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Thank you, Thierry and Madame Kwon for inviting me back again, with I think the same panel and the same topic. Unfortunately, as Máximo already said, I cannot report much more cheerful progress on these issues. What Philippe mentioned is a paradox, we can discuss the numbers because they are different from what Máximo presented, but hunger is alarming but at the same time it is a paradox. There are 1 billion meals wasted and if they could be distributed and reallocated to the hungry then we could solve this problem instantly. I agree with Philippe that the production is not necessarily the only problem, but food security and hunger are related to many other issues. For example, in my country and the ASEAN region, you can see that Indonesia is mostly green on the map, which means they are secure in terms of food, but they are pockets, specific areas with problems of food security and hunger. That is also the case within the ASEAN countries, of which Singapore would have the best food security and Laos would be the most insecure. However, even the most secure country in the world in terms of food, which is Finland, only reaches a point of 83.7%, so not the comfort of 100% that would solve the security problem. There are pockets and specific areas within countries like France and the US that face food insecurity.

I think this is an issue of distribution and of course, and to use the title of this session, the Explosive Problem, we also face other explosive problems related to food. I have the Sustainable Development Goals here and if you look at the 2023 target the whole Asia-Pacific region falls short of the target, so we have failed to fulfil the Sustainable Development Goals by a long way. Some of the indicators have even regressed and if we look at the chart on the right you can see that almost all the indicators for food security fall short.

I agree that there are bigger problems than simply production in agriculture, and we have to talk about food poverty, and I think one of the basic key components is distribution and of course, related to distribution is trade. If you look at the numbers, the global food economy is now estimated at around USD 10 trillion, and it is about 10% of the total world economy but food global trade is more than USD 2 trillion. Trade plays a very important role in food security and in stopping hunger but even though we are increasingly interdependent and now shifting more to processed food, there are both unipolar and multipolar regional variations. However, the political trend within this is to become protective, and you mentioned the Indian ban on food for political reasons, and it is not just the Indians, there are more than 20 countries who are doing the same, including Indonesia.

In that context, conflicts and wars, as Máximo, mentioned are now becoming the number one threat to food security. Climate uncertainty and extreme weather are becoming really a threat, as well as the damage factors. The economic slowdown is not helping the poor, in particular,

and is increasing resource constraint. I put farmers there because you can see all over the world farmers are getting old and it is becoming less attractive to young people, and it is becoming much more difficult to introduce new technology to them. That is why I asked about how AI can get to the farmers. Of course, social and political instability really did answer to their policy and protectionism. The potential global food solutions, of course include:

- Emergency food relief, better food distribution and opening up the food trade, which I think is very important.
- I liked the approach by previous panels to sustainable food agriculture to seek help on climate change issues and food and hunger are also climate change issues.
- Then of course, there is technology, and I think there have been 20 or 30 years of debate about GMO, and I think we can come to some conclusions about that because biotech is much more than this but has a huge potential to solve problems and including AI and IoT.
- Of course, non-land-based food agriculture is becoming increasingly popular in many countries.
- Reducing food loss and waste is another key factor we need to talk about.
- The role of the private sector and we now see more and more social entrepreneurs who do not see it as the biggest margin in the business but that they can still make a good profit helping people solve their food problems.
- Global governance? I put the question mark in because we already have organizations like the FAO and others, but to be effective I still think that governance needs to be reviewed and different approaches so that we can solve the persistent problems of hunger and food insecurity.

Jean-Michel Severino, President of Investisseurs & Partenaires, former Vice President of the World Bank for Asia, former CEO of France's International Development Agency (AFD)

Thanks very much, Bayu. You are so right to mention the issue of global governance. It is not only the FAO that deals with agriculture, but also the WTO and the different COPs, climate, biodiversity, etc. As a result, it is very difficult to have a real comprehensive dialogue on all the dimensions you have mentioned, which are so important. Especially when it comes to agriculture, this is probably the single production in which the world should be organized based on the comparative advantages of every place in the world, given our very different natural resources. As a result, the trust to allow exchanges should be at the core of our international community and the least we can say is that it is not there. I am sure that Kamel will elaborate on that.