For 32 years, IFOAM has coordinated and spurred the development of organic agriculture worldwide, helping to realize tangible and verifiable positive social, economic and environmental change. From the Organic Guarantee System and effective projects to aid the development of organic agriculture in developing countries, to the establishment of key policies and positions and organization of pioneering conferences and events that unite activists all over the world, IFOAM serves its membership and implements its holistic vision.

Every year seems to be a special year for the Federation, but 2003 was a very special one for several reasons: the reformulation of the IFOAM Mission, the relocation of the IFOAM Head Office, and an extraordinary increase in staff.

The establishment of the IFOAM Mission provides the essential guidance necessary to ensure the prosperity and success of the Organic Movement. The World Board carefully considered each word, and the result will serve and inspire IFOAM in all its work for the foreseeable future.

After a challenging period when most of the staff operated from interim facilities in the prestigious former German Parliament in Bonn, Germany, the IFOAM Head Office left the Eco-Center Imsbach in Tholey-Theley, which had served as the IFOAM headquarters for eighteen years, attracted by high quality office space provided by the City of Bonn. Equipped with our new facilities, we have already hosted numerous meetings and events of IFOAM Bodies and Committees.

IFOAM’s staff grew significantly in 2003, adding four new positions:

- Manager, Policies & Procedures
- Manager, Project Development & Fundraising
- Manager, Africa Organic Service Centre
- Coordinator, Organic Guarantee System

With the staff expansion and establishment of the Africa Organic Service Centre in Uganda, IFOAM services to its members and the organic movement at large have been enhanced, signifying important progress in developing the capacity to achieve IFOAM’s mission.

Thomas Cierpka
Director, Member Relations & Operations

Bernward Geier
Director, International Relations
During 2003, organic agriculture continued its positive development. In some parts of the world, a certain slowdown of the market was visible, and in others the growth is still going full steam ahead. The same can be seen with the actual conversion of farms to organic agriculture. It is quite natural that the growth rates of the 1990s cannot be sustained. If they did, all agriculture and all food would be organic by 2030-2040! Nobody would be happier than me if that was the case, but realistically the conversion of agriculture will be slower.

Parallel to the promising growth of organic, the sector also faces severe threats such as GMOs and climate changes, threats that on the one hand may compromise organic agriculture, but on the other hand are also making people aware of the need for a radical change in our relation to nature.

GMO crops have spread quite dramatically over the last decade, but they are still commercially confined to a small number of crops in a small number of countries. Together with a multitude of civil society organisations and national governments, IFOAM remains firmly opposed to the commercial use of GMOs in agriculture and food industries. As I was writing this article, I heard the news that one of the GMO giants decided to pull back their GM wheat due to farmer and consumer opposition, which is quite a victory. But there are more battles to be fought against this experimental technology. The problem of GMO contamination is increasingly and negatively affecting the organic sector, and the contamination of seeds and the centers of biodiversity, the source of all life, is a looming threat.

The change of climate is a threat to all of us and to farming in general. It is clear that the major reason for climate change is the abusive use of fossil fuels. Therefore, actions against the green house effect must target reduction in the use of fossil fuels. Other measures are likely excuses to not deal with the fundamental problem. Agriculture also plays a role in the cycle of greenhouse gases. The energy efficiency in modern agriculture is deplorable. We put in much more energy in agriculture than we get out from it, most of this energy as oil. In this regard, so-called traditional farming systems are superior to modern industrial agriculture. Moreover, soil organic matter, which basically is carbon, is a giant pool of carbon, bigger than the visible biomass. Bad management has led to a massive degradation of the organic matter, releasing a huge amount of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Good management can again bind carbon dioxide as carbon to the soil, not only mitigating the increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, but also increasing water retention capacity and yield potential. In the last year, IFOAM has embarked on a project to show how organic production methods are highly relevant in the context of climate change.

Another challenge IFOAM took on last year is the revision of the Principles of Organic Agriculture. It is time to go deep into the roots of organic and to restate what is meant with organic, why there are organic farmers, and how we see our role in agriculture development. There will be wide stakeholder consultations about the Principles, and ultimately, they will be put to our General Assembly in Adelaide 2005 for a vote.

Governments are getting more and more involved in organic. As we have been calling for more attention to organic from the public sector and organic friendly agriculture policies, this involvement must be seen as a victory. However, the interests of government also raise the question: “who owns organic”. IFOAM wants to retain the definition of organic within the organic movement and sector at large. In this, governments are one of many stakeholders.

“Leading, uniting and assisting the organic movement in its full diversity. Our goal is the worldwide adoption of ecologically, socially and economically sounds systems that are based on the principles of Organic Agriculture.”

That is the mission statement of IFOAM adopted by the World Board in March 2003. That statement gives the Federation the confidence to continue its bold quest for a radical change of agriculture. The Federation has taken major steps to scale up its work, to reach out more and to be more efficient. The World Office has moved to Bonn; we opened up the first IFOAM Regional Office in Africa and we initiated the recruitment of an Executive Director. 2003 and 2004 will be years of expansion - an expansion much needed. Expansion has no value in itself - the paradigm of continued “growth” is partly to blame for many of the man-made problems in the world, but expansion will give IFOAM the possibility to reach our goals. The Federation will continue to be a democratic movement equipped with (more) professional staff, better support functions and more relevance for our members.

Gunnar Rundgren
IFOAM President
IFOAM Mission Statement

IFOAM’s mission: leading, uniting and assisting the organic movement in its full diversity.

Our goal: the worldwide adoption of ecologically, socially and economically sound systems that are based on the Principles of Organic Agriculture.

Leading the organic movements worldwide, IFOAM implements the will of its broad based constituency - from farmers’ organizations to multinational certification agencies, ensuring the credibility and longevity of organic agriculture as a means to ecological, economic and social sustainability.

Uniting the organic world, IFOAM provides platforms to stakeholders for a wide range of purposes. Through international conferences, committee meetings, and other forums, IFOAM facilitates the ongoing and constructive dialogue about the future and status of organic agriculture.

Assisting its membership, IFOAM implements specific projects that facilitate the adoption of organic agriculture, particularly in developing countries. IFOAM also represents the organic agriculture movements at United Nations and other intergovernmental agencies. IFOAM has observer status or is otherwise accredited by the following international institutions:

- The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- Codex Alimentarius Commission (FAO & WHO)
- United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)
- The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

Governance

IFOAM is a democratic federation. Member organizations constitute the IFOAM General Assembly and make the fundamental decisions that govern the organization, including the approval of organic standards. As of June 2004, IFOAM has 733 members from 103 countries.

IFOAM World Board 2002 - 2005

President
Gunnar Rundgren
Sweden

Vice President
Alberto Lernoud
Argentina

Vice President
Gerald Herrmann
Germany

Liz Clay
Australia

Antonio Compagnoni
Italy

El Hadji Hamath Hane
Senegal

Prabha Mahale
India

Kenji Matsumoto
Japan

Sheldon Weinberg
U.S.A.

The IFOAM World Board is elected by the General Assembly for a three-year term.
Inauguration of the new office location by IFOAM President Gunnar Rundgren

THE WORLD BOARD
2003 HIGHLIGHTS

The Establishment of the IFOAM Africa Service Centre

In 2003, IFOAM took a strategic step to make a permanent presence on the continent of Africa, and to assist with growth of the movement on the continent through strategic advocacy.

The Africa Service Centre will strengthen networks of organic farmers, facilitate the adoption of Organic Agriculture, and advocate Organic Agriculture as a viable agricultural development option for Africa.

The fact that most African agriculture is by default low external input agriculture – but not necessarily organic – provides a potential basis for Organic Agriculture as a development option for Africa. Organic farming practices deliberately integrate traditional farming practices and make use of locally available resources.

SASA – Social Accountability in Sustainable Agriculture

United by common goals and visions, IFOAM, Fair Trade Labelling Organization (FLO), the Sustainable Agriculture Network (SAN), and Social Accountability International (SAI) have been cooperating on the SASA project since 2002. The initiative’s success serves to justify our claims to be the four main worldwide social and environmental verification systems for agriculture.

The project is geared toward the primary objective of developing guidelines and tools for the implementation of social audits across a wide range of agricultural production systems and product chains. The SASA agenda has included a number of very challenging activities:

- Nine pilots audits — four of which took place in 2003 — with senior auditors of the cooperating organizations were undertaken in different production systems and social contexts, from quasi-wild harvesting systems (i.e. mango crops in Burkina Faso) to large-scale production systems, such as banana plantations in Costa Rica, from small-scale family rice farms in Thailand to medium-scale strawberry farm in California, US. In addition, SASA partners gained experience in auditing smallholder groups with Internal Control Systems (ICS) and supply chains and conducted initial testing of integrated audits.
- Relevant stakeholders (i.e. all IFOAM members) in the given country or region were invited to take part in e-mail discussion and meetings before and/or after the audits.
- Workshops were held with appropriate staff members on standards harmonization, exchange of fee/cost systems and supply chain procedures toward the end of increasing mutual understanding of SASA members’ respective basic system structures.
- Scientists, auditors, and interested stakeholders took part in the web-based Global Consultative Discussion Group Worldwide on-line consultation groups.
- Workshops were organized with retailers, auditors and certifiers on specific items relevant for them.

A concrete result for IFOAM was the incorporation of SASA project results into the process initiated by the IFOAM Accredited Certification Bodies to develop harmonized social standards that comply with the IFOAM Basic Standards on social justice (chapter 8). Notably, all organic certification bodies should implement these standards.

Although the project officially ended with a final conference in Rome in April 2004, cooperation between participants is not winding down. IFOAM is committed to initiating and supporting further common activities that will benefit socially- and environmentally-responsible producers, certifiers and consumers all over the world.

Organic – Fair Trade – social responsibility
They belong together and together they will grow

2003 HIGHLIGHTS

The Establishment of the IFOAM Africa Service Centre

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The fact that most African agriculture is by default low external input agriculture – but not necessarily organic – provides a potential basis for Organic Agriculture as a development option for Africa. Organic farming practices deliberately integrate traditional farming practices and make use of locally available resources.

Smallholder Group Certification through Internal Control Systems

In 2002, more than 350 smallholder groups were certified using Internal Control Systems (ICS), however in different ways and under different systems and regulations. The process of harmonizing the detailed parameters and procedures of these ICS for smallholder group certification was finalized in February 2003. Recognizing the positive results of the work, the European Commission adopted the results and recommendations in a guideline as part for the EU Organic Regulation.

The compilation of IFOAM training manuals for setting up and for external verification of ICS began in 2003. These manuals provide essential support to the existing and new smallholder groups in accessing affordable group certification, which opens the door to international organic markets.
The Revision of the Principles of Organic Agriculture

In 2003, the IFOAM World Board established a Task Force representing the diverse interests of the organic movement to undertake the revision and reformulation of the Principle Aims of Organic Agriculture for Production and Processing, in preparation for the subsequent General Assembly in September 2005. This document has served as a preface to the IFOAM Basic Standards, but the World Board made the determination that it should serve a more important and self-standing function.

The revised Principles of Organic Agriculture will guide the future development of standards, programs and policies, and will facilitate greater understanding about the purpose of organic agriculture.

Basic Principles of the Code of Conduct for Organic Trade

Commitment to Social Justice in Organic Agriculture
Social Justice is an integral part of organic agriculture and trade. Organisations commit to incorporate social justice principles into their every day activities.

Transparency and Accountability of Negotiations
Trade negotiations in the organic supply chain are conducted in an open and transparent manner allowing for shared accountability between trading partners.

Trading Relationships
Direct and long-term trading relationships, based on trust and mutual respect, are encouraged between trading partners.

Equitable Distribution of Returns
All supply chain partners are able to cover costs and receive fair remuneration for their efforts through prices that reflect the true value of the product. Risk sharing mechanisms are actively encouraged.

Communication and Information flow
Supply chain partners communicate openly with each other showing a willingness to share information. Trading partners work together to ensure that producer demands for market information are met and that consumers can access information about how organic products are produced and verified.

Skills development and Capacity Building
Trade-related skills development and social justice oriented capacity building are facilitated through learning exchanges between trading partners.

Internal ethics
The principles of social justice within organic agriculture are integrated within each organisation and are expressed through responsible relationships with employees and/or members, the local community and the environment.

Supporting the Organic Community
Supply chain organisations support their local organic communities and contribute to the growth of the global organic movement.

IFOAM Trade Forum: The Establishment of the Code of Conduct for Organic Trade

The IFOAM Trade Forum Initiative finalized the development of a Code of Conduct for Organic Trade in April 2003. 28 organizations, IFOAM members and non-members, signed the code during the first year.

The code of conduct for organic trade is a learning tool for integrating social justice issues into organic trading practices.

The Code is a list of eight principles defining core values shared by the organic trading community including transparency and accountability in negotiations, equitable distribution of returns skills development and capacity building. To complement the Code, a Guidance Document provides suggestions and examples about how to implement the code in everyday trading activities.
IFOAM - GROWING ORGANIC (I-GO)

Funded by the Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries (HIVOS) and the Dutch Government’s Biodiversity Fund, jointly managed by HIVOS and Novib, I-GO is IFOAM’s most significant program. The current phase began in October 2000 and will continue until the end of 2004. Its objective is to strengthen organic agriculture in developing countries and thus the organic agriculture movement worldwide.

Much work in 2003 emphasized smallholders, providing the fundamental support necessary to take tangible and quantifiable steps towards sustainable development.

IFOAM’s Training Manual for Organic Agriculture, compiled by FiBL, is now available in three major languages: English, French and Spanish. The comprehensive Training Manual is based on a training approach combining lectures, illustrations and demonstrations, and active participation of the trainees. A balanced mix of these elements allows understanding of organic agriculture through listening, observation, the sharing of experiences and implementation. 130 colorful and descriptive transparencies are a key part of the Training Manual. Two new training manuals, that focus on the main food and cash crops in rainforest and dry savannah areas, are being finalized and will be published in the middle of 2004. They will follow the same didactic approach as the main training manual, and translations are planned as well.

The process of harmonizing smallholder certification through Internal Control Systems (ICS) was finalized in February 2003. Recognizing the positive results of the workshop, the European Commission signaled a shift in attitude by adopting the results and recommendations. The I-GO management team, in turn, initiated the development of two additional training manuals. The first manual will provide detailed information on how to set up an ICS, targeting farmer organizations and NGOs that work with farmer groups. The second manual will cover ICS inspection and will target certification bodies and inspectors. Both manuals will be based upon the aforementioned didactic approach.

Because sustainable rural development is part of IFOAM’s objectives, a project to develop local and regional marketing of organic products was undertaken in 2003. I-GO supported an international workshop about local marketing in Bangkok, where twelve case studies from across Asia were presented and discussed. As a result of the workshop, a guidance document to help facilitate the development of local markets was produced, synthesizing the knowledge and experiences that have proven successful. As an extension of this project, IFOAM has begun to assess participatory guarantee systems for organic agriculture that exist in the world, and analyze their similarities and differences, advantages and constraints, the results of which will be compiled and disseminated.

Organic Guarantee System
I-GO supported the establishment of a plan for the development of biodiversity standards, which will become part of IFOAM’s Basic Standards. A sub-committee of the standard committee was selected to implement this plan. The new standards will be presented to the membership in 2005 via ballot initiative.

IFOAM has recently enacted new policies to support regional variations in standards, based on regional organic practices that are consistent with the Principal Aims of Organic Production and Processing, which includes a policy for IFOAM Approval of Other Standards.

At the end of 2003, I-GO commissioned a study with the objective of stimulating the harmonization of Asian organic standards and practices with the internationally recognized IFOAM Basic Standards. The results will be presented during the 8th IFOAM Asia Conference, in South Korea, in September 2004.
Social Justice
The IFOAM Trade Forum Initiative finalized the development of a Code of Conduct for Organic Trade in April 2003. 28 organizations, IFOAM members and non-members signed the code during the first year.

Lobbying and outreach
I-GO supported lobbying at the international level and at international events of relevance for developing countries and the operations of the IFOAM liaison office to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Rome.

At the regional level, I-GO supported anti-GMO advocacy initiatives in Latin America and East Africa. Brochures and flyers that had been developed in Bolivia were used in Kenya and adapted to the local and regional East African conditions.

Surveys about existing regional networks in Sustainable and Organic Agriculture were initiated in Latin America and in Africa. The outcome will be used to develop a new IFOAM strategy for the establishment of links between regional, national and international lobbying and advocacy for Organic Agriculture.

Strengthening IFOAM’s structure
IFOAM employed a new strategy for Africa, and has founded the IFOAM Africa Organic Service Centre, and has hired a coordinator for this office to network and aid the development of Organic Agriculture throughout Africa. To reinforce the work of the coordinator, I-GO also commissioned a survey analyzing the current situation for Organic Agriculture in Africa. I-GO has supported the initial phase of the office’s development, and additional funding will be sought to further support its development.

I-GO resources were allocated to support IFOAM’s democratic, grassroots-oriented structure. About 20 IFOAM members from Developing Countries were supported to actively participate in 8 IFOAM committees.

I-GO financed translations of key documents like the IFOAM Basic Standards and the internal newsletter into major languages.
The IFOAM Organic Guarantee System (OGS) is not only a means to ensure organic quality worldwide but is organic itself as a system that is undergoing a continuous development in and adaptation to an ever-changing world.

The OGS crew has grown. As of October 2003 Matthias Fecht has been assisting the Organic Guarantee System Manager Diane Bowen in her work.

As its managing organ, the Norms Management Committee (NMC) has played a major role in the continuous development and adaptation of the OGS. A focus of its work is on further enhancing the efficiency of the OGS through the development of new and revision of current policies and procedures. An improved OGS will strengthen IFOAM’s position as the key player in the organic world and will allow to better promote organic agriculture worldwide. Apart from that the NMC was also involved in the following two activities.

In 2002 the current IFOAM Basic Standards for Organic Production and Processing (IBS) entered into force. Soon after in 2003 IFOAM’s Standard Committee launched a new phase of revision of the IBS that will be finalized in 2005. If approved, the changes will have a significant effect. The majority of the current draft standards, namely the standards for forestry, aquaculture and textiles are planned to become full standards. As a result, the range of products that can be certified within the IFOAM accreditation program will widen significantly and can thereby improve the impact of the IFOAM Norms. As IFOAM’s basic standards are also a reference for standard setting bodies and certifiers outside of the OGS this might also increase the extend and variety of products that are organically produced and/or certified worldwide.

Also in 2003 IFOAM’s Criteria Committee began to work on revising the 2002 IFOAM Accreditation Criteria for Bodies Certifying Organic Production and Processing. As with the IBS this process is scheduled to finish with a decision of the GA in 2005. The main target of this revision is to streamline the IAC so that in the future it will be easier to comprehend, thereby enhancing the acceptance of the IFOAM accreditation program.

In 2003 the Biodiversity Subcommittee of the Standards Committee (BDSC) was formed. Based on an expert report that has been finalized early 2004 the BDSC will support the Standards Committee in developing biodiversity-related standards in the IBS. Biodiversity standards will improve the ability of IFOAM’s OGS to counteract the trend towards a decreasing genetic, species, ecosystem, and landscape diversity and the resulting ecological and social problems.

Through stakeholder and expert involvement, the BDSC will ensure that the new biodiversity standards are both manageable on the farm level and effective regarding biodiversity. The following persons have been appointed to the subcommittee Garbiela Soto: (Costa Rica), Andreas Bosshard (Switzerland), Prabha Mahale (India), Rod May (Australia), Ranil Senanayake (Sri Lanka).

In the light of emerging regulations for organic agriculture in the Asian region, IFOAM’s Government Relations Committee and government representatives from seven Asian countries met in November 2003 in Bangkok. As a result of this meeting, the government representatives agreed to cooperate towards a common regional norm for organic agriculture, similar to the EU regulation 2092/91. As the general aim of the meeting was to explore ways for regional and private-public cooperation in standards development, this meeting can be seen as a great success for the organic movement.
The International Task Force on Harmonization and Equivalence in Organic Agriculture

The International Task Force on Harmonization and Equivalence in Organic Agriculture (ITF) is a joint task force of IFOAM, UNCTAD, and FAO. Based on the common understanding that a plethora of certification requirements and regulations are a major obstacle for a continuous and rapid development of the organic sector, especially in developing countries, the three organisations joined forces in 2001. The organisations concluded that harmonization, mutual recognition and equivalency in the organic sector offer the only viable solution to overcome the problems indicated above. After reviewing the current situation of harmonization and equivalence, the task force has now entered a stage in which it is producing proposals that can foster harmonization and equivalency in organic trade.
As approved by the General Assembly 2002 in Victoria, Canada, IFOAM started to invest its accumulated reserves. The main investment area has been recruitment of new staff. In 2003 IFOAM augmented and professionalized its staff with the establishment of four new positions: the Policy Coordinator (Louise Luttikholt); the Program Development Manager (Susanne Gura); the Organic Guarantee System Assistant (Matthias Fecht) and last but not least the Coordinator of the Africa Organic Service Center (Fred Kalibwani), which is located in Kampala, Uganda.

Positive growth in overall income could not be realized during 2003 due to stagnation in membership fees and delayed hiring and staff change in 2002 resulting in later implementation of strategically planned activities - negatively affecting among others conferences/events and project income. Dissolution of reserves being accumulated in past years nevertheless allowed IFOAM to significantly invest in future activities.

Expenditures developed as budgeted. The good news here: third party funding covered almost all costs related to the relocation of the Head Office to Bonn, thus strengthening the financial position of IFOAM. The City of Bonn provides IFOAM with very privileged rent conditions for the next 25 years. On average, all major operational costs remained at the same level, despite significant increases in staff, projects and involvement in activities.

In order to comply with the ever growing demands from inside and outside the organic movement, IFOAM is also preparing for future financial growth with the decision to hire a Project Development Manager, whose main task is to raise funds for the federation.

**FINANCIAL STATUS**

IFOAM makes significant investment in human resources

![Thomas Cierpka
Director, Member Relations & Operations](image)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>IFOAM Income Statement</th>
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<td>Projects</td>
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<td>Dissolution of Reserves</td>
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<td>Net Result</td>
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*audit in process by an independent certified auditor (PWC)

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<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Profit/Loss</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
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Organic Trade And Markets:
Fair From Local To Global

7th International IFOAM Organic Trade Conference In Bangkok, Thailand

From November 1st to 10th 2003, the 7th international IFOAM organic trade conference and the seminar on production and export of organic fruit and vegetables in Asia (jointly convened by the Food and Agriculture Organization/FAO, IFOAM and Green Net from Thailand) brought over 200 people from 31 countries to Bangkok. Most participants came for the IFOAM trade conference, which attracted stakeholders from all organic sectors and was opened by Thailand’s Minister of Agriculture. The plenary sessions, workshops and seminars addressed a broad spectrum of important themes necessary for the further development of organic markets. In addition to numerous presentations and discussions surrounding the Organic Guarantee System and the movement’s efforts to harmonise standards and certification, the conference also emphasized the importance and benefits of interlinking fair trade and organic agriculture.

The conference and symposium inspired the organic movement in Asia to further expand organic agriculture in an united way with increasing activities to incorporate the social justice agenda – especially for the farmers. IFOAM’s World Board member Prabha Mahale from India, speaking from the perspective of the worldwide organic movement and IFOAM, summarized the conference deliberations in the closing session: “the conference provided an international platform that dealt not only with trade related specific issues but brought into focus cultural, ethical, social and economic perspectives and reiterated the need for greater transparency throughout the chain of organic production, marketing and consumption.”

BioFach 2003 &
Organic Agriculture in EU Accession Countries Symposium

BioFach, the world’s largest trade fair for the organic industry, attracted nearly 30,000 participants in 2003. IFOAM continues to serve as the patron of this fair and three worldwide extension of BioFach in Washington D.C., Brazil and Japan, working in close cooperation with the Nürnberg Messe and Nuremberg Global Fairs.

At the 2003 BioFach, IFOAM organized the “East-West Symposium” together with the German Federal Ministry of Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture. Several Ministers of Agriculture from Accession Countries participated on the panel. Renate Künast, the German Minister of Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture, gave the keynote speech.

This conference served to strengthen the ties between the European Union and the Accession Countries and to facilitate organic agriculture’s growth and development. The event was very successful, and strengthened IFOAM’s credibility with governments and farm
IFOAM Training Manual for Organic Agriculture in the Tropics

Theory, Transparencies, Didactic Approach

Compiled by

IFOAM's mission is leading, uniting and assisting the organic movement in its full diversity. Our goal is the worldwide adoption of ecologically, socially and economically sound systems that are based on the Principles of Organic Agriculture.

New Brochures:

- IFOAM's Organic Guarantee System
- Mainstreaming Organic Trade: New Frontiers, Opportunities and Responsibilities
- Benefits of IFOAM Membership for the Organic Trade
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