



APEC 2025
KOREA

Mid-Term Review APEC Food Security Roadmap Towards 2030

10 September 2025

APEC Secretariat – PPFS. HLPDAB, ATCWG

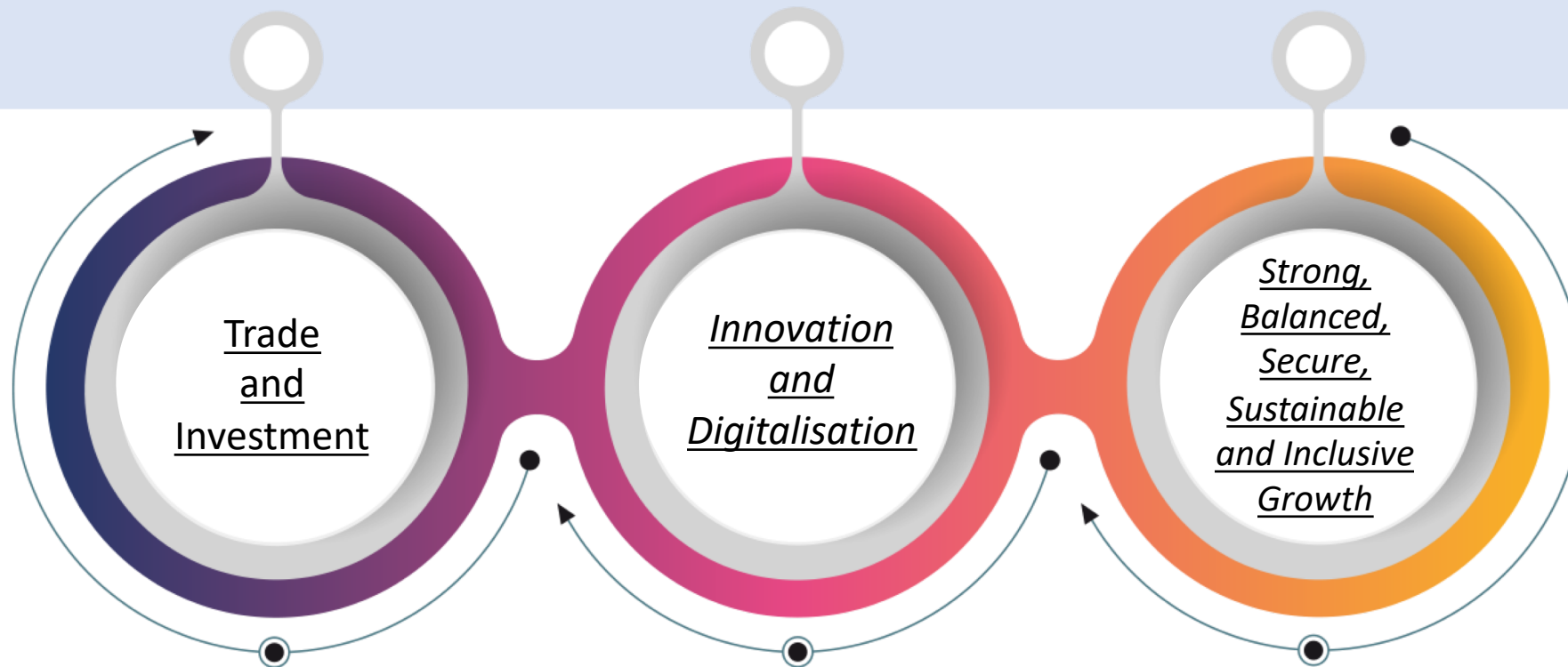


Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation



The APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040

- Open, dynamic, resilient and peaceful Asia-Pacific community by 2040, for the prosperity of all our people and future generations.***










APEC FOOD SECURITY INITIATIVES SINCE 2010



KEY FEATURES OF AFSR 2030

APEC FOOD SECURITY ROADMAP TOWARDS 2030

Vision	 Vision "Establish open, transparent, productive, sustainable, and resilient APEC food systems that ensure access to sufficient, safe, affordable, and nutritious food to meet dietary needs and food preferences for active and healthy lives."					
Key Action Areas	 Digitalization and Innovation 8a – 8g	 Productivity 12a – 12f	 Inclusivity 14a – 14d	 Sustainability 17a – 17e	 Public-Private Partnership 18a – 18b	 Smart Goals and AFSR 2030 Implementation 19a – 19c
Plans	Each Plan includes; Objective, Individual Actions, Collective Actions, Evaluation of Progress, Target Year, and Lead Economy					

KEY FEATURES OF AFSR 2030

APEC FOOD SECURITY ROADMAP TOWARDS 2030

Key Action Areas



Digitalization and Innovation

8a – 8g

Plans

- 8a) wider adoption of Global Data Standards for food and agriculture products and other interoperable digital technologies
- 8b) promote innovative products and technologies
- 8c) increase access to broadband digital infrastructures
- 8d) training sessions and/or workshops to improve food system related digital literacy for underserved communities
- 8e) best practice on digitalisation and innovation in the food supply chain via the APIP database
- 8f) Promote public -private investment of innovative technologies
- 8g) Modernise food storage facilities and logistics capacity

KEY FEATURES OF AFSR 2030

APEC FOOD SECURITY ROADMAP TOWARDS 2030

Key Action Areas



Productivity

12a - 12f

Plans

- 12a) explore best examples of systems which see perishable goods released through international borders in a timely manner
- 12b) consistency in food trade standards
- 12c) design and implement non-tariff measures relating to food
- 12 d) review of progress in the food system against the Bogor Goals
- 12e) Identify strategies to boost productivity in MSMEs and small-scale producers in the agri -food and fisheries sectors
- 12f) Work closely with private sector actors in the food system to identify policy barriers which impede progress on hunger and malnutrition .

KEY FEATURES OF AFSR 2030

APEC FOOD SECURITY ROADMAP TOWARDS 2030

Key Action Areas



Inclusivity

14a – 14d

Plans

14a) Implementation of the La Serena Roadmap for Women and Inclusive Growth (2019 -2030)

14b) share knowledge and experiences on how APEC can unlock the economic potential of diverse groups of people, including Indigenous peoples, within the APEC food system

14c) Provide dialogue opportunities to improve economy knowledge of obstacles inhibiting youth participation in the food system .

14d) Promote greater agri-food financial inclusion on lending schemes for business establishment and development.

APEC FOOD SECURITY ROADMAP TOWARDS 2030

Key
Action
Areas



Sustainability

17a – 17e

Plans

- 17a) information sharing and utilise developments/best practices to address biodiversity and natural resources depletion, soil use, and water source/supply issues.
- 17b) improving inventories of greenhouse gas emissions from the food system
- 17c) Share best practice on encouraging responsible investment into environmentally friendly, nature positive and sustainable food production, processing and distribution.
- 17d) identify and promote approaches that would support good environmental outcomes while also avoiding and/or minimising market distortion, including by drawing on work from relevant international organization.
- 17e) Provide capacity building and best practice sharing workshops to support member economies' individual and collective efforts to align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals 12.3.

KEY FEATURES OF AFSR 2030

APEC FOOD SECURITY ROADMAP TOWARDS 2030

Key Action Areas



Public-Private
Partnership

18a - 18b

Plans

- 18a) Promote regular dialogue between public and private sectors within each economy to advise PPFS on how to enhance the business environment for the food sector
- 18b) Review the functioning and terms of reference of the PPFS

KEY FEATURES OF AFSR 2030

APEC FOOD SECURITY ROADMAP TOWARDS 2030

Key Action Areas

Plans

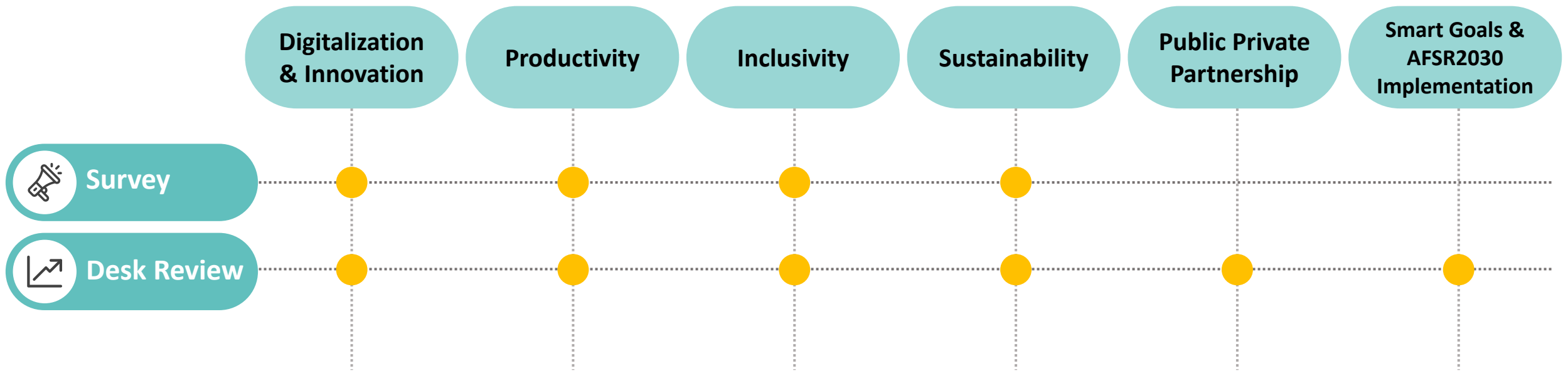
- 19 a) Hold workshops by early 2022 to facilitate the transition from Roadmap 2030 to the implementation plan.
- 19 b) develop an implementation plan which identifies specific voluntary actions or initiatives member economies may enact to deliver on Roadmap 2030.
- 19c) c) Perform review of actions in 2025 (and progress) and a review of the roadmap in 2030



Smart Goals
and AFSR 2030
Implementation

19a - 19c

EVALUATION METHODS



	DIGITALIZATION & INNOVATION	PRODUCTIVITY	INCLUSIVITY	SUSTAINABILITY
NUMBER OF RESPONSES (A)	16	15	14	15
NUMBER OF ECONOMIES (B)	21	21	21	21
RESPONSE RATE (A/B)	76.2%	71.4%	66.7%	71.4%

FINDINGS: INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS

Area. 01

Digitalization and Innovation

[3.28] Moderate progress; some still in planning stages.

Area. 02

Productivity

[3.53] Highest progress; most economies have begun or completed implementation.

Area 03

Inclusivity

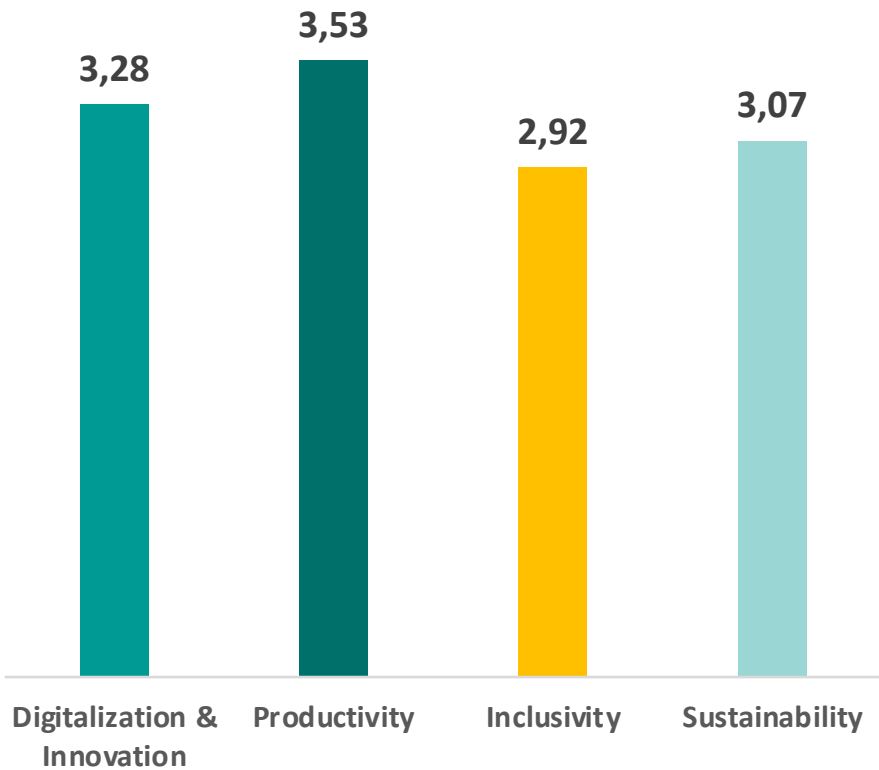
[2.92] Lowest score; actions are limited or unclear in several economies.

Area. 04

Sustainability

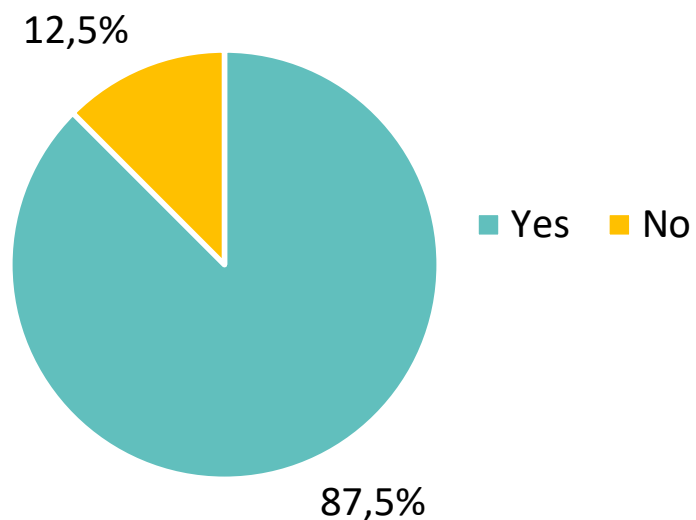
[3.07] Early-stage implementation in many economies.

Scale: 5-point Likert scale



Note: Sample sizes – Digitalization and Innovation (n = 16), Productivity (n = 15), Inclusivity (n = 14), Sustainability (n = 15)

Increase in Access to Digital Tools & Broadband Since 2021

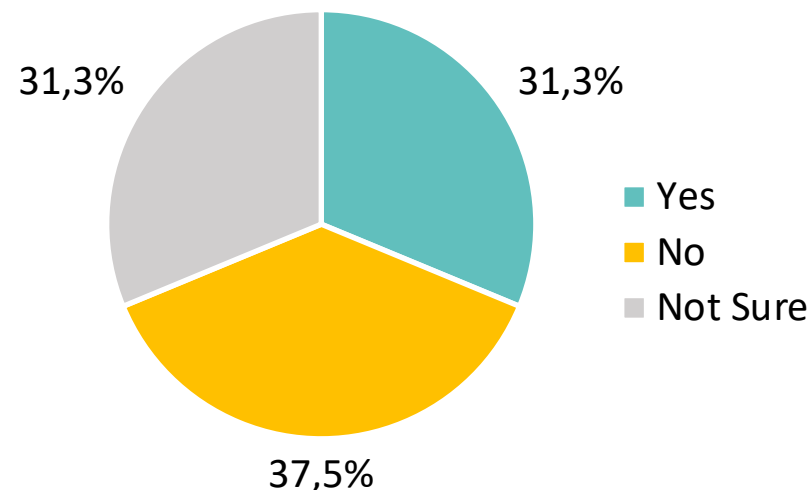


Note: Sample sizes – Digitalization and Innovation (n = 16)

Widespread improvement in digital access

Broad regional efforts to enhance digital connectivity and bridge the digital divide.

Limited Engagement with APIP

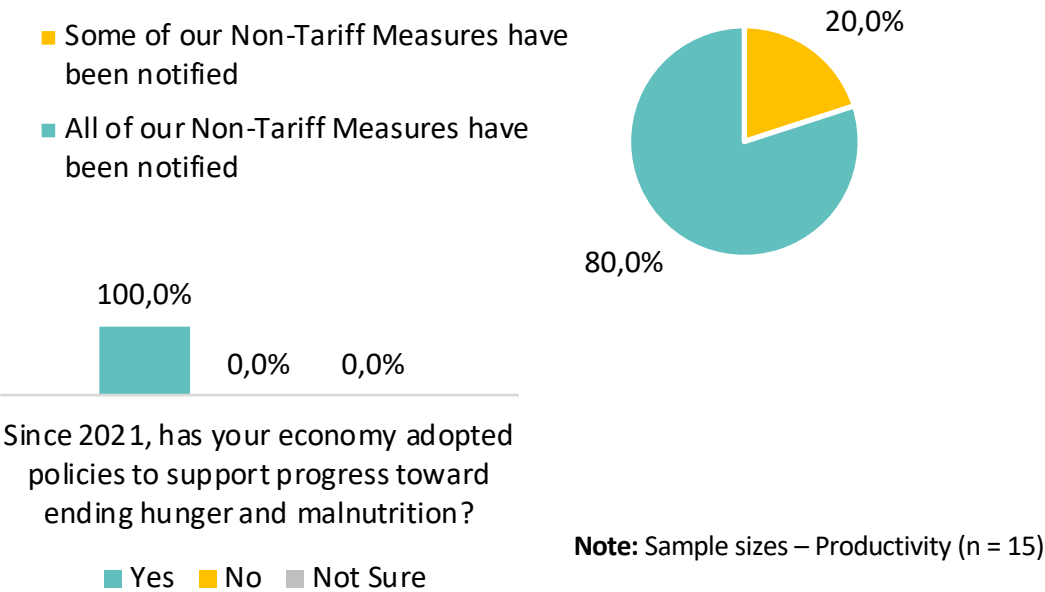


Note: Sample sizes – Digitalization and Innovation (n = 16)

Only 31.3% reported progress

Information sharing and updates on the APIP site remain inconsistent across economies.

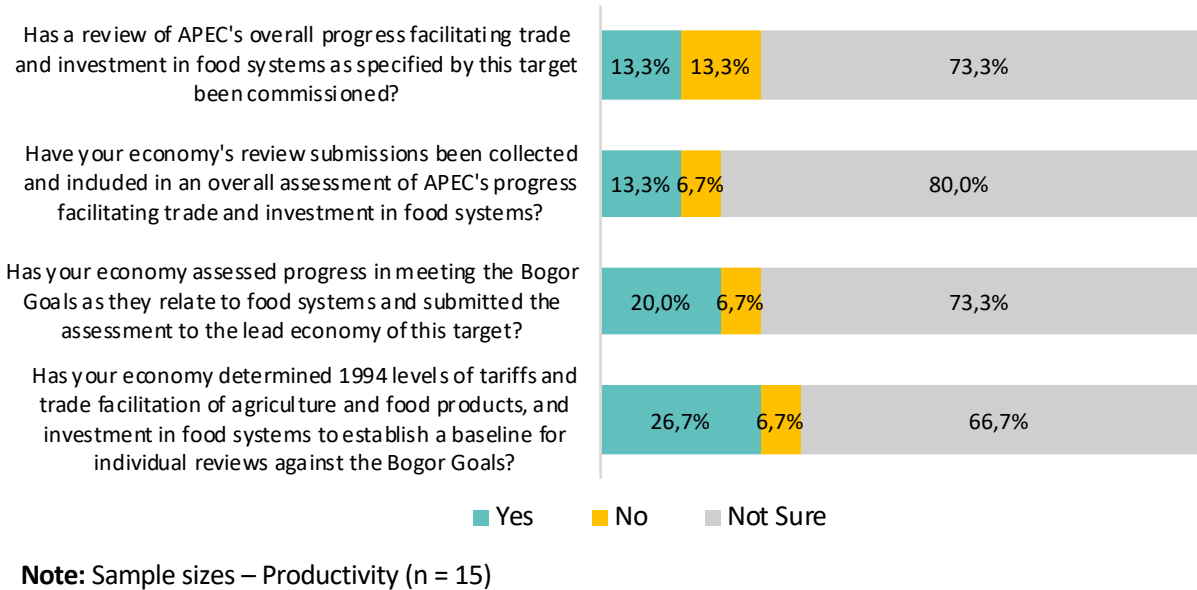
WTO Notification Status of NTM in Food & Agriculture (Top)
Progress in Reducing Hunger and Malnutrition Indicators (Bottom)



80% of economies confirmed full notification of non-tariff measures in food and agriculture..

100% of economies having implemented policies to support progress toward ending hunger and malnutrition since 2021.

Progress in Establishing Bogor Goals Baselines & Assessments

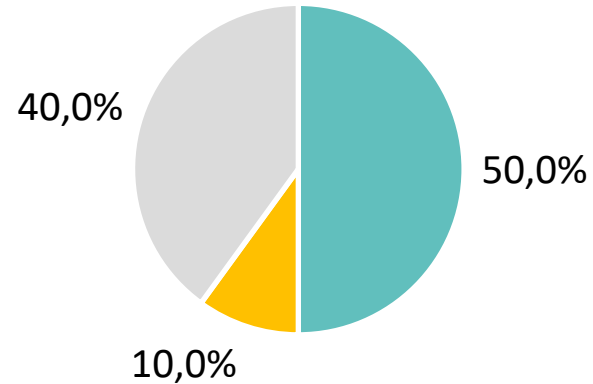


Most economies have not clearly established baselines or submitted assessments related to the Bogor Goals

Across all four questions, over 65–80% of responses were “Not Sure,” indicating limited clarity or action. Highlights a key information gap in reviewing trade and investment progress within food systems.

Increase in Activities with $\geq 50\%$ Women's Participation since 2021

■ Yes ■ No ■ Not Sure



Increase in Policies with Women's Stakeholder Input since 2021

■ Yes ■ Not Sure

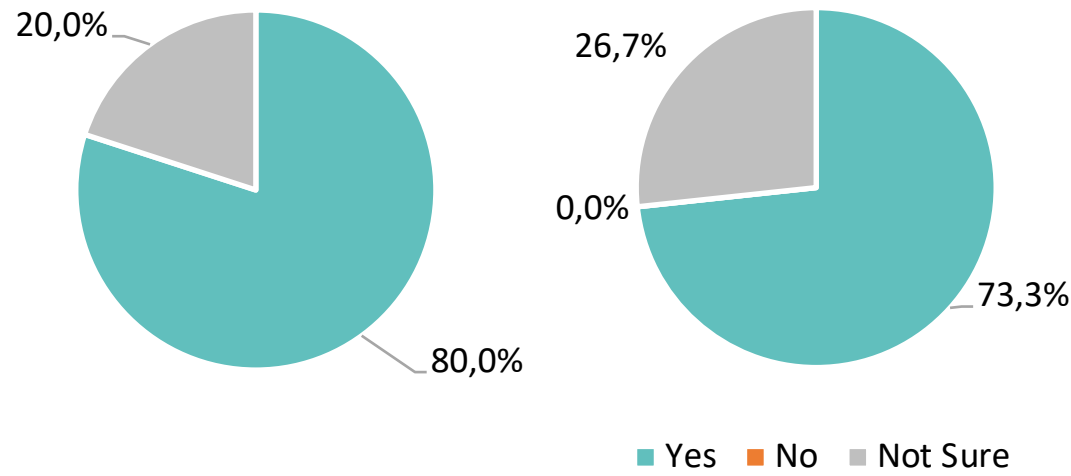


Note: Sample sizes – Inclusivity (n = 14)

50% observed an increase in activities with over 50% female participation, 50% reported an increase in policies reflecting women stakeholders' input.

A generally positive trend: many economies report progress in advancing gender inclusion, either through increased participation or greater policy engagement by women. **However,** the relatively high share of “Not Sure” responses suggest that current monitoring and reporting systems may be inadequate.

Investment increase in Sustainable Food Systems (L) Agricultural GHG Inventory Development (R)

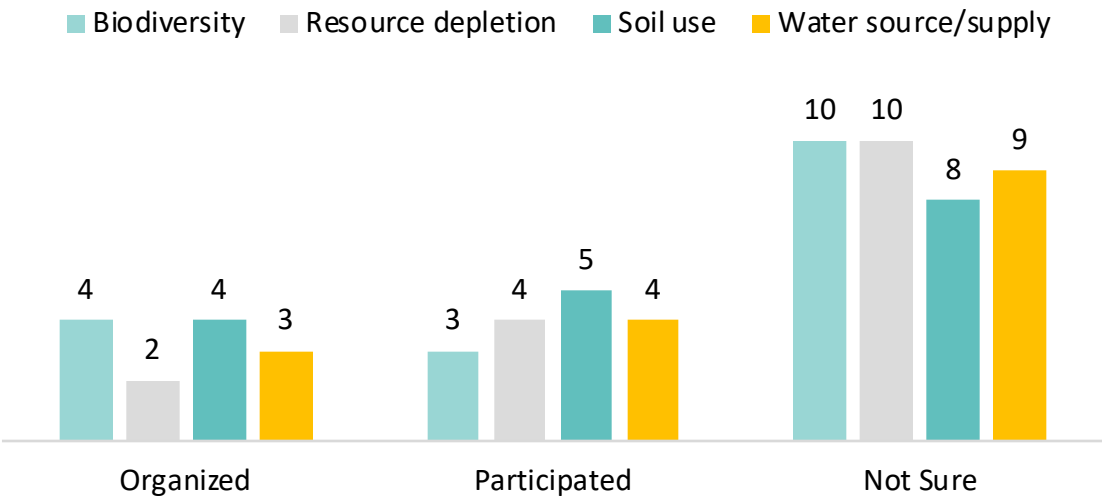


Note: Sample sizes – Sustainability (n = 15)

Most economies have increased investment in sustainable food system since 2021

They also have developed agricultural GHG inventory

Assessment of Knowledge Sharing Event across Areas



Note: Sample sizes – Sustainability (n = 15)

Uncertainty dominates across all thematic areas.

For all topics, at least 8 to 10 economies responded “Not Sure.”

Suggests limited awareness or unclear communication around knowledge-sharing activities.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP & SMART GOALS AND AFSR2030 IMPLEMENTATION



Public–Private Partnership

Implementation under the Public–Private Partnership area is progressing well.

- Plan 18a was effectively implemented by Japan through a two-year initiative promoting public–private dialogue on nutrition and health claims.
- Plan 18b was successfully led by Korea in 2025, resulting in the revision and endorsement of the PPFS Terms of Reference.

Effective coordination with member economies and proactive leadership by the host economy.

Smart Goals and AFSR2030 Implementation

All three Plans under the Smart Goals and AFSR2030 Implementation area have been effectively implemented.

- Plan 19a achieved its goal through a self-funded workshop held in 2022
- Plan 19b is being actively implemented by Thailand, which developed and maintains the Dynamic Conclusion Table.
- Plan 19c is being implemented through this Mid-Term Review.

REVIEW RESULTS OF THE DYNAMIC CONCLUSION TABLE

			DIGITALIZATION & INNOVATION		PRODUCTIVITY		INCLUSIVITY		SUSTAINABILITY		PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS		SMART GOALS & AFSR 2030 IMPLEMENTATION	
NUMBER OF PLANS	Total (A)		7	100%	6	100%	4	100%	5	100%	2	100%	3	100%
	With a project	At least one project	5	71%	4	67%	2	50%	5	100%	2	100%	1	33%
		No project	2	29%	2	33%	2	50%	0	0%	0	0%	2	67%
	Lead	With Lead Economy	7	100%	5	83%	2	50%	5	100%	2	100%	2	67%
		No Lead Economy	0	0%	1	17%	2	50%	0	0%	0	0%	1	33%
NUMBER OF PROJECTS	Total (B)		11	100%	5	100%	2	100%	14	100%	3	100%	1	100%
	Funding Type	Self-funded projects	10	91%	4	80%	2	100%	10	71%	3	100%	1	100%
		Completion Report submitted	1	-	0	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-
		Completion Report not submitted	9	-	4	-	1	-	9	-	1	-	0	-
		APEC-funded projects	1	9%	1	20%	0	0%	4	29%	0	0%	0	0%
		Completion Report submitted	1	-	1	-	0	-	3	-	0	-	0	-
		Completion Report not submitted	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	-	0	-	0	-
	Lead	Implemented by the Lead Economy	10	91%	3	60%	1	50%	8	57%	3	100%	1	100%
		Implemented by non-lead economy	1	9%	2	40%	1	50%	6	43%	0	0%	0	0%
NUMBER OF PROJECTS PER PLAN (B/A)			1.6		0.8		0.5		2.8		1.5		0.3	

OBJECTIVE 1. EVALUATION RESULTS

Digitalization and Innovation

Economies are progressing in broadband access, digital literacy, and smart agriculture, but uneven implementation persists—especially in data standardization and logistics—while low APIP engagement misses opportunities for regional knowledge sharing and collaboration.

Inclusivity

Economies have made notable strides in gender inclusion and financial access, but progress in youth engagement and support for vulnerable groups is limited, with monitoring and coordination gaps evident.

Public-Private Partnership

Both Plans are being effectively implemented—Japan led a two-year initiative promoting public–private dialogue, while Korea successfully led the revision of the PPFS Terms of Reference in 2025.

Productivity

Solid progress has been made in trade facilitation and MSME support, but long-term monitoring and outcome tracking remain weak, especially in relation to regional strategic goals like the Bogor Goals and Putrajaya Vision.

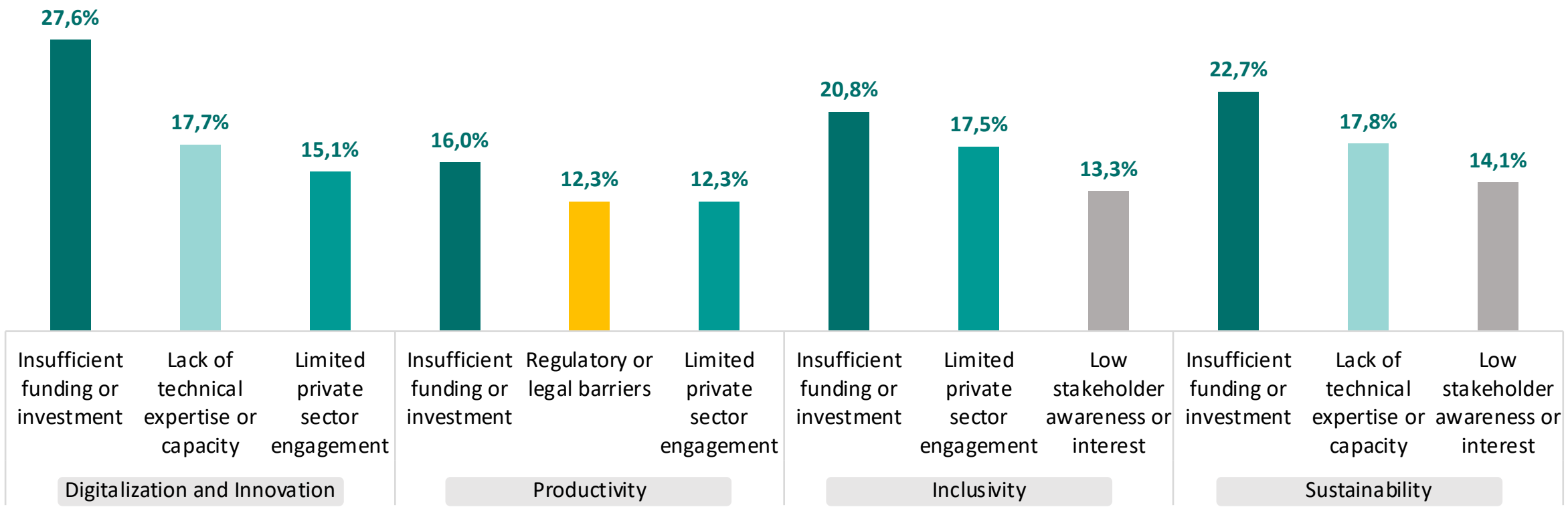
Sustainability

Implementation is underway in biodiversity, GHG tracking, and food loss reduction, though responsible investment and coherent environmental policy actions are still emerging and require better coordination and capacity.

Smart Goals and AFSR 2030 Implementation

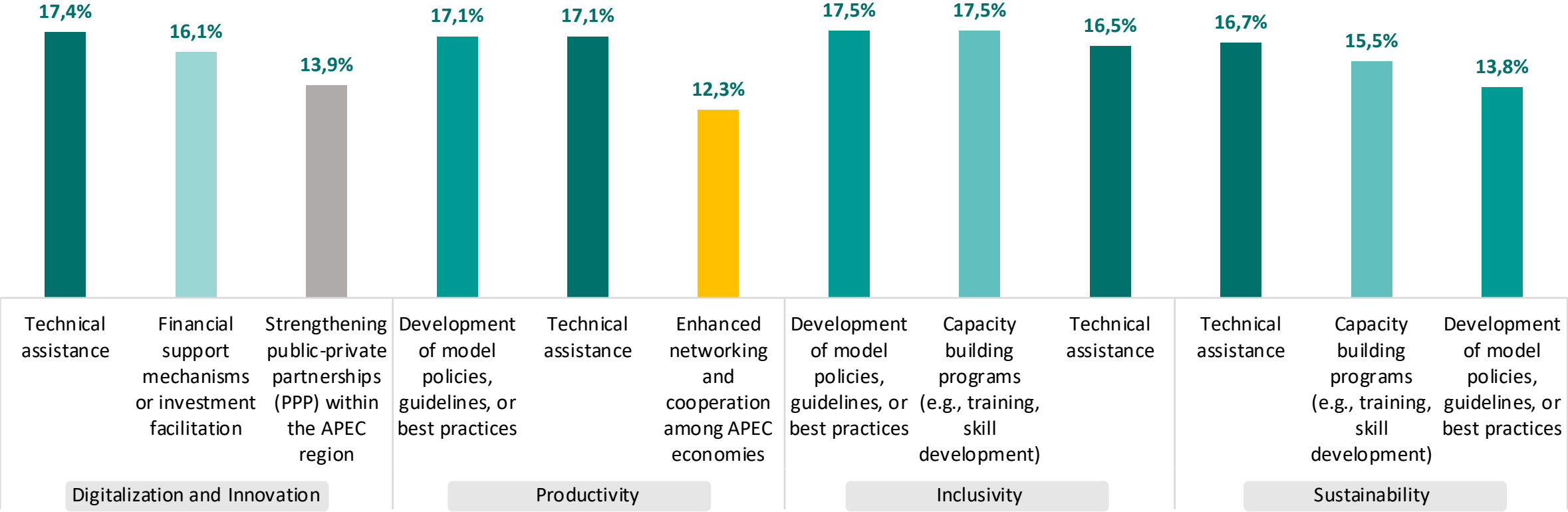
All three Plans show strong progress, with timely workshops, active use of the Dynamic Conclusion Table by Thailand, and the 2025 review being fulfilled through this Mid-Term Review.

OBJECTIVE 2: IDENTIFICATION OF CHALLENGES IN ADVANCING PLANS



Note: Sample sizes – Digitalization and Innovation (n = 16), Productivity (n = 15), Inclusivity (n = 14), Sustainability (n = 15)

OBJECTIVE 3: IDENTIFICATION OF APEC SUPPORT NEEDED FOR PLAN COMPLETION



Note: Sample sizes – Digitalization and Innovation (n = 16), Productivity (n = 15), Inclusivity (n = 14), Sustainability (n = 15)

01. Facilitate Evaluation of Collective Actions

- Collective Actions lacked clear indicators.
- Future plans can define metrics early.

02. Designate Clear Lead Economies for Each Plan

- Plans without a Lead Economy showed weaker progress and fewer activities.

03 Consider Specifying More Measurable Indicators

- Some current indicators are too broad to apply effectively.
- More specific and measurable indicators would improve tracking and communication.

04. Enhance the Use of APIP and Reporting Tools

- Strengthening APIP could support better knowledge sharing and tracking.

05. Clarify the Role of the Dynamic Conclusion Table

- Reporting in the Dynamic Conclusion Table lacks clear guidance.
- Standardizing report instructions and Completion Report questions would improve consistency and evaluation.

06. Explore Centralized Monitoring Tools

- A centralized system could improve tracking of Collective Actions.
- It would enable shared access to evidence, progress, and indicators via APIP.

THANK YOU