## REGIONAL BODIES & DAUGHTER ORGANIZATION



- Expand the suite of assessment and accreditation schemes offered and continue to discuss new possibilities with other organizations and governments;
- Complete a Pacific Accreditation Cooperation peer evaluation with the aim to encourage the growth of organic and ecologically sound markets with credible Multilateral Agreement Standards;
- Fully support the opening of the IFOAM accreditation scheme to other accreditation bodies;
- Grant the first of NATRUE accreditations to further support cosmetic certification;
- On behalf of ISEAL, contribute to the revision process of ISO 17011.



- Constant exchange amongst members in order to build common positions on regulatory and political issues especially on organic regulations;
- Close work with IFOAM EU on European organic regulations including several meetings with French representatives in the Parliament and EU Council;
- IFOAM France member, Fnab, organizes a European farmers' group meeting on water quality and organic farming;
- IFOAM France takes part in the European coordination to get more funds dedicated to organic research. This is achieved through our participation in TP organics and a meeting with other national platforms for organic research.



- International Conference on the topic: 'Agroecology for Organic Agriculture in the Mediterranean';
- Participation at various events in the 'Biodiversity Park' at EXPO Milano;
- Celebration of the 25th anniversary of IFOAM AgriBioMediterraneo;
- Newsletter dissemination for the organic world in the Mediterranean;
- Enhancement of synergies and collaborations with organic and environmental institutions in the Mediterranean.



- Preparation and elaboration of the 3-year plan (2015-17) for the regional group based on suggestions from members;
- First virtual workshop is organized by the regional group to talk about Organic 3.0 and the activities of IFOAM – Organics International in Latin America. Over 30 people from different Latin American countries participate;
- Board of directors actively promote IFOAM – Organics International and IFOAM America Latina, through their organizations, in different national and international settings where family farming and organic agriculture are addressed.



IFOAM Southern Africa represents the interests of organic and like-minded movements in the 15 SADEC Member States: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.





- The voices of more than 300 stakeholders contributed to a shared vision for the European organic movement: Vision 2030 and the strategles to achieve It were a focus at IFOAM EU's 9th European Organic Congress in Riga this past June;
- In the ongoing process for a new European Organic Regulation, IFOAM EU and its members have been in continuous and coordinated contact with EU and national policy makers leading to texts that better reflect the sectors' demands and a significant improvement of the initial Commission proposal;
- The EU's biggest research and innovation program announced its agriculture spend for 2016-2018 and organic farming obtained significantly more than previously anticipated, largely thanks to the work of TP Organics.

Growth of the organic sector is minimal, Organic JAS standards are being revised now, and the Organic Agriculture Promotion Law has also being modified,

**JAPAN** 

7 board meetings and one GA are held on to discuss:

- The regeneration of IFCAM Japan;
- IFOAM Asia (board candidate and policy);
- Organic 3.0 and Leadership Course;
- Self-sponsored seminar (living mulch).



- Hosting of the "3rd International Conference of Trade and Market Development of Organic Products" in Tehran, Iran, with Andre Leu and Dr. Vandana Shiva;
- Establishment of GMO debate committee;
- Organization of the `Tehran Organic Week Festival' in collaboration with Tehran Municipality;
- Continued development of recognized markets for supplying certified organic products:
- Increase in public awareness of improved lifestyle, food quality and organic food through provincial meetings and conferences;
- Building of friendship collaborations with recognized governmental and private authorities from different related disciplines in order to provide a better structure for organic farming extension.



- Participation of representatives of nine IFOAM Euro-Asia Board members in the 5th International Conference on Organic Agriculture held in Kley, Ukraine;
- Board meeting in Ukraine & appointment of new Executive Director(ED), Sultankulov Sanjar, Kyrgyzstan;
- Discussion of group charter continues;
- Exploration of funding opportunities for office and activities;
- Coordination with President I.
   Aldaraliev, Kyrgyzstan, following resignation of ED. Gulnara Kurmanova is responsible for communication.

# IF@AM (asta)

- At the 2nd General Assembly of IFOAM Organics Asia in South Korea, Mr. Zejlang (China) is elected the new President. Mr. Menon and Dr. S. T. Hossain become Vice Presidents. Ms. Oishi of Japan is elected as the first woman to serve on the IFOAM Organics Asia board;
- The newly elected board votes for the change in name to IFOAM Organics Asia;
- IFOAM Organics Asia is core organizer of the 2015 Goesan International Organic Expo Projects with over 1.06 million visitors to the 24-day event;
- Recruitment of 73 foreign companies to the Organic 'Trade Fair';
- Establishment of the 'Asian Local Governments for Organic Agriculture';
- Co-organization of the ISOFAR Organic 3.0 Scientific Conference, Marketing & Innovation Symposium on Organic Farming and Organic 3.0 – The next Phase in Organic Development;
- Other events were IFOAM Organics International PGS Conference (Chengalu China) and the 5th Asian Organic Rice Conference (Dumingag, Phillippines).







IFOAM - Organics International has been promoting Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) for over a decade. PGS represent an inclusive solution for domestic markets and short chains, complementary to third-party certification.

Since 2004, there has been a growing awareness of the potential for the application of PGS as a tool to improve livelihoods in rural areas and contribute to sustainable development. PGS attract more recognition and practitioners - both within the organic sector, as well as in legal frameworks for organic agriculture all over the world.



PGS are now spread over 72 countries with an estimated 109.317 small operators globally (mostly smallholder farmers and a few small-scale processors) currently involved in PGS, out of which 46,945 are certified through this scheme.

Between 2011 and 2015, the number of PGS initiatives has tripled. PGS-certified producers are currently managing organically a total of at least 78,772 ha of agricultural land. In terms of producers involved in PGS, the leading countries are India (23,317), Peru (21,460), Kenya (12,453), and the Philippines (10,756). Asia is the region with the highest number of producers involved in PGS (40,400), followed by Latin and Central America with 35,026 producers and Africa with 30,137 producers.

India is a major PGS hub and features among the countries that are most advanced with regard to PGS development and awareness: The domestic market allows for organic claims without certification or with PGS, and over 20,000 Indian farmers have obtained organic guarantee for their products through PGS.

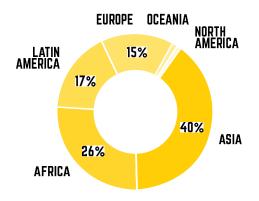
PGS programs in India run in parallel, e.g. one led by the PGS Organic Council, promoted by a coalition of NGOs; the other run by the National Centre of Organic Farming, referred to as 'PGS India'. The government's plans to support the growth of the sector are an indication that PGS will take on an even more crucial role in the conversion of smallholders, providing affordable organic food to the domestic market.

## FACTS & FIGURES: ORGANICS UP CLOSE

### **ORGANIC PRODUCERS**



The country with the most organic producers is India, followed by Uganda and Mexico.

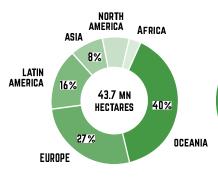


More than 75% of the producers are in Asia, Africa and Latin America.



Between 2013 and 2014 there has been an increase in the number of producers by almost 270,000, or over 13%.

### **ORGANIC FARMLAND**



In Oceania there were 17.3 mn ha, in Europe 11.6 mn ha, and in Latin America 6.8 mn ha. AUSTRALIA HAS THE LARGEST AREA: 17.2 MN HECTARES

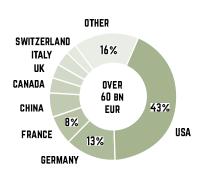
The 10 countries with the largest organic agricultural areas have combined 73% of the world's organic agricultural land.

APPROX. 1%
OF THE WORLD'S
FARMLAND IS
ORGANIC

11 countries have more than 10% of their agricultural land under organic management. 300% GROWTH SINCE 1999

In 2014, almost +500,000 hectares were reported compared with 2013.

## **ORGANIC RETAIL SALES**



The largest single market is the US followed by the EU (23.9 bn EUR) and China. By region, North America has the lead (29.6 bn EUR), followed by Europe (26.2 bn EUR) and Asia. NORTH
AMERICA
ALMOST
30 BN EUR
(35.9 BN USD)

The countries with the largest market for organic food are the United States (27.1 bn EUR), followed by Germany (7.9 bn EUR), France (4.8 bn EUR) and China (3.7 bn EUR).

221 EUR ARE SPENT PER PERSON IN SWITZERLAND

Switzerland has the highest per capita consumption worldwide, followed by Luxembourg (164 EUR) and Denmark (162 EUR). ORGANIC FOOD MARKET GREW 5X FROM 15.2 BN USD (1999) TO 80 BN USD (2014)

The countries where organic has the highest share of the total market are Denmark (7.6%), followed by Switzerland, Austria, Sweden, USA and Germany.

\*Note: Statistical data as of December 2014.

Source: FIBL





Visualization of the 5 dimensions & 20 criteria from the 'Best Practice Guideline for Agriculture and Value Chains.'

Triggered by the think tanking of the 'Sustainability Days' organized by IFOAM – Organics International in 2012 and discussions by the Sustainable Organic Agriculture Action Network, the topic of Organic 3.0 has since been taken up in different fora, with BIOFACH choosing it as its overarching theme.

The overall goal of Organic 3.0 is to enable a widespread uptake of truly sustainable farming systems and markets based on organic principles, imbued with a culture of innovation, of continuous improvement towards best practice, transparency, integrity, collaboration, holistic systems, and of true value pricing.

The concept of Organic 3.0 seeks to position organic as a modern, innovative system, that puts the results and impacts of farming in the foreground. Diverse priorities and challenges, e.g. climate change resilience and adaptation, access to capital and adequate income, animal welfare, availability of land, water, seed, healthy diets, and avoidance of waste in food and farming systems cannot possibly all be folded into an everexpanding set of standards and rules - a more holistic and dynamic model is needed.

The interest generated speaks for the momentous relevance of this discussion to the future of the organic sector. In a bid to further crystallize points for action, we organize, on top of the many think tanking meetings, two international events on Organic 3.0, one at the

Expo Milano 2015, the other in the framework of the Goesan World Organic Expo in South Korea which drew 1.1 million visitors over 3 weeks and culminated in the conference 'Organic 3.0 - Visions, Trends & Innovations for True Sustainability.'

On this occasion, the Discussion Paper entitled Organic 3.0 made its debut, highlighting the **6 essential features of Organic 3.0,** which summarize, in a nutshell, the basic fundaments of Organic 3.0.

The event declaration, broadly endorsed, commits to empowering individuals and communities towards holistic achievement of best practices that will result in the health and prosperity of current and future generations.

As the year comes to an end, the support for the idea that organic needs to reinvent itself is apparent and calls for an action plan that will see us translate this vision from theory into practice.

### **FEATURES**



**A culture of innovation:** Organic 3.0 is innovation-oriented and proactively assesses upcoming technology against evidence-based and scientifically evaluated impact potentials based on the principles of organic agriculture.



**Continuous improvement towards best practice:** Organic 3.0 expects operators along the whole value chain to be committed to ongoing improvements and to address all of the following dimensions: ecology, society, economy, culture & accountability.



**Diverse ways to ensure transparent integrity:** Organic 3.0 provides more options for credible assurance, with more opportunities for inclusive and transparent participation by all, and exposes and mitigates conflict of interest at all levels of the public and private sector.



**Inclusive of wider sustainability interests:** Organic 3.0 is inclusive and proactively builds alliances with like-minded movements based on common visions rather than on competition and differences in detail. However, it also clearly distinguishes itself from unsustainable agriculture systems and 'greenwashing' initiatives.



Holistic empowerment from farm to final consumer: Organic 3.0 takes holistic and system oriented stances for further developments in a community or a region. It particularly acknowledges the core position of smallholding family farmers around the world with a special focus on gender equity and fairness of trade. It realizes the driving potentials of good governance and of putting consumer needs and health in the foreground, particularly in view of a fast changing technology environment and rapid urbanization.



**True value and fair pricing:** Organic 3.0 establishes a practical way to implement true cost accounting and strives for true value pricing, for creation of incentives for truly sustainable systems, with increased transparency, internalizing of external costs and benefits, and empowerment of all stakeholders to fair trade relationships. The proof of long-term societal benefit of such pricing models is brought into public policy discussions to correct current market distortions that reward unsustainable practices.



The International Year of Soils, 2015, sees the adoption of 17 Global Goals, and, 195 countries define a vision on how to deal with climate change. At these and other events, we showcase how we are meeting the challenges of today, organically.

Healthy soils are key to biodiversity, food security and play a fundamental role in fighting climate change. The role of healthy soils in growing food is one of the topics highlighted at the 'Celebrating Soils! Celebrating Life!' conference. Part of the Save our Soils Campaign, the soil conference brings home the urgent need to pay closer attention to the plight of soils.

It's all about soil on the first of a three-day event during EXPO Milano. Similar to sponges, carbon-rich soils absorb water during floods and release it during drought. Particularly important when farmers are facing weather extremities such as intense heat and insufficient rainfall when trying to feed their families and communities.

Feeding the world is high on the agenda of the Global Goals the world will tackle from 2017. In their entirety, the goals aim to end poverty, combat climate change as well as fight injustice and inequality. Transitioning to organic can play a pivotal role in achieving the goals not only on hunger and malnutrition but also on poverty, water use, climate change, unsustainable production

and consumption. For example, mainstreaming organic farming practices like minimum tillage, the use of cover crops and rotations would promote the return of carbon to the soil. The significance of which is underscored by the launch of the '4 per 1000' initiative at the COP 21 climate conference. Signatories to the initiative, aiming to demonstrate how soils can play a crucial role in food security and climate change, include IFOAM – Organics International as well as ministers from Australia, Germany and France.

At COP21, we call for clear and transparent principles on issues related to agriculture in the climate agreement. Together with a delegation of organic farmers, we campaign for food security to be referenced in the operative text but without success. We greet the pledge to keep global warming well below 2°C and the pursuit of efforts to keep it under 1.5°C but without a commitment from agriculture this will not happen. It will thus be necessary for policy-makers to facilitate the adoption of agricultural practices such as organic farming that both reduce emissions and capture carbon in soils.

For farmers living on the frontlines of climate change this deal offers hope for a brighter future but not yet the security that effective actions will replace business as usual.



Glyphosate, a key ingredient in Monsanto's Roundup, is the most widely and intensely used herbicide in the history of chemical agriculture. Traces of the substance labeled a "probable carcinogen" by the World Health Organization can be found in the soil, air, surface and groundwater as well as in food.

Monsanto first started selling Roundup in 1974. Its use grew steadily in the 20 years that followed and skyrocketed in 1996 with the US approval to plant genetically engineered (GE) herbicide-tolerant (HT) soybean, maize, and cotton commonly known as Roundup Ready crops. This spurred a more frequent and intense use of glyphosate, for example, spraying shortly before harvest time.

Figures show that farmers applied approximately 747 million kg of Glyphosate in 2014, almost 15 times more than in 1995, and it is estimated that GE crops account for over 56% of that figure.

Not surprisingly, traces of glyphosate can be found all around us. Up to a third of tests done on British bread over the last years have tested positive for glyphosate. There are reports from Germany of glyphosate in the urine of dairy cows and it has also been detected in the air and in water.

Tests have shown glyphosate to be an endocrine disruptor meaning it can disrupt the endocrine system, which regulates, amongst others, our metabolism, growth and development. Based on the dose,

imbalances here can lead to diabetes, hypertension, obesity, kidney disease, and cancer (breast, prostate, liver, brain, thyroid, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma). In many countries, glyphosate-based herbicides are applied in high doses.

In addition, the application of glyphosate degrades soils and has also been shown to reduce populations of beneficial insects, amphibians, birds, and small mammals by destroying vegetation on which they depend for food and shelter.

Yet its use in growing food is perfectly legal thanks to maximum allowable residues defined by regulatory authorities. However, tolerance levels are often based on assumptions, not on published science and form the foundation of many a myth of safe pesticides.

The current approval process of testing each pesticide separately is based on the assumption that if each chemical is safe individually, then their combination must also be safe. The contrary though has been proven with studies showing that a cocktail of pesticide residues can be detrimental to human health.

There is undoubtedly a need to reexamine processes that deem safe the use of glyphosate and other toxins in growing food and we call on policy-makers around the world to do so.

We at IFOAM – Organics International will continue to campaign for greater awareness of the real solution to pest and weed problems, namely, in non-toxic, ecological methods of agriculture.



#### STRATEGIC PARTNERS







We thank all our Affiliates, Donors, Clients, Supporters & Volunteers!

#### **PROJECTS**

#### Over 1,000,000€

• Sida, Sweden

#### 500,000 - 750,000€

• SDC, Switzerland

#### 100,000 - 250,000€

- UNEP, Switzerland
- EU Commission, Belgium

#### 50,000 -100,000€

- Hivos, The Netherlands
- RDA, South Korea

#### 10,000 - 50,000€

- CTA, The Netherlands
- FAO, Thailand

#### **CLIENTS**

#### 50,000 -100,000€

 Nürnberg Messe GmbH, Germany

#### 5,000 - 20,000€

- IOAS, USA
- Mayacert, Mexico
- HEKS-Eper, Senegal
- Vietnam Organic Agriculture Association, Vietnam
- bioC, Germany

#### 1,000 - 5,000€

• IOIA, USA

- National Taiwan University, Taiwan
- Bio Suisse, Switzerland
- FAO, Mongolia
- KRAV, Sweden
- StartingDot, Ireland
- IZFAS, Turkey
- China Investment Association, P.R. China

#### 1,000 - 5,000€

- M. Petzoldt, Germany
- J. Landt, Germany
- Eko-Keurmerk, The Netherlands
- M. Quintana-Fernandez, Sweden
- G. Colitto, France
- Organic and Beyond Corporation, P.R. China
- FLO-CERT, Germany
- IGAS, Switzerland
- S. Manohar, India
- K. Maus, Germany
- A. Ecosteguy, Brazil
- B. Flipovska, Macedonia

#### **DONATIONS**

#### 1,000-5,000€

- A. Evans, UK
- K. Gilfillan, Australia

#### Up to 100€

- EOCC, Belgium
- J. Medeiros

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#### ACTIVITIES (€ X 1000)

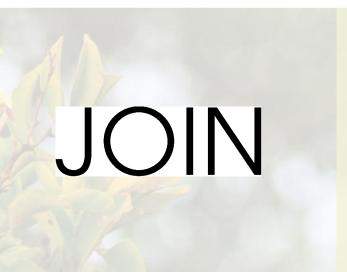
	INCOME		EXPENSES	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
IFOAM Governance	0	0	30	80
IFOAM Direction	141	175	353	238
Organic Umbrella	487	398	298	263
Organic Advocacy	126	150	124	115
Organic Value Chain	162	146	279	238
Organic Programs	1,241	507	934	432
IFOAM Academy	113	96	89	129
Total	2,271	1,472	2,106	1,496
Annual net income	164	-23		

(Whole statutory statement audited by PwC, Cologne, Germany)	NATURE OF COST	
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INCOME AND EXPENSES (€X1000)	AUDITED	AUDITED
Income	2015	2014
Contributions and fees	375	376
Donations	7	44
Other income	421	349
Income from projects	1,465	702
Interest income	0	1
	2,269	1,471
Expenses		
Personnel expenses	915	880
Depreciation	4	7
Administrative expenses	1111	109
Internal structures	117	34
Self-organized structures	86	3
Other expenses	160	123
Project expenses	814	340
	2,106	1,496
Result before taxes	163	-24
Tax refund	1	1
Annual net income	164	-23
Retained earnings brought forward	-23	1
Liquidation from appropriated reserves	322	311
Transfer to appropriated reserves	-299	-322
Net retained earnings	164	-23

BALANCE SHEET (EURO X 1000)	AUDITED	AUDITED
Assets	2015	2014
A. Fixed assets		
Assets	7	8
B. Current assets		
Trading stock	5	5
Other current assets	435	205
Bank accounts	1,543	1,713
C. Prepaid expenses	27	9
	2,016	1,940
Liabilities		
A. Equity		
Appropriated reserves	299	322
Net retained earnings	164	-23
B. Provisions		
Other provisions	10	41
C. Liabilities		
Trade payables	136	52
Other liabilities	14	18
C. Accrued expenses	1,393	1,530
	2,016	1,940

<sup>\*</sup>For computational reasons, rounding differences can occur in the tables.







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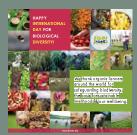
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Healthy soils are not only the basis for nutritions food but also support biodiversity, the variety of life found on Earth.



