

SLOW FOOD

Mission Report at Closure of Balance Sheet, as at 31/12/2013



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SLOW FOOD

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fondo sociale 25.807€

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INTRODUCTION

Dear councilors,

It is not easy to recount the activities of a year such as 2013 due to the large number of projects, activities and campaigns that were undertaken in order to meet the goals we set ourselves during the International Congress held in Turin in October 2012. There are different ways to evaluate and understand this fiscal year: An economic and financial analysis is obviously of great importance as available resources enable Slow Food to operate and handle overall management; however the social aspect is equally important. This includes all of the activities and projects that Slow Food takes on to support small-scale producers and family farms. A social evaluation also takes into account the health of people and of our planet, and considers additional factors such as animal welfare: aspects that we must consider if we are to be holistic in our approach. The cultural component must also not be forgotten, as it comes to the fore in much of our work to promote the education of consumers, both in our large international events and in individual initiatives that the Slow Food convivia undertake around the world. This component is also present in our work to protect local food, traditions and biodiversity (a priceless asset that is increasingly being eroded by globalization and monocultures). This report will outline and discuss the numerous activities that have characterized the fiscal year 2013 and aim to provide a clear picture of our work and objectives.

The report is divided into chapters that correspond either to projects undertaken in different areas/regions or to events that took place during the fiscal year.

The sections that follow do not take into consideration the activities of the Slow Food national associations (Italy, the USA, Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Japan), or of coordination at national and regional level. It also doesn't take into account the thousands of convivia and food communities that make up the international Slow Food network.

When preparing this document, Slow Food used the *"Guidelines and Schemes for the Preparation of Balance Sheets of a Non-Profit Entity"* that calls for the financial statement to be accompanied by a "mission report" divided into five chapters.



ORGANIZATION

President

Carlo Petrini – Italy

Vice-presidents

Alice Waters – USA

Edward Mukiibi – Uganda

International secretary

Paolo Di Croce – Italy

Executive Committee

Carlo Petrini – Italy

Ursula Hudson – Germany

Roberto Burdese – Italy

Paolo Di Croce – Italy

Joris Lohman – The Netherlands

Edward Mukiibi – Uganda

Katherine Deumling – USA

International Council

AFRICA

Eastern Africa

(Burundi, Comoros, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Kenya, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda)

John Kariuki Mwangi

Western Africa

(Cape Verde, Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, Mali, Cote D'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Benin, Gambia, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, Gabon, Dem. Rep. of the Congo)

Abdon Manga

Southern Africa

(Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Madagascar, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Zambia)

Herschelle Patricia Milford

Kenya

Samuel Karanja Muhuny

Northern Africa

(Morocco, Tunisia, Mauritania, Algeria)

Lhoussaine El Rhaffari

Northern Africa and Middle East

(Egypt, Libya, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait, UAE, Iraq)

Sara El Sayed

AMERICAS

Canada

Sinclair Philip

USA

Charity Kenyon, Nazli Parvizi, Joel Smith, Matt Jones

Andean Area

(Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia)

Sabrina Chávez

Brazil

Georges Schnyder

Caribbean

(Cuba, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Jamaica, Venezuela, Haiti)

Madelaine Vázquez Gálvez

Mexico and Central America

(Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Belize)

Alfonso Rocha Robles

Southern Cone

(Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay)

María Irene Cardoso

ASIA and OCEANIA

Australia

Amorelle Dempster

Far East

(Indonesia and Philippines)

Helianti Hilman

Japan

Masayoshi Ishida

South Korea

Kim ByungSoo

Indochina and Indian subcontinent

(India, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos)

Phrang Roy

EUROPE

Austria

Philipp Braun

Balkans

(Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia)

Dessislava Dimitrova

Central-Eastern Europe

(Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Hungary)

Jacek Szklarek

Central Europe, Central Asia and Caucasian Countries

(Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan)

Natalia Gordetska

France

Mélanie Fauconnier

Germany

Gisela Bautz, Lotte Heerschop, Rupert Ebner

Italy

Franco Archidiacono, Massimo Bernacchini, Daniele Buttignol, Ludovico Roccatello, Daniela Rubino

The Netherlands

Jack Stroeken, Paul Koopmans

Nordic Countries

(Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Iceland)

Katrine Klinken

Spain

Alberto López de Ipiña

Switzerland

Andrea Ries, Josef Helg, Josef Zisyadis

Turkey

Defne Koryurek

UK

Caroline Bennett

Slow Food Foundation for Biodiversity

Serena Milano

University of Gastronomic Sciences

Piercarlo Grimaldi

Board of auditors

Walter Vilardi – President

Davide Barberis

Robert Shaver

Paola Vola

Board of guarantors

Antonello Del Vecchio

Peter De Garmo

Barbara Hassauer

Margarida Nogueira

Rafael Pérez

Accounting firm

Deloitte & Touche S.p.A.

1. MISSION AND IDENTITY

1.1 Institutional goals

Slow Food is a global association that pursues cultural, environmental and social goals built around the centrality of food. Slow Food facilitates and promotes the creation of a network of local communities in both the global north and global south. These communities share the principles of the association and cultivate common interests, beginning with the system of production and consumption of food, promoting decisions that are respectful of people and the various social, cultural and environmental contexts in which they live and work.

Slow Food works internationally with the aim of promoting the goals expressed in Article 3 of the International Regulations. This can be summed up in five points:

- To promote everyone's right to food that is good, clean and fair;
- To defend the right to food sovereignty for all peoples;
- To safeguard biodiversity and the production of traditional foods that is tied to it;
- To contribute to the development of the Terra Madre network;
- To contribute to the development of the international associative network.

1.2 Values and principles

Good, clean and fair. These adjectives represent the three fundamental values that Slow Food has underlined to develop its activities and to effectively explain its philosophy. The search for good, clean and fair qualities in products, and the work that it takes to achieve this, means working to create a better future, starting with the desire to transform the current food system, from production to distribution, and finally to consumption. The search for good, clean and fair qualities in products, and the effort given to promoting everyone's right to food that is good, clean and fair, is a concern for us all.

GOOD. "Good" defines a food that is distinguished for its sensory qualities, but also for its links to a local culture and the emotional values that it brings with it. It is a food that tastes good and that informed and trained palettes know how to recognize. It is judged as the result of several components, such as the competence of the producers, processors and chefs, as well as the choice of materials used.

CLEAN. Slow Food believes that food must also be "clean", or produced in a way that is sustainable and respectful of the environment. Agricultural, breeding and processing practices, along with marketing, sustainable consumption and the efficient use of resources (avoiding overuse) must all be considered, promoted and encouraged. Each step of the food processing chain, including consumption, must be characterized by the need to support and protect ecosystems and biodiversity, as well as animal welfare and the health of consumers.

FAIR. "Fair" refers to a food that conforms to social equity both in the production and commercialization phases. Social justice is to be pursued, thus creating working conditions, which respect the workers and their rights. The conditions must also generate adequate satisfaction, not just in economic terms, but also as regards solidarity and respect for cultural differences and various traditions.

1.3 Type of activities, principle subjects involved, territorial scope

In order to realize its objectives, Slow Food coordinates and carries out many different initiatives. These include research and promotional projects for the safeguarding of the biodiversity of food products; the promotion and preservation of the

historical-cultural identity of a specific territory; the development of relationships and activities among food communities; the increase of knowledge and use of local products; the organization of educational activities in schools and for the general public; and initiatives aimed at the improvement of daily eating habits.

Slow Food members are all those that request membership directly or through national and/or regional organized bodies recognized by the international Association.

The international Slow Food movement, coordinated and founded by the international headquarters, is present in 150 countries throughout the world with 1,500 convivia, or local groups, coordinated by convivium leaders. Convivium leaders manage the organization of courses, tastings, dinners and trips, along with the promotion of international campaigns on the local level, the activation of larger projects, such as the school gardens, and participation in the main events that Slow Food organizes internationally. The Slow Food network also includes seven national associations: Slow Food Italy (founded in 1986), Slow Food Germany (1992), Slow Food Switzerland (1993), Slow Food USA (2000), Slow Food Japan (2004), Slow Food UK (2006) and Slow Food Netherlands (2008).

To realize its projects and ambitions, Slow Food created the following entities: The Slow Food Foundation for Biodiversity and the Terra Madre Foundation, whose activities are dedicated to the realization of the three primary targets defined by the International Congress: 10,000 gardens in Africa, 10,000 products for the Ark of Taste and 10,000 links in the network, or food communities and convivia.

The operational structure of the Slow Food association includes staff that works in the Italian headquarters in Bra, Italy, and other staff members who work directly in the various territories.

1.4 System of governing and monitoring

The Slow Food association is structured on three levels:

- Convivia: the association's local level groups, with trustees, committee members and members;
- National associations: the coordinating and representative bodies within certain individual countries;
- The Slow Food association: responsible for deliberating, finding consensus and managing the association through its own Board of Directors – formed by the President, the Executive Committee, the International Council and the Secretary General.
- From July, a Coordinating Board for administration, finance and control was introduced, coordinated by an Administrative Direction. Its goal is to share the economic and financial aspects of the Association, the Foundation for Biodiversity and the Terra Madre Foundation. The administrators of these bodies are invited to participate in the board.

1.5 Slow Food human resources

As can be seen from the following table, management level positions are not covered. The highest level of pay comes to 90,697 euro, while the lowest wage (entry level) is 28,800 euro, with a ratio of one to three.

| HUMAN RESOURCES - SLOW FOOD | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|----------|---------|-----------|------------------------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|
| | | Managers | Skilled | Employees | | | Managers | Skilled | Employees |
| Total employees | 35 | | 2 | 33 | Median age (years) | 34 | | 45 | 33 |
| Men | 7 | | 1 | 6 | Youngest employee | 25 | | 44 | 25 |
| Women | 28 | | 1 | 27 | Oldest employee | 54 | | 46 | 54 |
| Time with Slow Food (years) | 3 | | 4 | 3 | Median yearly cost (€) | 28.256 | | | |
| | | | | | Highest cost (€) | 90.697 | | | |
| Residents of Bra | 9 | | 1 | 8 | Entry level cost (€) | 28.800 | | | |
| Residents Prov. Cuneo - not Bra | 15 | | 1 | 14 | | | | | |
| Other residents | 11 | | 0 | 11 | BA | 32 | | 2 | 30 |
| | | | | | Diploma | 3 | | 0 | 3 |
| Full-Time | 17 | | 2 | 15 | Middle school | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Part-Time | 17 | | 0 | 17 | | | | | |
| On Call | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Handicapped | 1 | | 0 | 1 | Extra information | | | | |
| Maternity Leave | 1 | | 0 | 1 | Projects | 3 | | | |
| Part -Time | 2 | | 0 | 2 | Freelance employees | 19 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

During the fiscal year 2013, eight formative meetings were organized for all employees on the following themes: the Slow Fish event; the Chefs Alliance Project; GMOs; the Narrative Label project; Expo 2015; the Slow Cheese event and Ark of Taste; Security at Work; the presentation of Carlo Petrini's new book "Food and Freedom"; the presentation of a new enrollment campaign and the 10,000 Gardens in Africa project.

Since January 2013, due to the needs of the association, it was decided to use an external consultation to help develop understanding of the structure's necessities and bring about improvements, both from an organizational point of view and in terms of a new model of governance. The priorities that came out of these formative workshops relate to the management of human resources as well as to internal and institutional communication. It was decided that an integrated system of development of human resources would be introduced in order to:

- Clearly represent our objectives and desired results;
- Accept directional methodological actions based on objectives;
- Link personal skill sets to each position;
- Collect useful development criteria from the current employees;
- Improve internal communication processes and the ability to participate;
- Introduce homogenous, merit-based, transparent methodologies for the development of human resources;
- Support the understanding of the training needs of employees. During 2013 the work continued for the creation of a supplementary contract for the second level. Its aim is improving the employment contract currently in place, making improvements and benefits intended to meet the specific needs of the Association. The work will continue throughout the year 2014 with the aim to verify the operational feasibility from as early as 2015.



2. INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES

2.1 Slow Food in 2013

In 2013, Slow Food saw its authority grow in the international sphere, with an ever more political connotation to its objectives.

This is clearly seen from the increased media exposure and political interactions that occurred in 2013. In May, Slow Food signed an agreement with the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) which confirms the desire of both organizations to collaborate for the promotion of agriculture and food systems that are more inclusive locally, nationally and internationally. The FAO and Slow Food met again in December 2013, during the conference entitled *Family Farming: a dialogue towards more sustainable and resilient farming in Europe and in the world*, organized by the Directorate-General for Agricultural and Rural Development of the European Commission. Some of the keynote speakers at the conference included the Director General of the FAO, José Graziano Da Silva, and the President of Slow Food, Carlo Petrini.

In September, the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) awarded Carlo Petrini with a “Champion of the Earth” award. The jury, who defined the work of Slow Food and its founder as “pioneering”, explained their choice by underlining the role that Slow Food had had in making food consumption more efficient and sustainable - from production to distribution to consumption - in many countries throughout the world.

Slow Food outlined three strategic targets during the International Congress of 2012:

– **10,000 products in the Ark of Taste (or... protecting biodiversity)**

This target (10,000 products in the Ark of Taste) in fact represents the relaunch of all Slow Food projects that aim to protect biodiversity - the Ark of Taste, but also the Presidia and Earth Markets. It also represents a desire to expand the commitment to these projects throughout the entire network via extensive training and awareness-raising activities. We cannot talk about access to good, clean and fair food for everyone if in the meantime our heritage of fruit and vegetable varieties, native livestock breeds and traditional food products are being lost. Biodiversity is our insurance for the future; it is essential if plants and animals are to adapt to climate change, as well as unpredictable events, parasite attacks or diseases.

– **10,000 gardens in Africa (or... building a Slow Food network in Africa)**

This target (10,000 food gardens) reflects the desire to focus more attention on the global south, in particular Africa. Slow Food's strategy in terms of small-scale, family agriculture, biodiversity protection and the promotion of local food contributes to the achievement of food sovereignty in Africa and consequently the very survival of local communities and cultures. We cannot talk about access to good, clean and fair food for everyone while ignoring the continent in which the limits of the current food system are often the most obvious. Although it aims to increase food production, the prevailing system has not managed to solve the problem of hunger. On the contrary, it has aggravated social inequality (uprooting communities from their land and fuelled urbanization), led to the pollution and depletion of water sources, and turned fertile soil into arid desert.

– **10,000 food communities and convivia (or... strengthening the network)**

This third target is connected to the awareness that the first two (and their projects) can only be realized through a strong and widespread connection to local areas, linked together through various nodes (local, regional, national and international), through common goals and objectives. It is not possible to talk about access to good, clean and fair food for everyone without the commitment and mobilization of the entire network (including the Terra Madre network) at all levels: from the longest-standing and most deeply rooted groups to new convivia and communities, from the oldest to the youngest members, from chefs and experts to intellectuals and enthusiasts.

2.2 Geographic areas, events and projects

AFRICA

10,000 Gardens. This number with four zeroes represents the entirety of Slow Food's strategy in Africa: it foresees the promotion of local consumption education in schools, the promotion of biodiversity (through the Ark and Presidia), the promotion of African food culture, raising awareness on some important themes (GMOs, land grabbing, sustainable fishing etc.) and the formation of a network of young African leaders who will work and guide the Slow Food movement in the African continent (on both an operational and political level).

The gardens in Africa project has attracted the attention of the entire association. The importance of this project, associated fundraising and related actions are visible across the network. The USA has financed 78 gardens, South Korea 53, and France 25 (the Euro Gusto event). The majority of donations for the project still come from Italy. The international network has contributed to the creation of a total of 240 gardens (103 were financed by convivia, 105 by other supporters including businesses, associations, schools and restaurateurs, and 31 by individual donors that gave up to 900 euro). The Italian network financed 705 gardens.

Over the course of the year, the international website (www.slowfood.com), the international newsletter and the social media tools (Facebook and Twitter) managed by the international association have given constant attention to the gardens. Articles on Africa have also been written for the international Almanac, with one article dedicated to the gardens, one to land grabbing, one to the communities supported by the 4cities4dev project and one to the red rice of Madagascar and the communities that produce it.

The 10,000 gardens in Africa project has had **6 articles** written about it by the international press, while the presence of Slow Food in the African press was split as follows: **3 articles** in Algeria, **6** in Ethiopia, **1** in Kenya, **17** in Morocco (where the Moroccan Alliance Between Chefs and Slow Food Presidia was launched), **3** in Mozambique, **1** in Nigeria, **3** in Senegal, **12** in South Africa, **4** in Uganda and **1** in Zimbabwe. It must also be considered that communication in Africa is achieved through alternative means to newspapers and websites: such as through cell phones, social media e.g. Facebook and local radio stations.

The numbers for Africa: convivia/members 99/837, products in the Ark 36, Presidia 30, Earth Markets 1, gardens 1008, training (meetings, seminars, etc.) 12, food communities 364, chefs in the network 45, Terra Madre Day events 86, Slow Food Youth Network groups 2.

ASIA and OCEANIA

- AsiO Gusto

The AsiO Gusto event took place in South Korea from 1 to 6 October in Namyangju, a satellite city of Seoul. It was a clear highlight of the work that Slow Food undertook internationally in 2013. With **500,000 visitors**, small-scale producers and delegates from 40 countries, the event established itself in the world's eye as the crown jewel in the history of Slow Food in Asia and Oceania, but also of Slow Food in general. Organized by the Slow Food Culture Center and the town council of Namyangju, with the collaboration of Slow Food, the event is a strong candidate to become the new Salone del Gusto of the Far East.

Much attention was paid to the Ark of Taste, as a new model of the Ark was proposed for which 350 products were exhibited in the catalogue and **eight new products** were submitted. Just like the Salone del Gusto event held in Italy, the event saw a large number of educational activities and a put the spotlight on the Slow Food Youth Network. The group led a conference in which their activities in Korea were explained, as well as organizing a so-called Disco Soup event to raise the public's awareness of food waste.

From a communications point of view, the Slow Food Culture Center acted autonomously, implementing their own site in Korean and English and opening a Facebook page that has just surpassed 1,000 contacts. Nonetheless, it had the support of Slow Food both in the revision of texts and in the communication of different aspects of the event. Throughout the year, five articles were dedicated to the event on www.slowfood.com: one for the event's opening and four more to discuss dif-

ferent aspects of the event, two of which were also published on the website of Slow Food Italy (www.slowfood.it). Slow Food published photo galleries of the event via its social networks, as well as articles in the international newsletter and in the international Almanac.

The press office also contributed to the success of AsiO Gusto, inviting international journalists to the event. The result was the publication of **95 articles**, not just in Korea, Japan and China, but also in the USA, France and elsewhere. Apart from the AsiO Gusto event, the overall impact of Slow Food in the press of the Far East is as follows: **30 articles** in China, **6** in Hong Kong, **7** in Indonesia, **15** in Japan, **1** in Singapore, **34** in South Korea, **42** in Taiwan, **4** in Thailand and **3** in Vietnam.

– India and work related to indigenous peoples

In India, work is underway to reinforce and construct the network in view of the next Terra Madre Indigenous, which will take place in Maghalaya in 2015. To make the event a success, a local office and the North East Slow Food and Agrobiodiversity Society (NESFAS) have been formed. The organization's goal is the creation of a platform for those interested in the promotion of good, clean and fair food, along with our other themes, enabling the sharing of opinions and knowledge, and the promotion of local food.

In 2013 work concentrated on the identification of new products to catalogue in the Ark of Taste and on Presidia, for which some training took place. Furthermore, several food festivals dedicated to local foods took place, for a total of 31 initiatives in 155 villages that are now part of the network.

NESFAS now has their own website where they illustrate and publicize their initiatives (www.nesfas.org), while the international office gives much needed visibility to the themes of indigenous peoples. This follows up on a speech given by Carlo Petrini during the International Council in Istanbul in 2013. Indeed, it is with an extract of his speech that the 2013 edition of the international Almanac begins. In India there were **23 articles** published throughout the year in various local media outlets that made reference to Slow Food.

– Russia and central Asian countries

For Russia and the surrounding countries, the AsiO Gusto event was of fundamental importance, as it saw the participation of 16 delegations from Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Armenia. Russia was represented by the Altai Beekeepers, as well as two presidia: Pamir mulberries (from Tajikistan) and the Bostanlyk Ancient Varieties of Almonds (Uzbekistan).

On a national level the central event of the year was Terra Madre Russia, which took place in Szdal from 22 to 23 June and saw the participation of 120 delegates, including producers belonging to Terra Madre communities, leaders and members of 14 convivia, scientists, journalists, students and representatives of other sectorial organizations. During the event a working group of several convivia and food communities from Moscow, Altai, Vologda, Krostoma, as well as scientists and representatives of local authorities, was formed. It was decided that the Slow Food and Terra Madre in Russia networks should meet every two years, and that the event should be given more international publicity.

Apart from these two moments of maximum visibility, there were also several other small events, such as the third "Apricot blossom" festival, organized by the "Bio-Muras" social fund and the Bishkek-Muras convivium in the village of Samarkandek, found in the Batken region of Kyrgyzstan. Several educational events and projects were also launched thanks to the Belgorod convivium (city of Belgorod, Russia), in which some 200 children participated, and by the Berioza convivium of Belarus.

The principle activities were supported by the communications office with articles published in the newsletter. These regions also had a space reserved for them in the international Almanac, with an article on the Georgian Wine in Jars Presidium and another on the educational projects that are taking place in the schools.

The presence of Slow Food in the local media of these countries is as follows: **14 articles** in Russia, **3** in Bielorussia, **1** in Uzbekistan, **1** Kazakhstan.

The numbers for Asia: convivia/members 140/2868, Ark products 94, Presidia 12, Earth Markets 3, gardens 100, training (meetings, seminars etc.) 110, other educational projects 27, food communities 279, chefs in the network 86, Terra Madre Day events 66, Slow Food Youth Network groups 4.

EUROPE

Operating Grant

– Excluding Italy, there have been some 30 events and conferences dedicated to the theme of food waste, including events to raise the public's awareness and Disco Soups organized by the Slow Food Youth Network (SFYN). In particular, on October 16, 2013, on the occasion of World Food Day, SFYN, along with the Slow Food Youth Movement Netherlands, DAMn Food Waste and Feeding the 5000 collaborated to organize simultaneous Disco Soups and other events, such as film screening on these themes, in 12 countries.

– In order to raise the public's awareness on the theme of bees and other impollinating insects, a section dedicated to the topic was created in both Italian and English on the website www.slowfood.com/slowlife. This section, with a few differences, has also been published on slowfood.com, in the part of the site that is dedicated to our "hot topics". In collaboration with the Slow Food Study Center (Centro Studi) and the platform Bee Life, a position paper about bees in agriculture was produced (PDF available to download from the website). Slow Food also gave support to the European Beekeeping Coordination (Bee Life) in their campaign against Syngenta, BASF and Bayer, the multinational companies that produce the pesticides linked to declining European bee colonies.

– On the topic of animal welfare, the moment of greatest visibility in the public eye happened at Cheese during a conference dedicated to the subject. Participants in the conference included representatives from the FAO, Compassion in World Farming, the Directorate-General for Health and Consumers in the European Commission, the University of Gastronomic Sciences and the Slow Food Foundation for Biodiversity. A survey also took place among the Slow Food members and livestock breeders of the Slow Food presidia which linked animal welfare with meat consumption. A PDF regarding the survey is available on slowfood.com/slowlife, along with another document produced to summarize our position on the issue.

– Within the European community, Slow Food is becoming an ever more qualified and heeded voice. As a result, it was decided to open an office in Brussels so as to follow the institutions' activities more closely and undertake more effective lobbying. Slow Food was very present in the European institutions in 2013, particularly on 28 and 29 November. On November 29, Slow Food President Carlo Petrini participated in a conference titled *Family farming: A dialogue towards more sustainable and resilient farming in Europe and the world*, organized by the European Commission Directorate-General for Agricultural and Rural Development, alongside the Director General of the FAO, José Graziano Da Silva. The previous day, Slow Food organized an additional conference: *Towards a Common Sustainable Food Policy Based: Wishful Thinking or Reality?* under the patronage of Isabelle Durant, vice-president of Parliament. During this debate, civil society and European institution representatives were able to discuss ideas at a key moment in the debate over the future of the European food system. From 9 -10 April, the assembly for decentralized cooperation met in Brussels, where several hundred representatives from local and regional governing bodies of the EU and developing countries convened in order to continue their political dialogue with the European institutions on the ongoing challenges facing cooperation for development. The 4cities4dev project, which is co-financed by the European Union, was invited to participate in the assembly as a member of the associated events.

In addition to other themes, the fight against GMOs and Slow Food's position on the Reform of Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), have been given major importance by our communications department: not only on the Slow Europe section of slowfood.com, but also on the homepage of slowfood.com; the international newsletter, with each letter containing an article dedicated to Europe; and the Slow Food Almanac. In order to circulate our views on these themes more widely, postcards dedicated to the following topics were designed and printed: bees, food waste, animal welfare, and one postcard dedicated to Slow Europe.

The data on the Slow Europe website are not yet comforting, with a total of 26,369 views by 17,310 unique visitors over the course of 2013, as compared to 21,355 views and 12,989 unique visitors of the previous year. But it must be kept in mind that the European arguments have had a strong presence on the home page of slowfood.it and slowfood.com. One must also remember the fact that, in many of the countries in consideration, there are other websites and autonomous forms of communication: www.slowfood.fr, www.slowfood.de, www.slowfood.es, www.slowfood.ch/de/home and slowfood.org.uk, and others who often re-publish our original articles.

Slow Food's presence in European media is revealing, with particular success in Germany, Spain and France. Excluding Italy, there have been **21 articles** written about Slow Food in Austria, **3** in Bielorrussia, **23** in Belgium, **2** in the Czech Republic, **2** in Denmark, **11** in Finland, **97** in France, **187** in Germany, **5** in Greece, **8** in Hungary, **9** in Iceland, **4** in Ireland, **2** in Latvia, **11** in Lithuania, **3** in Malta, **40** in the Netherlands, **18** in Norway, **24** in Poland, **9** in Portugal, **13** in Romania, **10** in Slovakia, **2** in Slovenia, **103** in Spain, **10** in Sweden, **20** in Switzerland, **50** in the UK and **5** in Ukraine.

Lactimed

Lactimed is a project co-financed by the EU and guided by lead partner Anima. Slow Food is one of the 11 partners involved in the initiative, which was launched with the aim of promoting the production and distribution of typical Mediterranean dairy products, through the organization of value chains, supporting the producers in their development projects and in the creation of new markets for their products. The projects involved five distinct areas in its first year of activity: Egypt, Lebanon, Tunisia, Italy and Greece.

Slow Food worked with Aster in Italy, creating a survey on the national consumption of dairy products. A second survey, also on consumption, was formed by taking specific categories into consideration, such as "enthusiasts", the educators and journalists who are specialized in this sector. The survey results were presented during Cheese 2013. Thanks to interviews with producers it was even possible to analyze the productivity. There were also conferences organized during different stages of the project.

Lactimed launched its own newsletter, to which Slow Food contributes three articles per edition. For its part, Slow Food prepared a press release for the project's launch and another for the conference that took place during Cheese.

The Balkans: Essedra

The ESSEDRA project began in December 2012 and involves one of the regions of Europe in which the erosion of biodiversity is most at risk: The Balkans and Turkey. Slow Food believes that through safeguarding the incredible products and local food cultures of this area, serious and important work can be done. This will:

- allow for the integration of the interested countries into the European Union;
- encourage local partners to acquire greater authority in conversations with governments and ability to communicate with producers, local communities and citizens;
- reinforce and further root the Terra Madre Balkans network into the territory.

To achieve these goals, much work has been done on the mapping of products to be entered into the Ark of Taste. The work in the eight target countries took place in the summer of 2013 and led to the identification of **113 products**, 95 of which have already been added to the Ark of Taste database. Only three of them have been rejected for the Ark, as they did not meet the criteria for entry, while 15 others are in the evaluation phase.

At the same time, the partners have worked on active campaigns and set up local events in their own countries (4 in Macedonia, 3 in Turkey, 1 in Romania, 5 in Bulgaria, 2 in Serbia, 2 in Bosnia and 6 in Croatia). They have also taken part in international events, such as the press conference on *Food Biodiversity Preservation as a Main Tool for Rural Development and Small Scale-Farmer's Support*, which took place in Belgrade on 25 May at the university's faculty of agricultural studies (it was on this occasion that the Essedra project was officially launched). All the partners took part in Cheese 2013, held in Bra in September with two meetings that were specifically dedicated to the project (the workshop on hygienic norms in the European Union and their implications for the Balkans, and the conference entitled *Eastward, The Treasures Hidden In The Balkans*); and Taste the Balkans, which took place in Sofia from 6 to 9 November during the 2013 edition of Interfood & Drink. Here they were given exhibition space and took part in an international conference and a round table discussion, in which they had the opportunity to discuss their strategies and common problems during the advocacy training workshop led by EFNCP.

These activities undertaken in name of the project have also been supported by the press and communications office. A new logo for the project was studied and created and can be seen on the new website that is dedicated to the project (www.essedra.net), available in English and the languages of the various partner countries. The news section is constantly

updated, with the news often also published on the website www.slowfood.com (seven articles published throughout 2013 cite the project), on the website for Cheese (in Italian and English), and on the Balkans and Caucasus Observatory website, which is also in Italian and English. Particularly useful is the “materials” section, where all of the tools that have been created specifically for the project are displayed in all interested languages, including the *Biodiversity* and *Ark of Taste* booklets (currently available in six languages); the *When You Shop Use Your Head* guide (in two languages); the “*Wheel of Seasons*”; PowerPoint presentations on the various local campaigns; the “*Biodiversity Matters*” postcards, and the documents that are useful for the partners.

A Facebook page has also been developed, as has a closed group that is administered by the partner Kinookus along with some of the project partners. The page has about 700 contacts and is linked directly to the website so as to encourage the exchange of information between the two platforms.

Though we considered creating a new newsletter, we preferred instead to include articles on Essedra in the international newsletter (in the Italian and English version), which already has a considerable number of subscribers. On some editions, there was only one article, while in the December 2013 an entire section was dedicated to the project.

Articles on the Essedra project have also been published in the international Almanac: “Mapping the Balkan Biodiversity” and “Living on the Edge” (which discusses Karakachan sheep) are available in the electronic version in Italian, English, French, Spanish, German and Portuguese, as well as in some paper copies (2,000 printed in English) which are reserved mainly for journalists or for promotional purposes. Articles on the Essedra project have also been published in the Italian magazine *Slow*.

The press office mainly worked on the promotion of Essedra’s activities during the project’s launch in May 2013, and on the occasion of Cheese. The number of articles written, not just on Essedra but also from the various countries that are involved in the project come to **132** pieces from Turkey, **20** from Croatia, **26** from Bulgaria, **12** from Romania, **15** from Macedonia, **2** from Bosnia-Herzegovina and **4** from Serbia.

The numbers from Europe (including the Balkans and Italy): convivia/members 748/55,388, Ark of Taste products 1028, Presidia 338, Earth Markets 27, gardens 528, training (meetings, seminars, etc.) 14, other educational projects 325, food communities 615, chefs in the network 713, Terra Madre Day events 445, Slow Food Youth Network groups 30.

NORTH AMERICA

Last year in the United States, with the reorganization of the association, saw an increased interest in the work of the Ark of Taste and the creation of projects involving biodiversity and the mapping of products. In every region there was a request to create a commission for the Ark that can manage the search for and identification of new products to add to the Slow Food catalogue dedicated to products that risk becoming extinct. Within the process, it would be best to further involve the convivia and thus reinforce collaboration. From 16 to 19 May, a meeting dedicated to the American trustees took place, which saw the participation of more than 200 people representing 500 convivia. In addition, much more time and energy has been dedicated to the 10,000 gardens in Africa project, gathering funds that go to finance them.

In the USA, but also in Canada, the Slow Fish campaign is very strong (see the chapter dedicated to Slow Fish), but so too is the campaign against GMOs, in which it is of crucial importance to carry on the fight for the labeling of those products. The national association in the USA is autonomous and strong with regard to communications (the website www.slowfoodusa.org has recently been restructured; their Facebook page has 128,000 “likes” and their Twitter account has 382,000 followers). The international communications office re-publishes many of their activities, and vice versa (especially on the social networks). In the 2013 Almanac, four articles were published from the USA (one on the Slow Fish campaign, one on the campaign against GMOs, one on the products of the Ark of Taste and one on school gardens).

In the United States there were **188 articles** dedicated to Slow Food, while there were **23** in Canada.

SOUTH AMERICA

In Latin America, Slow Food's presence is now more coherent and active in several countries. For 2013, we would like to focus on a few specific events and themes:

– From 20 to 22 May, Mesamérica took place in Mexico, a multidisciplinary event on cooking that brought together several different leading figures in 2013. Carlo Petrini took part in the event, accompanied by Joris Lohman, a member of the Slow Food Executive Committee and leader of the Slow Food Youth Network movement. Several meetings and conferences took place, and new SFYN groups started up in Mexico and Brazil. The presence of Carlo Petrini at the event caused a frenzy of media activity, with several articles published in the Mexican media.

– In Chile, together with the Università di Concepción, an important project for the mapping of local biodiversity has begun which has brought about more than 200 proposals for candidates for the Ark of Taste (even though currently only just over 20 forms have been presented). Other projects for the mapping of local biodiversity have also started in Columbia, in collaboration with Rimisp. The re-launching of the Ark has had a strong impact in Argentina, where roughly 40 new products have been proposed.

– In Brazil there was a period of deadlock, which has been overcome to begin the path towards the creation of a national association, with its own board and president. The projects that are led by chefs, which is very common in Latin America, are incredibly active: more and more they are the proponents of the idea of "liberation gastronomy", which is seen in the use and promotion of local materials. Among the many, we would like to mention the Favela Organica project, which is led by the young chef Regina Tchelly, which brings together social engagement and the joy of conviviality.

– In Cuba there is a small project in particular that is very interesting. Started in the Pogolotti neighborhood of Havana, it is a community project for food conservation, for which a periodo especial was fully created to improve food safety for fellow citizens and to enhance the sustainability of Cuban agriculture. All of this took place with a strong social and cultural approach.

– Among the important campaigns, much space has been given to the fight against GMOs. A series of seminars took place on this very topic in Uruguay, aimed at raising consumer awareness; not just on the risks associated with transgenic crops for environmental safety, but also on the pertinent questions related to labeling. During the event "Slow Camp", which took place from 4 to 7 February of last year, there was a long discussion on the topic of GMOs in Uruguay. Still on the topic of GMOs, there was good news from Mexico: a federal judge in Mexico City issued a protective order for the suspension of permits given to companies such as Monsanto and Pioneer for the experimental planting of transgenic corn in Mexican territory. Another campaign that achieved a lot of attention throughout the year was that against land grabbing, which involved the Slow Food Puebla Honey Presidium. In spring 2014, an illustrated booklet outlining the situation was published.

From a communications point of view, these areas are largely autonomous, as they manage their own websites, blogs and Facebook pages. Among these we would underline www.slowfoodbrasil.com, which is enriched with content from the international headquarters, such as the Almanac and the Companion. Also of note is www.slowfoodargentina.com, which also presents content and materials from the international offices. There have also been important steps taken for the resumption of fruitful collaboration with Rimisp and the *Plataforma Diversidad Biocultural y Territorios para el Desarrollo Sostenible e Inclusivo*, which contains a section dedicated to Slow Food and the ability to publish articles that are similar to our interests. On Facebook, we would like to point out the presence of the Slow Food America Latina group, which still has few members but does have the potential to acquire a large following from among the supporters of Slow Food on the Latin American continent. Many of these events and projects have been discussed on the international website or in the international newsletter. The international Almanac has also given space to Latin American projects, with an article on GMOs, an article on the educational project launched in Venezuela, an article on an urban garden in Cuba, an article dedicated to Rio+20 and the presence of Slow Food in Rio de Janeiro during the event.

Throughout the year, **16 articles** dedicated to Slow Food have been published in Argentina, **47** in Brazil, **3** in El Salvador, **20** in Peru, **13** in Columbia, **1** in Cuba, **55** in Mexico, **3** in Paraguay, **3** in Costa Rica, **1** in Bolivia, **5** in Uruguay, **4** in Ecuador, **7** in Chile, **2** in the Dominican Republic and **1** in Panama.

The numbers for the Americas: convivias/members 380/11,703, products in the Ark 288, Presidia 34, Earth Markets 5, gardens 216, training (meetings, seminars, etc.) 87, other educational projects 54, food communities 700, chefs in the network 322, Terra Madre Day events 153, Slow Food Youth Network groups 10.

2.3 Networks

SLOW FOOD YOUTH NETWORK

The Slow Food Youth Network (SFYN) works closely with Slow Food to obtain a organized structure, while also attempting to bring in new stimuli and energy. The SFYN offices and coordination is split between Amsterdam and Bra, so as to encourage a sharing of visions between Slow Food International and one of the strongest SFYN groups, based in the Netherlands.

Throughout 2013 SFYN planned several events and activities: 1) in March, the Amsterdam Food Film Festival which saw 8,500 visitors and had great media coverage. During the festival an SFYN meeting was organized, in which 22 young people from various countries came together primarily to discuss the creation of an autonomous foundation; 2) in August they collaborated with the Eating City Summer Campus, an international platform financed by the EU whose aim is to initiate a series of discussions on food sustainability in urban areas, which was frequented by 25 young people from as many different countries. After this meeting SFYN groups were formed in Bulgaria, Spain, the Czech Republic and Serbia; 3) in August there was a visit to the SFYN group Berlin, which is the most active, after the Dutch group; 4) in October they actively participated in World Food Day, with activities in 23 different countries (see the chapter on Europe: Operating Grant); 5) the final SFYN meeting took place from 12 to 15 December in Bra and saw the participation of groups from countries including the USA, Canada, Brazil, South Korea, Mexico and South Africa.

In terms of communication, SFYN has their own website (www.slowfoodnetwork.org) that is connected to the group's Facebook page and Twitter account. There are often active exchanges of posts and tweets with the Slow Food international page and the events that SFYN organizes are constantly mentioned on our website (for example, on the occasion of World Food Day). An article on SFYN was also published in Slow Food's international Almanac.

2.4 Events

Slow Fish – events in Italy, throughout the world and the permanent campaign

Since 2005, Slow Fish has been the Slow Food event dedicated to fishing resources, as well as a permanent campaign that is creating and reinforcing a global network of small-scale fishers, chefs who are concerned with fishing resources, and interested consumers.

The 2013 event (from 9-12 May), entitled "The Sea Belongs to Everyone" fully showed its potential and capabilities, engaging many more international guests than in past editions including chefs, fishermen and researchers, while bringing attention to themes that are still largely not discussed, such as ocean grabbing. There were meetings dedicated to the network organized every day. Among the various initiatives, the Eat-In organized by the Slow Food Youth Network stands out.

Both during the event and throughout the year, several articles in various languages (English, French, Italian, Spanish and German) were written on the campaign's website on the theme of sustainable fishing (www.slowfood.com/slowfish). The most sensitive themes and protagonists were written about on the event's own website (www.slowfish.slowfood.it) and on the international website of www.slowfood.com, but also in the international newsletter.

In total there were **34 articles** and reports on websites and in newspapers written in the international press on the event. The articles and reports in the Italian press dedicated to the association's international projects have not been calculated. On the other hand, there were **41 articles** dedicated to the Slow Fish campaign.

The greatest novelty of the year, however, is that these themes have been "exported" outside of Italy. From 17 to 20 Oc-

tober, for example, Slow Fish Istanbul took place – the first edition of this event which was organized by the Fikir Sahibi Damaklar Convivium with the support of Slow Food – which brought delegations from ten countries to the Ottoman capital to discuss the health of Mediterranean fishing and the so called minor seas and their relative tributaries. As in the previous entry, the event was supported with communication and activities of the press office.

Furthermore, in 2013 the Slow Fish campaign was officially launched in the United States, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the occasion of the *Fishtival* event, and in New England with conferences, laboratories, film screenings and tasting events. As in the previous entry, the event was supported with communication and activities of the press office.

The campaign's capacity to engage the public can be seen in the numbers: in 2013 the website saw more than 162,000 views by nearly 140,000 unique visitors, compared to 79,453 views by 65,270 unique visitors in 2012. Their open Facebook group has 534 members.

Cheese – the event and the campaign

Cheese was the first event organized by Slow Food. From 20 to 23 September, the ninth edition took place in Bra with special attention given to the Ark of Taste (a key theme of the AsiO Gusto event and Salone del Gusto in 2014). For the first time, guests were asked to indicate or bring along a product as a "Cheese to Save". The initiative was very successful with more than 250 different kinds of cheeses being collected and exhibited as candidates for this project.

The Ark was also promoted in a series of thematic meetings that took place in a space called the House of Biodiversity, with three meetings being dedicated to types of cheeses from Africa, Turkey and Brazil; while in the space known as the Milk Laboratory there were two internationally themed meetings with international guests taking part in several debates. Space was also given to other themes, which are particularly relevant at the European Level: two examples are the conferences *What Do Bees Have To Do With Cheese?* and *Who Cares About Animal Welfare?*

Just like Slow Fish, Cheese has also become a permanent campaign dedicated to raw milk, with its own website (www.slowfood.it/resistenzacasearia and www.slowfood.com/slowcheese). The themes of the Cheese event and campaign have been amply communicated through the website and in the international newsletter, as well as in social media. There were still very few visits to the English and Italian websites for the campaign: in 2013 there were a total of 15,342 views from 11,511 visitors as compared to 2,618 views from 1,711 unique visitors in 2012 for the English site, while the Italian site saw 20,231 views from 14,646 unique visitors compared to 6,370 views from 4,247 unique visitors of 2012.

The work of the international press office has seen more than **120** articles published on websites and in international newspapers and also led the way to collaboration with the BBC for an event that took place in Bristol in May 2014. It also laid the groundwork for their presence at the next Salone del Gusto and Terra Madre. The articles and reports in the Italian press dedicated to the association's international projects have not been calculated.

2.5 Communication

Details on the communication and press office activities are shown throughout the report. Here we summarize them in brief.

The website www.slowfood.com saw a total of 810,000 views and 598,300 unique visitors, for a total of 1,792,119 total page views in 2013. The majority of visitors, at 72%, are new to the site. Visitors to the site, in numerical order, come from the USA, Italy, France, Canada and the UK. In 2012, there were 717,000 visits, 499,000 unique visitors and 1,715,400 overall views. Over the course of the year, 180 articles were published, along with others that were first published on Slow Europe or shared with slowfood.it. Other articles were came from the event websites. The section on the GMO campaign has been updated, a new section on bees has been created, and the fixed texts have been brought up to date.

The international newsletter was published eight times and in eight languages (English, French, Spanish, German, Portuguese, Russian, Japanese and Italian) with a median of ten articles per number. The newsletter has nearly 100,000 contacts

and work is underway to better match the news stories in each different language with the countries of interest. A section dedicated to Slow Europe is present in each edition, and at the end of 2013 a section dedicated to Essedra was introduced, to present in each newsletter throughout 2014.

The Slow Food Almanac is published in six languages (English, Spanish, German, French, Portuguese and Italian) and is sent to members in a browseable electronic format. A few months after it is sent out to members, the Almanac is made accessible to the public at large on various websites (at the moment it is found on slowfood.com, slowfoodbrasil.com, slowfoodargentina.com, la Plataforma Diversidad Biocultural y Territorios para el Desarrollo Sostenible e Inclusivo, slowfood.de, essedra.com, slowfood.fr, slowfoodusa.org and slowfood.es, all of which are websites currently being updated). Collaborations are also underway with important websites such as Mother Earth News, a site and newsletter that has a high number of contacts and page hits. Paper copies of the Almanac have also been printed for promotional purposes (the Almanac is generally taken to events, distributed to journalists and made available to the national associations for their individual activities). The 2013 edition contained 44 articles, in which the activities of Slow Food were described through the campaigns, biodiversity projects and educational activities that the association organizes.

The Slow Food Companion has been updated, both in its texts and graphics. Published electronically, it has been enriched with interactive links and is sent to all new members. At the moment versions of the Companion are available in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German and Russian. Just like the Almanac, the Companion is made available to the national associations and various Slow Food groups throughout the world who might wish to use it on their own websites.

Slow Food also has its own Facebook page. Created in February, 2011, as of 1 January, 2013, the page counts had just over 20,000 "likes"; at the end of December this had increased to 40,000. The page has been "liked" most by Facebook users from Istanbul, followed by those from Rome, Paris and Berlin. On Twitter the followers are still few, at 14,300, but it must be said that for the first time in roughly three months the account is now being systematically followed.

The activities of the press office are described through the number of articles for each different geographic area and for events. Combining all articles published in 2013 on projects, interviews with various members of the Slow Food community, pieces on events or moments of maximum media attention for the association, such as the agreement between Slow Food and the FAO or the UNEP prize presented to Carlo Petrini, there have been more than **2,400** references.

2.6 Campaigns

Slow Food has various international campaigns currently active, among which Slow Cheese and Slow Fish have already been discussed in the preceding pages.

Other than these, there is also the campaign against land grabbing, which began in 2010. Over the course of 2013 the campaign's page has been updated and enriched with articles dedicated to the various territories (one article on ocean grabbing, one on the meeting between Carlo Petrini and the journalist Stefano Liberti from Torino during the Biennial of Democracy, one on the Congo and the national park of Virunga which is extremely rich in biodiversity, and one on Mexico and the threat of land grabbing that looms over the producers of the Puebla Honey Presidium).

An article in the international Almanac was dedicated to this campaign, as was a section for its promotion, later republished in the Companion.

The GMO campaign, launched in 2010, was also a focus this year, subdivided in several chapters to facilitate its consultation. The news section on slowfood.com was divided into two parts: "Slow Food in Action" which describes the association's activities in various countries (during the year the section was updated with six new articles dedicated to this topic) while the other (which was updated with five new articles over the year) contains more generic commentary. Other articles which comment on the actions of the EU institutions are still published regularly on Slow Europe.

Two articles dedicated to this campaign were included in the international Almanac; one from Uruguay and one from the USA.

In 2013 a new page was added to the international website dedicated to bees which was then included on the Slow Europe site (for more information, see the chapter on Europe - Operating Grant). Other pages will be added in 2014.

3. FUNDRAISING

During 2013 important conversations began regarding financial resources: discussing the importance of growing and diversifying the types of financing through the development of systematic programs that can generate a large number of “leads” (potential associates or donors), and then later, new members or donors. The traditional system of financing, based heavily on contributions from public institutions, and mainly Italian institutions - based heavily on contributions from public institutions, and mainly Italian institutions - which are in difficulty due to the international economic crisis - must be progressively integrated with other means of financing.

Slow Food is already working on increasing the number of international donors, looking particularly at the European Union, the various agencies of the United Nations and American and European foundations that are interested in financing activities that Slow Food is involved with. Currently Slow Food’s revenues come from three distinct sources: 1) from membership activities; 2) from projects such as the Operating Grant, Essedra, IFAD or from foundations; 3) from donations to the various types of projects. In order to coordinate and increase the revenue from those sources shown in section 2 above, a specialized office has been created whose task is to search for resources outside of Europe. This office is specifically focused on available finance from the European Union, the United Nations and American and European Foundations.

The idea for 2014 is to further increase the range of foundations that have been contacted and to begin an international and systematic campaign towards private entities, with the hope of attracting more individual donations to go along with revenue from membership fees. Crowd funding is a tool that is still being studied.

A meeting was organized at the end of December in order to discuss this topic with an international approach, beginning to bring together ideas from the national associations of Slow Food regarding this topic and laying the groundwork for a common strategy.



4. FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION

4.1 Balance sheet

The general economic situation markedly influences the choices that both public and private sector economic players make.

Slow Food has seen the activities undertaken and the contributions collected fall in a smaller proportion than the median amount of associations involved in similar kinds of activities. Looking at the financing bodies for our projects and the contributions received, we can confirm that 2013 was a year that continued the trends of 2012.

The increase in projects from the European Union demonstrates that Slow Food can play an increasingly important role in the political choices regarding agricultural matters at both a European and international level.

The net worth of the Slow Food Association comes to 413,771 euro, subdivided into:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| • Social fund | 25,807 euro |
| • Restricted equity | 64,000 euro |
| • Legal reserves | 202,571 euro |
| • Other reserves | 96,000 euro |
| • Surplus brought forward | 14,513 euro |
| • Surplus for the fiscal year | 10,880 euro |

In view of the assets detailed above, over the course of 2013 the Slow Food association concluded the activities of some projects that began in 2011 (4Cities4Dev) and began new projects that are financed by public contributions.

Continuing the analysis of the balance sheet with the **assets** section we see that there are no consistent differences in the section on tangible assets with respect to 2012, while there are significant differences in the sections on **credits due** and **liquid assets**.

The credits due have increased by roughly 647,000 euro (equal to 50%) which is essentially due to the contributions for the projects that the association has financed and to the contribution from the Terra Madre Foundation, which has still not been collected, following the problems deriving from the collections from the town of Turin and the Piedmont region, which should be resolved by the month of June, 2014.

The entry for liquid assets has also seen a reduction, passing from roughly 246,000 euro in 2012 to the roughly 96,000 euro of 2013.

This reduction is tied to the fact that the majority of payments due for the Operating Grant were paid out at the end of the year.

As far as the section on **liabilities** is concerned, the only entry that has seen a substantial increase is linked to exposure to the banks, which as of 31 December, 2013, comes to roughly 184,000 euro, out of a total line of credit that comes to 600,000 euro.

During the fiscal year, exposure to banks has increased significantly for Slow Food, since in order to finance its institutional activities and those linked to the completion of projects, and given that the Terra Madre Foundation and Slow Food Italia owe contributions for a total of 1,320,000 euro, Slow Food was forced to turn to the banks for a line of credit.

Debts to suppliers have remained basically unchanged with respect to 2012.

Finally, the increase in the entry for other debts is due to the contribution given to the Slow Food Foundation for Biodiversity, equal to 150,000 euro for 2013 and to the remaining funds from 2012 which come to 63,000 euro.

4.2 Income and costs

In accordance with the provisions set out by the guidelines for nonprofit associations, three principle categories are to be distinguished for the use of the resources taken in by Slow Food International. These categories are:

- Typical or institutional activities
- Ancillary activities
- Activities of general support

The institutional activities include the contributions on the part of the national associations, the membership fees, projects for the support of biodiversity, projects for educational activities and related expenses. They also include those activities that are institutional in nature (for example, the Operating Grant) and the relative personnel costs dedicated to these activities.

The expenses of general support include the structural costs attributable to operational management personnel, expenses for administrative services, furnishing, informational and management services, and the support of the Slow Food brand.

The income statement does not show substantial change with respect to the fiscal year 2012: income for 2013 comes to 2,906,187 euro, which is only slightly less than the income from the previous year, which amounted to 2,978,935 euro.

The costs have been reduced and come to a total of 2,833,300 euro, as compared to 2,928,452 of the fiscal year 2012. The contributions to the national associations have been reduced by 74,000 euro: a total of 730,000 euro for fiscal year 2013 compared to 804,000 euro for 2012.

Membership fees have seen a reduction of 71,220 euro with respect to fiscal year 2012: these came to 232,176 euro in 2013 compared to 303,396 euro for the fiscal year 2012.

Income from projects has increased by 164,699 euro with respect to the previous year: the total income from projects for 2013 is 978,837 euro while in 2012 the total was 814,138 euro.

In terms of expenses, the income statement shows a total reduction of roughly 100,000 euro, with 2,833,300 euro in costs for the fiscal year 2013 compared to 2,928,452 euro for 2012. The reduction shows significant variances in the following entries:

1) The variation is due mainly to the reduced costs for transfers, with the collaboration in projects being mainly relegated

| Principal changes in costs | | 2013 | 2012 | Difference |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Acquisitions for services | 1,098,691 | 1,499,692 | -401,001 |
| 2 | Personnel | 1,070,911 | 850,205 | 220,706 |
| 3 | Acc.to devalut. credits | - | 115,000 | -115,000 |
| 4 | Other management costs | 444,035 | 224,164 | 219,871 |

to those costs incurred for participation in Salone del Gusto and Terra Madre 2012.

2) Personnel as of 31 December, 2012 came to 30 people, while as of 31 December, 2013 there were 35.

3) For the fiscal year 2013 there were no provisions undertaken for bad debts, considered to be already adequate, and thus the positive change.

4) As per the other management costs, the difference is due mainly to the costs of the Essedra project for which Slow Food is the leader. Costs came to a total of 214,679 euro which will be transferred to the individual partners.

(*) To better represent the performance of Slow Food we have shown the Profit and Loss statement which, as opposed to the IV Dir. layout, also considers, within the total of reclassified income and expenses, the financial and exceptional earnings and expenses.

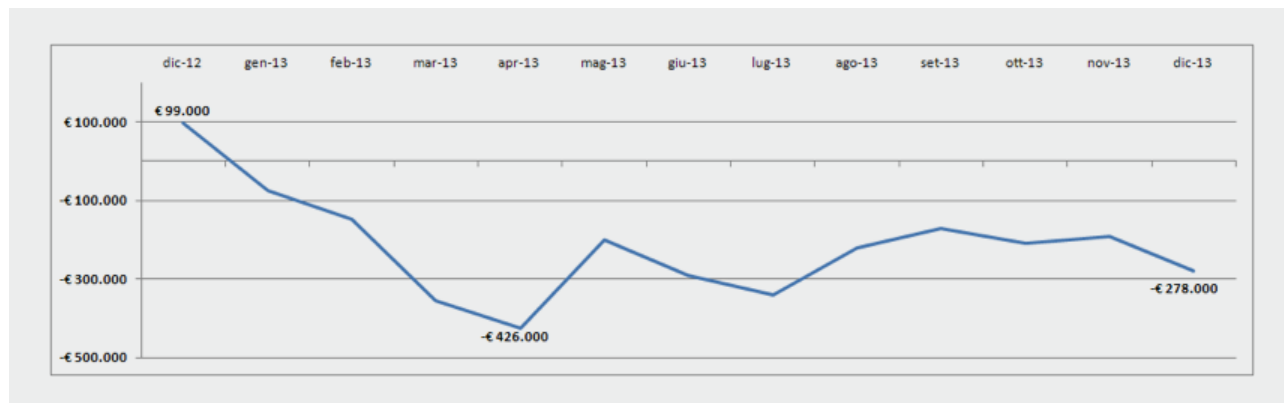
ACCOUNT STATEMENT (*)

| EXPENSES | | 2013 | EARNINGS | | 2013 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1) | Costs for typical activities | 1,421,265 | 1) | Income from typical activities | 2,862,408 |
| 1.1) | Support of national associations | | 1.1) | Support of national associations | 730,000 |
| 1.2) | Membership fees | | 1.2) | Membership fees | 232,176 |
| 1.3) | Support of Biodiversity | 604,300 | 1.3) | Support of Biodiversity | 433,995 |
| 1.4) | Food education | 129,025 | 1.4) | Food education | 120,262 |
| 1.5) | Institutional projects | 0 | 1.5) | Institutional projects | 1,224,580 |
| 1.6) | Personnel | 687,940 | 1.6) | Other donations | 121,395 |
| 1.7) | | | 1.7) | | |
| 2) | Costs for extra activities | 640,944 | 2) | Income from extra activities | 50,000 |
| 2.1) | Events | | 2.1) | Events | 50,000 |
| 2.2) | Communication | 160,996 | 2.2) | | |
| 2.4) | Marginal activities | | 2.4) | | |
| 2.5) | Support services for activities | 299,802 | 2.5) | | |
| 2.6) | Personnel | 180,146 | 2.6) | | |
| Total management expenses | | 2.062.209 | Total management earnings | | 2.912.408 |
| | | | Management budget surplus | | 850.199 |
| 3) | General support costs | 769.403 | | | |
| 3.1) | Personnel | 404.099 | | | |
| 3.2) | Ammortization | 20.030 | | | |
| 3.3) | Administrative services | 60.295 | | | |
| 3.4) | Property services | 103.384 | | | |
| 3.5) | Informational services | 98.840 | | | |
| 3.6) | Management services | 59.755 | | | |
| 3.7) | Logo management services | 23.000 | | | |
| 4) | Financial Costs | 16.394 | | | |
| 4.1) | Bank debts | 16.394 | | | |
| 5) | Extra costs | 16.000 | | | |
| 5.1) | Write downs of bad debt | | | | |
| 5.2) | For other activities | 16.000 | | | |
| 6) | Other costs | 37.522 | | | |
| 6.1) | Taxes | 37.522 | | | |
| Total costs for extra services | | 839.319 | Total income from extra services | | - |
| Total Expenses | | 2.901.528 | Total Earnings | | 2.912.408 |
| | | | Surplus/Deficit for the Fiscal Year | | 10.880 |



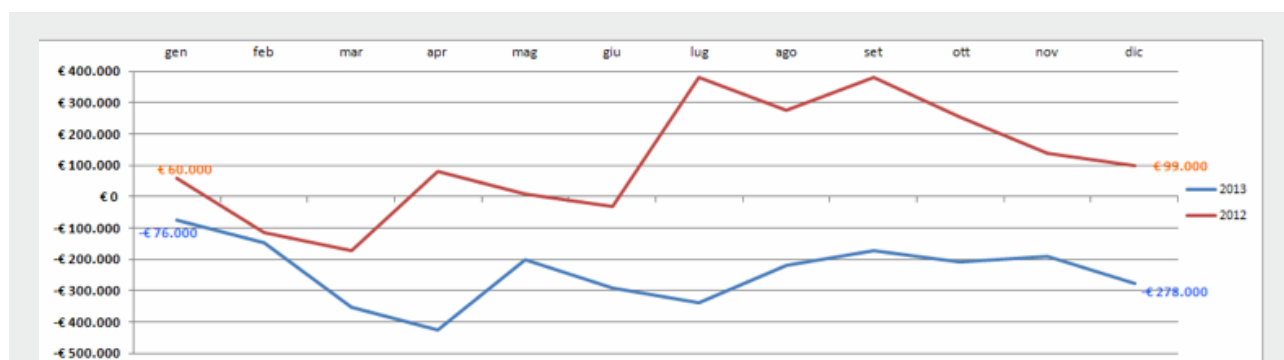
4.3 Financial Management

As per article 2428 n. 6-bis c.c., we maintain that Slow Food carries out its activities with exposure to the market risks associated with changes in the interest and exchange rates, therefore, in accordance with the principle of transparency, in the following pages we will underline the management as well as the financial trends with respect to the financial positions of the fiscal year 2013.



From this analysis a negative trend can be seen in the first four months of the fiscal year due to payments collected for 410,000 euro in lieu of payments made for 854,000 euro; Slow Food needed to fulfill its commitments to suppliers so as to be able to report and collect the Operating Grant contribution. The collection of this contribution took place in the months of May and July 2013. In the following months the financial situation remained in the negative as the management of the various projects required an upfront outflow with respect to payments. Furthermore, during the fiscal year Slow Food was unable to benefit from the 2013 contributions from the national associations: a total of 320,000 euro for Slow Food Italy that were due at the end of the year but only collected in February 2014, and those of Slow Food USA, 75,000 euro that were due in December but collected in January 2014. Slow Food was also unable to avail itself of the contributions from the Terra Madre Foundation for the conventions of 2011 (11,066 euro), 2012 (300,000 euro) and 2013 (700,000 euro), for a total of 1,011,066 euro unavailable due to financial problems of the two founding members of the Foundation itself, the region of Piedmont and the city of Turin. The fiscal year closed out with a net financial position of 278,000 euro in the negative.

Slow Food operates in a situation of constant bank debt, the total of which as of 31 December, 2013 is 620,000 euro of cash flexibility, of which 320,000 euro are uncommitted and 300,000 euro are due by 30 June, 2014. The median use of these funds over the year was roughly 250,000 euro and generated financial expenses of roughly 6,200 euro.



5. OTHER INFORMATION

5.1 Privacy: measures for its protection and guarantee

The delegated Head of Privacy, Mr. Carlo Petrini, in accordance with Article 26 of the technical specifications regarding minimum security measures as seen in the Legislative Decree of 30 June, 2003, Number 196, titled Protection Code of Personal Data, states that the Security Planning Document (SPD) was completed within the legal timeframe.

The SPD defines the policies, security standards and procedures followed by Slow Food regarding personal data, on the basis of the analysis of the risks that are incumbent upon data use, as well as the distribution of workloads and the responsibilities regarding the structures responsible for using data.

5.2 Supervision and control

The Board of auditors has the duty to supervise the application of statutory provisions and applicable laws in the country, as well as the administrative and accounting activities undertaken by the association. The Board of Auditors also assesses the balance sheet and the proposed budget. The accounting firm Deloitte & Touche S.p.A. carried out this assessment regarding the significant aspects in accordance with the preparation criteria as outlined in the explanatory note. The Board of Auditors is also delegated to audit the European Operating Grant 2013 (as established in the guidelines for European projects).

5.3 Safety at work

Throughout the year the following safety measures were applied:

- Substitution/nomination of an external head of prevention and protection: Sandro Cattaneo;
- Verification of the existent documentation on the protection of well-being and safety in the workplace and of the identification of problem areas;
- Identification of Employer: Paolo di Croce;
- Substitution/nomination of an external physician in charge: Dr. Livio Piovano;
- Reorganization of the department of prevention and protection with the identification of the department head and responsible officers;
- Reorganization of the first aid officers and those in charge of the evacuation plans;
- Elaboration of a process for the use of business vehicles;
- Study of the work place, reorganization/updating of the existent floor plans for their elaboration by the competent electricians;
- Analysis of pending projects, certifications and declarations of conformity issued by designers, builders and installers for structures, systems and machines as well as the identification of problem areas;
- Exam of the available documentation on maintenance and/or the periodic verification of structures, systems and machines and the identification of problem areas;
- Formative courses for representatives of worker safety;
- Formative courses for first aid officers;
- Carrying out of a periodic meeting as required by Article 35 of Legislative Decree 81/08 and s.m.i.;
- Revision and reorganization of the operating units on the basis of the effective possession of the legal availability of sites;
- Definition of uniform groups of workers (duties) responsible for updating of the document for risk evaluation.

5.4 Events that took place after 31 December 2013

No important events took place after the close of the fiscal year 2013 that would have influenced the management or results reported as of 31 December 2013.

5.5 Business outlook

Following an explicit request from the President, and the favorable opinion of the Board of Auditors, during the Executive Committees of February and April 2013, the accounting firm Deloitte & Touche offered its availability to join the Slow Food Association in a series of scheduled visits to the national associations: in Germany, Switzerland, the USA, the UK, the Netherlands and Japan in order to share and plan the financial activities of each individual structure, starting from the fiscal year 2014.

On 17 February, 2014, the presentation of the 10,000 Gardens in Africa project took place in Milan with the participation of some 400 donors. The event acknowledged that the first target (1000 gardens) had been reached and launched the next stage: an even more ambitious project to create 10,000 gardens by 2017. Management of this project will call for a major organizational effort, as all data regarding the funds gathered (and the use thereof) will be made available online, so as to be transparent and immediately verifiable.

Another important project presented in February 2014 was "Slow Food Planet". This is a database of addresses and locations whose goal is to describe the world through the eyes of Slow Food. This instrument will allow the Slow Food communities to present the delicacies of their own regions in a simple and complete way, using an app and a web portal. Within the next few years Slow Food Planet will let the user get to know the most authentic places to eat, drink and buy high quality products all over the world. There will be various kinds of places featured in Slow Food Planet, from taverns, restaurants, bistros and pubs, to bars, markets, food shops, and even outlets for producers and refiners. During the Executive Committee of February 2014, Carlo Petrini proposed giving Slow Food Italy the opportunity to work on this project first, starting with Italy and limiting the international presence for 2014 to about a dozen addresses. At the end of the year a strategy will be put in place to take this project to other countries of the world in the years to follow.

The fiscal year 2014, safeguarding the continuity in management, will probably be a tense financial situation due to the timing of the collection of credits due from the Terra Madre Foundation. This situation will require the use of continuous bank loans, the results of which would be an increase in financial expenses. The Executive Committee's attention should, therefore, focus more on financial management.

Conclusions

The Executive Committee holds that it has acted in order to fulfill the objectives and the future development of the Slow Food association, while continuously working towards the goals set out by the International Congress in 2012. The budget surplus of 2013, which comes to 10,880 euro, is to be considered as yet another objective fulfilled, even though more attention must be given to the financial aspects of the association, which may in fact present critical moments for Slow Food during the fiscal year 2014. The Executive Committee also feels that in 2014 it is necessary to move forward with the work dedicated to initiatives that give more visibility to the Slow Food association and adequate development of the international membership base.

We therefore invite you to approve the budget that closed on 31 December 2013, composed of the balance sheet, income statement and explanatory note with the following final results:

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| – Assets | 2,371,153 |
| – Liabilities | 2,360,273 |
| – Surplus for the year | 10,880 |

It is proposed to allocate the year's surplus (10,880 euro) and the reserve "Balance brought forward" (14,513 euro) to available assets.

Pollenzo, June 15, 2014

| Assets - Balance Sheet ex art. 2424 | 2013 | 2012 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| A) UNPAID CAPITAL FOR ASSOCIATES | - | - |
| requested | - | - |
| to be requested | - | - |
| B) CAPITAL ASSETS | 106.319 | 132.111 |
| <i>I- Intangible assets</i> | <i>4.266</i> | <i>13.035</i> |
| 1) expansion and installation costs | - | - |
| 2) research, development and advertising costs | - | - |
| 3) industrial patent rights and the rights to use intellectual property | 774 | 4.005 |
| 4) concessions, licences, trademarks and similar rights | - | 306 |
| 5) start up costs | - | - |
| 6) constructions in progress and pre-payments | - | - |
| 7) other intangible assets | 3.492 | 8.724 |
| <i>II - Tangible assets</i> | <i>35.301</i> | <i>36.164</i> |
| 1) land and buildings | - | - |
| 2) systems and machines | - | - |
| 3) commercial and industrial equipment | 1.914 | 2.436 |
| 4) other tangible assets | 33.387 | 33.728 |
| 5) constructions in progress and pre-payments | - | - |
| <i>III - Financial assets</i> | <i>66.752</i> | <i>82.912</i> |
| 1) investments in: | - | - |
| a) subsidiaries | - | - |
| b) affiliated companies | - | - |
| c) parent companies | - | - |
| d) other bodies | 64.000 | 80.000 |
| 2) loans due from: | - | - |
| a) subsidiaries | - | - |
| b) affiliated companies | - | - |
| c) parent companies | - | - |
| d) other bodies | 2.752 | 2.912 |
| 3) other shares | - | - |
| 4) treasury shares | - | - |
| C) CURRENT ASSETS | 2.028.622 | 1.531.231 |
| <i>I - Inventory</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>-</i> |
| 1) raw materials, consumables and supplies | - | - |
| 2) in progress and unfinished goods | - | - |
| 3) requested works in progress | - | - |
| 4) finished product and merchandise | - | - |
| 5) pre-payments | - | - |
| <i>II - Receivables</i> | <i>1.932.343</i> | <i>1.285.011</i> |
| 1) from supporters | 481.920 | 176.808 |
| Within 12 months | 481.920 | 176.808 |
| within more than 12 months | - | - |
| 2) from subsidiaries | - | - |
| 3) from associated companies | - | - |
| 4) from founders | - | - |
| 4-bis) tax credits | 37.042 | 29.846 |
| 4-ter) deferred tax assets | - | - |
| 5) from others | - | - |
| Within 12 months | 1.413.381 | 1.078.357 |
| within more than 12 months | - | - |
| Provision for bad debts | - | - |
| <i>III - Non asset financial activities</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>-</i> |
| 1) investments in subsidiaries | - | - |
| 2) investments in affiliated companies | - | - |
| 3) investments in parent companies | - | - |
| 4) other investments | - | - |
| 5) treasury shares | - | - |
| 6) other shares | - | - |
| <i>IV - Liquid assets</i> | <i>96.279</i> | <i>246.220</i> |
| 1) bank and postal accounts | 93.329 | 243.618 |
| 2) checks | 90 | 772 |
| 3) cash and securities on hand | 2.860 | 1.830 |
| D) Accruals and deferrals | 236.212 | 272.573 |
| <i>Accrued income</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>-</i> |
| Accrued operating income | - | - |
| Accrued non-operational income | - | - |
| <i>Deferred income</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>-</i> |
| Deferred operating income | 236.212 | 272.573 |
| Deferred non-operating income | - | - |
| Premium on loans | - | - |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 2.371.153 | 1.935.915 |

| Liabilities - Balance sheet ex art. 2424 | 2013 | 2012 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| A) NET ASSETS | 413.771 | 402.891 |
| I – Capital (Social Fund) | 25.807 | 25.807 |
| II – Free capital | | |
| III - Tied assets | 64.000 | 80.000 |
| IV - Legal reserves | 202.571 | 199.845 |
| V- Reserves for own treasury shares | | - |
| VI - Statutory reserves | | - |
| VII - Other riserves (5X1000) | 96.000 | 80.000 |
| VIII - Profit (loss) brought forward | 14.513 | 2.726 |
| IX - Profit (loss) for the year | 10.880 | 14.513 |
| B) PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES | 370.808 | 374.081 |
| 1) for pensions and similar obligations | - | - |
| 2) for deferred taxes | - | - |
| 3) others | 370.808 | 374.081 |
| a)-1000 gardens in Africa project fund | - | - |
| C) PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE SEVERANCE PAY | 209.389 | 185.350 |
| D) DEBTS | 1.369.387 | 947.456 |
| 1) bonds | | - |
| 2) convertible bonds | | - |
| 3) amounts due to associates for loans | | - |
| 4) amounts due to banks | 279.882 | 147.634 |
| 5) amounts due to other lenders | | - |
| 6) advances | | - |
| 7) amounts due to suppliers | 415.314 | 354.444 |
| 8) debts represented by securities | | - |
| 9) amounts due to subsidiaries | | - |
| 10) amounts due to associated companies | | - |
| 11) amounts due to parent companies | | - |
| 12) tax liabilities | 73.458 | 64.963 |
| 13) amount due to social security fund | 44.829 | 37.617 |
| 14) other debts | 555.904 | 342.798 |
| E) ACCRUALS AND DEFFERALS | 7.798 | 26.138 |
| Accrued expenses | - | - |
| Accrued operating expenses | - | - |
| Accrued non-operating expenses | - | - |
| Deferred income | 7.798 | 26.138 |
| Deferred operating income | 7.798 | 26.138 |
| Deferred non-operating income | - | - |
| Premium on loans | - | - |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | 2.371.153 | 1.935.916 |



| Liabilities - Balance sheet ex art. 2424 | 2013 | 2012 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| A) NET ASSETS | 413.771 | 402.891 |
| I – Capital (Social Fund) | 25.807 | 25.807 |
| II – Free capital | | |
| III - Tied assets | 64.000 | 80.000 |
| IV - Legal reserves | 202.571 | 199.845 |
| V- Reserves for own treasury shares | | - |
| VI - Statutory reserves | | - |
| VII - Other riserves (5X1000) | 96.000 | 80.000 |
| VIII - Profit (loss) brought forward | 14.513 | 2.726 |
| IX - Profit (loss) for the year | 10.880 | 14.513 |
| B) PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES | 370.808 | 374.081 |
| 1) for pensions and similar obligations | - | - |
| 2) for deferred taxes | - | - |
| 3) others | 370.808 | 374.081 |
| a)-1000 gardens in Africa project fund | - | - |
| C) PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE SEVERANCE PAY | 209.389 | 185.350 |
| D) DEBTS | 1.369.387 | 947.456 |
| 1) bonds | | - |
| 2) convertible bonds | | - |
| 3) amounts due to associates for loans | | - |
| 4) amounts due to banks | 279.882 | 147.634 |
| 5) amounts due to other lenders | | - |
| 6) advances | | - |
| 7) amounts due to suppliers | 415.314 | 354.444 |
| 8) debts represented by securities | | - |
| 9) amounts due to subsidiaries | | - |
| 10) amounts due to associated companies | | - |
| 11) amounts due to parent companies | | - |
| 12) tax liabilities | 73.458 | 64.963 |
| 13) amount due to social security fund | 44.829 | 37.617 |
| 14) other debts | 555.904 | 342.798 |
| E) ACCRUALS AND DEFFERALS | 7.798 | 26.138 |
| <i>Accrued expenses</i> | - | - |
| Accrued operating expenses | - | - |
| Accrued non-operating expenses | - | - |
| <i>Deferred income</i> | 7.798 | 26.138 |
| Deferred operating income | 7.798 | 26.138 |
| Deferred non-operating income | - | - |
| Premium on loans | - | - |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | 2.371.153 | 1.935.916 |



EXPLANATORY NOTE

CONTENT AND FORM OF THE BUDGET

The Budget for the fiscal year that ended on 31 December 2013, was prepared following the provisions of Article 2423 and those that follow the Civil Code applicable to non-profit organizations. In particular, the clauses respected are those regarding the construction of the budget (Art. 2423 of the Civil code), its drafting principles (Art. 2423 bis) and the evaluation criteria established for the single entries (Art. 2426), without applying any of the exemptions provided by Article 2423,4 of the Civil Code. The balance sheet and the income statement have been prepared following the models provided in the Civil Code in its successive version, as modified by the Legislative Decree of 17 January, 2003, Number 6. The budget for the fiscal year 2013 was prepared in euro. The principles established by Non-Profit Companies Commission of the National Council of Chartered Accountants have been respected so as to give an accurate and true representation of the financial and economic situation of the Slow Food association. The budget, formed of a mission report, balance sheet, account statement and explanatory note, corresponds to the regularly kept account records and constantly refers to the drafting principles and evaluation criteria as seen in Articles 2423 bis and 2426 of the Civil Code. There have been no exceptional cases which would necessitate the use of exemptions as provided by Articles 2423,4 and 2423 bis, 2 of the Civil Code.

The data are presented in a comparative form and in the "Explanatory Note" the principle changes that have taken place are commented upon. The "Balance Sheet" represents the single items according to the exhibition criteria of growing liquidity, as is called for by the applied schema.

The "Accounts Statement" explains the way in which the Foundation's resources have been acquired and used: in the period, the operational area, and also in the various projects. The values shown in the "Tables" of the Financial Statement are at times in single euro and at times in thousands of euro.

Here follows details of the evaluation criteria, the principles of accounting and the preparation of the documents adopted.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Pursuant to Legislative Decree 32/2007 and in accordance with the principle of transparency called for in Article 2391 bis C.C., the following documents show the transactions among the related parties:

- Slow Food for Biodiversity Foundation
- Terra Madre Foundation
- National associations:
 - Slow Food Italy
 - Slow Food USA
 - Slow Food UK
 - Slow Food Netherlands
 - Slow Food Switzerland
 - Slow Food Germany
 - Slow Food Japan

As per the transactions with the Slow Food Foundation for Biodiversity these are advances for expenses related to trips of Slow Food personnel who gave their professional help, governed by a letter of agreement, for the development of various institutional activities of the Foundation.

The relationship with the Terra Madre Foundation is related to the convention that is stipulated every year between the two legal entities to govern the use of Slow Food's structure by the Terra Madre Foundation. For the fiscal year 2013 the

contribution from the Foundation to Slow Food has been set at 700,000 euro.

The national branch is the body that represents and coordinates all the members and all the basic organizational structures of the international Association that present in a single country. It is established where Slow Food members have established a national association or a similar non-profit structure in the country. The national branch is made up of representatives of the members as specified by the national statute.

EVALUATION CRITERIA, PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING AND PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Non-Profit Businesses Commission of the National Council of Certified Public Accountants.

The financial statement as of 31 December 2013 was prepared following the same evaluation criteria, the same principles of accounting and the same form of preparation as in the previous fiscal year.

The evaluation of the entries in the financial statement was carried out with caution and, in cases foreseen by the relative laws, with the consent of the Board of Auditors. Income and expenses for the fiscal year have been taken into consideration, even when they were only known after its close.

Miscellaneous elements within the single entries of the financial statement have been evaluated separately. The assets intended for long-term use were recorded among the fixed assets. The criteria of classifying the entries were not modified. Over the course of time, the financial statement has undergone adjustments of an expository nature through which conformity with international best practices has been achieved. This process was undertaken so as to be comparable with other representative non-profit entities (through the use of economic and financial indicators for example). All of this was done with respect for the aforementioned recommendations of the Non-Profit Business Commission. In the following pages, the most important entries, the evaluation criteria and accounting principles adopted are explained.

ASSETS (BALANCE SHEET)

B) Fixed assets

I – Intangible assets

These are entered at the historic price of their acquisition, inclusive of incidental expenses and VAT. They are also systematically depreciated at a constant level for the period of their anticipated future usefulness and exposed to the net of the accumulated amortization affected over the course of the fiscal years, allocated directly to the individual entries and, as they are software and trademarks for software, they are determined with a tax rate of 33.33%, and with a tax rate of 20% for all other intangible assets.

The cost related to intangible assets that fulfill the requirement of multi-year usefulness, is entered in the assets section with the consent of the Board of Auditors and is amortized according to the residual duration.

Industrial patent rights and the right to use intellectual property in particular are amortized according to their expected usefulness, and in any case not superior to that fixed by licensing agreements. The assets whose value at the close of the fiscal year is notably inferior to the residual cost of amortization are recorded at the lesser value. This is not maintained in the following fiscal years if the reasons for the adjustment are no longer valid. The residual value of the intangible assets is devalued in the case of permanent losses in value and restorability, should the assumptions of the adjustments cease to exist, to the net value of the applicable depreciations.

II – Tangible assets

They are entered at their buying cost, inclusive of the incidental expenses and VAT, and adjusted according to the corresponding depreciation of funds.

The amortization shares, ascribed to the income statement, are calculated given their use, destination and the technical - economical duration of the goods, on the basis of the criteria of the residual possibility of use, which coincides with a rate

of 12% for buildings and furniture. Electronic devices on the other hand are amortized at a higher rate, equal to 20%, due to their rapid loss of value and tendency to become obsolete.

The residual value of tangible assets is devalued in the case of permanent losses in value and restorability, should the assumptions of the adjustments cease to exist, to the net value of the applicable depreciations.

III – Financial assets

These consist of investments/endowments in entities, acquired for the purposes of long term investments, and as such are evaluated on the basis of the net liquid value and by eventual security deposits.

C) Current assets

I – Inventory

There is no inventory in the warehouse.

II – Credits

They are entered at the presumable value for which they will be received, with disclosure when necessary of a devaluation fund, which represents the risk of the eventual write-offs of the credits.

The credits in foreign currencies are entered on the basis of the exchange rates on the date in which the relative operations were performed; the positive or negative differences, which come from the evaluation of the exchange rates at the end of the fiscal year, are respectively credited or charged as applicable in the balance sheet.

IV – Liquid assets

Liquid assets in the bank, postal accounts and cash in-hand are entered with their nominal value, for their real worth as of 31 December 2013.

D) Prepayments and accrued interest

These are calculated according to the principle of temporal competence, with respect to the general principle of the correlation between income and expenses in the accounting period.

LIABILITIES (BALANCE SHEET)

A) Net assets

I – Endowment and social fund

The endowment or social fund is entered at its nominal value and represents the value given during the formation process of the Slow Food association.

III – Restricted assets

This represents the residual value of the shares in Terra Madre Foundation and in the Foundation for Biodiversity. The residual value of the shares, as a result of provisions of 16,000 euro each year since 2008, comes to 64,000 euro.

IV – Legal reserves

This represents the value of the surplus/deficit formed during the fiscal years closed before 2012.

VII – Other reserves

This represents the value of the reserve fund, equal to 96,000 euro, made for the devaluation of shares in the Terra Madre Foundation and the Foundation for the Biodiversity.

VIII – Gains (losses) brought forward

This represents the value of the surplus (deficit) of the fiscal year carried over from previous fiscal years.

IX – Gains (losses) for the fiscal year

Represents the value of the surplus (deficit) for the fiscal year 2013.

B) Funds for risks and expenses

These funds have been put aside to cover both certain and probable losses and debts, for which however at the end of the fiscal year neither the amount nor the date of occurrence are available. Potential liabilities have been written into the budget and are included in the funds as they are seen as probable, and thus a total cost can be reasonably estimated.

C) Provisions for severance packages

This represents the effective debt matured for employees at the end of the fiscal year in accordance with the law and the applicable contracts, and is shown at the net of advances paid out. This liability is revalued using ISTAT indices.

D) Debts

The debts are entered at their nominal value as retained to be representative of their final value.

“Debts to suppliers”, apart from the debts for invoices received, represent the value of the invoices to be received for services performed and packages delivered that had not been invoiced by 31 December 2013.

The “tax debts” include the direct taxes for the year, represented by the IRAP, which is calculated by the cost of personnel, as well as the debts for taxes withheld from employees and independent contractors.

The “debts to pension funds and social security” contain the value of the social expenses related to employees, scholarship holders and coordinated and continuing collaborators: all of which had matured but been not paid by 31 December 2013.

The “other debts” contain residual debts that have not been paid due to their nature in the preceding entries, including the debts owed to employees of the Foundation for all debts accrued by them, in accordance with the respective laws and collective bargaining agreements, including the value of paid vacation days that have been earned but not rewarded by the end of the fiscal year, and finally debts to other businesses for the various projects completed throughout 2013.

E) Accruals and deferred income

These are calculated according to the principle of temporal competence and with respect to the general principle of the correlation of income and expenses during the fiscal year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Income

This is constituted, as of 31 December 2013, of income from institutional activities, by fundraisers, by financial and capital gains and from exceptional income represented in the management operating areas to which they belong. The criteria for showing these funds reflect the principle of accruals.

Expenses

The expenses include the costs incurred by the Foundation for the execution of its activities. These expenses are recorded according to the principle of economic competence and represented according to their management area.

COMMENTS ON THE BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS (BALANCE SHEET)

B) Fixed assets - movements (Art. 2427)

I – Intangible assets

The value of the intangible assets is 4,266 euro, compared to 13,035 euro of the previous year. Throughout the year there was only one increase due to the acquisition of new software.

| DESCRIPTION | HISTORIC COST | ACQUISITION | DISPOSAL | FUNDS AS OF 31/12/2012 | AS OF 2013 | FUND AS OF 31/12/2013 | REMAINING FUNDS |
|--|---------------|--------------|----------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Software | 36,472 | 1,162 | 0 | 32,468 | 4,392 | 36,860 | 774 |
| Concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights | 919 | 0 | 0 | 613 | 306 | 919 | 0 |
| Other | 26,160 | 0 | 0 | 17,436 | 5,232 | 22,668 | 3,492 |
| Totals | 63,551 | 1,162 | 0 | 50,517 | 9,930 | 60,447 | 4,266 |

II – Intangible assets

The value of intangible assets comes to 35,301 euro, compared to 36,164 euro from the previous year. During the year there were various acquisitions of office technology that is necessary for carrying out business.

| DESCRIPTION | HISTORIC COST | ACQUISITION | DISPOSAL | FUND AS OF 31/12/2012 | AS OF 2013 | FUND AS OF 31/12/2013 | REMAINING FUNDS |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Commercial and industrial equipment | 3,480 | 0 | 0 | 1,044 | 522 | 1,566 | 1,914 |
| Furniture and furnishings | 7,158 | 0 | 0 | 2,687 | 859 | 3,546 | 3,611 |
| Electronic Office supplies | 38,635 | 9,237 | 0 | 9,378 | 8,718 | 18,096 | 29,776 |
| Total | 49,273 | 9,237 | 0 | 13,109 | 10,099 | 23,208 | 35,301 |

III – Financial assets

1) The "shares" entries refer the shares that Slow Food holds in the Terra Madre Foundation and in the Slow Food Foundation for Biodiversity Onlus. In both Foundations Slow Food came in during the initial phase of setting up.

| DESCRIPTION | HISTORIC COST | ACQUISITION | DISPOSAL | FUND AS OF 31/12/2012 | AS OF 2013 | FUND AS OF 31/12/2013 | REMAINING FUNDS |
|---|----------------|-------------|----------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Shares in Terra Madre Foundation | 150,000 | 0 | 0 | 75,000 | 15,000 | 90,000 | 60,000 |
| Shares in the Slow Food Foundation for Biodiversity | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 5,000 | 1,000 | 6,000 | 4,000 |
| Total | 160,000 | 0 | 0 | 80,000 | 16,000 | 96,000 | 64,000 |

* In accordance to Article 2423 of the Civil Code and to the Principle of Prudence detailed therein, administrators have found it appropriate to evaluate the fund for bad shares at ten percent of the shares' value; in monetary terms, ten percent comes to 16,000 euro.

2) The entry for "credits from others" represents security deposits for car rentals at the Axus Italiana S.r.L. Company, the leasing of an office in Brussels and the acquisition of a Badge at the University of Gastronomic Sciences for access to the Academic Boards. Throughout the fiscal year, and following the closing of the offices in Piazza XX Settembre, the entirety of a security deposit of 800 euro was returned to the association.

| DESCRIPTION | PREVIOUS YEAR | YEARLY INCREASE | YEARLY DECREASE | FINAL VALUE |
|---|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Security deposits to Axus for car rentals | 2,112 | 0 | 0 | 2,112 |
| Security deposit for the offices in Piazza XX Settembre | 800 | 0 | 800 | 0 |
| Security deposit for the office in Brussels | 0 | 635 | 0 | 635 |
| Security deposit for UNISG Badge - Academic Boards | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Total | 2,912 | 640 | 800 | 2,752 |

C) Current assets

Total current assets for the fiscal year 2013 come to 2,028,622 euro, compared to 1,531,231 euro from the fiscal year 2012.

The entries that make up this area are exclusively credits and liquid assets.

II – Accounts receivable

The credits entry comes to 1,932,343 euro, compared to 1,285,011 euro of the previous year. The details of this entry are seen in the following table. In accordance with Comma 6 of Article 2427 of the Civil Code, the credits receivable detailed here below are to be considered exclusively receivable within 12 months.

| | DESCRIPTION | NOMINAL VALUE | PROVISIONS FOR BAD DEBTS | NET VALUE |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Credits from clients | 13,429 | - | 13,429 |
| 2 | Credits from convivia | 82,662 | - | 82,662 |
| 3 | Credits from national associations | 550,947 | (165,118) | 385,829 |
| 4 | Credits from subsidiaries | 37,042 | - | 37,042 |
| 5 | Credits from others | 1,413,381 | - | 1,413,381 |
| | TOTALS | 2,097,461 | (165,118) | 1,932,343 |

1) Credits from clients

This entry refers to institutional commercial credits due, regarding services provided. This entry comes to a total of 13,429 euro and contains credits receivable from foreign entities.

2) Credits from convivia

The entry comes to 82,662 euro compared to 70,836 from the previous year, and contains the total of credits receivable from the trustees of the convivia of various countries throughout the world, owed for membership fees in each country.

3) Credits from national associations

This entry refers to credits due to Slow Food from various national associations; as established by Article 2423 in the C.C., these credits are established on the basis of written agreements signed by both parties at the beginning of 2013. The total of this entry comes to 385,829 euro, compared to 105,282 of the previous fiscal year.

The following table gives a description of the credits receivable from various national associations.

| NATIONAL ASSOCIATION | TOTAL AS OF 31/12/2013 | TOTAL AS OF 31/12/2012 |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| SLOW FOOD USA | 208,172 | 13,172 |
| SLOW FOOD ITALY | 320,000 | 80,000 |
| SLOW FOOD FRANCE | 0 | 0 |
| SLOW FOOD UK | 20,000 | 30,000 |
| SLOW FOOD NETHERLANDS | 750 | 750 |
| SLOW FOOD SWITZERLAND | 0 | 0 |
| SLOW FOOD GERMANY | 0 | 20.000 |
| SLOW FOOD JAPAN | 0 | 4.900 |
| TOTAL CREDITS | 548,922 | 268,821 |
| OTHER CREDITS from NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS | 2,025 | 1,579 |
| FUND FOR BAD DEBTS | (165,118) | (165,118) |
| NET TOTAL | 385,829 | 105,282 |

Fund for Bad Debts

| FUND FOR BAD DEBTS 2012 | USE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR | YEARLY PROVISIONS | FUND FOR BAD DEBTS 2013 |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 165,118 | 0 | 0 | 165,118 |
| 165,118 | 0 | 0 | 165,118 |

The fund for bad institutional debts did not undergo any changes during the fiscal year 2013.

4) Tax credits

For the fiscal year 2013 there is a credit regarding the IRAP account for a total of 36,527 euro, a credit regarding the Ires account for a total of 26 euro, and a credit for the TFR, which comes to 489 euro, for a total tax credit of 37,042 euro.

5) Credits from others

The net total of this entry comes to 1,413,381 euro; the most important sections are the contributions receivable for a total of 380,540 euro and the credit due from the Terra Madre Foundation for 1,011,067 euro.

Details of receivable contributions:

| FUNDING AGENCY | PROJECT | TOTAL AS OF 31/12/2013 |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------|
| COMPAGNIA SANPAOLO | CO-FINANCING OF THE EU GRANT PROJECT | 50,000 |
| LIGHTHOUSE FOUNDATION | PROJECT IN SUPPORT OF THE FISHERMEN OF ROBINSON CRUSOE ISLAND | 5,000 |
| EUROPEAN COMMISSION | OPERATING GRANT | 169,832 |
| EUROPEAN COMMISSION | ESSEDRA | 55,992 |
| SLOW FOOD SAPMI | AGREEMENT 2012 | 7,000 |
| ANIMA INVESTMENT NETWORK | LACTIMED | 24,521 |
| CITY OF TURIN | 4CITIES4DEV | 42,639 |
| IFAD | SMALL GRANT | 9,056 |
| FAO | QUINOA PROJECT | 7,500 |
| ECOTRUST CANADA | | 4,000 |
| SLOW FOOD YOUTH NETWORK | | 5,000 |

Credits receivable from the Terra Madre Foundation refers to the contribution agreed upon on 13 December, 2013 for 700,000 euro - pertaining to the current fiscal year, and to a total of 311,067 euro of contributions due for the fiscal years 2011/2012.

IV - Liquid assets

These come to 96.279 euro, compared to 246.220 euro from the previous fiscal year. These include: 93,329 euro of temporary credit available from banks, 90 euro of cheques, 1,860 euro of cash in hand and 1,000 euro in vouchers. These available funds are made of unrestricted funds, remunerated at market rates.

D) Prepayments and accrued income

Pre-payments come to a total of 236,212 euro, compared to 272,573 as of 31 December 2012. These are principally made of the residual pre-payments for the timescale of the expense, concerning the regulation of progressive contribution positions relative to 2012, for a total of 180,000 euro. Also included in this entry are the costs for the Essedra, Lactimed and Rimisp projects that have not been accounted for, for a total of 50,179 euro.

There is no accrued income for fiscal year 2013.

LIABILITIES (BALANCE SHEET)

A) Net Assets

Net Assets as of 31/12/2013 come to 413,771 euro and are detailed in the following table:

| DESCRIPTION | OPENING BALANCE | SURPLUS / DEFICIT OF MANAGEMENT | INCREASES / REDUCTIONS | OTHER MOVEMENTS | FINAL BALANCE |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Social Fund | 25,807 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25,807 |
| Unrestricted equity | 80,000 | 0 | (16,000) | 0 | 64,000 |
| Legal reserves | 199,845 | 0 | 2,726 | 0 | 202,571 |
| Other reserves | 80,000 | 0 | 16,000 | 0 | 96,000 |
| Surplus from previous FY | 2,726 | 14,513 | (2,726) | 0 | 14,513 |
| Surplus / Deficit of management | 14,513 | 10,880 | (14,513) | 0 | 10,880 |
| Total | 402,891 | 25,393 | (14,513) | 0 | 413,771 |

In accordance with Art. 2427 C.C. point 7-bis, here below is all of the information relative to the single entries that make up the Net Assets.

I – Social fund

Comes to 25,807 euro and has been completely paid. The sum represents the contribution made by the founders at the act of the constitution of the Foundation itself and during the year it has not changed at all.

II – Restricted equity

This entry is formed, for 60,000 euro, of the net residual value of shares in the Terra Madre Foundation, and for 4,000 euro of net residual value of shares in the Slow Food Foundation for Biodiversity. The classification as equity is in accordance with the principle of Prudence as outlined by the Non-Profit Companies Commission of the National Council of Chartered Accountants

III – Legal reserve

The reserve comes to 202,571 euro and during the course of the year saw an increase equal to the surplus of fiscal year 2011.

IV – Other reserves

This entry represents 96,000 euro from the write-down on shares in the Terra Madre Foundation and in the Slow Food Foundation for Biodiversity.

VIII – Surplus from the previous fiscal year

Comes to 14,513 euro and corresponds to the surplus from the fiscal year 2012.

B) Funds for risks and expenses

The sum total of this entry is 370,808 euro, compared to 374,080 euro for 2012; the entire entry is composed of the following funds:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|---------|
| - Natural disaster emergency fund | euro | 3,304 |
| - Fundraiser for Chile | euro | 7,504 |
| - Social security fund | euro | 360,000 |

- *Natural disaster emergency fund*

The fund, begun in 2008, was used in the previous fiscal years to cover the costs of projects whose goals are the support of the flooded communities of Tabasco.

As of 31 December 2013, the total of the fund is 3,304 euro.

- *Fundraiser for Chile*

The fund saw a decrease of 3,272 euro, because it was decided to use 2,800 euro to cover the costs of the Comunidad Frontera del Sur Convivium, and 472 euro to cover the printing costs due to La Stamperia s.n.c. During 2014 the fund will continue to be active, while the areas and destinations for the funds raised will be decided as the year progresses.

- *Social security fund*

The fund worth 360,000 euro was necessary for the regularization of the progressive contribution positions, as decided during the Executive Committee of February 2 - 3, 2013.

The fund did not see any variations during the fiscal year.

C) Pension fund

The fund comes to 209,389 euro, compared to 185,350 euro of the previous year, with a difference of 24,039 euro. This difference is due to the positive contribution of: the provision for experience and the evaluation of the fiscal year undertaken according to the law and the collective contract for a total of 46,415 euro which includes the tax on severance pay equal to 402 euro; the enacting of the provision regarding the first employment report acquired by Slow Food Promotion Srl for a total of 7,857 euro.

There was a decrease in the fund due to payments for the termination/transformation of work relationships for a total of 29,831 euro.

As of December 31, 2013, the employees present on the books come to a total of 35 people.

D) Debts

The total import for the entry 'debts' comes to 1,369,387 euro compared to 947,455 euro of the previous fiscal year.

As per Article 2427 point 6 C.C., we further attest that the deadline for all of the following debts to be paid is within 12 months. Furthermore, and as always in accordance with the article of the Civil Code cited above, we underline the fact that the total of these debts is not secured by any collateral.

The detail of the changes and of the compositions of the single entries is shown in the following table:

| DESCRIPTION | OPENING BALANCE | FINAL BALANCE | CHANGE |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Debts to banks | 147,634 | 132,248 | 279,882 |
| Debts to suppliers | 354,444 | 60,870 | 415,314 |
| Debts for taxes | 64,963 | 8,495 | 73,458 |
| Debts for social security | 37,617 | 7,212 | 44,829 |
| Other debts | 342,798 | 213,106 | 555,904 |
| TOTAL | 947,456 | 421,931 | 1,369,387 |

In compliance with Article 2427 C.C., the following table shows the breakdown of debts by geographic area:

| DESCRIPTION | ITALY | REST OF THE WORLD | TOTAL |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Debts to banks | 279,882 | 0 | 279,882 |
| Debts to suppliers | 406,062 | 9,252 | 415,314 |
| Debts for taxes | 73,458 | 0 | 73,458 |
| Debts for social security | 44,829 | 0 | 44,829 |
| Other debts | 555,904 | 0 | 555,904 |
| TOTAL | 1,360,135 | 9,252 | 1,369,387 |

Other components of debts

The following table contains information on the composition of the entry 'other debts', which comes to a total of 555,904.

| DESCRIPTION | AMOUNT |
|--|----------------|
| Debts to trustees | 79,327 |
| Slow Food Italia | 17,654 |
| Debts to personnel for deferred payments | 59,106 |
| Debts to the Secretary/President/Council | 16 |
| Debts to the Foundation for Biodiversity | 213,981 |
| Debts to Terra Madre Foundation | 48,367 |
| Debts to employees | 56,896 |
| Slow Food Editore Srl | 20,033 |
| Slow Food Promozione Srl | 136 |
| Other debts | 49,754 |
| Debts to partners | 4,220 |
| Employee credit cards | 4,124 |
| Advances to employees | 2,290 |
| TOTAL | 555,904 |

- The debt to the Slow Food Foundation for Biodiversity represents the total contribution that the Slow Food Association approves every year. For the fiscal year 2013 the president decided to give a contribution of 150,000 euro. The remaining part of the debt is made of 50,000 euro of residual contributions from 2012 and by 13,981 euro regarding residual contributions for various expenses.

E) Accruals and Deferred Liabilities

The entry for Accruals and Deferred liabilities refers exclusively to deferred liabilities for a total of 7,798 euro, which are due to the deferral of excessive income with respect to the costs accounted for the Essedra project.

OPERATING INCOME AND COSTS (Operating report)

As per the comment on the variations in the principle entries of our economic accounts please see the Management Report. In the tables shown below only the compositions of the entries and their variations between Fiscal Years 2013 and 2012 are shown.

Ever in accordance with Art. 2423 C.C., both earnings and costs have been calculated following the principle of accruals.

A) INCOME

The total amount of income is 2,906,187, divided as follows:

- 957,183 euro in earnings from membership activities
- 1,884,712 euro in earnings from non membership activities
- 64,292 euro in other earnings and incomes

In the reclassification of the layout of income statement IV, directive Cee, the income totals for institutional activities is made of the sum of profits from membership activities and profits from non-membership activities.

1) Income from institutional activities

a) Profits from membership related activities

Throughout the fiscal year 2013 these activities registered a total income of 957,183, compared to 1,107,395 euro of the fiscal year 2012. The subdivision of these amounts is shown in the following table:

| INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE | AMOUNT 2013 | AMOUNT 2012 | CHANGE |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Income from membership fees of convivia | 98,055 | 133,111 | - 35,057 |
| Income from direct membership fees | 134,129 | 170,284 | - 36,155 |
| Slow Food Italy | 320,000 | 320,000 | 0 |
| Slow Food USA | 150,000 | 175,000 | -25,000 |
| Slow Food Germany | 130,000 | 145,000 | -15,000 |
| Slow Food UK | 30,000 | 60,000 | -30,000 |
| Slow Food Switzerland | 45,000 | 45,000 | 0 |
| Slow Food Netherlands | 35,000 | 44,000 | -9,000 |
| Slow Food Japan | 15,000 | 15,000 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 957,184 | 1,107,395 | -150,212 |

Over the course of 2013 Slow Food established agreements with the individual national associations to establish their annual contributions to pay to Slow Food. In the table above the contributions from each national association has been detailed.

b) Profits from non-membership related activities

| DESCRIPTION | 2013 TOTAL |
|--|------------------|
| Contribution from the Terra Madre Foundation | 700,000 |
| EU grant | 424,580 |
| EU 4Cities4Dev | 42,639 |
| Compagnia di San Paolo | 100,000 |
| EU Essedra | 272,161 |
| Anima Investment Network LACTIMED | 77,623 |
| Christensen Fund | 77,776 |
| Slow Food Culture Centre, South Korea | 50,000 |
| FAO | 25,000 |
| IFAD | 9,056 |
| Lighthouse Foundation | 50,000 |
| Sponsorships and donations | 55,877 |
| TOTAL | 1,884,712 |

5) Other earnings and profits

The total comes to 64,291 euro and refers mainly to institutional income that is different from that which has already been seen above, like profits from commercial enterprises and the recovery of expenses.

B) COSTS

Costs refer to all supplies of any nature and destination that have proven to be necessary for the realization of the Slow Food association's activities.

Details of production costs:

| DESCRIPTION | 2013 | 2012 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Prime materials, subsidiaries and consumables | 52,189 | 46,929 |
| Services | 1,098,691 | 1,499,692 |
| Use of third party assets | 57,444 | 78,750 |
| Salaries and stipends | 784,530 | 614,219 |
| Social Security | 234,849 | 181,916 |
| Severance packages | 46,415 | 41,282 |
| Other personnel costs | 5,117 | 12,787 |
| Depreciation | 20,030 | 23,711 |
| Prime materials, subsidiaries and consumables | 0 | 115,000 |
| Other allocations | 90,000 | 90,000 |
| Other operating costs | 444,035 | 224,164 |
| TOTAL | 2,833,300 | 2,928,452 |

6 – Costs for raw materials, subsidiaries and consumables

Includes all costs incurred for the acquisition of goods used in the realization of institutional activities. The entry shows all costs incurred and comes to a total 52,189 euro.

7 – Service costs

Includes all costs incurred for the acquisition of necessary services for the realization of institutional activities. The entry shows all costs incurred and comes to 1,098,691 euro compared to 1,499,692 euro of the previous fiscal year.

Here follows a detail of the services acquired, divided by typology:

| TYPE OF SERVICES | AMOUNT |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Trips | 246,954 |
| Projects / contract work | 181,096 |
| Design, printing and installations | 85,142 |
| Consultation | 294,316 |
| Outsourced personnel | 48,047 |
| Shipping costs | 32,403 |
| Utilities | 29,982 |
| Maintenance and janitorial services | 12,557 |
| Banking services | 9,319 |
| Insurance | 10,767 |
| IT | 11,129 |
| Other services | 136,979 |
| TOTAL | 1,098,691 |

Operating costs include all those costs that are necessary for the operational management, like the costs of stamping, design and shipping. Furthermore, this item includes all costs relative to the activity undertaken for the development and monitoring of institutional activities. These costs are relative to the reimbursements for business trips and flights.

The costs for collaborations and consultations refer to existing contracts throughout the year. The tasks are given out for the carrying out of collaborations and consultations related to the development and realization of projects, like Presidia, the realization of normal activities and the management of various projects.

The costs related to structural costs refer to all those costs incurred in the management of the headquarters.

The costs related to other services refer to the costs for insurance, banking commissions and other services.

8 – Costs for the use of third party assets

The entry represents the costs incurred for the use of third party assets. The entire fiscal year saw a cost of 57,444 compared to 78,750 euro from the previous year. The costs that this entry contains include Car and equipment rental and Housing.

9 – Personnel costs

The total personnel costs for the fiscal year come to 1,070,911 euro compared to 850,205 euro from the previous year, and represent the entire cost of all personnel.

Composition of Personnel

In accordance with article 2427 point 15 of the C.C. here follows the information on the composition of personnel, subdivided into categories.

| CATEGORY | 2013 | 2012 |
|-------------|------|------|
| Managers | 0 | 0 |
| Supervisors | 1 | 1 |
| Employees | 34 | 29 |
| Trainees | 0 | 0 |

Compensation for directors and supervisors

It must also be noted that there is no compensation for administrators.

10 – Provisions for bad debts

On the basis of the evaluation of outstanding loans as of 31 December 2013, carried out in reference to their length and the degree of risk related to their collection, it had been considered unnecessary to make further provisions for bad debts.

13 – Other provisions

The provision for 90,000 euro, which derives from the regularization of past contributions, corresponds to the second of four time shares whose total cost comes to 360,000 euro, as was decided by the Executive Committee on February 2 - 3, 2013.

14 – Various management expenses

The total for the fiscal year comes to 444,035 euro, compared to 224,164 of the previous fiscal year, and is made of 431,279 euro of liberal donations and contributions and of 12,756 euro in residual costs.

The entry for liberal donations is made of 150,000 euro which represents the direct contribution to the Slow Food Foundation for Biodiversity, 214,679 euro of the quota agreed to by the European Union partners of the Essedra Project - of which Slow Food is the leader -, while the remaining 66,600 euro refer to agreements for contributions given to convivia in support of their international activities on the international level.

C) FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

16) Other financial incomes

The financial incomes refer to the active interests gained by the deposits in the current bank accounts.
The total amount is 659 euro.

17) Interest and other financial expenses

This entry refers to interest payments on prepaid accounts and other debtor positions. The total comes to 6.214 euro, while there is also a profit of 181 euro due to exchange rates.

D) ADJUSTMENTS TO THE VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

19) Write downs on shares

The amount of 16,000 euro refers to the provision for bad debts, equal to ten percent of the total value of the shares. The write-down was undertaken in full respect of the principle of Prudence and is to be considered in the restricted reserve of net assets.

E) Extraordinary Income and Expenses

20) Income

The entry for extraordinary income amounts to a total of 4,722 euro and is formed of contingent assets.

21) Expenses

The entry for extraordinary expenses amounts to a total of 7,833 euro and is formed of contingent liabilities.

22) Taxes on income, current accounts, and deferred accounts.

The income tax item shows a total of 37,522 euro due exclusively to the IRAP tax that is calculated according to the regulations of non-commercial businesses.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Further information on the content of the explanatory note

Art. 2423, comma 3, C.C.: the information required by specific provisions of the law is sufficient to give a true and correct representation of the financial situation of the Foundation and on the economic results of the fiscal year.

Art. 2423 bis, comma 2, C.C.: the evaluation criteria adopted throughout the year have not been changed from those followed in the previous fiscal year.

Art. 2423 ter, comma 5, C.C.: the items in the balance sheet are comparable with those relative to the previous fiscal year.

Art. 2424, comma 2, C.C.: the elements belonging to the assets and liabilities of the balance sheet fall under the items in which they are entered.

Art. 2426, n. 1, C.C.: financial costs have not been capitalized.

Art. 2426, n. 2, C.C.: the depreciation criteria for tangible and intangible assets as well as the coefficients applied are uniform to those adopted in the previous fiscal year.

Art. 2427, n. 6, C.C.: there are no debts or receivables due of more than five years, nor are there debts secured by mortgages on social assets.

Art. 2427, n. 8, C.C.: in the fiscal year no financial expense was attributed to the assets section of the balance sheet.

The association has properly determined that the procedures used within the Foundation itself fully respect that which the sponsor has prescribed, while also applying that which is found in the "Policy Document on Data Security" as laid out in Legislative Decree 196/03 and successive modifications.

The following activities have taken place regarding the work environment and employee security:

- Substitution/nomination of an external head of prevention and protection;
- Verification of the existent documentation on the protection of well-being and safety in the workplace and of the identification of problem areas;
- Substitution/nomination of an external physician in charge;
- Reorganization of the department of prevention and protection with the identification of the department head and responsible officers;
- Reorganization of the first aid officers and those in charge of the evacuation plans;
- Elaboration of a process for the use of business vehicles;
- Elaboration of a process for the evaluation of the risks involved in field trips;
- Study of the work place, reorganization/updating of the existent floor plans for their elaboration by the competent electricians;

- Exam of the pending projects, certifications and declarations of conformity issued by designers, builders and installers for structures, systems and machines as well as the identification of problem areas;
- Exam of the available documentation on maintenance and/or the periodic verification of structures, systems and machines and the identification of problem areas;
- Carrying out of formative courses for representatives of worker safety;
- Carrying out of formative courses for first aid officers;
- Carrying out of the periodic reunion as required by Article 35 of Legislative Decree 81/08 and s.m.i.;
- Revision and reorganization of operating units on the basis of effective possession of the legal right to sites
- Definition of uniform groups of workers (tasks) designed to update the document for risk assessment.

The current budget, composed of the mission report, balance sheet, income statement and explanatory note, represents the financial situation as well as the economic results of the fiscal year and corresponds to the results of the accounting records.

President of Slow Food
Carlo Petrini



SLOW FOOD

Legal address in Bra (Cuneo), Piazza XX Settembre 5

Tax Code 91019770048

* * *

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS

on the Financial Statements of the Administrative Period ended December 31, 2013

prepared on the basis of

activities provided for in Article 32 of the bylaws and paragraph 2 of art. 2429 of the Civil Code

Dear Council Members,

this report has been approved jointly and in good time for its filing with the headquarter of the Association prior to the convening of the Council.

The exposure of the report has same characteristics as those adopted in the annual report for the previous year, having taken care to ensure that no new legislation is exchanged to modify existing law.

In particular, it highlighted the activity of the Board of Statutory Auditors concerning the disclosures required by paragraph 2 of the art. 2429 of the Civil Code:

- on the results of the fiscal year;
- on the activities carried out in the performance of duties imposed by the regulations;
- on the comments and proposals regarding the financial statements, with particular reference to the possible use by the Executive Committee of the derogation referred to in the fourth paragraph of Art. 2423 of the Civil Code;
- on the results of the controls formalized in this report accompanying the financial statements on

the Administrative Period ended December 31, 2013.

Term of the Board of Statutory Auditors

The Board of Statutory Auditors, in its current composition, is in charge from 29 October 2012 and therefore the activities of the board are temporally related from that date.

Of these meetings were drafted the minutes duly signed by unanimous consent.

Profit for the year

The net result determined by the Executive Committee for the Administrative Period ended December 31, 2013 shows a profit of Euro 10.880.

This result, as explained in the notes, is the substantial financial and economic equilibrium that has characterized the Administrative Period. There are not, however, highlighted further observations, as the Board of Statutory Auditors considers that what is illustrated by the delegated body in the management report and in the notes might be sufficiently exhaustive.

As was noted during the accesses made at the headquarters of the Association where the activity of control and verification were held, the net result has been established in the achievement of the Association bylaws object and in compliance with its guidelines.

No further explanation is therefore necessary in addition to what has already been illustrated by the Executive Committee in their notes.

Activities carried out

During the regular meetings the Board of Statutory Auditors had knowledge of the evolution of the Association activities, in order to identify their economic and financial impact on the operating result and the integrity of the Equity.

With this information the board then regularly checked and assessed the adequacy of the organizational and functional structure of the Association and of any changes with respect to the requirements requested by the operational activities.

During board meetings, the Statutory Auditors have exchanged information with the management

of the Association and, pursuant to art. 2409 septies of the Civil Code, even with the external Auditors, and give note that the relationships with those involved in associative structure, whether they are managers of the association that employees or external consultants, were generally inspired by the mutual cooperation, in accordance with the roles assigned to each, in order to provide for the conscious and comprehensive flow of information required by the regulations.

The Board of Statutory Auditors, in relation to strategic decisions taken by the Executive Committee, is satisfied that such choices have taken place in accordance with the laws for the lawful pursuit of the Association object, present in the current by-laws, and in accordance with the principles of economic efficiency, consistent and compatible with the resources that the Association has.

The Board of Statutory Auditors has therefore expend the required efforts to explain the tasks and obligations of the management and the associative structure in the exercise of their mandate.

In this regard, it is confirmed that, given the constant presence of the administrative structure at the headquarters, the information required by the fifth paragraph of art. 2381 of the Civil Code has been provided with periodicity even higher than the set minimum of six months, either during the scheduled audits of the Board of Statutory Auditors than at the meeting of the Executive Committee: as a consequence, the authorized bodies, in substance, as respected their obligation under that provision.

In conclusion, as was noted at during the activity, the Board of Statutory Auditors can states that:

- the decisions taken by the President, the Executive Committee, the Secretary General and the administrative structure were in compliance with the law and the articles of association and were not manifestly imprudent or likely to compromise substantially the Equity of the Association;
- have been given enough information about the general performance of the activities and its outlook, and on the most significant transactions of size or nature, carried out by the Association;

- the operations carried out, with particular reference to those with related parties, were also in compliance with the law and the bylaws and not manifestly imprudent or in contrast with the resolutions passed by Congress or compromise substantially the integrity of the Equity of the Association;
- there is no comment on the appropriateness of the organizational structure of the Association, nor on the adequacy of the administrative and accounting system, and the reliability of the latter in correctly representing management activities;
- the board has shared the following decisions taken by the Executive Committee:
 - a. to prepare the budget of the Association and the Mission report on the Financial Statements of the Administrative Period ended December 31st 2013 on the basis of the four-year program of activities approved by Congress in October 2012 and the reasonable possibility of finding the related financial resources,
 - b. to redefine and formalize the correct separation of the functions of operational management from that of administration, finance and internal control, identifying the human resources dedicated in order to make effective monitoring and assessment of the capacity and sustainability of expenditure in accordance with the financial resources reasonably available,
 - c. to initiate new methods and models of access to financial resources which in due time will make the Association more and more independent from the contributions of public bodies;
- in the course of supervision, as described above, there were no further significant events that would require to be mentioned in this report;
- the board has not requested to intervene for omissions of delegated bodies pursuant to art. 2406 of the Civil Code;
- had been not received complaints pursuant to art. 2408 of the Civil Code;
- had been not filed complaints pursuant to paragraph 7 of art. 2409 of the Civil Code.

Comments and proposals regarding the financial statements and its approval

Financial statements of the Administrative Period ended December 31, 2013 include the balance sheet, the income statement, the notes and the Mission report, pursuant to art. 2428 of the Civil Code.

Those documents were submitted to the Board of Statutory Auditors in good time so that they could be filed within the terms at the headquarters of the Association accompanied by this report. It was therefore examined the financial statements, on which are provided the following additional information:

- criteria for the evaluation of the assets and liabilities have been checked and were not different from those adopted in previous accounting periods, resulting also in accordance with the provisions of art. 2426 of the Civil Code;
- attention was paid to the setting given to the financial statements, their compliance with the law, for what concerns the formation and structure, and in this regard we have no observations which should be mentioned in this report;
- in the Mission report is given extensive information on the social dimension of management and on the activities carried out during the year in accordance with the provisions of the act address N° 11 of Third Sector Agency and Recommendation N° 3 of Non Profit Entities Commission of CNDCEC in the field of mission report;
- delegated body, in preparing the financial statements, did not depart from the rules of law pursuant to the fourth paragraph of Art. 2423 of the Civil Code;
- has been verified that the financial statements corresponds to the facts and information that we obtained in the course of fulfilling the duties typical of the Board of Statutory Auditors and in this regard are not highlighted further comments;
- pursuant to the fifth paragraph of art. 2426 of the Civil Code has been expressed, in previous years by the previous Board of Statutory Auditors, consensus on the registration in the balance sheet of immaterial costs for long-term use;

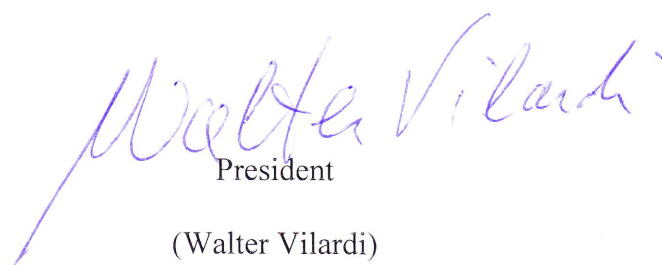
- the items in foreign currencies have been accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the date when were made related transactions and gains or losses arising from the valuation of foreign currencies at the end of the year, have been respectively credited or debited for competence during the year;
- on the proposal of the delegated body regarding the allocation of net income, the Board of Statutory Auditors has nothing to observe.

Conclusions

The Board of Statutory Auditors, as far as it is concerned, taken note of the clean opinion, without reserve, expressed on June 6 2014 by the external auditor carrying out the voluntary audit of the accounts, as stated in the document received by the Executive Committee, believes there are no reasons to prevent the approval from your side of financial statements for the Administrative Period ended December 31, 2013, as it has been drawn up and as has been proposed by the Executive Committee.

Bra, June 6, 2014

For THE BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS


President
(Walter Vilardi)

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Executive Committee of ASSOCIAZIONE SLOW FOOD

1. We have audited the financial statements of Associazione Slow Food (here in after the "Associazione") as of December 31, 2013. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Executive Committee of the Associazione. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.
2. We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Italian Accounting Profession (CNDCEC) and recommended by Consob. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Balance Sheet are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the Balance Sheet. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Executive Committee, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

For the opinion on the financial statements of the prior year, which are presented for comparative purposes, reference should be made to the auditors' report issued by us on May 14, 2013.

3. In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Associazione Slow Food as of December 31, 2013, and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with the valuation criteria included in the notes to the financial statements.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE S.p.A.

Signed by
Eugenio Puddu
Partner

Turin, Italy
June 6, 2014

This report has been translated into the english language solely for the convenience of international readers.