

SLOW FOOD
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
TO DECEMBER 31, 2019



MISSION REPORT

Now more than ever before, the Slow Food network is alive and active, strong and close-knit. The social distancing that has quickly become habit at all latitudes cannot stop the solidarity, determination and activism of all those who are fighting every day to change a food system that continues to destroy the environment and generate exclusion and poverty. Now more than ever before, the humble of the land—the word *humble* comes from the Latin *humus* and means those close to the earth—are working on the frontlines to ensure the survival of their communities and to bridge the widening social gap. But how can this be done at a time of crisis like the one we are currently experiencing? I can see two main paths forward.

On the one hand, we must work to guarantee the continuity of sustainable local economies, strengthening the relationship between producers and citizens, keeping markets alive through new technologies and creating innovative services to revitalize fair, local supply chains. Hence why in the Netherlands young members of the Slow Food Youth Network have been coordinating the delivery of baskets of fresh produce grown in the countryside outside Amsterdam, while after markets closed in Normandy, the Basque Countries and the Chilean city of Coquimbo, local activists began personally organizing home delivery services to assist the most vulnerable producers. Local groups in Cluj and Turda in Romania, in Izmir in Turkey and in Toluca and Merida in Mexico have been doing the same. Across Italy services are being provided by the Slow Food Presidia network in collaboration with the *convivia*. In Peru, the Terra Madre network is collaborating with the FAO to support agroecology and family farming. The Slow Food *convivia* in Ukraine have organized the distribution of indigenous seeds to encourage urban food growing, while in the Johannesburg townships young South Africans are delivering kits of soil, native seeds and urban cultivation manuals to homes. The Cuban network is running online training courses on family food growing in the time of Covid-19, and in Bolivia, Kazakhstan and Australia the network is sharing anti-waste recipes to teach the younger generations about sustainable food buying. The Brazilians, Americans, Catalans and Uruguayans have already launched online platforms to put citizens in contact with local small-scale producers. Across the African continent, the thousands of Slow Food gardens continue to grow, providing vegetables and fruits to families and for school meals where schools are still open. This list could go on and on, because the globality of Slow Food and Terra Madre is an unlimited cornucopia of local initiatives both big and small.

At this historic moment, however, uniting citizens and producers is not enough. During every time of crisis, the steepest price is always paid by the poor and vulnerable in society. And this is where the second pillar of the Slow Food network's activities around the world comes in: providing direct and generous assistance to those most in need. Whether in Belgium or Uganda, France or Kenya, the communities have immediately jumped into action to ensure a supply of fresh, local food for those who do not have the means or ways of getting it for themselves. In Bayonne, in the French Basque Country, the network of Alliance chefs has started a voluntary service to cook high-quality meals for the medical staff working on the frontlines against coronavirus and the carers who are looking after the elderly and the vulnerable. Similar initiatives are underway in Glasgow and Milan, in Berlin and Kampala. What holds together this constellation of initiatives is a sense of belonging to a project for global change, communal despite individual differences, as strictly local as it is proudly global. It represents the determined and generous response of those who know that solidarity is the only path we have to come out the other end of this tunnel in slightly less bad shape. What we are seeing is the resolute action of those who are well aware that, as the old rural Italian proverb goes, "la terra è

bassa," the earth is below us. It is only by caring for it, cultivating it and respecting it that we can construct a future. All of this is especially evident in China, where everything started. For some months the network has been working to boost the rural economy through the realization of a thousand agricultural villages in line with the Slow Food philosophy. This initiative was supposed to be officially presented at Terra Madre in Turin. Excessive urbanization in China is becoming an explosive problem, including from a public health perspective, and in the coming years it will be necessary to remedy the situation by repopulating the countryside.

In the storm in which we currently find ourselves, what is emerging is the resilience of farmers, their capacity to adapt to difficult situations and to react creatively to challenges in order to keep their heads above water. This pinpoint strength comes from the awareness of the global network that represents it.

Small-scale quality agriculture is doing its utmost to perform a function that is not only vital to sustenance but also increasingly a tool for social inclusion and cultural growth for everyone. What we citizens can do is support these virtuous systems, learn about them, contribute to their spread and, most of all, incorporate these models into a truly viable and healthy path towards a future "return to normality." I recently saw a photo of a Chilean apartment block bearing a message whose brevity was worthy of a poet: "We won't get back to normal because normal was the problem." When it comes to agriculture and food production, there is no question that the current system does not work and is in desperate need of a profound transition towards localness, seasonality and the construction of local distribution networks that do not depend on the online giants who see home food delivery as just another opportunity for profit and a way of accelerating a process of turbo-globalization that respects neither communities nor the environment.

The factors currently forcing farmers and citizens to sharpen their ingenuity can also be part of the foundations for the food system of tomorrow. A system that must be good, clean and fair, and for which the Slow Food and Terra Madre network represents a small but significant advance guard. We hope that we can meet again, soon, with the awareness that the global movement stands firm and that its joyous and peaceful revolution is proceeding apace.

Slow Food President
Carlo Petrini

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Carlo Petrini', with a stylized, cursive script.

1. INSTITUTIONAL AIMS

Slow Food is a global network of local communities, founded in 1989 to fight the disappearance of local food traditions and the spread of fast food culture. Since then, Slow Food has grown to become a global movement involving millions of people in over 160 countries, working to ensure that everyone can have access to good, clean and fair food. Today, it can call itself The Food Movement. Slow Food promotes good, clean and fair food for all: good, because it is healthy as well as delicious; clean, because it is produced with care for the environment and animal welfare; and fair, because the work of those who produce, process and distribute it is respected. Slow Food is committed to protecting the biodiversity of cultivated and wild foods through the Slow Food Foundation for Biodiversity. The Slow Food Foundation promotes a sustainable agricultural model that respects the environment, local cultural identities and animal welfare and supports the right of every community to decide what to plant, what to produce and what to eat.

Slow Food works at an international level through its local associations and national branches with the objective of promoting the aims detailed in Article 3 of the International Statute, which can be summed up in the following points:

to promote the right
to good, clean and fair food for all



defend the right
to food sovereignty for all peoples



to promote a sustainable food production system
that respects the land and those who work it



to promote the protection of the environment
and plant and animal biodiversity



to protect the common goods: water, soil, seeds, etc.



to safeguard traditional
food products and their local areas



to contribute to the development of the network
of Slow Food and Terra Madre communities



2. THE VISION

The 7th Slow Food International Congress was held in the Chinese city of Chengdu between September 29 and October 1, 2017. It brought together over 400 food activists from 85 countries and laid out the new path that Slow Food must follow in the years to come, highlighting with increasing clarity the challenge of the complexity that characterizes our era. The congress delegates resolved to tackle this challenge through a profound renewal of Slow Food, which must become more open and inclusive, experimenting with new forms of involvement and participation, starting with the communities, the essential nucleus around which groupings will be based in the future.

Slow Food's international network must go beyond the association model as the only possible form of belonging and local presence. The functions and roles of the different organizational levels will be redefined and participation of the largest number of people at every level will be encouraged.

The closing session at the congress culminated in the approval of the Declaration of Chengdu, which sums up the main challenges for the future: the need to fight until everyone is guaranteed access to good, clean and fair food; access to knowledge as a common right and the need for equal dignity for traditional knowledge and academic learning; the rejection of any form of political, economic and social exclusion; the protection of the environment as the main priority of Slow Food's work, including through campaigns; the need to assert that diversity is the greatest wealth we possess as human beings and as a community; and the need to address at all levels the unjust division of riches and opportunities.

In addition to the Declaration of Chengdu, six congressional motions were also passed, the result of an intense collective process.

1 Climate change, our eating choices, the agriculture we want

Because climate change is a reality and one of its main causes is the industrial model of food production and consumption, and because there is not enough awareness of this fact, Slow Food undertakes to continue to strengthen its actions to promote and protect all forms of agriculture practiced in harmony with the environment, supporting initiatives aimed at changing individual and collective behavior around the production, processing, distribution and consumption of food.

2 The Africa of Slow Food and Terra Madre

Africa is rich in resources and this has made it the most plundered continent in human history. One form of plundering that continues today is the seizing of fertile land and fishing rights by governments and businesses from around the world. Agroindustry is impoverishing local farmers. The bulk of harvests is destined for export and the environment is being polluted with chemical pesticides and fertilizers. In sub-Saharan Africa, one in four people is malnourished, while every year thousands of Africans die in the Mediterranean as they search in desperation for a better life. For these reasons, Slow Food believes that it is strategic to continue its commitment to the Gardens in Africa project, to mapping food and agricultural biodiversity on the continent and to projects aimed at supporting small-scale farmers like the Presidia, Earth Markets and Chefs' Alliance. Slow Food will also work to promote the integration of African migrants in European countries and to create a network of young African leaders.

3 Biodiversity, knowledge, communities and cultures that we want to defend and support

In recent years the erosion of food biodiversity has been aggravated by climate change and the industrial food production and distribution model. Slow Food renewed its commitment to this issue in Chengdu, in particular by continuing the research and nomination process for the Ark of Taste catalog and by implementing practical projects in local areas and with local communities,

such as the Presidia, Earth Markets and other ongoing initiatives. Slow Food also undertakes to support research and study activities aimed at demonstrating the value of biodiversity and to support awareness-raising and communication campaigns.

4 Indigenous peoples' knowledge, a key ally in facing global challenges

Indigenous peoples are the primary stewards of biodiversity and their knowledge, often undervalued, is essential to addressing global challenges such as climate change, food insecurity and inequality. Slow Food therefore commits to giving strength to the voices of indigenous peoples, to opposing land grabbing and cultural homogenization, to developing projects in the field together with indigenous communities and to supporting indigenous youth, increasing their opportunities for participation, meeting and exchange.

5 Transmission of wisdom, access to knowledge, the diffused university

The Terra Madre communities are custodians of knowledge, skills and ways of life and coexistence that are in harmony with the place in which they live. The distance between traditional knowledge and official science is still great, and too often the knowledge accumulated over the centuries by communities is not granted dignity and recognition by academic institutions. Slow Food wants to champion the democratization of access to knowledge through initiatives aimed at encouraging meetings, dialog and the sharing of knowledge. The main tool for this work will be the establishment of a free and democratic platform for knowledge exchange and access, to be developed together with the University of Gastronomic Sciences of Pollenzo, open to all the universities and educational institutions in the world.

6 Plastic in the planet's ecosystem: A threat to our food and health

Humanity's total production of plastic amounts to 8.3 billion tons. Over time, plastic waste degrades and breaks down thanks to photodegradation and mechanical action, becoming micro- and nanoplastics. This means that plastic fibers can now be found in all environments and in much of the world's drinking water, in the air we breathe and in the food we eat. Without knowing it, we are eating plastic and we still don't fully understand its effects on human health. We do know from research on marine organisms that plastic has carcinogenic effects and influences endocrine and neurological mechanisms. To mitigate this pollution, Slow Food undertakes to promote a circular economy, encouraging and practicing the sorting of waste, the reuse of plastic materials, the reduction of packaging and the replacement of plastic, where possible, with biodegradable equivalents.

3. STRUCTURE AND GOVERNING AND MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

Organization

President

Carlo Petrini

Qun Sun - China

Carlo Petrini - Italy

Edward Mukiibi - Uganda

Ursula Hudson - Germany

Roberto Burdese - Italy

Joris Lohman - Netherlands

Richard McCarthy - USA

Alice Waters - USA

General Secretary

Paolo Di Croce

Executive Committee

Georges Schnyder Junior - Brazil

International Council

Africa

Eastern Africa: John Kariuki Mwangi

Middle East: Barbara Abдини Ep. Massaad

North Africa: TBA

Southern Africa: Caroline Stephanie McCann

Western Africa: Patigidsom Jean Marie Koalga

Americas

Andean Area: Esteban Raymundo Tapia Merino

Canada: Bobby Grégoire

Caribbean: Madelaine Vázquez Gálvez

Mexico and Central America: Alfonso Salvador Rocha Robles

Southern Cone: Rita Edecia Moya Azcarate

USA: Kathryn Lynch Underwood, Tiffany Nurrenbern, Jennifer Breckner

Asia and Oceania

Australia and Oceania: Amorelle Dempster

Japan: Remi Ie

South Korea: MinSoo Kim

Southeast Asia: Pacita Juan

Europe

Austria and Central Europe: Philipp Braun

Balkans: Dessislava Dimitrova

European Union: Marta Messa

France: Vincent Lagré

Germany: Rupert Ebner, Klaus Flesch

Italy: Gaetano Pascale, Ludovico Roccattello, Raffaella Grana, Rachele Lodi

Netherlands: Nelly Martine Don, Susan Drion

Nordic Countries: Katrine Klinken

Russian-speaking countries: Aida Baimakova

Spain: Alberto Lopez de Ipiña Samaniego

Switzerland: Josef Zisyadis, Alexandre Fricker

UK: John Cooke

Indigenous Network

Nicolas Mukumo Mushumbi - Democratic Republic of Congo

Denisa Dawn Livingston – Turtle Island, USA

Slow Food Youth Network: TBA

Slow Food Foundation for Biodiversity: Serena Milano, Italy

University of Gastronomic Sciences: Andrea Pieroni, Italy

Board of Auditors

Walter Vilardi, Italy

Davide Barberis, Italy

Vladimiro Rambaldi, Italy

Substitutes:

Paola Vola, Italy

Emanuele Di Caro, Italy

Board of Appeals

Silvio Barbero, Italy

Alma Rosa Garcés Medina, Mexico

Joel Smith, USA

Auditing Firm

Deloitte & Touche S.p.A.

Slow Food involves a million activists in 160 countries around the world, and through the Slow Food Foundation it coordinates thousands of international biodiversity-protection and education projects.

INTERNATIONAL

The center of operations for the international Slow Food network is in Bra, the town in the northern Italian region of Piedmont where the movement was founded. From here, the association plans and promotes the development of the network and activities around the world. It is coordinated by an International Council and directed by an Executive Committee, its highest institutional governing body.

NATIONAL

In some countries, Slow Food has a national organizational structure. These include Italy, Germany, Switzerland, the United States, Japan, the Netherlands, Kenya and South Korea. National branches have decision-making autonomy but must follow the policy guidelines established by Slow Food.

LOCAL

At the local level, activities and events are organized by individuals united in convivia or communities, of which there are currently around 2,000 in the world.

4. HUMAN RESOURCES

HUMAN RESOURCES - SLOW FOOD									
	Total	Executives	Managers	Employees		Total	Executives	Managers	Employees
Total Employees	38		2	36	Median yearly cost (€)	33,953			
Men	5		1	4	Highest cost (€)	95,489			
Women	33		1	32	Entry level cost (€)	30,000			
Years employed by Slow Food	7		10	7	Degree	35		1	34
Permanent contract	28		2	26	Diploma	3		1	2
Fixed term contract	9			9	Middle age	38		52	37
Part time	3			3	Extra Info				
Youngest Employee	27		51	27	Projects	4			
Oldest Employee	61		53	61	Free lance employees	0			

5. DETAILS RELATING TO THE STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

Equity Position

RECLASSIFIED BALANCE SHEET (€)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
NET WORKING CAPITAL	785,378	1,024,547
Net tangible fixed assets	11,510	3,111
Net intangible fixed assets	16,076	13,239
Equity investments and non-current receivables	7,277	7,277
Provisions	(589,686)	(470,850)
Deferred tax assets / (Liabilities)	0	0
NET INVESTED CAPITAL	230,555	577,324
NET EQUITY	555,257	476,523
(Cash and cash equivalents)	(407,873)	(698,378)
Financial payables	83,171	799,179
NET FINANCIAL PAYABLES /(RECEIVABLES)	(324,702)	100,801
FUNDING SOURCES	230,555	577,324

In regards to the balance sheet, the factors that characterized the 2019 financial year are primarily linked to a significant reduction of the net working capital (- €239,169), principally linked to the reduction of receivables. This situation produced positive effects on the NFP, which closed on December 31, 2019 with a positive balance of €324,702. In this respect it should be highlighted that the financial payables fell by €716,008.

The association presents a strong balance sheet, entirely in line with the volume of revenue and with the level of risk linked to the type of activity being carried out.

Economic Situation

INCOME	2019		2018	
	(€)	%	(€)	%
Slow Food World	707,878	14%	822,302	16%
Income from projects	2,659,738	53%	2,109,654	41%
International events	1,400,963	28%	2,105,152	41%
Other income	213,296	5%	93,929	2%
TOTAL INCOME	4,981,875	100%	5,131,037	100%

COSTS	2019		2018	
	%	(€)	%	(€)
Institutional activity	2,523,214	51%	2,617,736	51%
Local collaborators	201,464		140,099	
Missions and training	223,771		98,393	
Events	294,995		850,891	
Consultancies	230,137		209,881	
Contributions to projects	1,566,118		1,308,074	
Shipping	6,729		4,663	
Sundries	0		5,735	
Communication	73,780	2%	88,163	2%
Annual report/Social report	4,065		5,360	
Campaigns	6,906		12,245	
Newsletters	3,850		4,047	
Videos and photos	6,588		0	
Translations/consultancies	32,600		32,330	
Press Office	19,317		22,386	
Other communication material	454		11,795	
Fundraising	23,750	1%	17,314	/
Missions and training	23,750		17,314	
Management	51,877	1%	82,817	2%
Executive Committee - costs	7,044		7,980	
International Council - costs	29,666		66,645	
Slow Food Congress	3,529			
Travel and hospitality	10,521		7,034	
Sundries	1,117		1,158	
Staff	1,535,559	31%	1,571,798	31%
Structure and operations	476,448	10%	485,472	9%
General services	92,387		123,260	
Real estate	109,330		96,316	
Administration	44,781		28,725	
Overheads	2,729		7,930	
HR	76,440		39,625	
IT	113,655		158,557	
Banking services	37,126		31,059	

Allocations to provisions	100,000	2%	152,025	3%
International Congress fund	65,000	1%	50,000	1%
Depreciations	11,033	/	8,953	/
Income tax	42,480	1%	43,460	1%
TOTAL COSTS	4,903,141	100%	5,117,738	100%

SURPLUS / DEFICIT	78,734	13,299
--------------------------	---------------	---------------

At the economic level, 2019 was characterized by a reduction of contributions from the Slow Food universe and therefore by the activation of a strategy that would lead to an increase of "Other income" and would allow the achievement of the objectives planned at the start of the year.

The income relating to projects is strictly linked to the costs set out in the budget for the realization of connected activities, and therefore have a reduced marginality.

The reduction of income linked to international events is the result of the biennial nature of the Terra Madre Salone del Gusto event and therefore cannot be compared year on year. This factor is planned for when budgeting and did not have negative effects on the final balance sheet.

In regards to costs, no extraordinary situations were registered during the course of the year and as a result the expenditure forecasts have been respected.

The final result for the accounting period equal to €78,734 will be allocated to increase the share capital fund. This decision was necessary in order to proceed with the formal request for recognition of the Slow Food association at the Cuneo prefecture.

Financial Management

In compliance with Article 2428 no. 6-bis of the Italian Civil Code, it should be noted that Slow Food operates under exposure to market risks caused by changes in interest rates and, that, in accordance with the principle of transparency, what follows is a faithful account of its financial management and performance in 2019.

Flow of operating activities determined by the indirect method		2019
A. Cash flows deriving from operating activities (indirect method)		
Profit (loss) for the reporting period		€ 78,734
Income tax		€ 42,480
Interest expenses/(interest income)		€ 26,400
1. Profit (loss) for the reporting period before income tax, interest, dividends and gains/losses from disposals		€ 147,614
Non-cash adjustments not related to net working capital		
Provisions for funds		€ 132,354
Depreciations of assets		€ 11,034
2. Cash flow before NWC changes		€ 143,388

Changes in net working capital	
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	€ 213,438
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	€ 163,168
Decrease/(increase) in accrued income and prepaid expenses	€ 142,174
Increase/(decrease) in accrued liabilities and deferred income	-€ 322,485
Other net working capital changes	€ 38,274
3. Cash flow after NWC changes	€ 234,569

Other changes	
Interest collected/(paid)	-€ 26,400
(Paid income taxes)	-€ 37,880
Use of provisions	-€ 13,518
4. Cash flow after other changes	-€ 77,798

Cash flow of the operating activities (A)	€ 447,773
--	------------------

B. Cash flow deriving from investing activities

Tangible assets	-€ 10,870
(Investments)	€ 10,870
Disposals	€ 0
Financial assets	-€ 11,400
(Investments)	€ 11,400
Disposals	€ 0
Cash flow of investing activities (B)	-€ 22,270

C. Cash flow deriving from financing activities

Financial loans	
Increase (decrease) of short-term financial debts	-€ 716,008
Drawdown of new loans	€ 0
Payback of loans	€ 0
Cash flow of financing activities (C)	-€ 716,008

Increase (decrease) of net cash and cash equivalents (a ± b ± c)	-€ 290,505
Net cash and cash equivalents on January 1	€ 698,378
Net cash and cash equivalents on December 31	€ 407,873

6. OTHER INFORMATION

6.1 Privacy and workplace safety: protection and guarantee measures

During the course of the year, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (GDPR), the following actions were undertaken with the aim of strengthening and implementing the measures relating to the protection of personal data:

- implementation of the privacy organizational model.
- updating of data-processing mapping based on the processing purposes, the categories of data subjects and the types of data being processed.
- implementation of registers of processing activities based on the mapping.
- on-going updating of the privacy policy based on the mapping.
- implementation of internal procedures for the management of data breaches.
- implementation of internal procedures aimed at ensuring a timely response to data subjects who might exercise their rights as set out in the **GDPR**.
- preparation of an internal training plan to ensure that staff are appropriately prepared, taking into consideration the tasks assigned to them, in regards to personal data protection.
- preparation of new authorization and designation models based on processing activities for staff.
- verification of technical security measures for cloud data-processing applications and notification of any necessary implementations to suppliers.
- operational and regulatory analysis with the different areas aimed at ensuring correct interpretation of the **GDPR** and application of the procedures put in place for each processing activity.
- updating and implementation of the appointment of external data processors and responsibilities based on existing contractual agreements by which they perform data processing on behalf of the data controller.

6.2 Supervision and control

The Board of Auditors has the task of overseeing 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 issues an opinion on the balance sheet and the proposed budget. The auditing firm Deloitte & Touche S.p.A issues an opinion regarding the significant aspects in accordance with the preparation criteria as outlined in the explanatory notes. The auditing firm is also delegated to audit funded projects (as established in the guidelines).

7. OUTLOOK

The events of early 2020 are carrying us into an unprecedented new world. At this historic moment we have the chance—perhaps even the obligation—to invest our time in ways of thinking that can on the one hand help us to understand and move on from this difficult time, and on the other allow us to analyze the system surrounding us. Within the current context, this system is being laid bare, with all its strengths and its terrifying limits, particularly when it comes to two factors indispensable to our survival: health and food supply.

This is the first time since the Second World War that on such a large scale people have felt again the fear of hunger. The assault on supermarkets and the race to hoard food are clear signs of the terror of not having access to food that many citizens, in Italy and elsewhere, are feeling. The heavily globalized food system to which we have become accustomed is revealing yet again its flaws, making us feel in danger and confirming the need to find alternatives. Alternatives both within the production system, which is also struggling and in need of urgent attention (think of the high alert in agriculture triggered by the shortage of migrant laborers), and the distribution system.

So when we emerge from this dark tunnel—because we eventually will—to ensure that everything does indeed "go alright," to echo the reassuring Italian slogan (*andrà tutto bene*), we have to learn from what we have experienced in order to come up with a different food model. This model must no longer be based on simple consumption but on alternative solutions that value both common goods and those who take care of them (first and foremost, soil and farmers) and also relational goods. Here, local shops, young and multi-functional, could really play a crucial role, and these sad pages of history could eventually prove to be an opportunity for that fresh start for which we have all been yearning.

Within the current context, Slow Food has adopted all the control and prevention measures needed to safeguard the health of its stakeholders. Though the situation regarding public health, legislation and the economy is constantly evolving, making it hard to estimate the final impact the pandemic will have on the course of the 2020 financial year, it is expected to have a negative effect, linked to the physiological contraction of the association's activities and donations made by businesses, who are finding themselves having to manage and survive one of the worst economic crises since the post-war period.

Nonetheless, Slow Food has endeavored from the start to adopt all possible operational and financial actions in order to mitigate the short-term effects of these circumstances. In particular, the actions undertaken include the following:

- The Fondo di Integrazione Salariale (the Italian government's wage integration fund) was requested as of March 23, 2020, for all Slow Food employees. The maximum duration of this measure is currently set at nine weeks, and it will mean a significant reduction of staff costs for the allowed period.
- Postponement of repayment of debts to suppliers: Currently negotiations are underway with the main suppliers to delay the repayment of trade payables due in the months of March, April and May.
- Significant limitation of so-called "unrestricted" costs, those not directly linked to funded projects and not subject to reporting obligations.
- Continual contact with funders in order to confirm the economic contributions anticipated in the 2020 budget and the carrying out of activities while respecting legal restrictions.
- Strengthening and intensification of the organization's economic and financial control measures.

These steps, which could be supplemented by other assistance measures established by the government, will be carefully monitored and should allow a reduction of the negative effects of this period of interruption to activities from both a financial and an economic perspective.

Additionally, the management, given the on-going health emergency and based on the information available to date, has compiled some forecasts with the aim of simulating the potential economic and financial effects of the pandemic over the short and medium term. A study has been prepared, hypothesizing two scenarios with different timelines for a return to operations and the subsequent consequences in regards to finances and assets.

An analysis of these forecasts and the hypothesized scenarios has shown that Slow Food would be able to fulfill its obligations for the current financial year, however it is important to emphasize how from a purely financial point of view it will be essential to be able to collect the institutional contributions for the last edition of Terra Madre Salone del Gusto and those for the preparation of the next edition.

At a management level, the main operational—and therefore economic and financial—unknown is linked to the realization of the next edition of Terra Madre Salone del Gusto. The operational structure had been working on preparatory activities for this event during 2019 and in the first months of 2020. However, whether or not it can take place will depend on the next government and health rulings. At this point, a series of evaluations is being made by the governing body with the aim of arranging the institutional component of the event (whose organization and budget are the responsibility of Slow Food), including through the use of technology and digital tools.

Based on these considerations, we can therefore confirm an assumption of business continuity.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Assets – Balance Sheet as per Art. 2424	2019	2018
A) SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, UNPAID	0	0
Called up	0	0
Not called up	0	0
B) FIXED ASSETS	34,863	23,627
<i>I- Intangible fixed assets</i>	<i>16,076</i>	<i>13,239</i>
1) Start-up and expansion costs	0	0
2) Research, development and advertising costs	0	0
3) Industrial patent and intellectual property rights	7,600	0
4) Concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights	8,476	9,115
5) Start-up	0	0
6) Assets under construction and payments on account	0	0
7) Other fixed assets	0	4,124
<i>II - Tangible fixed assets</i>	<i>11,510</i>	<i>3,111</i>
1) Land and buildings	0	0
2) Plants and machinery	0	0
3) Industrial and commercial equipment	3,480	0
4) Other assets	8,030	3,111
5) Assets under construction and payments on account	0	0
<i>III - Fixed financial assets</i>	<i>7,277</i>	<i>7,277</i>
1) Equity investments in:	0	0
a) subsidiaries	0	0
b) associated companies	0	0
c) parent companies	0	0
d) other companies	0	0
2) Accounts receivable:	7,277	7,277
a) from subsidiaries	0	0
b) from associated companies	0	0
c) from parent companies	0	0
d) from others	7,277	7,277
3) Other securities	0	0
4) Treasury shares	0	0
C) CURRENT ASSETS	3,442,579	4,060,754
<i>I - Inventories</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
1) Raw materials, ancillary and consumable supplies	0	0
2) Products in progress and semi-finished products	0	0
3) Work in progress to order	0	0
4) Finished products and goods	0	0
5) Payments on account	0	0
<i>II - Accounts receivable</i>	<i>3,034,706</i>	<i>3,362,376</i>
1) From convivia/national associations/trade – within 12 months	564,732	778,170
2) From subsidiaries	0	0
3) From associated companies	0	0
4) From founders	0	0
5a) Tax credits	1,194	890

5b) From others within 12 months	2,468,780	2,583,316
III - Current financial assets	0	0
1) Equity investments in subsidiaries	0	0
2) Equity investments in associated companies	0	0
3) Equity investments in parent companies	0	0
4) Other equity investments	0	0
5) Treasury shares	0	0
6) Other securities	0	0
IV - Cash and cash equivalents	407,873	698,378
1) Bank and postal accounts	406,313	697,450
2) Checks	0	0
3) Cash on hand and cash equivalents	1,560	928
D) ACCRUED INCOME AND PREPAID EXPENSES	110,116	252,290
Accrued income	0	0
Prepaid expenses	110,116	252,290
TOTAL ASSETS	3,587,558	4,336,671

Liabilities - Balance Sheet as per Art. 2424	2019	2018
A) NET EQUITY	555,257	476,523
I - Capital (share capital fund)	25,807	25,807
II - Unencumbered capital assets	0	0
III - Restricted capital assets	0	0
IV - Legal reserve	290,716	277,417
V - Reserve for treasury shares held in portfolio	0	0
VI - Statutory reserves	0	0
VII - Other reserves	160,000	160,000
VIII - Profits (losses) carried forward	0	0
IX - Profit (loss) for the reporting period	78,734	13,299
B) PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES	165,000	100,000
1) For pension liabilities and similar obligations	0	0
2) For taxes, including deferred	0	0
3) Other provisions	165,000	100,000
C) EMPLOYEE SEVERANCE INDEMNITY	424,686	370,850
D) ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	2,009,920	2,634,118
1) Bonds	0	0
2) Convertible bonds	0	0
3) Payables to shareholders for loans	0	0
4) Bank payables	83,171	799,179
5) Payables to other lenders	0	0
6) Payments on account (advances)	0	0
7) Trade payables	1,336,494	1,173,326
8) Payables represented by debt instruments	0	0
9) Payables to subsidiaries	0	0
10) Payables to associated companies	0	0
11) Payables to parent companies	0	0
12) Tax liabilities	57,915	53,315
13) Payables to social security institutions	54,277	56,475
14) Other payables	478,063	551,823
E) ACCRUED LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INCOME	432,695	755,180
<i>Accrued liabilities</i>		4,675
<i>Deferred income</i>	432,695	750,505
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,587,558	4,336,671

<i>Income Statement</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
A) Revenue	4,981,496	5,131,012
1) Income from institutional activities	4,740,857	4,860,456
2) Changes in inventories of work in progress, semi-finished goods and finished goods	0	0
3) Changes in work in progress to order	0	0
4) Increases to fixed assets for in-house production	0	0
5) Other revenue and income	240,639	270,556
B) Expenses	4,833,882	5,060,038
6) Consumable materials and goods	79,615	24,775
7) Institutional services and donations	3,126,680	3,340,701
a) Donations for institutional projects	1,635,698	1,446,813
b) Institutional services	1,490,982	1,893,888
8) Leased assets	91,732	87,408
9) Staff	1,332,022	1,375,954
a) salaries and wages	979,074	1,014,328
b) social charges	272,972	260,694
c) severance indemnity	67,354	75,402
d) pension liabilities and similar obligations	0	0
e) other costs	12,622	25,530
10) Depreciation and write-downs	111,034	158,890
a) depreciation of intangible fixed assets	8,563	6,287
b) depreciation of tangible fixed assets	2,471	2,603
c) other fixed asset write-downs	0	0
d) write-downs of receivables included in current assets and of cash and cash equivalents	100,000	150,000
11) Changes in inventories of raw materials, ancillary and consumable materials and goods for resale	0	0
12) Provision for risks	0	0
13) Other provisions	65,000	50,000
14) Other operating expenses	27,799	22,310
Difference between revenue and expenses (A - B)	147,614	70,974
C) Financial revenue and expenses	(26,400)	(14,215)
15) Income from equity investments	0	0
16) Other financial income	58	25
a) non-current receivables	0	0
b) other non-current securities	0	0
c) securities held in current assets that do not constitute equity investments	0	0
d) income other than above	58	25
17a) Interest and other financial charges	15,295	9,775
17b) Gains and losses on exchange	(11,163)	(4,465)
D) Value adjustment of financial assets	0	0
18) Revaluations of:	0	0
a) equity investments	0	0
b) financial fixed assets which are not held equity investments	0	0

c) non-current securities that do not constitute equity investments	0	0
19) Write-downs of:	0	0
a) equity investments	0	0
b) financial fixed assets which are not held equity investments	0	0
c) non-current securities that do not constitute equity investments	0	0
Pre-tax result (A - B +- C +- D +- E)	121,214	56,759
22) Current, deferred and prepaid income taxes for the reporting period	42,480	43,460
23) Profit (loss) for the reporting period	78,734	13,299

EXPLANATORY NOTES

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The Financial Statement for the year closing on December 31, 2019, consisting of the Mission Report, Balance Sheet, Income Statement and Explanatory Notes, corresponds to the results of the regularly kept accounting records and makes constant reference to the principles and the criteria contained in the guidelines and templates for the drawing up of financial statements for non-profit organizations, according to the instructions of the Italian National Council of Chartered Accountants.

The Balance Sheet and Income Statement have been drawn up in the form provided for by Articles 2424 and 2424 bis of the Italian Civil Code. The Explanatory Notes have been drawn up in compliance with Article 2427 of the Italian Civil Code.

The amounts entered in the Financial Statement tables and in the comments to the entries are shown in euros, as required by Article 2423 of the Italian Civil Code.

The Financial Statement entries have been evaluated prudently and, when legally required, with the approval of the relevant control bodies. Account was taken of revenue and expenses for the financial year, regardless of date of encashment or payment, and of the risks and losses for the year, even if they only became known after it had ended.

Assets to be used on a long-term basis are entered under the fixed assets. The evaluation criteria and the accounting principles adopted for the most significant items are explained below.

The financial statements have undergone voluntary auditing by Deloitte & Touche SpA.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

ASSETS (BALANCE SHEET)

B) Fixed assets

I - Intangible fixed assets

These are entered at historical acquisition cost, inclusive of accessory charges and VAT (which, given the nature of the association and its activities, is non-deductible), reduced by systematically applied depreciation. Their being entered as assets is justified by the objective long-term utility of the effects of such costs and expenses.

Financial statement items	Depreciation rate
Software (B.I.3)	33.33%
Concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights (B.I.4)	5.55%
Other intangible fixed assets (B.I.7)	20%

Where provided for by the Italian Civil Code, the cost of intangible fixed assets of long-term utility are entered under fixed assets with the consent of the relevant control bodies and are depreciated according to their residual term.

More specifically, industrial patent and intellectual property rights are depreciated on the basis of their estimated use, but for no longer than that fixed by the relevant licensing agreements. With regard to

trademarks, insofar as the utility of the asset is to be regarded as indefinite, since 2011 the rate of 5.55% has been applied, in conformity with fiscal regulations.

II - Tangible fixed assets

These are entered at acquisition cost, inclusive of accessory charges and VAT, adjusted by the corresponding accumulated depreciation provisions.

The depreciation rates charged to the income statement have been calculated as follows according to use and the economic-technical life of the relevant assets, in compliance with the criterion of possible residual use:

Balance sheet items	Depreciation rate
Furniture and fittings (B.II.4)	12%
Electronic equipment (B.II.4)	20%

The residual value of tangible fixed assets is written down in the event of enduring losses of value and restored, should the prerequisites for adjustments made, net of applicable depreciation, cease to exist.

III - Fixed financial assets

These consist of equity investment/endowment funds in entities acquired for the purpose of long-term investment and security deposits. With regard to equity investment/endowment funds in entities, they are entered according to the difference between the value of the historical cost and the inventory write-down provision. In fact, in compliance with Article 2423 of the Italian Civil Code and the principle of prudence recommended therein, it was considered fit to set aside an amount equivalent to 10% per annum to the Equity Investment Write-down Provision.

C) Current assets

I - Inventories

There are no warehouse inventories.

II - Accounts receivable

Receivables are entered at their presumed realization value with, where necessary, a write-down provision representative of the risk of bad debt.

Foreign currency receivables are entered according to exchange rates at the date the relevant transactions were made; positive or negative differences arising from the valuation of foreign currency at year-end exchange rates are credited and charged, respectively, on an accrual basis during the fiscal year.

IV - Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in banks, postal accounts and cash in hand are entered at their real nominal value at December 31, 2019.

D) Accrued income and prepaid expenses

These are calculated on an accrual basis and in accordance with the general principle of correlation between charges and revenues pertaining to the year.

LIABILITIES (BALANCE SHEET)

A) Net equity

I - Endowment fund or share capital fund

The endowment fund or share capital fund is entered at its nominal value and represents the value of sums transferred during the incorporation of the association.

IV - Legal reserve

This item records the value of surpluses/deficits in fiscal years prior to 2019.

VII - Other reserves

These record the value of the reserve, amounting to €160,000, created for the write-down of investments in the Terra Madre Foundation and the Slow Food Foundation for Biodiversity.

IX - Profit (loss) for the reporting period

This records the value of the operating surplus (deficit) realized during the course of 2019 operations.

B) Provisions for risks and charges

Provisions made to cover losses whose existence is certain or probable, but for which it is impossible to determine the actual amount or date of occurrence at the closure of the year.

Potential liabilities have been recorded in the Financial Statement and entered in the provisions insofar as they are considered probable and a reasonable estimate can be made of the relevant charge.

C) Employee severance indemnity

This provision represents the effective debt accrued to employees at the closure of the year in accordance with the law and labor agreements in force, and is shown net of advances paid. This liability is subject to revaluation on the basis of ISTAT indices.

D) Accounts payable

Payables are entered at their nominal value, which is considered representative of their settlement value.

In addition to the value of payables for invoices received, "Trade payables" includes the value of invoices to be received for services rendered and orders delivered but not invoiced by December 31, 2019.

"Tax liabilities" includes, among others, direct taxes pertaining to the fiscal year in the form of IRAP, calculated on the cost of personnel, and IRES, calculated as a flat rate on commercial income realized in the course of the year, net of anticipations paid.

"Payables to pension and social security institutions" includes the value of social charges relating to employees and collaborators, accrued but not paid.

"Other payables" includes residual payables which cannot by their nature be recorded in the previous items, including payables to employees of the association for all liabilities accrued to them, in accordance with current legislation and collective employment agreements, including the value of holiday pay accrued but not received at the closure of the year, as well as payables due to other bodies for miscellaneous projects realized during 2019.

E) Accrued liabilities and deferred income

These are calculated according to the accrual principle and the general principle of correlation between costs and revenues in the fiscal year.

F) Taxes

Slow Food benefits for tax purposes from Italian Legislative Decree 398/91. More specifically, insofar as it performs mainly institutional activities, it is liable to account for lump-sum IRES taxation. It is also liable to account for IRAP, calculated with the remuneration method.

INCOME STATEMENT

Revenue

As of December 31, 2019, revenue comprises income from institutional activities, from fundraising, from financial revenue and from commercial revenue in the relevant operating areas. More specifically, revenue has been divided into:

- Income from institutional activities
- Other revenue and income

By definition, institutional income comprises revenue resulting from activities performed in pursuit of the association's aims, such as membership campaigns and contributions for projects received from institutional bodies and tied to purposes imposed by donors, calculated according to the state of advancement of the funded project in question.

Moreover, it is possible by law to support the institutional activities performed by the body and to protect the interests pursued financially through purely commercial, non-predominant activities. In this regard, reference can be made to Article 3 of the Statute, in which it is specified that the association may also manage economic initiatives considered to be useful for its aims. These economic activities are carried out in an auxiliary and subsidiary manner and are, in all cases, designed to achieve institutional goals.

The criterion for recording revenue reflects the accrual principle.

Expenses

Expenses comprise costs incurred by the association during the reporting period for the carrying out of its operations. They are recorded according to the accrual principle and entered by management area.

Items expressed in foreign currency

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are entered at the exchange rate at the date of closure of the period. For transfers of funds to members of the movement (national associations) or local collaborators, the exchange rate applied is the one existing at the date of the effective transfer of funds.

Revenue and expenses relating to foreign currency transactions are calculated by applying the existing exchange rate at the date in which the operation is completed.

COMMENTS ON THE BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS (BALANCE SHEET)

B) Fixed assets - Variations (Art. 2427)

I - Intangible fixed assets

The value of intangible fixed assets is €16,076 compared to €13,239 in the previous year.

During the course of the financial year, in addition to the depreciation rate, an increase can be noted in the "Software" item, relating to the acquisition of a database for the management of Slow Food communities around the world.

Description	Historic cost	Acquisition	Divestiture	Depreciation provision on December 31, 2018	Depreciation 2019	Depreciation provision on December 31, 2019	Residual value
Software	64,414	11,400	0	64,414	3,800	68,214	7,600
Concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights	11,507	0	0	2,392	639	3,031	8,476
Other	54,403	0	0	50,279	4,124	54,403	0
Total	130,324	11,400	0	117,085	8,563	125,648	16,076

II - Tangible fixed assets

The value of tangible assets is €11,510 compared to €3,111 in the previous year.

During the course of the financial year, in addition to the depreciation rate, an increase can be noted in the "Office equipment" item, relating to the acquisition of personal computers.

Description	Historic cost	Acquisition	Divestiture	Depreciation provision on December 31, 2018	Depreciation 2019	Depreciation provision on December 31, 2019	Residual value
Industrial and commercial equipment	3,480	0	0	3,480	0	3,480	0
Furniture and fittings	7,158	0	0	7,158	0	7,158	0
Office equipment	55,713	10,870	0	52,602	2,471	55,073	11,510
Total	66,351	10,870	0	63,240	2,471	65,711	11,510

III - Fixed financial assets

- 1) The "Equity investments" entry refers to Slow Food's role as a founder member of the Terra Madre Foundation and the Slow Food Foundation for Biodiversity.

Description	Historic cost	Acquisition	Divestiture	Depreciation provision on December 31, 2018	Depreciation 2019	Depreciation provision on December 31, 2019	Residual value
Equity investment in the Terra Madre Foundation	150,000	0	0	150,000	0	150,000	0
Equity investment in the Slow Food Foundation for Biodiversity	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	10,000	0
Total	160,000	0	0	144,000	0	160,000	0

With reference to Article 2423 of the Italian Civil Code and the principle of prudence recommended therein, it was considered appropriate to entirely devalue the value of the equity investments.

2) The “Receivables from others” item, equal to €7,277, includes security deposits for the lease of office premises.

C) Current assets

The total current assets for 2019 amount to €3,442,579 compared to €4,060,754 in 2018.

The items that make up this section are exclusively receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

II – Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable amounted to €3,034,706 compared to €3,362,376 in the previous year. Details of the items are shown in the following tables.

In compliance with paragraph 6 of Article 2427 of the Italian Civil Code, it should be specified that the expiry of the receivables detailed below is to be considered exclusively within 12 months.

1) From *convivia*/national associations/trade – within 12 months

This item totals €564,732 compared to €778,170 in the previous year. It is shown in detail in the following tables.

Description	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2019
Trade receivables	165,792	57,908
Receivables from <i>convivia</i>	55,709	46,634
Receivables from national associations	1,005,302	1,008,823
Bad debt provision	-448,633	-548,633
Total	778.170	564.732

Trade receivables

These refer to receivables that, albeit relating to institutional activities, are commercial in nature insofar as they are services rendered to third parties for the completion of projects.

Receivables from *convivia*

This item includes the amount of receivables from *convivia* resulting from income from membership in the local areas.

Receivables from national associations

This item includes receivables due to Slow Food from the various national associations. As specified in Article 2423 of the Italian Civil Code, these receivables have been ascertained on the basis of a written agreement signed by the parties.

Below are the details of the receivables claimed from the various national associations.

National association	Amount on December 31, 2018	Amount on December 31, 2019
SLOW FOOD USA	614,552	626,823
SLOW FOOD ITALIA	295,000	340,000
SLOW FOOD KOREA	42,000	42,000
SLOW FOOD NIPPON	20,000	0
SLOW FOOD SCHWEIZ	33,750	0
Total	1,005,302	1,008,823

Bad debt provision - Variation

Bad debt provision 2018	Use in the year	Provision in the year	Bad debt provision 2019
448,633	0	100,000	548,633
448,633	0	100,000	548,633

The bad debt provision was increased by €100,000 as a result of the provision recorded at the end of the year, which was deemed opportune on the basis of the estimated risk on encashments.

4) Tax credits

At the end of the fiscal year the item was constituted by surpluses from the IRAP and IRES accounts with regard to taxation for the year and the credit from the substitute tax on severance indemnity.

5) Receivables from others

The total amount of this entry is €2,468,780 compared to € 2,583,316 in the previous year. The various items are shown in detail in the following tables.

Description	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2019
Contributions due	2,553,457	2,437,253
Other residual credits	29,859	31,527
Total	2,583,316	2,468,780

Contributions due

Contributions due for projects completed or in the process of completion during the year are ascertained, for a total of €2,437,253, on the basis of resolution/deliberation of the public body in question and/or agreements drawn up and signed between the parties, in the case of private bodies, and with reference to activities performed for the realization of projects. They are as follows:

Subject	Italy	Europe	Rest of the world
Public bodies	1,747,732	389,598	43,266
Other bodies	135,167	121,490	0
Total	1,882,899	511,088	43,266

IV - Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents amounted to €407,873 compared to €698,378 in the previous year.

These consist of temporary availability at banks to the amount of €406,313, €1,440 cash on hand and €120 in documents for accessory work, so-called employment vouchers, pending reimbursements from INPS.

These cash and cash equivalents are made up of non-binding positions, remunerated at market rates.

D) Accrued income and prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses amounted to €110,116 compared to €252,290 in the previous year.

The most sizable single items mainly consist of the share for future years relating to contributions agreed upon for ongoing projects, and collaboration agreements with subjects resident abroad.

Description	December 31, 2019
Collaborations on projects overseas	96,298
Insurance and miscellaneous services	13,818
Total	110,116

There were no prepaid expenses in the course of the year.

LIABILITIES (BALANCE SHEET)

A) Net equity

Net equity at December 31, 2019 totaled €555,257 and breaks down as follows:

Description	Opening balance	Operating surplus/deficit	Increases/decreases	Other variations	Closing balance
Share capital fund	25,807	0	0	0	25,807
Legal reserve	277,417	0	13,299		290,716

Other reserves	160,000	0	0	0	160,000
Operating surplus/deficit	13,299	78,734	-13299	0	78,734
Total	476,523	78,734	0	0	555,257

In accordance with paragraph 7-bis of Article 2427 of the Italian Civil Code, all information pertaining to the individual items constituting net equity is detailed below.

I - Share capital fund

The fully paid-up share capital fund amounts to €25,807 and represents the contribution made by the founding members at the act of incorporation of the association. It has not undergone any variations.

IV - Legal reserve

This reserve amounts to €290,716 following an increase of €13,299, the equivalent of the surplus from 2018.

VII - Other reserves

This item includes €160,000 from the reserve for write-downs on investments in the Terra Madre Foundation and the Slow Food Foundation for Biodiversity.

B) Provisions for risks and charges

The total amount of this item, equal to €165,000, relates to the following allocations:

- Contribution expenses fund: this fund is needed to regulate previous positions as decided by the Executive Committee at its meeting on February 2-3, 2013. Given that the fund has exhausted its purpose during the course of previous years, the destination of the residual amount, which as of December 31, 2019 amounted to €50,000, will be decided by the administrative body during the course of 2020.
- International Congress fund: the allocation was made in reference to the organization of the institutional event which will take place during the course of the following year.

C) Employee severance indemnity

The provision amounts to €424,686 compared to €370,850 in the previous year, with a difference of €53,836.

START OF YEAR BALANCE	PROVISION	USE	OTHER VARIATIONS	TOTAL VARIATIONS IN THE YEAR	FINAL BALANCE
370,850	67,354	7,855	-5,663	53,836	424,686
Total	67,354	7,855	-5,663	53,836	424,686

The provision and revaluation for the year, made according to the law and the collective employment agreement, amounted to €67,354 and was allocated as follows: €5,663 to the supplemental pension scheme

and €61,691, gross of severance pay substitute tax of €1,036, to the association's employee severance indemnity fund.

The use of €7,855 from the fund during the year breaks down as follows: €6,819 in severance payments and €1,036 in substitute tax.

D) Accounts payable

The total payables amounted to €2,009,920 compared to €2,634,118 in the previous year.

In accordance with paragraph 6 of Art. 2427 of the Italian Civil Code, it is additionally attested that the expiry of all payables described below is to be considered within 12 months.

Furthermore, in compliance with the provisions of the aforementioned article of the Italian Civil Code, it is confirmed that the total amount of payables is not secured by any collateral.

Details of variations and breakdowns of the individual macro-items are shown in the following table:

Description	December 31, 2018	Variation	December 31, 2019
Bank payables	799,179	-716,008	83,171
Trade payables	1,173,326	163,168	1,336,494
Tax liabilities	53,315	4,600	57,915
Social security payables	56,475	-2,198	54,277
Other payables	551,823	-73,760	478,063
Total	2,634,118	-624,198	2,009,920

Other payables

It is deemed useful to provide details of the breakdown of the "Other payables" entry, which totaled €478,063:

Description	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2019
Payables to convivia	87,941	83,673
Payables to personnel/collaborators	79,814	77,848
Payables to personnel for deferred remuneration	41,686	37,936
Payables to the Slow Food Foundation for Biodiversity	85,993	133,340
Payables to foreign collaborators	241,837	117,942
Various and residual payables	14,552	27,324
Total	551,823	478,063

Payables to the Slow Food Foundation for Biodiversity

The amount payable to the Slow Food Foundation for Biodiversity totaled €133,340, primarily constituted by the remainder of the contribution to be paid, determined as a total of €220,000 for the year 2019.

E) Accrued liabilities and deferred income

Accrued liabilities and deferred income refers to deferred income constituted by the postponement to the subsequent year of income from funded projects and recorded on the basis of the advancement of the work in general. The amount of €432,695, relative to encashments greater than the activities effectively performed and reported, is therefore deferred to the following fiscal year. Below is a breakdown of the item:

Description	December 31, 2019
W.K. Kellogg Foundation - Mexico project	101,065
New Venture Foundation - Agroecology Fund Africa project	79,587
European Commission - Slow Fish Caribe project	96,662
Fondation de France - PAC Europa project	52,998
IFAD - Development of indigenous network projects	40,105
European Commission - Creative Europe project	26,341
Silicon Valley Community Foundation - Indigenous TM Mexico project	17,982
Institute of International Education - Indigenous TM Mexico project	17,955
Total	432,695

REVENUE AND EXPENSES (Income Statement)

The tables illustrating details of the income statement show the breakdown of the items and variations in 2019 compared to 2018.

Again in compliance with the provisions of Article 2423 of the Italian Civil Code, both revenue and expenses have been entered on an accrual basis.

A) REVENUE

1) Income from institutional activities

The income from institutional activities as of December 31, 2019, equal to €4,740,857 compared to €4,860,456 in the previous year, can be subdivided by provenance and destination into the following two types:

- a) Income from association activities: €724,975
- b) Contributions for projects: €4,015,882

a) Income from association activities

During 2019 the income recorded amounted to €724,975 compared to €818,686 in 2018. The table below shows the breakdown of the entry:

Association activity	December 31, 2018	Variation	December 31, 2019
Membership income from convivia	66,579	-10,264	56,315
Directly received membership income	77,107	-8,571	68,536
Slow Food Italy	260,000	-30,000	230,000
Slow Food USA	150,000	-50,000	100,000
Slow Food Germany	150,000	0	150,000
Slow Food Switzerland	45,000	0	45,000
Slow Food Netherlands	40,000	0	40,000
Slow Food Japan	0	25,124	25,124
Slow Food Nippon	20,000	-20,000	0
Slow Food Korea	10,000	0	10,000
Total	818,686	-93,711	724,975

During 2019 Slow Food entered into agreements with individual national associations to regulate annual membership contributions. The above table shows the contributions paid to Slow Food by individual national associations.

b) Contributions for projects

This item consists of contributions received in support of institutional activities and for projects, and amounts to €4,015,882 compared to € 4,041,770 in the previous year. Below are the details of the entry:

Type	Area	Funders	€	Totals
Public bodies	Italy	City of Turin	600,000	1,011,966
		Region of Piedmont	400,000	
		Ministry for Environment, Land and Sea Protection	11,153	
		Local Piedmontese authorities	813	
	Europe	European Commission	987,611	1,541,510
		Stadt Wien	553,899	
	Rest of the world	IFAD	278,574	396,080
		FAO	117,506	
Other bodies	Italy	Compagnia di San Paolo	270,000	531,382
		Association of Piedmontese banking foundations	100,000	
		LVIA Associazione Internazionale	85,325	
		OXFAM Italia	22,943	
		Albero della Vita	12,204	
		Fondazione CRC	12,000	
		Fondimpresa	11,550	
		CEI	9,000	
		Donations from Slow Food communities	5,100	
		Others	3,260	
	Europe	Lighthouse Foundation	55,000	108,767
		Hivos	45,000	
		Fondation de France	7,003	
		Donations from Slow Food communities	636	
		Others	1,128	
	Rest of the world	W.K. Kellogg Foundation	261,815	426,177
		Rudolf Steiner Foundation	27,307	
		Silicon Valley Community Foundation	67,284	
		New Venture Fundation	45,931	

		Imbibe Media Inc.	13,675	
		Beijing Slow Food	5,000	
		Donations from Slow Food communities	420	
		Others	4,745	
OVERALL TOTAL				4,015,882

For further information and explanations about the income and its use, see the **Mission Report**.

5) Other revenue and income

This entry includes income of €240,639 and refers to institutional revenue other than that previously classified, chiefly commercial revenue from services rendered and sponsoring on projects (€237,793), contributions for participation at institutional events (€500), the recovery of travel expenses (€2,314) and small amounts from residual items (€32).

B) EXPENSES

These charges refer to all supplies of any nature and use needed to carry out the association's activities. The breakdown is shown below:

Description	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2019
Consumable materials and goods	24,775	79,615
Institutional services and donations	3,340,701	3,126,680
Leased assets	87,408	91,732
Staff costs	1,375,954	1,332,023
Depreciation and write-downs	158,890	111,033
Other provisions	50,000	65,000
Other operating expenses	22,310	27,799
Total	5,060,038	4,833,882

Detailed information about the most significant items is provided below.

Institutional services and donations

This item comprises all the expenses incurred for the acquisition of services needed for the realization of institutional activities. The whole item is entered at acquisition cost and amounts to €3,126,680 compared to €3,340,701 in the previous year. It breaks down as follows:

- a) Donations made to institutional projects: €1,635,698
- b) Expenses for institutional services: €1,490,982

a) Donations made to institutional projects

The total amount of the item, equal to €1,635,698, is composed as follows:

Donations made to projects	Africa	Asia/Oceania	Latin America	Europe	Total
Ark of Taste				33,587	33,587
Slow Food campaigns	3,500		209,271	39,057	251,828
Network development activities	33,500		45,000	875,863	954,363
Migrant emergency	18,100			8,072	26,172
International Presidia	25,782		55,886	220,000	301,668
Terra Madre Indigenous	35,200	32,880			68,080
Overall total	116,082	32,880	310,157	1,176,579	1,635,698

a) Expenses for institutional services

Institutional services	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2019
Travel and accommodation	776,012	279,666
Project/occasional/secondment-based collaborations	215,789	241,365
Design, printing and set-ups	40,797	51,202
Consultancies	383,166	519,519
Shipping expenses	10,416	7,737
Utilities	24,641	18,521
Maintenance and cleaning	15,133	17,291
Banking services	13,785	9,893
Insurance	31,739	22,100
IT assistance	23,536	23,267
Other services	358,874	300,421
Total	1,893,888	1,490,982

Operating expenses include all costs relating to operations management such as printing, design and shipping expenses. In addition, they include all charges relating to activities carried out for the development and monitoring of institutional activities. The latter refer to reimbursements for travel and flights.

The expenses for collaborations and consultancies relate to agreements signed during the year. The assignment was given for the development of collaborations and consultancies relating to the development and implementation of activities such as the Presidia, the realization of ordinary activities and the management, development and reporting of the various projects.

Structural charges refer to all charges incurred for the management of the main offices.

Charges for other services refer to general services and mainly to infrastructure charges, as well as other residual charges that cannot be reclassified elsewhere.

Charges for leased assets

This item includes the expenses incurred for the use of unowned property. The total amount for the year is €91,732 compared to €87,408 in the previous year and refers to property leases and vehicle, equipment and housing rentals.

INCOME TAX

The current tax item amounts to €42,480, payable to IRAP and IRES and calculated at a flat rate as provided by law for non-profit organizations.

OTHER INFORMATION

Staff composition

In accordance with paragraph 15 of Article 2427 of the Italian Civil Code, information regarding the composition of the staff, divided by category, is shown below.

Category	2018	2019
Executives	0	0
Managers	2	2
Employees	36	36
Apprentices	0	0

Remuneration of administrative and auditing bodies

Executive Committee - The members of the Executive Committee do not receive compensation for the performance of their functions. For participation in meetings of the body, travel and hospitality expenses for transfers and accommodation at the meeting location are covered, and refunds may also be made for costs incurred directly by the administrators.

International Council - The members of the International Council do not receive compensation for the performance of their functions. For participation in meetings of the body, travel and hospitality expenses for transfer and accommodation at the meeting location are covered, and refunds may also be made for costs incurred directly by the Councilors.

Board of Auditors - The members of the Board of Auditors do not receive compensation.

Auditing company - The auditing company entrusted with the certification of the legal control of the accounts carries out its activities for free.

- * - * - * -

This Financial Statement, consisting of the Mission Report, Balance Sheet, Income Statement and Explanatory Notes, represents the assets and liabilities and financial situation as well as the economic result for the financial year and corresponds to the results of the accounting records.

We therefore ask you to approve the financial statement for the year ending on December 31, 2019, with the following final results:

ASSETS	€3,587,558
LIABILITIES	€3,508,827
OPERATING SURPLUS	€78,734

With reference to the operating surplus equal to €78,734, we propose that it be assigned to the share capital fund. This decision is necessary in order to be able to proceed with the formal request for recognition of the Slow Food association by the Cuneo prefecture.

Slow Food President
Carlo Petrini



ASSOCIAZIONE SLOW FOOD

Bilancio d'esercizio al 31 dicembre 2019

Relazione della Società di Revisione Indipendente

RELAZIONE DELLA SOCIETÀ DI REVISIONE INDIPENDENTE

Al Comitato Esecutivo dell'Associazione Slow Food

Giudizio

Abbiamo svolto la revisione contabile del bilancio d'esercizio dell'Associazione Slow Food (di seguito anche "Associazione" o "Slow Food"), costituito da stato patrimoniale al 31 dicembre 2019, dal rendiconto della gestione per l'esercizio chiuso a tale data e dalla nota integrativa.

A nostro giudizio, il bilancio d'esercizio di Slow Food al 31 dicembre 2019 è stato redatto, in tutti gli aspetti significativi, in conformità ai criteri di redazione illustrati nella nota integrativa.

Elementi alla base del giudizio

Abbiamo svolto la revisione contabile in conformità ai principi di revisione internazionali (ISA Italia). Le nostre responsabilità ai sensi di tali principi sono ulteriormente descritte nella sezione *Responsabilità della Società di Revisione per la revisione contabile del bilancio d'esercizio* della presente relazione. Siamo indipendenti rispetto alla Slow Food in conformità alle norme e ai principi in materia di etica e di indipendenza applicabili nell'ordinamento italiano alla revisione contabile del bilancio. Riteniamo di aver acquisito elementi probativi sufficienti ed appropriati su cui basare il nostro giudizio.

Richiamo d'informativa

Senza modificare il nostro giudizio si richiama l'attenzione su quanto riportato dal Comitato Esecutivo nella nota integrativa in merito agli impatti dell'emergenza Covid-19, dove il medesimo segnala le considerazioni in merito all'adeguatezza delle disponibilità finanziarie anche in relazione agli eventi ed alle altre progettualità programmate.

Altri aspetti

La presente relazione non è emessa ai sensi di legge in quanto l'Associazione Slow Food non è tenuta alla revisione legale dei conti.

Responsabilità del Comitato Esecutivo e del Collegio dei Revisori per il bilancio d'esercizio

Il Comitato Esecutivo dell'Associazione è responsabile per la redazione del bilancio d'esercizio in conformità ai criteri di redazione illustrati nella nota integrativa e per quella parte del controllo interno dagli stessi ritenuta necessaria per consentire la redazione di un bilancio che non contenga errori significativi dovuti a frodi o a comportamenti o eventi non intenzionali.

Il Comitato Esecutivo è responsabile per la valutazione della capacità della Slow Food di continuare ad operare come un'entità in funzionamento e, nella redazione del bilancio d'esercizio, per l'appropriatezza dell'utilizzo del presupposto della continuità aziendale, nonché per una adeguata informativa in materia. Il Comitato Esecutivo utilizza il presupposto della continuità aziendale nella redazione del bilancio d'esercizio a meno che abbiano valutato che sussistono le condizioni per la liquidazione della Slow Food o per l'interruzione dell'attività o non abbiano alternative realistiche a tali scelte.

Il Collegio dei Revisori ha la responsabilità della vigilanza, nei termini previsti dallo statuto, sul processo di predisposizione dell'informativa finanziaria della Slow Food.

Responsabilità della Società di Revisione per la revisione contabile del bilancio d'esercizio

I nostri obiettivi sono l'acquisizione di una ragionevole sicurezza che il bilancio d'esercizio nel suo complesso non contenga errori significativi, dovuti a frodi o a comportamenti o eventi non intenzionali, e l'emissione di una relazione di revisione che includa il nostro giudizio. Per ragionevole sicurezza si intende un livello elevato di sicurezza che, tuttavia, non fornisce la garanzia che una revisione contabile svolta in conformità ai principi di revisione internazionali (ISA Italia) individui sempre un errore significativo, qualora esistente. Gli errori possono derivare da frodi o da comportamenti o eventi non intenzionali e sono considerati significativi qualora ci si possa ragionevolmente attendere che essi, singolarmente o nel loro insieme, siano in grado di influenzare le decisioni economiche prese dagli utilizzatori sulla base del bilancio d'esercizio.

Nell'ambito della revisione contabile svolta in conformità ai principi di revisione internazionali (ISA Italia), abbiamo esercitato il giudizio professionale e abbiamo mantenuto lo scetticismo professionale per tutta la durata della revisione contabile. Inoltre:

- abbiamo identificato e valutato i rischi di errori significativi nel bilancio d'esercizio, dovuti a frodi o a comportamenti o eventi non intenzionali; abbiamo definito e svolto procedure di revisione in risposta a tali rischi; abbiamo acquisito elementi probativi sufficienti ed appropriati su cui basare il nostro giudizio. Il rischio di non individuare un errore significativo dovuto a frodi è più elevato rispetto al rischio di non individuare un errore significativo derivante da comportamenti o eventi non intenzionali, poiché la frode può implicare l'esistenza di collusioni, falsificazioni, omissioni intenzionali, rappresentazioni fuorvianti o forzature del controllo interno;
- abbiamo acquisito una comprensione del controllo interno rilevante ai fini della revisione contabile allo scopo di definire procedure di revisione appropriate nelle circostanze e non per esprimere un giudizio sull'efficacia del controllo interno della Slow Food;
- abbiamo valutato l'appropriatezza dei principi contabili utilizzati nonché la ragionevolezza delle stime contabili effettuate dal Comitato Esecutivo, inclusa la relativa informativa;
- siamo giunti ad una conclusione sull'appropriatezza dell'utilizzo da parte del Comitato Esecutivo del presupposto della continuità aziendale e, in base agli elementi probativi acquisiti, sull'eventuale esistenza di una incertezza significativa riguardo a eventi o circostanze che possono far sorgere dubbi significativi sulla capacità della Slow Food di continuare ad operare come un'entità in funzionamento. In presenza di un'incertezza significativa, siamo tenuti a richiamare l'attenzione nella relazione di revisione sulla relativa informativa di bilancio, ovvero, qualora tale informativa sia inadeguata, a riflettere tale circostanza nella formulazione del nostro giudizio. Le nostre conclusioni sono basate sugli elementi probativi acquisiti fino alla data della presente relazione. Tuttavia, eventi o circostanze successivi possono comportare che la Slow Food cessi di operare come un'entità in funzionamento.

Abbiamo comunicato ai responsabili delle attività di *governance*, identificati ad un livello appropriato come richiesto dagli ISA Italia, tra gli altri aspetti, la portata e la tempistica pianificate per la revisione contabile e i risultati significativi emersi, incluse le eventuali carenze significative nel controllo interno identificate nel corso della revisione contabile.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE S.p.A.



Eugenio Puddu
Socio

Torino, 28 maggio 2020

SLOW FOOD

Sede in Bra (Cuneo), Piazza XX Settembre 5

Codice Fiscale 91019770048

* * *

RELAZIONE DEL COLLEGIO DEI REVISORI DEI CONTI
relativa al Bilancio dell'Esercizio Amministrativo chiuso al 31 dicembre 2019
redatta sulla base
delle attività previste dall'articolo 32 dello Statuto Sociale

1

Signori Consiglieri,

vogliamo innanzitutto informarVi che, per lo svolgimento della nostra attività, ci siamo attenuti al disposto dell' art. 32 dello Statuto che prevede : "Il Collegio ha il compito di controllare:

- a) l'osservanza della legge e dello Statuto nonché il rispetto dei principi di corretta amministrazione;
- b) la regolare tenuta della contabilità;
- c) la corrispondenza dei bilanci e delle scritture contabili ai fatti della gestione.

Il Collegio dà parere al bilancio preventivo e consuntivo dell'Associazione."

Oggetto della presente relazione è il bilancio chiuso al 31/12/2019, che è stato consegnato in data 11/05/2020, al Collegio dei revisori dei conti, per il relativo parere di competenza.

Detto documento contabile è composto da:

- relazione di missione;
- stato patrimoniale;
- rendiconto della gestione;
- nota integrativa.

La responsabilità della redazione del bilancio compete agli Amministratori essendo del Collegio la responsabilità del giudizio professionale espresso sul bilancio e basato sul controllo contabile.

L'ente si è assoggettato a revisione legale di bilancio su base volontaria. La revisione è affidata alla società di revisione Deloitte &Touche S.p.A. che il Collegio ha incontrato in data 26.05.2020. Dall'incontro è emerso che la relazione del Revisore non evidenzia rilievi per deviazioni significative, ovvero giudizi negativi o impossibilità di esprimere un giudizio e pertanto il giudizio rilasciato è positivo.

In via preliminare il Collegio accerta che il bilancio al 31 dicembre 2019 quantifica un avanzo economico di esercizio pari ad euro 78.734,00. Ciò premesso, nel seguente prospetto si riportano i dati riassuntivi del bilancio (Stato Patrimoniale e rendiconto della gestione) al 31 dicembre 2019 confrontati con quelli dell'anno precedente:

	2019	2018
Attività	3.587.558	4.336.671
Passività	3.032.301	3.860.148
Patrimonio netto	555.257	476.523
Fondo sociale	25.807	25.807
riserve	450.716	437.417
Avanzo d'esercizio	78.734	13.299

Il rendiconto della gestione 2019 presenta, in sintesi, i seguenti valori:

Valore della produzione	4.981.496
Costi delle produzione	4.833.882
Differenza	147.914
Proventi e oneri finanziari	(26.400)
Rettifiche di valore di attività finanziarie	-
Proventi e oneri straordinari	-
Risultato prima delle imposte	121.214
Imposte	42.480
Avanzo	78.734

Quanto alla struttura ed al contenuto, il rendiconto è stato predisposto in conformità ai riferimenti normativi e di prassi indicati nella nota integrativa.

Il Collegio richiama la relazione della società di revisione in ordine al giudizio sul bilancio.

Ai fini di un'analisi sull'economicità e correttezza della gestione si espone un prospetto di raffronto a valori assoluti con il preventivo d'esercizio e con l'esercizio precedente.

	Anno 2019	Preventivo 2019	Esercizio precedente
Valore della produzione	4.981.496	5.359.432	5.131.012
Costi delle produzione	4.833.882	5.294.432	5.060.038
Differenza	147.914	65.000	70.974
Proventi e oneri finanziari	(26.400)	25.000	(14.215)
Rettifiche di valore di attività finanziarie	-		-
Proventi e oneri straordinari	-		-
Risultato prima delle imposte	121.214	40.000	56.759
Imposte	42.480	40.000	43.460
Avanzo	78.734	0	13.299

Il Collegio attesta, inoltre, che nel corso dell'anno sono state regolarmente eseguite le verifiche periodiche previste dallo statuto, durante le quali si è potuto verificare la corretta tenuta della contabilità. Nel corso di tali verifiche si è proceduto, inoltre, al controllo dei valori di cassa, alla verifica del corretto e tempestivo adempimento dei versamenti delle ritenute e delle altre somme dovute all'Erario, dei contributi dovuti ad Enti previdenziali ed al controllo in merito all'avvenuta presentazione di tutte le dichiarazioni fiscali.

Sulla base dei controlli svolti è sempre emersa una sostanziale corrispondenza tra le risultanze fisiche e la situazione contabile, e non sono state riscontrate violazioni degli adempimenti civilistici,

fiscali e previdenziali.

Conclusioni

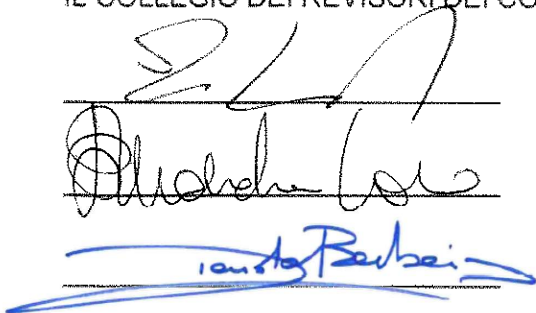
Il Collegio,

- acquisita la relazione della società di revisione Deloitte & Touche S.p.A;
- visti i risultati delle verifiche eseguite durante l'esercizio in ordine alla regolare tenuta della contabilità;
- attestata la corrispondenza del Bilancio d'esercizio alle risultanze contabili;
- accertato l'equilibrio di bilancio,

ritiene all'unanimità che non sussistano ragioni ostative all'approvazione del progetto di bilancio dell'Esercizio Amministrativo chiuso al 31 dicembre 2019 e della proposta di destinazione dell'avanzo, così come è stato proposto dal Comitato Esecutivo.

Bra, 26.05.2020

IL COLLEGIO DEI REVISORI DEI CONTI



The image shows three handwritten signatures in black ink, each written over a horizontal line. The first signature is at the top, the second is in the middle, and the third is at the bottom. The third signature is written in blue ink and includes the name 'Luigi Barbieri'.