into THE FUTURE

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REPORT OF IFOAM - ORGANICS INTERNATIONAL

2015
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It gives me great pleasure to present another great report about IFOAM - Organics International and the organic sector. We are the truly wonderful good news story in a world suffering from numerous social, environmental and economic problems.

This report shows how the staff and World Board have been working hard to fulfill our mission of leading, uniting and assisting the organic movement in its full diversity.

Organic 3.0 is resonating around the world. People on every continent are engaged in our process of developing our new collective vision for the organic movement. This will be signed off by all of us at our General Assembly in India in 2017.

2015 was the International Year of the Soils. We have been actively involved in promoting the importance of healthy soils, especially by increasing the levels of soil organic matter.

2015 was also the year of the most important international climate change meeting in the history of our planet. IFOAM - Organics International actively participated in this meeting in Paris. We have been involved in every meeting since Copenhagen in 2009.

One of the significant events in Paris was the launching of the ‘4 per 1000’ initiative by the French Government. Just adopting renewable energy and stopping emission will not stop climate change. The current emissions will remain in the atmosphere for hundreds of years and will cause climate change to intensify further. We need to take these greenhouse gases out of the atmosphere.

The best analogy is: If a boat is sinking we have to do more than just plug the leak – we have to bail out the water. We can ‘bail out’ the CO₂ by using plants to capture it and then recycle it as organic matter in the soil. Published science shows that scaling up good practice organic systems will assist in increasing soil carbon and reversing climate change.

The French Government’s soil scientists have established that an annual growth rate of 4 parts per thousand of the agricultural soil carbon stocks would make it possible to stop the present increase in atmospheric CO₂.

The UNFCCC recognizes this initiative by the French Government as part of the Lima – Paris accord. Over 30 countries, several regions, FAO, IFAD, GEF, CGIAR and numerous NGOs have signed on. IFOAM - Organics International is one of the founding signatories of this important initiative.

Andre Leu

PRESIDENT of IFOAM - Organics International
THE ORGANIC WORLD IN 2015 at a Glance

INDICATOR GLOBAL TOTALS LEADING COUNTRIES

Countries with data on certified organic agriculture 2014: 172 Countries New countries: Kiribati, Puerto Rico, Suriname, United States Virgin Islands

Organic agricultural land 2014: 43.7 mn ha (1999: 11 mn ha) Australia (17.2 mn ha), Argentina (3.1 mn ha), US (2.2 mn, ha, 2011)

Organic share of total agricultural land 2014: 0.99% Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (36.3 %), Liechtenstein (30.9 %), Austria (19.4 %)

Wild collection and further, non-agricultural areas 2014: 36.7 mn ha (1999: 4.1 mn ha) Finland (9.1 mn ha), Zambia (6.8 mn ha), India (4 mn ha)

Producers 2014: 2.3 mn producers (1999: 200,000 producers) India (650,000), Uganda (190,552), Mexico (169,703)

Organic market size 2014: 80 bn USD (1999: 15.2 bn USD) US (35.9 bn USD), Germany (10.5 bn USD), France (6.8 bn USD)

Per capita consumption 2014: 11 USD (8.3 EUR) (1999: 2.5 USD) Switzerland (221 EUR), Luxemburg (164 EUR), Denmark (162 EUR)

Number of countries with organic regulations 2014: 87 countries

Affiliates of IFOAM - Organics International 2015: 784 affiliates from 117 countries Germany: 91 affiliates, China: 57 affiliates, India: 44 affiliates, USA: 43 affiliates


*Note: Statistical data as of December 2014.
A series of public discussions and debates by leaders from the organic movement on how we can best promote and implement the organic agenda. The overarching theme is ‘Global Adoption of Organic Principles for Truly Sustainable Agriculture.’

A forum to highlight farmers’ work in organic, especially regarding innovations used on their farms. Presentations will be on Seeds & Biodiversity, Soil Fertility & Health, Soil Life & Plant Health, and Ecological Farming Practices & Systems.

A platform where research results are presented and discussed in 20 sessions. Papers must link to scientific disciplines such as soil, plant, animal, or economics.

Discussions of innovative ideas for shortening value chains, for systems that build trust between actors, for promising marketing methods and for organic and fair trade alliance building. Papers will deal with emerging trends in quality assurance and fair trade.

For more information, visit: www.owc.ifoam.bio | Paper Submission Deadline: November 30th, 2016
OUR ACTIVITIES

FROM MILANO TO GOESAN, HEADING TOWARDS OUR FUTURE

Small and larger-scale think-tankimg marked much of 2015 with a focus on how we can shape the future of organic.

Ideas that took shape at the General Assembly in Turkey were taken into think spaces to define further action. This included the development of new positions as mandated by the membership – e.g. cooperation potential with likeminded organizations and movements, like Fair Trade, - as well as a focus on strategic development, especially in terms of communication, finances, impact building and adding substance to the now widely discussed concept of Organic 3.0.

Consequently, the many and diverse events with our involvement were full of new and sometimes surprising content. Events ranged from more intimate gatherings like the SOAAN think tank in Bonn or the OFIA Summit in Korea, to larger events like ‘Celebrating Soil’ in Amsterdam, the ‘African Organic Conference’ in Lagos, or the Organic Expo in Goesan (with 1.1 million visitors, the biggest organic event ever). BIOFACH continues its role as the global platform for the organic industry, fomenting debate and contributing to giving organics increased visibility. Organics was further brought into mainstream discussions at events like the ‘Organic Week’ at Expo Milano 2015 or the COP21 Climate Conference in Paris.

The formal approval of a communications strategy in 2015 and its translation into action resulted in a more marked presence on selected social media. And content expertise lead to an extraordinary demand for our advice by countries to support their sector development.

Successes in advocacy include references to organics by UN Secretary Bang Ki Moon, the approved Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) that finally acknowledges sustainability of agriculture in SDG 2, the International Year of Soils yielding recognition of organic soil management and the revelation of Pope Francis’ endorsement of a green agenda.

2015 saw several new large projects moving towards implementation, all of them in cooperation with local partners: In East Africa there is a focus on organic market development with the support of the Swedish government; In mountain agro-ecosystems we empower rural service providers to achieve improved nutrition with support from the Swiss government; And food insecure areas of North Korea benefit from access to organic knowledge with the support from the European Union.
International events offer an opportunity to exchange, think tank and jointly shape the future of organics.

2015 is marked by a number of events that bring to the fore topics of momentous importance and gather great thinkers from our movement - and beyond.

‘The Organic Week’, integrated into the broader program of Expo Milano 2015, literally brings organics into the mainstream: Over three days, 18 prominent speakers discuss the importance of soils, how to feed the planet sustainably and address, under the banner of Organic 3.0, the importance of re-assessing the premises that currently rule the organic sector.

The ‘Marketing & Innovation Conference’, together with the ‘Organic Farming Innovation Award’, is held in Goesan, South Korea, and takes a look at strategies adopted by organic farming entrepreneurs and marketers to ensure long-term competitiveness. Farming strategies, direct marketing solutions, extension and education, and systems innovations are the thematic foci addressed by the 28 speakers from 20 countries.

The three-day conference on Organic 3.0, also held in Goesan, South Korea, casts a look into the future and continues the dialogue on the next phase of organic development. It is reflected on in more detail in the ‘Our Impacts’ section of this Annual Report.

Last but not least, an increased emphasis continues to be placed on digital communication with the launch of seven videos with themes ranging from GMO discussions, our participation at the COP21 climate change negotiations, reasons to go organic, to an introduction of some of our members to celebrating organic farmers as our everyday heroes.
2015 was key for the future of humanity: Countries adopt a new sustainable development agenda for the next 15 years and a global agreement on climate change.

The year 2015 sees us become co-leader of the Farmers’ Major Group in UN processes on sustainable development and also be elected by civil society organizations to be a member of the Multistakeholder Advisory Committee for the UNEP 10-year Framework Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

We take a firm stand for smallholders worldwide in the G7 dialogue with civil society and take a delegation of organic farmers to speak out for organic agriculture at the COP21 climate negotiations. On the sidelines of COP21, we sign the ‘4 pour 1000’ Initiative which recognizes the carbon sequestration potential of soils to battle climate change and the contribution of organic farming methods to capturing carbon in the soil. Other signatories include ministers from Australia, Germany and France.

At the Global Soil Week in Berlin, we highlight cases in which local communities benefit from sustainable soil management practices and explain why the actions of the agro-food industry are massive violations of Nature’s Rights at the Rights of Nature Tribunal in Paris. We address organic agriculture and the role of traceability as a model for connecting to consumers at the IFAD AgTalks.

The Global Goals for Sustainable Development are agreed on. By 2030 they aim to end poverty, combat climate change as well as fight injustice and inequality. We highlight how investing in organic agriculture can address goals on hunger and malnutrition, poverty, water use, climate change, and unsustainable production and consumption.

Last but by no means least, Andre Leu’s book on the Myths of Safe Pesticides becomes a number 1 bestseller in its category on Amazon. It is presented to FAO staff in Rome and we promote organic agriculture as a pesticide-free solution for food security, health and environment protection at the Science Fair of the UNEP triple COPs.

Advocacy activities are implemented in collaboration with and with support from Hivos.
Expertise on organic policies and guarantee systems serves members, governments and the broader organic sector.

The Organic Guarantee System (OGS) of IFOAM – Organics International serves as the global reference for organic integrity, with organic standards being assessed and improved as part of the IFOAM Family of Standards and certification bodies demonstrating best certification practices through the IFOAM Accreditation Program. We also foster fraud prevention through the BioC certification database.

Several technical issues raised through membership motions are worked on, including new plant breeding techniques, varieties derived from cell fusion, and closing nutrient cycles. We further the development of Organic 3.0, continue lobbying for improvements of existing regulations, whilst assisting governments in developing new ones, using our newly launched Organic Regulation Toolkit.

In 2015, we start looking beyond regulation to policies that support organic. We initiate a global study to collect information on such policies and plan to develop a new Organic Policy Toolkit in 2016.

Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) projects, funded by FAO and the Asian Development Bank, are under implementation in Asia and, in that context, we produce the first global PGS training video. Development of PGS is supported worldwide, with specific projects under implementation in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. A global PGS survey reveals significant increase in the number of PGS initiatives and of beneficiaries.
The Organic Academy continues to focus on its flagship program, the Organic Leadership Course (OLC), but increases its scope for cross-pillar support in capacity development programs in the organization.

The OLC celebrates its 4th year by concluding the second edition of the OLC Europe in Nuremberg and kicking off the third OLC Europe in the Netherlands with 20 participants. In addition, the OLC Southeast Asia group graduates in Thailand after sharing their individual development plans with their peers and other stakeholders in the Thai sector.

Increasingly, OLC alumni take on leadership positions in the sector, from contributing at conferences, leading institutional development and innovation, supporting local food systems and grassroots movements and by achieving recognition at academic level.

The Academy is proud to launch its first OLC program in Africa, as 22 applicants from across the continent, are selected for the program to kick off in Tanzania. The Africa OLC, part of the Sida supported OTEA project, will play a key role is supporting the institutional development of countries like Sudan, Burundi, Rwanda, Zimbabwe and South Africa while strengthening the movements already active in countries like Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya.

A further development in the Academy is its ability to support capacity development programs in major projects like NMA and OTEA, by developing customized curricula and implementing training programs based on the successful model of the OLC.
In 2015, we see a shift from ‘organic for the sake of organic’ towards using organic solutions to sustain communities.

The SDC-supported Nutrition in Mountain Agro-ecosystems (NMA) project leads the way in extending organic and agro-ecological solutions to a widening base of rural service providers, while Organic Trade in East Africa (OTEA) project is not just developing value chain support, but also assisting African stakeholders to develop capacity while implementing locally relevant solutions for trade and policy.

Working on four continents on behalf of eight donors, IFOAM – Organics International shows an increasing capacity to implement big-ticket projects. Our strength remains the ability to network and empower stakeholders across the value chain, but the focus starts to echo the development towards new food and farming systems, in the spirit of the movement’s vision towards Organic 3.0.

Two projects, supported by the EU Commission, running back-to-back in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, speak for our ability to deliver under challenging circumstances. Our expertise in converting theoretical concepts into practical solutions helps us support not only the traditional production-for-trade in developing economies, but also supporting rural service provision (NMA in five countries and OAAEA in South Korea), institutional development in Rwanda and Burundi (OTEA), advocacy and policy support for the African Continent (Pro Eco Organic Africa and OTEA), cleaner production systems for bamboo shoot growers and processors (INBAR) and grassroots farmer support (IFAD-INOFO).

We continue to play an important supporting role in projects like Bioguard to support research and development of biological solutions to pest and disease in the Mediterranean production sphere.

The biggest impact of our projects remains the empowerment and development of global networks to assist and lead the movement.
IAHA is an informal network of individuals and organizations interested in inspiring, supporting and strengthening the development of organic animal husbandry. Main activities after the IFOAM Organic World Congress and in 2015 were:

- The publication of the proceedings and workshop results of the IAHA-Preconference and main session at 18th Organic World Congress on the IAHA website;
- Dissemination of the Istanbul Declaration of IFOAM Animal Husbandry Alliance from October 2015;
- An IAHA newsletter on organic animal husbandry in Turkey and the Middle East, published in March 2015;
- Discussion of concepts for organic animal husbandry as contribution to the Organic 3.0 discussion process.
**IFOAAM SEEDS PLATFORM**

- Seeds Platform created as a Self-organized Structure in June 2015;
- Several outputs presented to the public;
- Recruitment of new members in order to set its future work agenda.

**SEEDS PLATFORM**

- IFOAM EU Organic Aquaculture Expert Group meets four times throughout the year;
- Expert Group drafts position paper on non-organic juveniles and submits it to the EU Commission;
- Development of webpage informing of its aims and objectives and defining of organic aquaculture;
- Finalization of Rules of Procedure.

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**INOFO INTER-CONTINENTAL NETWORK OF ORGANIC FARMERS ORGANISATIONS**

- The European Organic Farmers’ Group meets four times throughout the year;
- One of INOFO’s convenors for Europe, invited by the governor of Hunan Province, attends an agricultural conference in China;
- Participation of an INOFO delegation of organic farmers’ organizations at the Climate Summit in Paris, with IFAD funding participation of farmers from the global South;
- Preparations for OWC 2017 India have begun, i.e. the recruiting of organic farmers from all continents to make presentations about their agricultural activities at the congress;
- The following convenorships are now operational: Latin America & Caribbean, Africa (West, East, Southern), Europe, & Asia (South, South-East).

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**IFOAM TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION PLATFORM**

- The 3rd Science Day at BIOFACH 2015 in Nuernberg, Germany;
- Summary of the discussion on the 1st Draft of the Research Vision of TIPI published;
- Summary of the survey on research needs presented at Science Day;
- Launch of TIPI Twitter account (www.twitter.com/tipifoam);
- Preparation of the final version of the TIPI Global Vision and Strategy for Organic Farming Research;
- TIPI Council meetings.

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**IFOAAM AQUACULTURE**

- IFOAM Aquaculture creates as a Self-organized Structure in June 2015;
- Several outputs presented to the public;
- Recruitment of new members in order to set its future work agenda.

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**IFOAM AQUACULTURE**

- The 3rd Science Day at BIOFACH 2015 in Nuernberg, Germany;
- Summary of the discussion on the 1st Draft of the Research Vision of TIPI published;
- Summary of the survey on research needs presented at Science Day;
- Launch of TIPI Twitter account (www.twitter.com/tipifoam);
- Preparation of the final version of the TIPI Global Vision and Strategy for Organic Farming Research;
- TIPI Council meetings.
- 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;

• 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 SADC Member States: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

• 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 IP 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.

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The voices of more than 300 stakeholders contributed to a shared vision for the European organic movement: Vision 2030 and the strategies 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 been modified.

7 board meetings and one GA are held on to discuss:
- The regeneration of IFOAM Japan;
- IFOAM Asia (board candidate and policy);
- Organic 3.0 and Leadership Course;
- Self-sponsored seminar (living mulch).

At the 2nd General Assembly of IFOAM Organics Asia in South Korea, Mr. Zejiang (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 (Chengdu China) and the 5th Asian Organic Rice Conference (Dumaguete, Philippines).
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, 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.
### Organic Producers

- **2.3 MN PRODUCERS**
- The country with the most organic producers is India, followed by Uganda and Mexico.

- **1,000% GROWTH SINCE 1999**
- Between 2013 and 2014 there has been an increase in the number of producers by almost 270,000, or over 13%.

### Organic Farmland

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

- **APPROX. 1% OF THE WORLD’S FARMLAND IS ORGANIC**
- The 10 countries with the largest organic agricultural areas have combined 73% of the world’s organic agricultural land.

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

### Organic Retail Sales

- **OVER 60 BN EUR**
- Switzerland has the highest per capita consumption worldwide, followed by Luxembourg (164 EUR) and Denmark (162 EUR).

- **221 EUR ARE SPENT PER PERSON IN SWITZERLAND**
- The countries where organic has the highest share of the total market are Denmark (7.6%), followed by Switzerland, Austria, Sweden, USA and Germany.

- **ORGANIC FOOD MARKET GREW 5X FROM 15.2 BN USD (1999) TO 80 BN USD (2014)**
- 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).

*Note: Statistical data as of December 2014.*

Source: FiBL
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 ever-expanding 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 fundamentals 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.

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**FEATURES**

**#1**

*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.

**#2**

*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.

**#3**

*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.

**#4**

*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.

**#5**

*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.

**#6**

*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.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT & thank you!

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

PROJECTS
Over 1,000,000 €
- Sida, Sweden
- SDC, Switzerland
- 500,000 - 750,000 €
- EU Commission, Belgium
- 100,000 - 250,000 €
- UNEP, United Nations Environmental Program
- 50,000 - 100,000 €
- Bio Suisse, Switzerland
- 10,000 - 50,000 €
- CTB, The Netherlands
- FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization

50,000 - 100,000 €
- Hivos, The Netherlands
- RDA, South Korea

10,000 - 50,000 €
- CTA, The Netherlands
- FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization

CLIENTS
50,000 - 100,000 €
- Nürnberg Messe GmbH, Germany
- 5,000 - 20,000 €
- IOAS, USA
- Mayacert, Mexico
- HERS-Eper, Senegal
- Vietnam Organic Agriculture Association, Vietnam
- bcoC, Germany

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- Vietnam Organic Agriculture Association, Vietnam
- bcoC, Germany

DONATIONS
1,000 - 5,000 €
- A. Evans, UK
- K. Giffith, Australia

Up to 100 €
- EOCO, Belgium
- J. Medeiros

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STRATEGIC PARTNERS

NATURE OF COST

ACTIVITIES (€ X 1000)

INCOME EXPENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenses</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

NATURE OF COST

Income
- Contributions and fees
- Donations
- Other income
- Income from projects
- Interest income

Expenses
- Personnel expenses
- Depreciation
- Administrative expenses
- Internal structures
- Self-organized structures
- Other expenses
- Project expenses
- Result before taxes
- Tax refund
- Annual net income
- Retained earnings brought forward
- Liquidation from appropriated reserves
- Transfer to appropriated reserves
- Net retained earnings

BALANCE SHEET (EURO X 1000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Audited</th>
<th>Audited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Fixed assets
- Appropriated reserves
- Net retained earnings

B. Current assets
- Trading stock
- Other current assets
- Bank accounts

C. Prepaid expenses
- Appropriated reserves
- Net retained earnings

B. Provisions
- Other provisions

C. Liabilities
- Trade payables
- Other liabilities
- C. Accrued expenses

*For computational reasons, rounding differences can occur in the tables.*
We thank organic farmers around the world for safeguarding biodiversity, the basis for sustainable livelihoods & our well-being.

HAPPY INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY!

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