 will be introduced at service stations to curb the rise in fuel prices. This aid, announced on March 12, concerns private individuals and companies and is valid on all types of fuel. In Corsica, where VAT is lower, the discount will be €0.17. In the French overseas territories, where there is no VAT on petroleum products, it will be €0.15. The cost to the state is estimated at €3 billion.²³⁴ [25 April 2022] A targeted device will replace the 18-cent discount in the summer. The future device on the price of fuel should take into account the level of income, the type of vehicle, its consumption or the kilometers traveled.²³⁵</p> <p>Partially covering fuel costs amounting to €0.35 (\$0.39) a liter for fishermen's boats and €0.15 (\$0.17) a liter for truckers.²³⁶</p> <p>From April 1, oil giant Total Energies will offer a discount of €0.10 per liter at domestic petrol stations.²³⁷</p>
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	<p>Faced with the increase in the cost of animal feed, the government is implementing an exceptional measure by paying part of the additional cost of feed. With a budget of up to 400 million euros, this measure is targeted at farms that are heavily dependent on feed purchases and that will experience losses due to this increase. This aid will last for four months from April 1, 2022 with the first payments to be made within two months.²³⁸</p>
	Fees subsidies	<p>From February 2022 to January 2023, the government also reduced the electricity tax from €22.50 per megawatt hour to €1 for households.²³⁹</p> <p>France announced plans for a further cut of 10% in its tax on transport costs for commuters.²⁴⁰</p> <p>The increase in electricity prices has been limited to 4% in 2022.^{241, 242}</p> <p>Possibility of reducing the rate of excise duty levied on natural gas for individual consumers only. This possibility applies only for those months in which the condition provided for would be met, i.e., if the natural gas supply costs for a given month of the year 2022 exceed those of October 2021. This provision completes the freezing of regulated natural gas sales tariffs at their October 2021 levels. This freeze has been in effect since November 1, 2021 and may continue to apply until a date between April 30, 2022, and December 31, 2022. The possible reduction of the excise tax levied on natural gas, which may not result in a rate lower than the European minimum set for private</p>

		<p>individuals (i.e. 1.08 €/MWh in gross calorific value), will be established by decree.^{243,244,245}</p> <p>The standard excise tax rate for natural gas used as fuel has been set at €5.23/MWh since January 1, 2020 and remained the same in 2021. This rate still applies in 2022.^{246,247}</p> <p>Contribution to public broadcasting will be permanently abolished this year and the financing of public broadcasting will be ensured in compliance with the constitutional objective of pluralism and independence of the media. The abolition of this tax will return purchasing power to the tune of 138 euros per year (figure for metropolitan France) to nearly 23 million households liable.²⁴⁸</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	<p>On 15 September 2021, the government announced plans for a one-off €100 payment to the 5.8 million households that already receive energy vouchers. In October, the government augmented the number of beneficiaries of the voucher to everyone earning less than €2.000 per month net, that is, around 38 million people.²⁴⁹</p> <p>The government is considering giving special cheques to poor households to compensate for increased food prices following the Ukraine crisis.²⁵⁰ The introduction of the food voucher was discussed and then voted on in Parliament in July 2021. The food voucher should range between 50 to 60 euros per month per household. A 4 to 6 billion euros of cost for the State. The food check should concern more than 8 million French people.²⁵¹</p> <p>The Ministry of Solidarity and Health has announced that the regulatory increase from April 1 for several social benefits will be 1.8%. This concerns the active solidarity income (RSA) which will therefore be 575.32 euro per month for a single person without children.²⁵²</p> <p>The Ministry of Solidarity and Health has announced that the regulatory increase from April 1 for several social benefits will be 1.8%. This concerns the activity bonus paid to the most precarious workers (563.68 euros per month for a single person).²⁵³</p>
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	The Ministry of Solidarity and Health has announced that the regulatory increase from April 1 for several social benefits will be 1.8%. This concerns the disabled adult allowance (AAH), disability pensions and all family benefits. ²⁵⁴
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	

	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	The Ministry of Labour stated that the executive wanted to index retirement pensions to inflation from July. If inflation at 4% is considered, for a pension of 1,200 euros, it is a gain of 45 euros per month. It should be noted, however, that this indexation will only be applied to retirement pensions from the general scheme. The contours of this measure remain unclear, particularly regarding the eligibility of retirees to benefit from a larger pension. ²⁵⁵
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	The self-employed will benefit from a permanent reduction in their contributions, which will generate a gain of 550 euros per year at the level of the minimum wage. ²⁵⁶
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	On 15 March 2022, the French government announced that it will raise the salaries of civil servants to compensate for the sharp increase in inflation due to energy prices. ^{257, 258} Public officials will benefit from the increase in the value of the index point for their remuneration, which will be agreed with the trade unions. ²⁵⁹
	Wage subsidies	Private sector employees will benefit from the permanent tripling of the ceiling of the so-called "Macron" purchasing power bonus without taxes or charges. The bonus has been renewed in 2021 and can be paid until March 31st, 2022. It allows employers to pay a bonus exempt from income tax and social contributions to employees whose salary does not exceed a certain threshold. ²⁶⁰ To protect employment in France, the long-term partial activity scheme (APLD) will be extended. ²⁶¹
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Gabon

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	The government announced that the Gabonese state also subsidizes the price of fuel at the pump. ^{262, 263, 264}
	Food subsidies	The government announced that the Gabonese state also subsidizes the price of foodstuffs such as flour. ^{265, 266, 267}
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	The Gabonese government abolished taxes and customs duties on imports of necessities. ²⁶⁸
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Germany

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	<p>Three-month reduction in the tax on fuel for vehicles by €0.30 per liter for gasoline and by €0.14 per liter for diesel was agreed on March 24, 2022.²⁶⁹</p> <p>The “9 for 90” scheme announced by the government will offer public transport tickets for €9 per month for 90 days (so €27 in total for three months) in a bid to encourage people to opt for public transport over driving. The initiative is projected to cost transport associations in Germany around €2,5 billion, a sum that will be entirely covered by the federal government. This money will be transferred to the federal states, who are responsible for public transport, and so will be the ones to implement the scheme. It would allow people to use their local bus, tram, U-Bahn and train network at a heavily discounted price – monthly travel tickets in Germany typically cost around €80 to €100.^{270, 271}</p> <p>The government decided on March 16 to double state support towards heating bills, having earmarked a package of help last month (January 2022) for the most vulnerable in society: a € 130 million package of one-time grants to low-income households, which will be paid over the summer when households receive their bills from energy suppliers.^{272, 273}</p> <p>In 2022, the Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz (EEG), a levy on the price of electricity, fell from 6.5 to 3.723 cents per kilowatt hour of electricity. That is a reduction of around 43 percent. This was announced by the four transmission system operators Amprion, 50Hertz, TransnetBW and Tennet on October 15, 2021. At the start of February 2022, Germany called for a further reduction of the EEG surcharge, before 2023, which would relieve households by an average of €300.^{274, 275, 276}</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	One-off energy tax-relief payment of €300 (\$330). It will be paid to people through their wages and those on social benefits will also receive a top-up of €100. Families who receive child support benefits will also see a one-off payment of €100 per child. ^{277, 278}
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	

	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	Pensions in states that made up the former West Germany, where there was no increase last year, are to receive an increase of 5.35% from July 1 — the biggest hike for the region since 1983. In the former states of East Germany, where there was a slight rise of 0.72% pensions in 2021, pensions will rise by 6.12%. That represents the highest increase since 1994. ²⁷⁹
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Ghana

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
Public works		
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	The government has banned the export of maize and soya beans as part of the measures to ensure food security and increase local poultry and livestock production from 1 April to 20 September 2022. The ban of maize and soybean exports affected eight countries: Niger, Sierra Leone, the Republic of Congo, the United Kingdom, Qatar, the United States, Italy and Canada. This is an extension of the already existing ban, which was put in place in September 2021. ^{280,281 282}
	Export/import easing	

Greece

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	<p>On March 17th, as part of the 1.1 billion euros package, there will also be a measure to support farmers and stockbreeders by reducing taxes on fertilizers and animal feed.²⁸³</p> <p>On May 5th, the government announced a price ceiling on energy prices that is set to last for one year and begin in July. This comes in conjunction to a new 90% tax on extra profits made by power companies due to the higher prices.^{284, 285}</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	<p>On May 5th, the government announced a rebate of up to 60%, with a maximum of 600 euros, for high energy prices starting from December 2021 until May 2022. Only those making up to 45,000 euros are eligible for this rebate. It will come as a direct cash transfer to beneficiaries' bank accounts. For May and June, households will receive a 50% rebate for any increase in consumption above 300kWh.²⁸⁶</p> <p>On March 17th, as part of the 1.1 billion euros package, there will be a one-off cash transfer of 200 euros. This is set to begin distribution during Holy Week. This transfer is set to reach multiple categories of beneficiaries. These are: pensioners (676,735 beneficiaries and 135 million euros is budgeted), child benefit recipients (625,000 beneficiaries and 97.5 million euros are budgeted), uninsured seniors (34,964 beneficiaries and 7 million euros are budgeted), citizens with disabilities (166,982 beneficiaries and 33.4 million euros is budgeted), and double the amount for KEA recipients (50.9 million euros).^{287, 288, 289}</p>
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	<p>On March 17th, the government announced new measures to target rising prices totaling 1.1 billion euros. One of these is a fuel rebate program which is set to last for three months. The subsidy comes in the form of a cash transfer through an e-card to be used at gas stations. The amount ranges between 30 to 50 euros for residents depending on the type of vehicle and location of residence (residents of islands will receive more than mainland residents). Only those individuals who made up to 30,000 euros in 2020 are eligible for this benefit. This is estimated to be 3 million people or roughly 1.4 million households. Of the total 1.1 billion euros of the whole package, this measure accounts for roughly 130 million euros.^{290, 291}</p>

		[Update] On April 26th, the website for the fuel subsidy cash transfer program was launched and was made available to all tax paying Greek residents who made less than 30,000 euros in 2020. ²⁹²
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Grenada

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	There is a price cap of EC\$15 on fuel in the form of a government subsidy in Grenada. ²⁹³
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Guatemala

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	On April 4, a new law was introduced to provide a fuel subsidy of 5 Quetzal per gallon of diesel fuel and 2.5 Quetzal for regular gasoline to consumers for a period of two months. ²⁹⁴ On May 18th, the government approved an extension and expansion of the previous subsidy law for fuel. The subsidy will increase from 2.5Q for a gallon of regular gas to 5Q. There will be a new 5Q per gallon subsidy for superior gasoline. Diesel gasoline will receive 7Q per gallon subsidy, an increase from 5Q as outlined in the previous decree. These subsidies are also extended until August 4th. ^{295, 296}
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	

	Export/import easing	
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Guinea

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	The government has regulated the prices of certain necessities on the market: rice, flour, sugar, oil and onion. ^{297, 298}
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	<p>The council of ministers of the transition government decided to stabilize the prices of water, electricity and domestic gas throughout the period of three months.^{299, 300}</p> <p>The limitation to three months' rent for the advance to be paid to landlords for residential rentals.³⁰¹</p> <p>The reduction of customs duties on certain essential products, including rice and consumer sugar.³⁰²</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	

Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Guinea-Bissau

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	The Guinean government set new prices for rice, sugar and wheat flour. The measure determines that a 50-kilogram bag of rice will cost the public 17,500 CFA francs (about 26 euros), a bag of sugar 25,000 CFA francs (about 38 euros) and a bag of wheat flour 23,000 CFA francs (around 30 euros). ³⁰³
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Guyana

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	On March 23rd, Guyana announced the removal of the excise tax on gasoline and diesel fuel to lower prices for consumers amidst the rise in global prices. ³⁰⁴
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	On May 16th, Guyana's president announced a new one-off cash transfer of \$25,000 to every household in the Riverine and Hinterland communities. This will cost a total of \$800 million and therefore cover 32,000 households. ^{305, 306}
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	On May 16th, Guyana's president announced that the government will be purchasing \$1 billion worth of fertilizer for free distribution to farmers. ³⁰⁷
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Hong Kong

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	Hong Kong households to get HK\$1,000 electricity subsidy from June. ³⁰⁸
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	Hong Kong government to spend additional HK\$12 billion on revamped wage subsidy scheme. ³⁰⁹ Eligible employers will receive subsidies in the fixed amount of HK\$8,000 for each full-time employee it employs who earns less than HK\$30,000 per month. Employers will not be able to apply for subsidies in respect of employees earning more than that amount. ³¹⁰
Trade	Export/import restriction	

	Export/import easing	
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Hungary

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	Price caps on gasoline and diesel at a maximum of 1.30 euros were initially announced on November 11, 2021, for a duration of three months. On February 12, 2022, the same price cap was extended for another three months. ^{311, 312, 313 314}
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	On March 4, 2022, Hungary imposed restriction all grain (wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, soybeans and sunflower seed) exports by imposing export licensing requirements effective immediately due to price increases caused by the Russian invasion of Ukraine. ³¹⁵
	Export/import easing	

India

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	For 2022-23, India has allocated Rs 2.06 lakh crore (i.e., INR 2.06 trillion) for food subsidy. This is 97% of the budget for the Department of Food and Public Distribution, which is in charge of the India's Public Distribution System. ³¹⁶
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	On 16 March 2022, it is reported that the ongoing Ukraine conflict is likely to erode India's funds on agricultural inputs such as fertilizers and its subsidy bill is expected to increase by Rs 10,000-15,000 crore. The government, on March 14, sought the Parliament's consent for net additional spending of over Rs 1.07 lakh crore (I.e., 1.07 trillion), including about Rs 15,000 crore towards fertilizer subsidy. ³¹⁷
	Fees subsidies	India had cut excise duty on November 4, 2021, to give relief from prices that had reached an all-time high level. The government had reduced the duty on petrol by ₹5 per liter and on diesel by ₹10 a liter, leading to a substantial reduction in prices of fuel. ³¹⁸ In December 2021, the Delhi government, in India, had reduced the value-added tax (VAT) on petrol from 30 per cent to 19.40 per cent. With this, petrol prices in the national capital were slashed by ₹ 8.56 per liter. ³¹⁹
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	

Labor Market	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	<p>On May 13, 2022, India has banned exports of wheat effective immediately. It highlighted a risk to food security, partly due to the war in Ukraine as well as due to a scorching heatwave curtailed output (as much as by 50% in some regions of the country) and as a result domestic prices hit a record high.³²⁰</p> <p>On May 24, 2022, The Indian government has imposed export restriction on sugar (raw, refined and white sugar) by setting a cap of 10 million tons on sugar exports to ensure domestic availability. The export restriction will be in place starting from June 1, 2022, until the end of October.³²¹</p>
	Export/import easing	

Indonesia

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	More than \$500 million had been allocated to subsidize the bulk cooking oil for the next six months, estimating about 202 million liters of distributions per month. ³²²
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	On May 19, 2022, Indonesia pumps additional \$24 bln into energy subsidies. Indonesia's parliament this month approved a request from the government to increase energy subsidies because of rising commodity prices. ³²³
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Table	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	On 22 April 2022, Indonesia imposed ban on export of palm oil. However, on May 19, 2022, it announced to lift the ban on exports of palm oil, to ease the tight pressure on

		global food prices. On May 20, 2022, the government again re-imposed domestic sales requirement on palm oil. ³²⁴
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Iran

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	On May 9, 2022, Iran announced that it will provide cash compensations for raise in prices of bread. It will pay monthly around 4 million rials (about \$15) to 30 percent of the population at the lowest-income groups, and around 3 million to 60 percent of the population. The 10 percent at the highest income level will receive no cash transfers. ³²⁵
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Table	Export/import restriction	On April 27, 2022, Iran banned export of tomatoes, potatoes, eggplants and onions to other countries and this policy will be in place until the end of December 2022. ³²⁶
	Export/import easing	

Iraq

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	On March 10, 2022, Iraq announced to suspend customs duties on basic commodities such as foodstuffs, construction materials and essential consumables for a period of two months. In response to the increasing prices of various commodities, Iraq will also suspend the import ban on some goods, including foodstuffs, consumables, and medicines. ³²⁷
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	On March 10, 2022, in response to the increasing prices of various commodities, Iraq suspends the import ban on some goods, including food items, consumables, and medicines. On November 2, 2021, Iraq imposed restriction on the import of the following product and such products requires special approval before importing

		agriculture seeds, live animals, chemicals and harmful materials, pharmaceutical products, products containing alcohol, pornography, and archaeological artifacts. ³²⁸
	Export/import easing	

Ireland

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	<p>On 7 March 2022, Ireland announced that electricity credit payment to households was doubled to €200 and will continue through to March and April. Funding for the scheme had also to increase accordingly, from €215 million to €400 million.³²⁹ This €200 (including VAT) electricity credit will be automatically applied to domestic electricity customers' accounts, and it will appear either as a credit on the bill or as a top-up on the prepay meter. If the first billable amount, after the credit is applied to the account, is lower than the value of the credit, the credit will remain on the account and pass onto the following bill(s). The Commission for Regulation of Utilities (CRU) has advised that the credit is for use against electricity consumption and is not refundable.^{330, 331}</p> <p>On 27 April 2022, Ireland introduced two financial resolutions, of which the first one provides for a temporary reduction in VAT on gas and electricity. At present, gas and electricity have a 13.5% VAT rate applied. This will be reduced to a 9% VAT rate from 1 May to 31 October 2022.³³²</p> <p>On 27 April 2022, Ireland introduced two financial resolutions, of which the second one provides for an extension and enhancement of the excise duty decreases on mineral oil taxes the Government provided for in March. The VAT-inclusive 20 cent reduction in the mineral oil tax rate for petrol and the 15 cent reduction on auto diesel, with a proportionate 2 cent reduction for marked gas oil, MGO, also known as green diesel, were due to last until 31 August 2022. The cost of this measure was €320 million. The purpose of this financial resolution is to extend these temporary reductions until budget day, with effect from 1 May. The estimated cost of this change is €80 million.³³³</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	

	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Israel

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	On April 5, 2022, Israel cuts excise tax on fuel and as a result, prices of gasoline and diesel will fall by NIS 0.50 per liter with immediate effect. The cut comes after fuel prices have risen to an eight-year high due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict. ³³⁴
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Italy

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	<p>Fuel bonus for 2022: the amount of the value of petrol vouchers given free of charge by private companies to employees, up to a limit of €200 per worker, does not contribute to the formation of income.³³⁵</p> <p>Gas social bonus: for the period April 1-December 31, 2022, the ISEE value for access to the social bonus for gas is € 12,000, or € 20,000 for families with four dependent children (this also includes the social bonus for electricity). [May 2, 2022] This has been extended until the end of September. The ordinary bonus ranges between €30 to €245, and it is recognized automatically in the form of a credit in the bill. The estimated cost of the measure for 2022 amounts to 102,8 million euro and will cover more than 5 million households.^{336, 337, 338, 339, 340}</p> <p>Fuel bonus in Friuli: the discount on the full tank of petrol, in this region, from April 1 and for the entire month will be worth twice as much as in the rest of Italy. Those who live in zone 1, i.e. in the municipalities closest to the border, will benefit from a total discount of €0.595 cents per liter on green petrol and €0.505 on diesel, while those who live in zone 2, which includes the rest of the territory, will be able to reduce spending respectively by €0.525 and €0.465 cents per liter. Those who own a hybrid car can count on an additional discount of €0.05 cents.³⁴¹</p>
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	<p>Reduction in excise duty on petrol and diesel used as motor fuel of €0.25 per liter for a period of 30 days from March 22, 2022 (total discount of €0.305 cents/liter if 22% VAT is added). For LPG, excise duties decrease instead by €0.085 cents, as provided for in the ministerial decree (total discount of €0.1037 cents if VAT is added).^{342, 343} The decree approved on May 2, 2022, extends the reductions until July 8, 2022. As for natural gas, excise taxes are set to zero and VAT will be reduced from 22% to 5%.^{344, 345}</p> <p>Electricity social bonus: for the period April 1-December 31, 2022, the ISEE value for access to the social bonus for electricity is €12,000, or € 20,000 for families with four dependent children (this also includes the social bonus for gas). [May 2, 2022] This has been extended until the end of September. The ordinary bonus ranges between €128 to €178, and it is recognized automatically in the form of a credit in the bill. The estimated cost of the measure for 2022 amounts to 102,8 million euro and will cover more than 5 million households.^{346, 347, 348, 349, 350}</p>

		<p>October-December 2021: VAT on the use of natural gas will drop to 5% on supplies for “civil and industrial uses”. In December 2021, the government announced the policy will continue in 2022.³⁵¹</p> <p>For around 29 million domestic customers, the rates relating to general system charges, extra costs that are part of the energy bills, are set at zero for the last quarter of 2021. In December 2021, the government announced the policy will continue in 2022.³⁵²</p> <p>Increase in the social bonus (the discount on bills for economically disadvantaged families or those with serious health conditions) to compensate for new price increases. In December 2021, the government announced the policy will continue in 2022. The Italian government also introduced the possibility for consumers to pay their energy bills in multiple instalments for the whole of 2022.³⁵³</p> <p>Energy bonus of €300 in Lazio. This is a deduction of €300 in favor of those with a taxable income for the purposes of the regional income tax surcharge (“Irpef”) between €35 thousand and €40 thousand.³⁵⁴</p> <p>The decree outlined on May 2, 2022, includes a 0.8 percentage point cut on the social security tax rate of civil servants.³⁵⁵</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	The flag-measure of the new package approved on May 2, 2022, is a €200 one-off bonus for 28 million workers and pensioners (with an income level lower than 35.000 euro). ³⁵⁶
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	

Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Jamaica

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	On March 17, Jamaica announced an electricity support subsidy to an estimated 460,000 customers of the Jamaica Public Service Company. The subsidy will be 20% for households consuming 200 kilowatt hours per month or less (roughly 81% of the customers). It will last from April to July of 2022. ³⁵⁷
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Japan

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	Japan's industry ministry raised on Wednesday its gasoline subsidy for oil distributors to the upper limit of 25.0 yen (\$0.21) a liter for the week starting March 31, up from 18.6 yen a week earlier. ³⁵⁸ In the latest budget, nearly 1.2 trillion yen (\$9.4 billion) will be used to extend the current oil subsidy program through the end of September. Crude oil prices have risen sharply due to fears of disruptions in supplies from Russia due to its invasion of Ukraine. Wheat and corn prices are also up significantly, prompting food prices to soar. ³⁵⁹
	Food subsidies	Japan's parliament has enacted a \$21 billion extra budget to tackle soaring fuel and food prices following Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The extra budget is for the current fiscal year that started April 1 and will fund part of a 6.2 trillion-yen (\$48 billion) emergency economic package that Prime Minister Fumio Kishida's government adopted in late April. ³⁶⁰
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	The relief package announced by Japan's parliament will 1.3 trillion yen for cash payouts to low-income households. ³⁶¹
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	

	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Kazakhstan

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	On January 1, 2022, the government lifted a price cap on fuel, setting off a sudden and steep increase in the cost of liquefied petroleum gas. On January 6, Kazakhstan's government is restoring vehicle fuel price caps for six months, after days of deadly unrest. Petrol and diesel prices will also be capped for the same period. ^{362, 363}
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	The Ministry of Agriculture of Russia has offered to impose a quota on export of sunflower by-products at 1.5 million tons for oil and 0.7 million tons for meal. Moreover, they are considering hiking the export duty on sunflower seed to 70%, but not less than 490 USD/t. These restrictions should be in force from April 1 to August 31, 2022. ³⁶⁴

		<p>The Government of Kazakhstan announced on Friday May 13, 2022, that it will prohibit the export of white and cane sugar for six months, starting on May 23, 2022.³⁶⁵</p> <p>Temporary ban on the export of live cattle and small cattle. The ban is to stay in force until the summer of 2022.³⁶⁶</p> <p>Kazakhstan announced temporary quotas on exports of wheat and wheat flour. The quotas, which went into effect on April 15, 2022, will be in place until at least June 15, 2022, and will limit exports of wheat grain to 1 million tons and wheat flour to 300,000 tons.^{367, 368}</p>
	Export/import easing	<p>On 22 February 2022, Kazakhstan lifted the ban on the export of potatoes and carrots, and replaced it by imposing quotas on marketable and seed potatoes in the amount of 144,500 tons and 57,500 tons, respectively.³⁶⁹ The ban was in effect since January 22, 2022, it was introduced in order to stabilize prices for socially important food products, especially in the spring.³⁷⁰</p>

Kenya

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	Kenya plans to pay subsidy arrears to fuel sellers. The government signed a supplementary budget for the fiscal year which allocated an additional 35 billion shillings (roughly €250 million) for the country's fuel subsidy program. ³⁷¹
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Kosovo

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	Kosovo will temporarily ban the export of some food items amid the global food, energy, and fuel crisis, according to a government announcement. The decision has been taken to ensure that citizens have access to essential basket items including wheat, corn, flour, cooking oil, salt, and sugar. ³⁷²
	Export/import easing	

Kuwait

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	On March 20, 2022, it was announced that Kuwait will ban export of grains and vegetable oil to other countries and this policy will be in place until the end of December 2022. ^{373, 374}
	Export/import easing	On March 23, 2022, it was announced that Kuwait will ban the export of frozen chicken meat to other countries and this policy will be in place until the end of December 2022. ^{375, 376}

Kyrgyz Republic

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	<p>On February 18, 2022, Kyrgyz Republic published Decree No.83 introducing temporary export restrictions on certain mineral fertilizers. The Decree highlighted that exports to the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) are not subject to the ban. The ban is applicable until 26 August 2022.³⁷⁷</p> <p>On June 1, 2022, Kyrgyzstan has imposed ban on sugar exports for six months.³⁷⁸</p> <p>On March 23, 2022, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic imposed a temporary ban on the exports of certain types of goods for a duration of 6 months. The ban covers 11</p>

		types of essential commodities, including wheat and meslin, wheat flour, rice, macaroni products, vegetable oils, eggs, sugar and almost all types of feed for agricultural animals. ³⁷⁹
	Export/import easing	

Latvia

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	Latvia announced monthly support to seniors and persons with disabilities (€20) and families with children (€50). ³⁸⁰
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Lebanon

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	On March 11, Lebanon imposed export ban on food export of some locally produced foods. It includes food items such as processed fruits and vegetables, milled grain products, sugar, bread, and some types of alcohol. The ban also covers animal feed. ³⁸¹
	Export/import easing	

Liberia

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	The Government through the Ministry of Commerce and Industries and the Liberia Petroleum Refinery Company, announced on April 1, 2022, that the price of gasoline has been reduced by USD 0.61 cents, while diesel fuel is reduced by USD 0.53 cents. ^{382, 383, 384}
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Libya

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	On 22 March 2022, Libya imposed a ban on the export of all types of fish effective immediately. It also announced the plan to create a three-month strategic stock of basic foods. ³⁸⁵
	Export/import easing	

Macao SAR, China

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	Macau residents will receive planned cash transfer of 10,000 patacas for permanent and 6,000 patacas for non-permanent residents. ³⁸⁶
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	A medical voucher worth 600 patacas will be available to Macau's permanent residents from May, to be used over the next two years. ³⁸⁷
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	The Executive Council recently finished discussing the draft of a new executive regulation allowing small and medium enterprises in Macau to receive MOP19,968 in subsidy for each local hire meeting certain conditions. ³⁸⁸
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Madagascar

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	The Ministry of Industry, Trade and Consumption announced on April 5, 2022, that the Malagasy State has just set ceiling prices for the sale of several necessities and everyday consumables, including gas. The price-fixing decree should be taken on April 6 in the Council of Ministers, for a period of three months, renewable. ^{389, 390, 391}
	Food subsidies	The Ministry of Industry, Trade and Consumption announced on April 5, 2022, that the Malagasy State has just set ceiling prices for the sale of several necessities and everyday consumables, including sugar, flour, rice, oil or cement. The price-fixing decree should be taken on April 6 in the Council of Ministers, for a period of three months, renewable. ^{392, 393, 394}
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	

	Export/import easing	
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Malawi

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	The government removed the 16.5 percent VAT on cooking oil in a bid to force cooking oil manufacturers to lower the prices. It has since released the Value Added Tax (VAT) bill which will facilitate the removal of a 16.5 percent tax on cooking oil and other commodities. ³⁹⁵
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	Malawi is providing additional financial support for the Social Support for Resilient Livelihoods Project. It includes covering 147,000 beneficiaries under the SCTP for the full duration of the project by December 31, 2025 (\$35 million equivalent). ³⁹⁶ Malawi is providing additional financial support for Social Support for Resilient Livelihoods Project. It includes adding shock-responsive cash transfers to 300,000 drought-affected poor households. This scale up will expand the coverage from three to six drought-prone districts for the next two agricultural seasons. ³⁹⁷
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	Malawi is providing additional financial support for the Social Support for Resilient Livelihoods Project. It includes scaling up the cash for work component with additional 400,000 beneficiary households, with six months of work per year (\$108 million equivalent). ³⁹⁸
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	

	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Malaysia

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	The Malaysian government will pay RM28 billion in fuel subsidies this year if the price of crude oil continues to remain above \$100 per barrel, finance minister Tengku Zafrul Aziz said. While the government stands to gain a larger sum in oil revenue, the fuel subsidies bill this year could be five times higher than the RM5.3 billion allocated under Budget 2022. ³⁹⁹
	Food subsidies	Malaysia has extended the period of price control of the Keluarga Malaysia Maximum Price Control Scheme. The Scheme took effect on Dec 7, 2021 throughout the country as part of the government's efforts to stabilize the price of necessities and ensure adequate supply in the market. The items listed under the scheme included live chicken, standard chicken, super chicken, Grade A, B and C eggs, long beans, red chili, tomato, choy sum, imported round cabbage (from Indonesia and China) as well as cucumber. Part of the scheme is the government has imposed a ceiling price of RM8.90 per kg for chickens since Feb 5. ⁴⁰⁰
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	The government has offered a subsidy of RM729.43 million (\$166.27 million) to chicken breeders through the Keluarga Malaysia Maximum Price Control Scheme implemented on Feb 5, which aimed to alleviate the burden on producers. Breeders will get 60 sen per kilogram (kg). The Agriculture and Food Industries Ministry (MAFI) said it would expedite and simplify the procedures for direct subsidy payments to poultry breeders, as part of the efforts to resolve chicken supply shortage in Malaysia. The government will end providing subsidies to chicken breeders from July 1. ⁴⁰¹
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	

	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	To preserve 2.96 million local jobs, the government has disbursed RM20.63 billion (\$4.9 billion) in wage subsidies as of March 18 this year. ⁴⁰²
Trade	Export/import restriction	Malaysia bans poultry export: In the latest food protection move will halt exports of 3.6 million chickens a month from June 1 and investigate allegations of cartel pricing. Malaysia's government met with the country's biggest poultry producers to discuss subsidies and ensure continuity of local supply as the nation moved to ban exports of chicken in the latest food protectionist move in the region. ⁴⁰³
	Export/import easing	

Mali

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	<p>The High Council of Agriculture earmarked 54.9 billion FCFA for subsidizing cotton production inputs. 4,990 tons of livestock, poultry and fish feed which will be distributed to 2,997,103 people.⁴⁰⁴</p> <p>The government plans measures to strengthen livelihoods with the purchase of 4,990 tons of livestock, poultry and fish feed which will be distributed to 2,997,103 people to strengthen their livelihoods through the African Risk Capacity (ARC) project in 2022.⁴⁰⁵</p>
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	

Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Mauritania

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	Mauritania is supporting the scaling up of the government's lean season shock response of the Social Safety Net System Project II for 38,000 households. The total project cost is \$12 million. ⁴⁰⁶
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Mauritius

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	The government has increased the funding voted for financial year 2021-22 from Rs 5 million to some Rs 12 million for the provision of fertilizers to be distributed to 1,038 registered small tea planters. The Scheme is being operated through a voucher system whereby the registered tea planter will be provided with a voucher indicating the quantity of fertilizers he/she is eligible for and which he/she will have to present to the supplier, as selected by the Small Farmers Welfare Fund, to take possession of the corresponding fertilizers. ⁴⁰⁷
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
Public works		
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Mexico

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	<p>On March 6, an announcement was made to further reaffirm efforts by the government to make sure it is meeting its promise of not allowing the price of gasoline and diesel to rise above the rate of inflation. Mexico already had measures in place of highly discounted taxes on gasoline and diesel (IEPS) to try to reduce the price dating back several years. Recently it has further discounted the IEPS tax rate and it has enacted a subsidy to help gas station companies cover up to 100% of the remaining tax and any other additional rise in price to maintain level prices. Mexico looks to offset the cost of the subsidy with increased sales in exports of its oil and gas from the state-owned enterprise, Pemex.⁴⁰⁸</p> <p>On May 4th, the government announced the elimination of import duties on 72 categories related to food products. This will reduce the price for consumers for many basic food products.⁴⁰⁹</p> <p>On May 4th, the government announced the reduction in the import duty of fertilizer and eliminating the quota on the import of ammonium sulfate, which is an important product in fertilizer.⁴¹⁰</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	

	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Moldova

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	To support those most at risk of the energy crisis, direct cash transfer of 1,000 lei is given to each individual household selected by the NGO “People in Need Moldova” and it is distributed in collaboration with the government and Moldovan Post. The funds come from the EU and will go to 40,000 households. They will be eligible to pick up cash at any post office with a valid ID. ⁴¹¹
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	On 28 February 2022, Moldova imposes a ban on export of wheat, corn and sugar starting from March 1 due to the lack of stocks. ⁴¹²
	Export/import easing	

Montenegro

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	<p>The government announced 50% less excise duties for fuels (while also introducing/increasing excise duties for plastic and different tobacco and alcohol types).⁴¹³</p> <p>The government also announced that VAT for essential food products (flour, oil, milk, eggs, sugar) are reduced from 7% to 0% and VAT on salt is reduced from 21% to 7%.⁴¹⁴</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	

	Export/import easing	
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Morocco

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	On March 15, 2022, it was reported that Morocco plans to impose export restriction on its Europe-bound round tomatoes to ease a pre-Ramadan surge in local prices for a key component of the nation's cuisine and fast-breaking meals. Each year, Morocco's sends some 430,000 tons of tomatoes to Europe, making it the region's largest outside supplier. The export curbs would halve the local price for tomatoes to less than 5 dirhams (\$0.51) per kilo. ⁴¹⁵
	Export/import easing	

Netherlands

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	<p>The government lowered the rate of value-added tax (VAT) on energy from 21% to 9% and cut the excise duty on petrol and diesel by 21% from 1 April 2022 until the end of the year.^{416, 417} Taxes on petrol and diesel were also reduced by 21 percent. The reduced the energy tax will cost €2.7 billion for the compensation of households.</p> <p>The cabinet made €150 million available to support vulnerable households with high energy bills and/or poorly insulated homes through insulation-improving measures. The system will be managed at the municipality level.⁴¹⁸</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	<p>On March 21, the government agreed to raise the one-off energy allowance (energietoelag) for people on incomes around the level of social assistance to €800 (previously €200). This additional package will cost a total of €2.8 billion. The government will fund the package in part from extra gas revenue and will also use the remaining funds from the Brexit Adjustment Reserve.⁴¹⁹</p> <p>The government set aside 200-euro payments for the poorest households in the country to help them continue to pay their energy bills.^{420, 421}</p>
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	

Labor Market	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

New Zealand

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	<p>New Zealand announced that the country would cut public transport fares by 50% amid a suite of other changes to try to ease sharp increases in the cost of living.⁴²²</p> <p>The government is also cutting petrol exercise duties and road user charges by 25c a liter – effective Monday 21 March.⁴²³</p> <p>New Zealand to subsidize switch to EVs for low-income families. Starting from 1 April 2022, charges will be imposed on high emitting vehicles, and rebates given to low-emitting ones. This will be done on a sliding scale.^{424, 425}</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	

Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Nicaragua

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	On April 16th, the government announced that it would cover all future increases in the price of gasoline and diesel until next April (2023). ⁴²⁶
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Niger

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	<p>The government announced several tax and customs relief measures, including a drop from 3.5% to 17%, depending on the product. The reduction is in the customs clearance and tax costs of certain consumer products.^{427, 428}</p> <p>The government decided to lower the customs tax of around 3.5% on millet, 35% on flour and 17% on sugar.⁴²⁹</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	Niger Adaptive Safety Net Project 2 will support 117,000 households in 2022 through a designated drought response pilot program (\$5m), quarterly cash transfers (\$58.5m) and cash for work (\$3.5m). The drought response pilot program has used satellite data to trigger an early response with monthly cash transfers over a 12-month period since March 2022. ⁴³⁰
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	As part of the Niger Adaptive Safety Net Project 2, new 117,000 households will be supported through cash for work (\$3.5m). ⁴³¹
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	

Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Nigeria

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	In the second week of April, the Senate approved N4 trillion for petrol subsidy in 2022, this indicates an increase from the previous year where the total petrol subsidy in Nigeria in 2021 had an expenditure of N1.573 trillion. This increase is due to the rising price of crude oil and the depreciation of the local currency (Naira). Nigeria plans to tap 2 billion euros (\$2.2 billion) from its eurobond sale last year to help fund its petrol subsidies as oil prices rise. In doing so, the federal government has extended the subsidy that was due to expire in June 2022 by 18 months. ^{432, 433, 434}
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	The COVID-19 Action Recovery and Economic Stimulus Program operation became effective in September 2021. Designed for the pandemic response, the project offers social protection as well as agricultural and food system resilience measures. ⁴³⁵
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	

	Export/import easing	
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North Macedonia

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	North Macedonia's government said it will remove VAT on basic food products, as well as reduce VAT and lower excise duties on fuels within a set of measures worth 400 million euro (\$441.9 million). ⁴³⁶
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Norway

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	On March 10, 2022, the Norwegian government announced that it is proposing an extension of the financial support in the form of subsidy it provided in December 2021 to help households cope with unusually high electricity prices. The amendment to the budget allowed for increased support to households in response to high electricity costs. The financial support for energy costs runs through March 31, 2022, with the law automatically expiring on July 1, 2022. The new government proposal would extend the legislation until March 31, 2023. The current law requires the state to compensate households for 55% of electricity costs that exceed the market price of NOK0.07 per kWh, excluding monthly VAT, with the basis for the compensation being the mean market price and not the actual price paid by the consumer. In addition, electricity companies must, monthly, send to the Norwegian Energy Regulatory Authority an overview of the sum paid as support to customers. ⁴³⁷
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	

	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Pakistan

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	<p>On 7 March 2022, Pakistan launched a food subsidy program, Ehsaas Riyayat Ration Scheme, to provide a monthly subsidy of 30 percent on daily use commodities to 20 million households. Under the targeted subsidy for the middle and lower middle class, the prices of flour and cooking oil among others will be considerably reduced.⁴³⁸</p> <p>On April 20, 2022, Pakistan's Punjab government has announced to reduce by Rs100 the price of a 10kg flour bag, making the cost fall from Rs 550 to Rs 450, dubbing it a big relief for the people hit hard by rampant inflation. The government implemented a uniform system till Eid.⁴³⁹</p> <p>On May 28, 2022, Utility Stores Corporation in Pakistan has been ordered by the government to provide 10 kilograms of flour bags at a subsidized rate of 400 PKR throughout the country.⁴⁴⁰</p>
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	<p>On May 28, 2022, Pakistan has announced a new relief package worth 28 billion PKR (\$140 million) per month to mitigate the impact of the raise in prices of petroleum products on the lower-income people of the country. The relief package will provide around 14 million deserving families with immediate assistance of 2,000 PKR per month. The package will provide financial assistance to almost 85 million people which is nearly one-third of the total population of Pakistan.⁴⁴¹</p>
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	

	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	On 9 May 2022, Pakistan imposed a complete ban on the export of sugar, owing to the commodity's domestic demand. ⁴⁴²
	Export/import easing	

Peru

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	On April 1st, the government announced the inclusion of all types of gasoline to the Fondo de Estabilización de los Precios de los Combustibles (FEPC) which acts as a price control mechanism. This mechanism has been in effect since 2004, however, this recent change ensures that consumers are more protected from the increase in gasoline prices. ⁴⁴³
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	<p>On December 15, 2021, Peru announced an additional subsidy (on top of existing subsidies) directed at low-income households that will reduce energy and electricity bills by 15%, using the taxes paid by the upper and middle classes.⁴⁴⁴</p> <p>On April 4, Peru announced it would exempt fuel from being charged a tax in order to try to reduce prices of gasoline. This is set to last until June 30, with the possibility to extend it until December.⁴⁴⁵</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	

	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Philippines

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	A total of P569 million in fuel subsidy has been distributed by the state-run Land Bank of the Philippines to cushion the impact of oil prices hikes on public utility vehicle (PUV) drivers. ⁴⁴⁶ Manila has doubled to 5 billion pesos (\$95.88 million) a fuel subsidy program for public transport and recommended additional fuel vouchers for farm producers by increasing the budget to 1.1 billion pesos from 500 million, to cut input costs. ⁴⁴⁷
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	On March 16, the president approved P200 monthly subsidy for poor households amid fuel price hikes. Upon feedback that the PHP200 monthly cash aid was “too small” and could not sustain a family of three to five members, the Government has hiked monthly subsidies to poor households from P200 up to P500 on March 21. ⁴⁴⁸
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	The government of Philippines is rolling out targeted subsidies amounting to 6.1 billion pesos for the transport and agriculture sectors. This consists of 5 billion pesos worth of fuel vouchers to qualified public utility vehicle drivers and operators who will receive a 6,500-peso fuel subsidy under the Pantawid Pasada program. Manila has also recommended additional fuel vouchers for farm producers by increasing the budget to 1.1 billion pesos from 500 million, to cut input costs. ⁴⁴⁹
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
Public works		
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	

	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Poland

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	<p>The “Anti-Putin” Shield, amongst other measures, envisions the support from the state budget to cover farmers who are in danger of losing financial liquidity. The aid will concern fertilizers that agricultural producers bought between September 1, 2021, and May 15, 2022. The subsidy will cover up to 50 hectares of land and will amount to PLN 500 per hectare of agricultural land and 250 PLN per hectare of meadows, pastures and grassland on arable land. Aid for farmers has been designed so that on the basis of invoices for purchases of fertilizers, compensation can be paid. It will be a compensation of around PLN 1,500 to one ton of fertilizer.⁴⁵⁰ [May 30] So far, the application has been submitted by about 370,000 farmers.^{451, 452}</p> <p>The European Commission has approved a support scheme for the Polish agriculture sector worth €836 million. The commission rubberstamped the financial aid for farmers in Poland in response to rising fertilizer costs due to the ongoing Russian invasion of Ukraine. The scheme was approved under the state aid temporary crisis framework which was adopted by the commission on March 23, 2022. Under the Polish scheme, the aid will take the form of direct grants and will be open to farmers affected by the increase of fertilizer costs caused by the current geopolitical crisis and the related economic sanctions. Eligible farmers will be entitled to receive aid up to €107 per hectare of agricultural land and up to €53.50 per hectare of grassland and pasture. The aid will be capped at the amount corresponding to 50 hectares. The commission found that the supports for Polish farmers are in line with the conditions set out in the temporary crisis framework. This means that the aid will not exceed €35,000 per beneficiary and be granted no later than December 31, 2022.⁴⁵³</p>
	Fees subsidies	<p>Poland’s Anti-Inflation Shield 2.0 is a bundle of measures that will lower or temporarily remove VAT on food, petrol, electricity, or fertilizers starting from February until 31 July 2022. The reduced VAT rate on electricity will also apply for several more months. After lowering VAT as part of the first Shield, the time has come for further beneficial solutions such as:^{454,455}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduction of VAT on fuel from 23% to 8%, • reduction of VAT on natural gas from 8% to 0%, • reduction of VAT on basic foodstuffs to 0%, • reduced 5% VAT rate on electricity to remain in effect for longer, • reduction of VAT on system heat to 5%,

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduction of VAT on natural gas from 8% to 0%. <p>The first Anti-Inflation Shield introduced in December 2021 included amongst its solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inflation allowance for households, • waiver of excise duty on electricity, • reducing VAT on electricity from 23% to 5%, • reduction of VAT on natural gas from 23% to 8%, • lowering fuel prices by reducing excise duty as far as possible, • reduction of VAT on system heat (provided by district heating networks) from 23% to 8%. <p>On Friday (May 27), an agreement was signed for the co-financing of the "My Electricity" program for the years 2021-2023 from the React EU program. Over PLN 870 million will be allocated to co-finance photovoltaic panels. Beneficiaries can receive a subsidy of up to PLN 20.5 thousand. If individuals invest in several elements at once, the subsidy for panels will increase to 5,000. The co-financing for the remaining integrated devices is to be as follows: heat storage (up to PLN 5,000), energy storage (up to PLN 7,500), energy management system (up to PLN 3,000).^{456, 457}</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	<p>As part of the Anti-Inflation Shield 2.0, the government extends until 2027 the protection against uncontrolled increase in gas prices to benefit about 7 million households. The electricity allowance to help households struggling with energy bills is determined based on the number of people in the household, income and whether or not coal heating is used. The first instalment is paid out at the end of March 2022, while the second will be sent out in December 2022.^{458, 459, 460}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people who live alone will receive a maximum of PLN 400 per year; • households with 2 or 3 people will receive a maximum of PLN 600 per year • farms with 4 or 5 people will receive a maximum of PLN 850 per year; • households with 6 or more people will receive a maximum of PLN 1150 per year. <p>More money will be given to people who heat their premises with coal. The cover allowance in their case will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 person in the household - maximum PLN 500 per year; • 2-3 people in the household - maximum PLN 750 per year; • 4-5 people in the household - maximum PLN 1062.50 per year; • 6 or more people in the household - maximum PLN 1,437.50 per year.
	Conditional cash transfers	

	Social pensions	The government announced the payment of the 13th pension in April 2022. The funds allocated to the thirteenth retirement pension for all those entitled are to counteract inflation indirectly. ZUS will pay it to nearly 10 million old-age and disabled pensioners. In 2022, it will be paid in 6 terms along with the April pensions. The amount of the benefit will be PLN 1,338.44 (gross) and will be PLN 87.56 higher than in the previous year. No income tax will be charged on the amount of the 13th pension, but only a health insurance fee of PLN 120.46. ^{461, 462}
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	Some five million families in Poland - which have welcomed in at least 1.8 million fleeing Ukrainians - are also to receive a package of aid to help them cope with rising food prices. ⁴⁶³
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Portugal

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	Portugal has been approved for a price cap on energy prices derived from natural gas and coal by the EU. These will initially be set at 40 euros per megawatt hour and can eventually be raised to 50 euros over the next 12 months. ⁴⁶⁴
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Réunion (France)

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	The State set up an exceptional discount of 15 cents per liter from April 1, 2022. This aid has a duration of 4 months. It limits the increase to 3 cents per liter for unleaded and 5 cents per liter for diesel. ⁴⁶⁵
	Food subsidies	The prices of 153 products are blocked for one year in Réunion. A basket of 153 products cannot exceed an overall price of 348 euros until February 28, 2023. There is a majority of food products, from local production or imported, but also nappies and potties for babies, as well as hygiene and cleaning products. ⁴⁶⁶
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Romania

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	<p>On 4 October 2021, the Minister of Energy announced compensation for gas bills. The measures are expected to last from 1 November 2021 to 31 March 2022 and affect approximately 6 million families or 85% of the Romanian population (this also includes compensation on electricity bills).⁴⁶⁷</p> <p>Romania's finance is proposing a 300 million lei (\$63.7 million/60.6 million euro) fuel subsidy scheme to support some 3,000 transportation companies affected by the steep rise in fuel prices.⁴⁶⁸</p>
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	<p>The European Commission has approved a €300 million scheme to support the agri-food sector in Romania recover from the Covid-19 pandemic. Grants of up to €35,000 will support producers affected by the input costs increase caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the related sanctions.⁴⁶⁹</p>
	Fees subsidies	<p>The Romanian government has decided to cap electricity and natural gas prices for households and small businesses. The measure will apply from April 1, 2022, to March 31, 2023, after a similar scheme that was in force since November. On 20 March 2022 the Romanian government imposed a one-year ceiling on electricity and natural gas prices. Household customers who do not consume more than 100 kW per month will pay 14 cents per kilowatt, and if their consumption exceeds 300 KW, then they will be charged a maximum of 16 cents per kilowatt. Industrial customers will pay up to 20 cents per kilowatt. As for natural gas, its price for domestic consumers will be a maximum of 6 cents, and for industrial customers no more than 7 cents per kilowatt.^{470, 471}</p> <p>The Capital City Hall in Bucharest will come with a subsidy of approximately 650 lei, to cover the total cost of the heating prices, which amounts to 980 lei per month. General councilors PNL and USR PLUS have reached an agreement on the price of a gigacalorie in the Capital, the people of Bucharest will pay the remaining 330 lei, compared to the 164 lei they currently pay.⁴⁷²</p> <p>On 7 September 2021, the Romanian Parliament passed a law to shield vulnerable consumers from the energy price increases from 1 November 2021, with subsidies to be used for home-heating assistance, energy consumption, energy-efficient house equipment and the purchase of products and services improving the energy performance of buildings or connection to the energy network.⁴⁷³</p>

		<p>On 4 October 2021, the Romania's Minister of Energy announced compensation for electricity bills. The measures are expected to last from 1 November 2021 to 31 March 2022 and affect approximately 6 million families or 85% of the Romanian population (this also includes compensation on fuel bills).⁴⁷⁴</p> <p>On 11 January 2022, the government announced a new protection scheme for household consumers with a monthly consumption of up to 300 kWh, including a VAT reduction to 5%.⁴⁷⁵</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	As part of the above subsidy, 4.7 million pensioners and other low-income families will receive vouchers for basic food products worth 50 euros every two months. ⁴⁷⁶
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	<p>The Romanian Government has prepared a draft emergency ordinance (OUG) that provides subsidies in the amount of 75% of the gross wage to employees of companies directly or indirectly affected by the war in Ukraine, sent temporarily home by their employer.⁴⁷⁷</p> <p>The minimum statutory wage will increase by RON200 per month.⁴⁷⁸</p> <p>A minimum statutory wage of RON3,000 will be introduced for the agriculture sector.⁴⁷⁹</p>

Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Senegal

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	On April 28, the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy announced that the Senegalese government will continue to freeze the prices of hydrocarbons and electricity. In this context, between January and April, the State released an envelope of 100 billion CFA francs (160 million USD). ⁴⁸⁰
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	In Senegal, the government announced on May 10 an exceptional cash transfer operation in response to the joint effects of COVID-19 and the food and fuel price crisis. The program is supported by the World Bank financing of \$80 million. Between May and July, the entire social registry (550,000 households across the nation, or the poorest third of the country) will receive a one-off digital transfer of 80,000 FCFA (~\$130). This cash transfer will help poor and vulnerable households with their daily needs in a context of prolonged impacts of the COVID-19 crisis and high inflation on energy. ^{481, 482, 483, 484}
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	

	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Serbia

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	On February 12, 2022, Serbia set a price ceiling for Euro diesel and Euro premium BMB 95 at 179 dinars (\$1.68/1.53 euro) and 171 dinars per litre, respectively. On April 29, Serbia announced that cap on petrol and diesel retail prices will remain in place until the end of May. ⁴⁸⁵
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	On March 10, 2022, Serbia reduced the excise duty levied on petrol and diesel purchases by 20%. On April 28, 2022, Serbia further reduced the excise duty levied on petrol and diesel purchases by 15% from the levels before March 10, 2022. ⁴⁸⁶
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	On March 10, 2022, the Serbian government introduced a temporary ban on the export of wheat, maize, wheat flour, groats and sunflower oil. ⁴⁸⁷
	Export/import easing	

Slovak Republic

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	The Slovakian government reached a deal with Slovenské elektrárny, the company running the two power plants in the country, which agreed to sell 6.15 TWh for selected customer groups at a price of €61.2/MWh for 2023 and 2024. The total value of the aid will be around EUR 850 million. The Ministry of Economy projects the average savings per household will reach EUR 500 because of the agreement. ^{488, 489, 490}
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
Public works		
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Slovenia

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	The government announced the exemption from paying network fees for three months, from 1 February to 30 April, paired with the reduction of excise duties on electricity at the lowest possible level, and reduction of excise duties on motor fuels and heating oil; the government expects the amount on payment of slips to be reduced by 30-35 percent, as for this exemption. ⁴⁹¹
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	The National Assembly approved assistance to people in the form of an energy voucher, which will be received by around 710,000 beneficiaries, including families receiving child allowance and large families. Beneficiaries receive a voucher worth € 150. Individuals who are entitled to a large family allowance for four or more children for 2021, in addition to the allowance of 150 euros, are also entitled to an additional allowance of 50 euros, receiving a total of 200 euros in energy voucher. ^{492, 493, 494}
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	

Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Somalia

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	On June 22, 2022, World Bank approved Second Additional Financing of SDR 106.40 million (\$ 143 million; 2.1% of its GDP) to Somalia's Shock Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital Project to support the vertical and horizontal expansion of the program. From a coverage standpoint, the emergency cash transfers will reach to about 375,000 households (2.25 million individuals; 14.2% of the population), compared to 200,000 beneficiary households (1.2 million individuals; 8% of the population) in the parent project. A benefit size of \$60 per month for 6 months will be provided as shock-responsive top-ups to existing beneficiaries, and as emergency cash transfer to non-Baxnaano households. ⁴⁹⁵
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	

	Export/import easing		
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South Africa

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	The Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy proposes additional measures to be introduced after the expiry of the temporary measures from Wednesday 1 June 2022: a reduction in the Basic Fuel Price of 3c/l; the introduction of a price cap on 93 octane petrol, allowing retailers to sell at a price below the regulated price. ⁴⁹⁶
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	The government agreed to a temporary reduction in the general fuel levy to be funded by a liquidation of a portion of the strategic crude oil reserve. The general fuel levy is temporarily reduced by R1.50 per liter from 6 April 2022 to 31 May 2022. This will reduce the general fuel levy for petrol from R3.85 per liter to R2.35 per liter and reduce the general fuel levy for diesel from R3.70 per liter to R2.20 per liter for two months. ⁴⁹⁷
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	

Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

South Korea

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	South Korea plans to provide more subsidies to cargo truck and taxi drivers who are suffering from a hike in diesel prices in a bid to ease the burden from rising fuel costs, the finance ministry said Tuesday. The government plans to lower the threshold price set for subsidy payments to 1,750 won (\$1.37) per liter from the current 1,850 won. The diesel subsidies have been applied to diesel-fueled logistics vehicles across the nation, including 445,000 cargo trucks, 21,000 buses, 9,300 taxis, and 1,300 cargo ships, according to the ministry. ⁴⁹⁸
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	Seoul has extended tax cut until the end of July 2022. These rates took effect from last November 12, 2021, cutting taxes of 164 won, 116 won and 40 won off every liter of gasoline, diesel fuel and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), respectively. ⁴⁹⁹
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	

Trade	Export/import restriction	South Korea has put restrictions on exports of Urea. ⁵⁰⁰
	Export/import easing	

Spain

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	<p>Within a larger package, there will be a subsidy of 20 cents (euro) per liter of gasoline, of which 15 cents will be subsidized by the government and 5 cents by the gasoline companies.⁵⁰¹</p> <p>Spain has been approved for a price cap on energy prices derived from natural gas and coal from the EU. These will initially be set at 40 euros per megawatt hour and can eventually be raised to 50 euros over the next 12 months.⁵⁰²</p>
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	<p>The EU Commission approved a €169 million scheme to support various milk producers across Spain. Under the scheme, the aid will take the form of direct grants for Spanish milk suppliers. The measure will be open to the producers of cow, sheep and goat milk in Spain affected by the increase in the price of electricity, animal feed and fuel. In order to cover part of the input costs increase, eligible milk producers will be entitled to receive an aid amount equal to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- €210/cow for the first 40 animals; 2- €140 for any additional cows up to a limit of 180 animals; 3- €100/cow beyond 180 animals; 4- €15/sheep; 5- €10/goat. <p>This includes that the aid will not exceed €35,000/beneficiary and will be granted no later than December 31, 2022.⁵⁰³</p>
	Fees subsidies	<p>Spain announced 16 billion euros in direct aid, tax cuts, and soft loans to help companies and households weather high energy prices. Of the total, 6 billion euros will go to direct aid and to expand upon an existing tax cut program related to Covid-19.⁵⁰⁴</p> <p>Spain announced 16 billion euros in direct aid, tax cuts, and soft loans to help companies and households weather high energy prices. Within that package, 10 billion euros will go towards subsidized loans.⁵⁰⁵</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	

	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Sri Lanka

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	<p>On 14 April 2022, Sri Lanka's state-owned petroleum corporation (Ceylon Petroleum Corporation) announced fuel rationing for vehicles with effect as a historic economic crisis roils the country. It said that motorcycles and other two-wheelers can purchase fuel worth up to Rs 1,000 per visit to petrol pumps. Three-wheelers can buy fuel worth Rs 1,500, while cars, jeeps and vans can purchase it up to Rs 5,000. Buses, lorries and commercial vehicles have been exempted from fuel rationing.⁵⁰⁶</p> <p>Due to increase in cost of living, on 2 January 2022, Sri Lanka exempted all food and medicine items from taxes starting January 2022.⁵⁰⁷</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	<p>Due to increase in cost of living, on 2 January 2022, Sri Lanka increased civil servants' salaries by Rs. 5,000 per month starting from January 2022.⁵⁰⁸</p> <p>Due to increase in cost of living, on 2 January 2022, Sri Lanka decided to provide additional Rs. 1,000 per month to Samurdhi beneficiaries starting from January 2022.⁵⁰⁹</p>
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	Due to increase in cost of living, on 2 January 2022, Sri Lanka increased pensions income by Rs. 5,000 per month starting from January 2022. ⁵¹⁰
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	

	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	<p>Starting May 1st, the government implemented a policy that would halve the excise tax on fuel. The excise tax was about EC\$2.10 for every gallon of gasoline and EC\$3 for diesel.⁵¹¹</p> <p>Starting May 1st, the government announced a policy that would remove the custom service charge on cooking fuel.⁵¹²</p> <p>Starting May 1st, the government announced the waiving of customs service charge on all fuel bought by the state-owned enterprise VINLEC (the only commercial generator of electricity).⁵¹³</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	

Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Suriname

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	On April 8, the government announced a temporary fuel subsidy to fight the rising price of gasoline and diesel for consumers. They will use the increased profits from the oil sector due to the rise in the price of oil to fund this subsidy. ⁵¹⁴
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Sweden

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	<p>On March 14, 2022, Sweden announced a \$1.45 billion (€1.32 billion, or 14 billion kronor) in fuel and power subsidies to help Swedes cope with soaring prices resulting from the Ukraine conflict. As part of it, tax on diesel and petrol will be temporarily reduced to the lowest level permitted under EU regulations from 1 June to 31 October 2022. The price of petrol and diesel at the pump will be just over SEK 1.30 lower per liter in addition to the tax reduction of SEK 0.50 that will be introduced in May. The total cost of this measure is estimated at SEK 3.7 billion.⁵¹⁵</p> <p>On March 14, 2022, Sweden announced a \$1.45 billion (€1.32 billion, or 14 billion kronor) in fuel and power subsidies to help Swedes cope with soaring prices resulting from the Ukraine conflict. As part of it, the housing allowance for families with children will be temporarily increased from July to December 2022.⁵¹⁶</p> <p>On March 14, 2022, Sweden announced a \$1.45 billion (€1.32 billion, or 14 billion kronor) in fuel and power subsidies to help Swedes cope with soaring prices resulting from the Ukraine conflict. As part of it, the compensatory payment for electricity costs will be extended for another month in southern and central Sweden. The compensatory payment will be extended with lower payment levels for the month of March in electricity price areas 3 and 4 in southern and central Sweden, where prices have increased the most. Reimbursement will be provided to households whose electricity consumption is from 400 kWh to 2,000 kWh per month. The lower limit will be reduced in comparison with the earlier compensatory payment to include households with lower electricity consumption. The compensatory payment will be from SEK 100 to SEK 1,000 and include approximately 2 million households. The total cost of this measure is estimated at SEK 900 million.⁵¹⁷</p> <p>On March 14, 2022, Sweden announced a \$1.45 billion (€1.32 billion, or 14 billion kronor) in fuel and power subsidies to help Swedes cope with soaring prices resulting from the Ukraine conflict. As part of it, the GDP indexing of diesel and petrol will be suspended. The annual indexation of diesel and petrol tax rates was suspended in 2021 and 2022. It is proposed that this also applies in 2023. The Government will circulate a</p>

		proposal for consultation with the goal that it enter into force on 1 January 2023. The cost of this measure is estimated at SEK 900 million for 2023. ⁵¹⁸
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	<p>On March 14, 2022, Sweden announced a \$1.45 billion (€1.32 billion, or 14 billion kronor) in fuel and power subsidies to help Swedes cope with soaring prices resulting from the Ukraine conflict. As part of it, a new compensatory payment for fuel costs will be introduced to private individuals who own a car. The support will amount to SEK 1,000 per car owner. On top of it, people who own a car and live in municipalities located in regional policy support areas 1, 2 and 3 will receive an additional compensatory payment of SEK 500. For the most part, this applies to sparsely populated and rural areas where distances travelled are long. The basic premise is that the compensatory payment is paid automatically. The total cost of this measure is estimated at SEK 4 billion.⁵¹⁹</p> <p>On March 14, 2022, Sweden announced a \$1.45 billion (€1.32 billion, or 14 billion kronor) in fuel and power subsidies to help Swedes cope with soaring prices resulting from the Ukraine conflict. As part of it, additional funds will be allocated to the appropriation for the climate bonus. To continue to promote the transition to environmentally friendly vehicles, reduce dependency on fossil fuels and meet rapidly increasing sales of climate bonus cars (primarily electric), the appropriation for the climate bonus will be increased by SEK 3.9 billion. Therefore, a person who buys an electric car will continue to receive SEK 70,000 in financial support.⁵²⁰</p> <p>To particularly protect households in financial difficulties from dramatic price increases, a temporary extra child allowance will be introduced for families with children that are, or later this year will be, eligible for housing allowance. The extra child allowance will be equivalent to 25 per cent of the preliminary housing allowance and will at most amount to SEK 1,325 per month. The total cost is estimated at SEK 500 million.⁵²¹</p>
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	

	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Syria

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	Mar 6, 2022, the Syrian government banned the export of several foodstuffs (including of garlic, onions, potatoes, butter, oils, eggs, among other products) for a duration of 2 months as part of a package of measures aimed at mitigating the impact resulting from the conflict in Ukraine on the country's economy and the availability of basic commodities. ⁵²²
	Export/import easing	

Taiwan, China

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	Taiwan's Cabinet approved a NT\$30 billion (\$1.05 billion) which expanded housing rent subsidy program for the 2022 fiscal year. It will increase the availability and amount of rent subsidies and is expected to benefit 500,000 applicants. ⁵²³
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Tajikistan

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	During March 14-16, 2022, in order to stabilize prices, the Tajikistan's Agency for State Material Reserves has established mobile sales outlets in the market and has been selling a fixed amount of staple food to the public at relatively low prices. This was observed in Dushanbe, Khujand, Bokhtar, Rasht, Khorog, Kulob and Kushoniyon. ⁵²⁴
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Tanzania

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	On February 28, 2022, the government through the ministry of energy announced the abolition of the Sh100 levy per liter of petrol, diesel and kerosene for three months from March. ⁵²⁵
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Thailand

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	The Energy Ministry reported to the cabinet, the state Oil Fund paid an average of 7.25-7.6 billion baht per month in subsidies to maintain the retail price of diesel at 30 baht per liter from January to February 2022. ⁵²⁶
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	<p>In February 2022, Thailand released new government incentives for its electric vehicles (EV) industry as part of its ambitious plan to transform 50 percent of its total auto production to EVs by 2030 and become a production base for cleaner vehicles in Southeast Asia. The new incentive package includes a significant exemption in import duty and excise tax for a wide range of EV models, in addition to previous subsidies announced in February.⁵²⁷</p> <p>Subsidies are provided to passenger cars per EV unit depending on its battery capacity for completely knocked-down (CKD) and CBU units. Passenger cars with 10 to 30 kWh batter capacity will receive a 70,000-baht (\$2,111) and passenger cars with over 30 kWh batter capacity will receive a 150,000-baht (\$4,523) subsidy. Similarly, an 18,000-baht subsidy will be provided for electric motorcycles from eligible car producers between 2022-2023.⁵²⁸</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	

	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Togo

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	The state has limited the price per liter of fuel (super unleaded) to 595 CFA francs. ⁵²⁹
	Food subsidies	The government has announced that the prices of maize, sorghum, beans, millet and rice are capped. ⁵³⁰
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	<p>The government has announced the exemption from Value Added Tax (VAT) on wheat flour sold at the factory.⁵³¹</p> <p>The government has announced that imported products (oil, milk, wheat flour, etc.) are also capped and will be exempt from VAT.⁵³²</p> <p>As of May 1, and for a period of 3 months, the payment of market ticket taxes is suspended on all markets.⁵³³</p> <p>The government has decided to lower interest rates for FNFI (National Fund for Inclusive Finance) services by two points, particularly in the most vulnerable areas.⁵³⁴</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	

	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Tunisia

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	On 11 April 2022, Tunisia banned the export of fresh fruits and vegetables to all countries including its largest importer Libya. ⁵³⁵
	Export/import easing	

Turkey

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	<p>On 12 February 2022, Turkey, under its VAT System Simplification Program, reduced the VAT on basic food products from 8% to 1%. The decision, published in the Official Gazette, went into effect on February 14, 2022. The cut includes staples such as flour, rice, pasta, meat, fish, tea, coffee, water, milk and dairy products, cheese, eggs, oils, sugar, fruits, vegetables, nuts, and legumes.⁵³⁶</p> <p>On 28 March 2022, the VAT rate in Turkey will be lowered to 1 percent on all kinds of certified seed and saplings.⁵³⁷</p> <p>On February 12, 2022, Turkey reduced the tax on electricity used for residential and agricultural irrigation purposes from 18% to 8%.⁵³⁸</p> <p>On 28 March 2022, Turkey reduced taxes on several items, including hygiene products and medical equipment, to counter inflation in the country. It reduced the VAT on products such as detergent, soap, toilet paper, napkins and baby diapers from 18% to 8%.⁵³⁹</p> <p>On 28 March 2022, Turkey reduced the VAT charged on catering services, including in restaurants and hotels, from 18 to 8 percent.⁵⁴⁰</p> <p>On 28 March 2022, the VAT in Turkey has been set at 8 percent in the sales of houses that are smaller than 150 square meters in size.⁵⁴¹</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	

	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	<p>On March 15, 2022, it was reported that in the last couple weeks, Turkey has imposed temporary export bans on select agricultural products to stabilize local market conditions and keep prices from running higher. The Ministry of Trade recently halted shipments of grains, oilseeds, cooking oil, and a few other agricultural commodities – sourced from third countries – that are currently being held in bonded warehouses at Turkish seaports.⁵⁴²</p> <p>Turkey’s Ministry of Agriculture & Forest (MinAF) stopped direct exports of cooking oil, bulk olive oil shipments, margarine, red lentils, and dry beans from Turkey. MinAF may also block exports of other agricultural goods at any time.⁵⁴³</p> <p>Turkey imposed a quota restriction on export of cattle, sheep and goat meat to all countries except for Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC), Azerbaijan and the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic., following a recent price hike of nearly 50 percent.⁵⁴⁴</p>
	Export/import easing	

Turkmenistan

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	On March 4, 2022, Turkmenistan announced to keep prices of consumer goods and food products under control in the market and stores. ⁵⁴⁵
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

United Kingdom

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	<p>The Government has announced steps to assist farmers with the availability of fertilizers for the coming growing season to help address uncertainty amongst growers and keep costs down for farmers. Changes to the use of urea fertilizer will be delayed by at least a year. The delay has been made to help farmers manage their costs and give them more time to adapt in the light of a global rise in gas prices leading to pressures on the supply of ammonium nitrate fertilizers.⁵⁴⁶</p> <p>Farmers will be further supported through new slurry storage grants as of this year, helping meet the Farming Rules for Water and reducing dependence on artificial fertilizers.⁵⁴⁷</p> <p>The Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI) is the first of 3 new environmental schemes being introduced under the Agricultural Transition Plan. The other 2 schemes are Local Nature Recovery and Landscape Recovery. In 2022, there will be 3 standards available, with different levels and payments. £22 or £40 per hectare of arable and horticultural soils, between £28 and £58 per hectare for improved grassland soils and between £10.30 and £265 (based on agreement) per hectare for moorland. There will also be an additional annual payment of £6.15 per hectare for common land entered into a separate SFI standards agreement.^{548, 549}</p>
	Fees subsidies	<p>The government will cut the duty on petrol and diesel by £0.05 per liter for 12 months. This will take effect from 6pm on 23 March on a UK-wide basis. This cut represents savings for households and businesses worth around £2.4 billion in 2022-23. Where practical, a proportionate cut will also apply to fuel duty rates which are lower than the main rates for petrol and diesel, including red diesel.⁵⁵⁰</p> <p>The government will reverse a Court of Justice of the European Union ruling that restricted the application of VAT relief on the installation of energy saving materials (ESMs). This will mean that wind and water turbines will be added to the list of ESMs and the complex eligibility conditions will be removed. The government will also increase the relief further by introducing a time-limited zero rate for the installation of ESMs. The changes will take effect from April 2022.⁵⁵¹</p> <p>The government is providing a package of support worth £9.1 billion in 2022 to 2023 which includes the Energy Bills Support Scheme. Through the scheme, domestic electricity customers in Great Britain will receive a £200 reduction in their electricity costs</p>

		<p>from this October. The costs of the reduction will be spread as widely as possible, so that no one pays more than £40 per year through the levy. Therefore, all domestic electricity consumers will pay a charge in future years. It is a grant now with a levy on future bill payers. This scheme will help over 28 million households.^{552, 553} [30 May 2022] The grant amount is now £400.</p> <p>As part of its targeted response to rising energy bills, the government has introduced a £150 council tax rebate starting April 1, 2022. This will mean that council tax costs will not rise for the majority of people, including those on the lowest incomes.^{554, 555}</p> <p>As part of the Warm Home Discount scheme, 2.2 million low-income households receive a £140 rebate on their energy bills. From 2022, proposed changes will see the scheme be worth £475 million a year with nearly 3 million households receiving a £150 rebate.^{556, 557}</p> <p>Winter Fuel Payment: an allowance between £100 and £300 to help households pay their heating bills. Individuals will get the Winter Fuel Payment automatically if they are eligible and either: get the State Pension; get another social security benefit (not Housing Benefit, Council Tax Reduction, Child Benefit or Universal Credit). Most payments are made automatically in November or December. You should have been paid for winter 2021 to 2022.^{558, 559}</p> <p>The government will reduce the basic rate of income tax to 19% from April 2024. This is a tax cut of over £5 billion a year.⁵⁶⁰</p>
<p>Social Assistance</p>	<p>Unconditional cash transfers</p>	<p>To help households with the cost of essentials such as food, clothing and utilities, the government is providing an additional £500 million for the Household Support Fund from April, on top of the £500 million already provided since October 2021, bringing total funding to £1 billion. Local Authorities will determine how to best use the remainder of the fund within the scope set out by ministers. Previous funding has supported households with food, clothing, energy and water costs, and this extension will ensure that this support continues through to the autumn. The extension will run for six months to the end of September 2022.^{561, 562}</p> <p>Reducing the Universal Credit taper rate from 63% to 55% and increasing Universal Credit work allowances by £500 a year to make work pay.⁵⁶³</p> <p>The government will target financial support to the poorest households. The government will send directly to about 8 million households a one-off “cost of living payment” of £650, direct to people’s bank accounts. The support is worth more than £5 billion.⁵⁶⁴</p>

		<p>8 million pensioner households will receive a one-off “pensioner cost of living payment” of £300.⁵⁶⁵</p> <p>6 million non-means-tested disability benefit recipients will receive a £150 payment.⁵⁶⁶</p> <p>The repayment of the £200 repayable loan, due in October, will be turned into a grant. The payment will be doubled to £400 for everyone. The funding is worth £6bn.⁵⁶⁷</p>
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	<p>Increase in the annual National Insurance Primary Threshold and the Lower Profits Limit from £9,880 to £12,570 from July 2022, to align with the income tax personal allowance. This is a tax cut of over £6 billion and worth over £330 for a typical employee in the year from July.⁵⁶⁸</p> <p>Around 70% of National Insurance contributions (NICs) payers will pay less NICs, even accounting for the introduction of the Health and Social Care Levy. This change will take 2.2 million people out of paying Class 1 and Class 4 NICs and the Health and Social Care Levy altogether. Earners on less than £25,000 now pay less in income tax and National Insurance Contributions (NICs). Those earning above £25,000 will pay more. Taken together, the changes will raise the Treasury around £14 billion in 2022/23, with higher income households paying the most.^{569, 570}</p> <p>From April 2022 self-employed individuals with profits between the Small Profits Threshold and Lower Profits Limit will continue to build up National Insurance credits but</p>

		will not pay any Class 2 NICs. Taken together, these measures will meet the government's ambition to ensure that the first £12,500 earned is tax free. ⁵⁷¹
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	Increasing the National Living Wage (NLW) for workers aged 23 and over by 6.6% to £9.50 an hour from April 2022. ⁵⁷²
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

United States

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	<p>Georgia announced the suspension of the gas tax which was signed on March 18.⁵⁷³ Maryland announced a 30-day suspension of the gas tax with the option to extend 90 days. Estimated to cost USD \$100 million a month.⁵⁷⁴</p> <p>Florida announced USD \$1 billion in temporary gas tax relief for residents. State lawmakers also approved a one-month hiatus of the gas tax.⁵⁷⁵</p> <p>Connecticut announced the suspension of the gas tax from April 1 to June 30. This is expected to cost USD\$ 90 million in lost revenue.⁵⁷⁶</p> <p>Georgia announced a program to give between USD \$250 and \$500 in tax refunds to Georgians.⁵⁷⁷</p>
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	<p>California announced that it will be handing out debit cards with USD \$400 to California drivers. This measure is a USD \$9 billion proposal.⁵⁷⁸</p> <p>Maine has proposed an USD \$850 check to qualified taxpayers in Maine.⁵⁷⁹</p>
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	

Labor Market	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Uruguay

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	Starting April 1st, Uruguayan government has put a price control on gasoline. ⁵⁸⁰
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	Beginning May 1st, the discount on the IMESI tax will be increased to 30%. ⁵⁸¹
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	
	Export/import easing	

Uzbekistan

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	On June 1, 2022, Uzbekistan has temporarily restricted export of vegetable oils and oilseeds, including cottonseed oil and sunflower oil, sunflower seed and other oilseeds. The government has not specified the date of expiry of the ban. At the same time, a corresponding document says that the export can be resumed if sufficient volumes of the given products are available on the domestic market. ⁵⁸²
	Export/import easing	

Vietnam

Subsidies	Fuel subsidies	
	Food subsidies	
	Fertilizer/agriculture subsidies	
	Fees subsidies	
Social Assistance	Unconditional cash transfers	
	Conditional cash transfers	
	Social pensions	
	Unconditional in-kind transfers (food, vouchers, others)	
	Conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding)	
	Public works	
Social Insurance	Paid sick leave	
	Health insurance	
	Pensions	
	Unemployment benefits	
	Social security contributions waiver	
Labor Market	Training (vocational, life skills, others)	
	Labor market regulations	
	Wage subsidies	
Trade	Export/import restriction	The Ministry of Finance (MoF) has proposed a five per cent increase in the export tax rate, in an effort to cool down domestic fertilizer prices. ⁵⁸³
	Export/import easing	

Endnotes

¹ See Annex 1 for the classification of measures included in the tracker.

² Only 2 out of the 13 labor markets programs have spending information, while only 1 out of the total 8 social insurance programs has spending information.

³ See Annex 2 for the coverage methodology

⁴ See annex 3 for adequacy calculation methodology

⁵ Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Italy, Macao, Moldova, Netherlands, Hong Kong, Poland, Senegal, Slovenia, Somalia, Sweden, United Kingdom, and United States.

⁶ Argentina, Barbados, Benin, Bosnia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo (Dem. Rep.), Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Réunion (France), Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, and Uruguay.

⁷ Argentina, Bosnia, Cameroon, Colombia, Congo (Dem. Rep.), France, Gabon, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Réunion (France), Romania, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, and Suriname.

⁸ Barbados, Benin, Cape Verde, Croatia, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Madagascar, Peru, Portugal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Togo, and Uruguay.

⁹ Aruba, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo (Rep.), Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Réunion (France), Tajikistan, Togo, Turkmenistan.

¹⁰ Bangladesh, China, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Japan, and Pakistan.

¹¹ Aruba, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Rep., Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominican, Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Réunion (France), Tajikistan, Togo, and Turkmenistan.

¹² Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, China, France, India, Mali, Poland, and the United Kingdom.

¹³ Anguilla (UK), Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Comoros, Congo (Rep.), Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hong Kong, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Malawi, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sweden, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

¹⁴ Anguilla (UK), Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Cape Verde, Congo (Rep.), Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Malawi, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, North Macedonia, Peru, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, and Uruguay.

¹⁵ Income tax exemption limit has been increased by 25 percent from EGP 24,000 to 30,000 per individual.

¹⁶ Benin, Brazil Congo (Rep.), Gabon, Guinea, Iraq, Mexico, Niger, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Thailand.

¹⁷ Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Cape Verde, Croatia, Czech Republic, India, Ireland, Italy, Malawi, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Togo, and Turkey.

¹⁸ Anguilla (UK), Austria, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Croatia, Czech Republic, El Salvador, France, Germany, Greece, Guyana, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Peru, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, and Uruguay.

¹⁹ Austria, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Italy, United Kingdom, and United States.

- ²⁰ Argentina, Belgium, Cape Verde Côte d'Ivoire, Estonia, Germany, Guinea, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Romania, Sweden, and United Kingdom.
- ²¹ It will continue until end of April. The funding for the scheme had also been increased, from €215 million to €400 million.
- ²² Guinea, Sweden, and Taiwan.
- ²³ Comoros, Germany, and New Zealand.
- ²⁴ Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Cyprus, New Zealand, and Poland
- ²⁵ Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, New Zealand, and Thailand
- ²⁶ As per the measure, motorcycles and other two-wheelers can purchase fuel worth up to Rs 1,000 per visit to petrol pumps. Three-wheelers can buy fuel worth Rs 1,500, while cars, jeeps and vans can purchase it up to Rs 5,000. Finally, Buses, lorries and commercial vehicles are exempted from the fuel rationing.
- ²⁷ <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/international/world-news/crisis-hit-sri-lanka-re-introduces-fuel-rationing/articleshow/91351659.cms>
- ²⁸ Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Greece, Romania, Senegal, and United Kingdom.
- ²⁹ Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Iran, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Macao, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Moldova, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom, United States.
- ³⁰ Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chile, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Mauritania, Netherlands, Niger, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, and United Kingdom.
- ³¹ with children under five years of age
- ³² Austria, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Djibouti, France, Greece, Guyana, Italy, Macao, Mauritius, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Slovenia.
- ³³ Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom.
- ³⁴ Canada, Chile, France, Hong Kong, Macao, Malaysia, Romania, and United Kingdom
- ³⁵ For example, the metallurgical industry, the automotive industry, the furniture industry, industries that in turn affect the value chains horizontally and generate multiplier effects for customers and suppliers.
- ³⁶ Trade measures (import/export restrictions) are reported in the tracker, even though they are not social protection measures, as they directly affect the availability of essential good, which further impacts the needs of SP measures.
- ³⁷ Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Moldova, Morocco, Pakistan, Serbia, South Korea, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam.
- ³⁸ Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Moldova, Morocco, Pakistan, Serbia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam.
- ³⁹ Belarus, Indonesia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, South Korea
- ⁴⁰ In the report, the easing is defined as a movement of economy from a more stringent restriction (e.g., ban) to a relatively less stringent restriction (which also includes complete removal of restriction).
- ⁴¹ Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Egypt, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Morocco, Pakistan, Serbia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uzbekistan
- ⁴² Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, and Malaysia.
- ⁴³ China, Kyrgyz Republic, and Viet Nam
- ⁴⁴ Stringency reduces in the order mentioned.
- ⁴⁵ Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Dem. Rep., Congo, Rep., Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Réunion (France), Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, and Togo.
- ⁴⁶ Benin, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Rep., Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Malawi, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, and Togo.

- ⁴⁷ Benin, Cape Verde, Congo, Rep., Gabon, Guinea, Malawi, Niger, South Africa, Tanzania, and Togo.
- ⁴⁸ Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Dem. Rep., Gabon, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Réunion (France), South Africa, and Togo.
- ⁴⁹ Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Rep., Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Réunion (France), and Togo.
- ⁵⁰ Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Somalia.
- ⁵¹ Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, and Somalia.
- ⁵² Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Somalia.
- ⁵³ Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Dem. Rep., Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Somalia.
- ⁵⁴ Burkina Faso, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Somalia.
- ⁵⁵ Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Somalia.
- ⁵⁶ Burkina Faso, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Somalia.
- ⁵⁷ Australia, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Macao, Malaysia, Montenegro, New Zealand, Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- ⁵⁸ Australia, China, Montenegro, New Zealand, Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand.
- ⁵⁹ Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, South Korea, and Thailand.
- ⁶⁰ Montenegro, New Zealand, South Korea, and Thailand.
- ⁶¹ Australia, China, New Zealand, and Thailand.
- ⁶² Based on 17 data points from Australia, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Taiwan, and Thailand.
- ⁶³ Based on 12 data points from Australia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Taiwan, and Thailand.
- ⁶⁴ Based on 3 data points from Japan, Malaysia, and Philippines.
- ⁶⁵ Based on 2 data points from Hong Kong, and Malaysia.
- ⁶⁶ Based on 2 data points from Hong Kong, and Taiwan.
- ⁶⁷ Based on 3 data points from Hong Kong, Macao, and Philippines.
- ⁶⁸ Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Moldova, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan.
- ⁶⁹ Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom.
- ⁷⁰ Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom.
- ⁷¹ Azerbaijan, Belarus, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Serbia, Turkey, Uzbekistan.
- ⁷² Belgium, France, Germany, United Kingdom.
- ⁷³ Anguilla (UK), Argentina, Aruba, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Uruguay.
- ⁷⁴ Anguilla (UK), Argentina, Aruba, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Uruguay.
- ⁷⁵ Anguilla (UK), Argentina, Belize, Brazil, El Salvador, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Uruguay.
- ⁷⁶ Anguilla (UK), Belize, Brazil, El Salvador, Guyana, Mexico, Peru, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Uruguay.
- ⁷⁷ Argentina, Barbados, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru, Suriname, and Uruguay.

- ⁷⁸ Argentina, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Chile, and Guyana.
- ⁷⁹ Expenditure data is from 16 measures which makes up 34% of the measures for the region.
- ⁸⁰ Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic, Guyana, and Jamaica.
- ⁸¹ Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic, and Guyana.
- ⁸² At the time of publishing this report UAE and KSA announced response packages that will be included in the next version.
- ⁸³ Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria, and Tunisia
- ⁸⁴ Based on 9 data points from US and Canada.
- ⁸⁵ Based on 6 data points from Canada (5 measures) and US (1 measure).
- ⁸⁶ Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.
- ⁸⁷ Bangladesh, India, and Sri Lanka.
- ⁸⁸ Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan.
- ⁸⁹ Sri Lanka's state-owned petroleum corporation (Ceylon Petroleum Corporation), on 14 April 2022, announced fuel rationing for vehicles. Motorcycles and other two-wheelers can purchase fuel worth up to Rs 1,000 (\$5.4) per visit to petrol pumps. Three-wheelers can buy fuel worth Rs 1,500 (\$8.1), while cars, jeeps and vans can purchase it up to Rs 5,000 (\$26.9). Buses, lorries and commercial vehicles have been exempted from the fuel rationing.
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- ⁹¹ Based on two data points from Bangladesh and Pakistan.
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ABSTRACT

Between April and June, 2022, the number of social protection measures announced or implemented in response to inflation rose by about 70%. These currently include 376 responses across 121 economies. Subsidies claim 61% of social protection responses and take four main forms (fuel, food, fertilizers, and various fee subsidies). Social assistance accounts for 21% of responses, 71% of which is provided in the form of cash transfers. Social protection programs cover, or are planning to do so, 449.6 million people. Based on 111 countries or territories with available data, a total of \$277.7 billion is being invested in social protection responses. The size of social assistance transfers represents about one-fifth of median income. Most transfers are new and are provided on a one-off basis as opposed to monthly installments. Trade-related measures represent 12% of total responses and are implemented in 32 economies. Active labor market policies and social insurance represent 3% and 2% of measures, respectively.

ABOUT THIS SERIES

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