Mission
Uniting, representing and serving co-operatives worldwide

Objectives
• promote the world co-operative movement, based upon mutual self-help and democracy
• promote and protect co-operative values and principles
• facilitate the development of economic and other mutually beneficial relations between its member organisations
• promote sustainable human development and to further the economic and social progress of people, thereby contributing to international peace and security
• promote equality between men and women in all decision-making and activities within the co-operative movement.

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Global Solidarity characterises our movement

Sadly, 2005 started with the Tsunami disaster but the ICA response to this tragedy was quick. On behalf of the Board, I launched an appeal on 30 December 2004 for international solidarity and I would like to extend, once more, my deep gratitude to all members and co-operatives for their response. In April, the visit to Sri Lanka and Indonesia gave the ICA delegation (Iain Macdonald, Shil-Kwan Lee, Robby Tulus and I) the chance to directly meet with the local co-operative organisations and we were stricken by the enormity of the devastation, but at the same time, impressed by the solidarity and commitment of the co-operative effort towards reconstruction.

The ICA’s main event of 2005 was our very successful General Assembly, held in Cartagena last September. It highlighted both the economic and social successes of co-operatives and how co-operative values are an effective competitive asset in a globalised economy. Of all the resolutions passed at the General Assembly to make the ICA more effective and better able to serve its members, the work carried out by the Governance Working Group deserves special mention. The special consultative meeting, held in Geneva at the beginning of December also made an important contribution in planning the ways and the timing of ICA restructuring.

I especially wish to acknowledge the commitment and the efforts of our Colombian hosts, who made the General Assembly so effective and the stay in Cartagena so pleasant.

2005 was also the year of the election of the Board and of my re-election as President of ICA. Despite the non re-election of some good candidates, the new Board is very qualified and active and includes four elected women, an important step towards the gender equality.

The continuing fruitful partnership between ILO and ICA was particularly evident in our joint activities for the Global Co-operative Campaign on poverty.

During the year I had the opportunity to visit several countries and participate in many important events, including Fenacoop 2005 – “Feira Internacional das Cooperativas, Fornecedores e Serviços” in Brazil, the celebration of the “83 Dias Mundial del Cooperativismo” in Mondragon and the “Urban and Rural Harmony Festival”, organised by NACF and the Federation of Korean Industries. This took place at the Seoul Olympic Stadium in the presence of the Korean President and 100,000 people.

All of this gave me the opportunity to better understand the expectations of our members and to support their efforts with governments and institutions to create a more favourable environment for co-operatives.

Special thanks to the ICA thematic committees, sectors and working groups and to our regional and head office staff for their commitment, enthusiasm and hard work during 2005.

Keeping up the momentum

The main event for ICA this year was our General Assembly in Cartagena, Colombia in September. The theme – Co-operative Values, a Competitive Asset in a Globalised Economy – was designed to emphasise the business orientation of our work. Given that this was the best attended General Assembly of all times – nearly 2000 people came – it was certainly a success in that way. But I think people also saw that our voice is increasingly being heard – whether through our Global 300 project; the endorsement of the UN’s Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs; the grave warnings of Sherron Watkins; the Enron whistleblower, on operating business without values; or the examples of good practice from right across the movement. Of course a new Board was also elected and shows every sign of being particularly participative. Through the Rochdale prize we honoured three very significant co-operative activists namely, Hans Dahlberg, Ian MacPherson and Yehudah Paz - three more inspiring figures in today’s movement would be difficult to find.

We are already planning our next General Assembly in Singapore in 2007 but 2006 will see regional assemblies in England, Peru, Sri Lanka and Tanzania where the transformation I mentioned earlier, will continue.

Seeing first hand the destruction in Sri Lanka and Indonesia caused by the Tsunami was something I will never forget. But the co-operative movement is being used to rebuild and spread hope. Through our ICA Tsunami fund we are developing projects in these countries designed to rebuild co-operative enterprises.

My personal highlight was presiding over Co-operative Congress in Glasgow, and I take this opportunity of thanking the UK Movement for this honour. The ICA Board also met in New Lanark during May and these two events gave me personally a lot of pleasure and pride and emphasised the special role my own country of Scotland has played in the development and promotion of the co-operative movement.

A lot remains to be done. We are in continuing dialogue with the international accounting standards board, demutualisation has not gone away and in particular, the world needs to be constantly reminded of the significance of co-operative enterprise and its special role in helping to alleviate the world’s problems.

But we are moving forward and significant progress has been made in 2005.
2005 Highlights

International

• Tsunami: ICA co-ordinates the global co-operative response and members contribute half a million Swiss Francs to the rebuilding programme.
• ILO and ICA meet to celebrate a year of solid progress on the 1st anniversary of the Memory of Understanding (MOU) between the two organisations. Joint activities include collaboration on Tsunami reconstruction and HIV/AIDS education in India.
• Poverty Campaign – The ICA Poverty campaign links with the GCAP world campaign
• COPAC, the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Co-operatives, expands its membership to include international co-operative development agencies.
• On 2nd July the 83rd ICA International Co-operative Day and the 11th UN International Day of Co-operatives highlights Micro Credit and Co-operating out of Poverty.
• ICA adopts a pro-active strategy on the International Accounting Standards issue.

Regions

• Asia Pacific: ICA launch new website for Asia Pacific www.icaroap.coop
• Africa: The 8th ICA Africa Ministers conference held in Lesotho.
• Europe: The 2nd co-operative convention on the theme of Responsible Competitiveness and Development held in Brussels.
• America: 3rd Parliamentarians Meeting held in Mexico.

Membership

• 19 new members from 14 countries join ICA since 2003 bringing ICA membership to 223 co-operatives from 89 countries with recent additions from the USA and the Netherlands.
• The ICA Director-General Iain Macdonald is elected the President of the UK Co-operative Congress 2005.
• Mondragon, the Spanish co-operative that has been an inspiration to the global co-operative movement invites ICA to help celebrate 50th anniversary.

General Assembly

• Americas: The first global General Assembly in Latin America exceeds all records with 1900 delegates from 70 countries in Cartagena, Colombia.
• Enron whistle blower Sherron Watkins addresses the 2005 General Assembly along with Colombian President, Alvaro Uribe. The Assembly theme was: Co-operative Values, a Competitive Asset in a Globalised Economy.

Governance

• The ICA board meets in New Lanark on the site of Robert Owen’s pioneering cooperative village, as well as in Cartagena and Geneva, where a special ICA board meeting focuses on Regionalisation and a new structure for Europe.
• ICA adopts and implements the Financial Control handbook in 2005.
• The General Assembly approves the Governance Renewal report and its recommendations, setting the scene for its implementation in 2006.

Financial

• ICA operated within budget and produces slight surplus. Redistribution to Regions slightly increases.

Communications

• ICA Digest now appears in English, French, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish.
• ICA launches Global 300 initiative to highlight the strength and significance of the largest co-operatives in the world.
• ICA identifies the need to compile and analyse business intelligence within the global co-operative movement and initiates data research and news gathering programmes.
Reconstructing Co-operatives after the Tsunami: ICA’s response

The co-operative movement has a long history of responding to disasters, so when the tsunami struck on 26 December 2004, the co-operative world mobilised its members immediately. The ICA circulated appeals to all member organisations calling for assistance and set up a disaster fund.

At a meeting organised by COPAC with co-operative development agencies in January, it was decided to create a forum to collect and exchange information to assist more effective reconstruction using ICA as a platform.

The ICA approach was to support long-term and sustainable livelihoods among the surviving co-operative members and families in the post-tsunami communities, recognising that the emergency and relief stages were best left to experienced international and non-governmental organisations. During the initial devastation victims among co-operative members received help from their local communities and national co-operative movements well before international organisations could arrive in the disaster zones.

ICA’s fact finding missions to the affected areas in India, Sri Lanka and Indonesia financed by movements in the UK, Singapore, Israel and other countries resulted in project proposals that were circulated to agencies and members. These movements have also been instrumental in helping launch a number of reconstruction activities in all three countries. Funds are being used to restore primary co-operative infrastructure at the village level to enable the rebuilding of co-operative businesses, as well as for training and education.

To be successful, co-operative reconstruction demands effective co-ordination among co-operatives in the country as well as among external agencies. The agencies agreed to meet again in January 2006 in Colombo (Sri Lanka) to share lessons learned from the tsunami disaster response and the development follow-up, the aim being to improve their collaboration and the effectiveness of the "Forum" that was established during the 4th Meeting of Agencies (Berlin, 2005). One outcome of the meeting will be a proposal to develop a framework for co-operative disaster reconstruction to improve the response in future disasters.

Development

The start of the year was marked by efforts to mobilise a co-operative response to the tsunami disaster in Tamil Nadu and Andaman & Nicobar, Banda Aceh, and Sri Lanka.

The year was also a busy year in terms of promoting co-operative growth and development globally. In January, Berlin was the venue of the 4th ILO/ICA Joint Meeting of Agencies involved in Co-operative Development. The meeting, which was organised under the auspices of COPAC, discussed fair trade and co-operatives as well as the Asian disaster.

The ICA continued to work with the ILD on the design and implementation of the Co-operating out of Poverty campaign throughout 2005. Our aim is that co-operatives and development agencies commit to the campaign by harnessing the financial and ethical strength of the world co-operative movement and demonstrating the co-operative response to poverty reduction globally. By strengthening co-operative enterprise locally, living the co-operative principles and building co-operative solidarity we will be able to show that co-operatives do make a difference. A Forum on Global Solidarity: Co-operating out of Poverty held in Cartagena in September, underlined the potential of co-operatives to alleviate suffering after natural disasters.

The ICA also collaborated with the ILD on the Africa Co-operative Research Project and the development of an African Co-operative Development Facility.

The ICA also participated actively in the international steering group of the joint ILO/ICFTU/ICA Syndicoop project in East Africa, and the steering committee of the Strategic Grant Agreement between DFID and the UK movement and the Facilitation Group of the Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP) in Bangkok.

Policy development, advocacy, lobbying, representation, networking and coordination are areas where the ICA can make a difference. The ICA also aims to build up a knowledge base, producing, collecting and disseminating statistics and information on best practices in co-operative development to member organisations and other stakeholders. These key objectives are made possible thanks to the continued collaboration and support of members and partners and the combined work of the ICA and its regional offices.
The ICA's first General Assembly in South America proves to be one of the largest ever with 1900 co-operators from 70 countries, proving that the international co-operative movement is flourishing and can boast a diverse range of commercial as well as social successes: a key message for business in the 21st century.

The conference was hosted by Confecoop and Saludcoop on behalf of Colombia’s co-operatives and addressed by Alvaro Uribe, the President of Colombia who underlined the conference theme that co-operative values are good for business, issuing co-operators with a challenge to step forward and assume a greater role in the global economy.

Summary

The Assembly was crucial in that it identified the issues that have set the ICA agenda for 2006. These are the decisions on Governance and Regionalisation and the Business Development focus. These themes, together with the election of the new ICA board have been the principle drivers for ICA activities and strategy for 2005/2006.

Governance renewal process

The ICA’s Governance Working Group unveiled their report which was unanimously endorsed by the General Assembly. The report sets the ICA firmly on the path of governance renewal with over 30 detailed recommendations covering the urgent need for a global strategic plan integrated with a multi annual budget process, codes of conduct and induction and training programmes for members. The group will also actively engage in the debate on regionalisation (decentralisation) as well as membership and legal issues.
Assembly Highlights

Special Thanks to our Colombian Hosts

Carlos Palacino, ICA Vice President, Americas, head of the conference organising committee and President of Saludcoop noted the overwhelming and positive response from both government representatives and delegates to the first ICA General Assembly in South America. “With its focus on co-operative business success and new governance structures this has been a very important conference for the ICA. I am delighted that Colombian co-operators were able to play a part in helping the future development of the global movement.”

Enron lesson

The conference theme - Co-operative Values, a Competitive Asset in a Globalised Economy – identified the link between co-operative ethics and commercial success and Keynote speaker Sherron Watkins, the Enron “whistleblower”, reminded delegates of the consequences of business without ethics. She underlined the importance of values, praising co-operatives for their sustainable vision and accountability to members. “Never break the rules if you are at the top of your organisation” she warned.

Rochdale Pioneer awards

Three remarkable co-operators, Hans Dahlberg of Sweden, Yehudah Paz of Israel and Ian McPherson of Canada were recipients of the 2005 Rochdale Pioneer Awards, first awarded to outstanding contributors to the Co-operative movement in 2001.

The award celebrates individuals and co-operatives that have benefited their members in innovative ways and demonstrated a lifelong commitment to the co-operative cause.

Previous winners include Dr Verghese Kurien of India, Lloyd Wilkinson from the United Kingdom and Francisco Luis Jimenez Arcila, the 104 year old joint winner of the 2003 award whose impassioned speech to the Cartagena delegates stole the show.

Highlights

Gender Equality

For the first time more than 25% of elected members of the Board are women. Newly elected Gender Equality Chair, Stefania Marcone, stressed the importance of doing even more.

Decentralisation

Greater autonomy for the regions in their governance, programmes and priorities has been on the ICA agenda since 1992. Pauline Green, ICA Vice President Europe, moved the resolution at the General Assembly which set the timetable and a clearer strategy for regionalisation.

New Audit and Control Committee elected

Renee Sittner and Esther Gicheru join the three re-elected members of the committee.

Sectors

The sectors were well represented at the Assembly and three new Presidents elected: Dae-Kun Chung, Korea, becomes the new President of the International Co-operative Agricultural Organisation. Bob Burton, UK, is the new Chair of the Consumer Co-operative International. Javier Salaberria is the new President of the International Organisation of Industrial, Artisanal and Service Producers Co-operatives. Eight of the ICA’s nine sectoral organisations held meetings or conferences at the Cartagena General Assembly and Jose Carlos Gussado, chair of the International Health Co-operative Organisation signed an agreement with Iain Macdonald, Director General of ICA. For the first time in many years the new ICA Board has two members (10%) from the worker co-operative sector.

Good Business

Alban D’Amours, President of the Desjardins Group Canada, was one of several speakers who underlined the validity and commercial success of the co-operative business model. Although rarely monitored by market analysts, Co-operatives have chalked up considerable business success.

Four diverse Co-operatives; Capricorn from Australia, Saludcoop from Colombia, The S Group in Finland and NTUC Fairprice from Singapore compared their contrasting business models and emphasized how their commercial success relied on co-operative values.
The Global 300 Project

The ICA Global 300 project began in 2005 as a mapping exercise to profile the 300 largest co-operative and mutual organisations in the world. Evidence soon emerged that aggregate turnovers of the larger co-operatives were far higher than expected. Preliminary estimates suggest a combined total of three quarters of a trillion dollars. Fuller details of the research will be unveiled at the Forum for a Responsible Globalisation conference in Lyon in October 2006.

The scale of the co-operative movement and its contribution to the global economy – of which the Global 300 represent the tip of the iceberg - remains largely invisible to the business media, Governments and the wider public. Many of the “hidden giants” are still flourishing after 50 or 100 years, yet remain managed by local members and compete successfully outside capital markets and without investors in both domestic and international arenas. Committed to their regions, these are social enterprises with broad time horizons and substantial supporters of community development.

Co-operatives are a logical path towards a fairer globalisation and more democratic business form and now need to present a strong collective challenge to stem the global tide of demutualization. The Global 300 project aims both to give co-operatives a collective voice and greater visibility while at the same time encouraging them to join the ICA in embracing the need for better research and more rigor to substantiate their case.

2005 saw the ICA drive the project forward by expanding its communications team and upgrading its website and news gathering and analysis capacity to provide a web platform and business forum for data sharing and business opportunities.

Global 300 will enable the ICA to generate confidence within the co-operative movement, promote best practice and innovative co-operative examples, and demonstrate to Governments, regulators, business analysts and international agencies the credibility and viability of the co-operative business model. It has many ramifications which will be explored further in 2006.
Geneva, April 28, 2006

To the Members of International Co-operative Alliance,
Geneva, Switzerland

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of International Co-operative Alliance as of December 31, 2005, and the related statements of income and expenses, cash flows and changes in funds and reserves for the year then ended (pages 4 to 15). These financial statements are the responsibility of the management of the International Co-operative Alliance. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statements presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of International Co-operative Alliance as of December 31, 2005 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Ernst & Young Ltd

Mark Hawkins
UK Chartered Accountant
(auditor in charge)

Geneviève Lemaire
Canadian Chartered Accountant

Enclosures:
Financial statements (balance sheet, statement of income and expenses, statement of changes in funds and reserves, statement of cash flows, and notes)
## Balance sheet
as at 31.12.2005

### Assets

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<td>Current assets</td>
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### Liabilities, Funds and Reserves

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## Statement of income and expenses
for the year ended 31.12.2005

### Income

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### Expenses

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<td>Currency losses</td>
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<td>Total Expenses</td>
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<td>Surplus from operations</td>
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### Development activity

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<td>Net surplus for the year, before allocation</td>
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<td>Allocation to (utilisation from) special fund</td>
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<td>Net surplus for the year, after allocation</td>
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## Statement of changes in funds and reserves for the year ended 31.12.2005

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<th>Accumulated surplus</th>
<th>Global Reserve</th>
<th>Special Fund</th>
<th>Cumulative exchange difference</th>
<th>Net surplus for the year after allocation</th>
<th>Total Funds and Reserves</th>
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<td>315'000</td>
<td>(72'514)</td>
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<td>Reversal previous year net surplus</td>
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<td>–</td>
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<td>(615'049)</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net surplus for the year</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>174'294</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cumulative exchange difference</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5'172</td>
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<td>5'172</td>
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<td>Use of special fund</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>(175'000)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>175'000</td>
<td>–</td>
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<td>Balances at 31 Dec 2004</td>
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<td>800'000</td>
<td>140'000</td>
<td>(67'342)</td>
<td>349'294</td>
<td>1'526'231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balances at 1 Jan 2005</td>
<td>304'279</td>
<td>800'000</td>
<td>140'000</td>
<td>(67'342)</td>
<td>349'294</td>
<td>1'526'231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversal previous year net surplus</td>
<td>349'294</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(349'294)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation to global reserve (400’000)</td>
<td>400’000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net surplus for the year</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>360'431</td>
<td>360'431</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative exchange difference</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation to special fund</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>210'800</td>
<td>(210'800)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balances at 31 Dec 2005</td>
<td>253'573</td>
<td>1'200'000</td>
<td>350'800</td>
<td>(67'325)</td>
<td>149'631</td>
<td>1'886'679</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31.12.2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash flows from operating activities</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net surplus for the year</td>
<td>360'431</td>
<td>174'294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortization</td>
<td>45'282</td>
<td>57'747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealized foreign exchange loss</td>
<td>6'350</td>
<td>5'171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating surplus before working capital changes</td>
<td>412'063</td>
<td>237'212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease/(Increase) in accounts receivable and advances</td>
<td>133'401</td>
<td>(193'986)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase)/decrease in prepaid expenses</td>
<td>4'669</td>
<td>55'342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in deposits and guarantees</td>
<td>(8'762)</td>
<td>(7'288)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in membership organisation creditors</td>
<td>24'277</td>
<td>6'913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in accounts payable</td>
<td>144'290</td>
<td>85'360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in accruals and deferrals</td>
<td>192'500</td>
<td>(44'382)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(decrease)/increase in deferred development support</td>
<td>(178'419)</td>
<td>85'187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase)/decrease in deferred membership fees</td>
<td>7'401</td>
<td>(20'090)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash generated from operating activities</td>
<td>731'421</td>
<td>204'267</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cash flows from investing activities

| Additions of property, plant and equipment                               | (38'354)| (68'457)|
| Additions of intangible assets                                           | (23'150)| –       |
| Net cash used in investing activities                                    | (61'504)| (68'457)|

Net increase in cash and cash equivalents                                 | 669'916| 135'810 |

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year                           | 2'705'025| 2'569'215|

Cash and cash equivalents at end of year                                  | 3'374'941| 2'705'025|

Supplemental information

| Interest paid                                                            | 1'952  | 2'543  |
| Interest received                                                        | 7'124  | 6'854  |

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31.12.2005

1 Status and objectives

The International Co-operative Alliance (¨the ICA¨) is an independent, non-governmental organisation, which unites, represents and serves co-operatives worldwide. In 1946, the ICA was one of the first non-governmental organisations to be accorded United Nations Consultative Status. Today it holds general category Consultative Status with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The ICA is composed of one Head Office and four Regional Offices (¨branches¨):

- Head Office Route des Morillons 15
  1218 Grand-Saconnex, Switzerland

- Regional Offices
  Europe Brussels, Belgium
  Asia and the Pacific New Delhi, India
  Africa Nairobi, Kenya
  The Americas San Jose, Costa Rica

The ICA is organised as an association, corporate body regulated by Articles 60-79 of the Swiss Civil Code. As of December 31, 2005, the ICA employed 27 staff (2004: 27 staff), from which 8 staff (2004: 8 staff) are employed by the Head Office. The ICA has the following objectives:

(a) to promote the world co-operative movement, based upon mutual self-help and democracy;

(b) to promote and protect co-operative values and principles;

(c) to facilitate the development of economic and other mutually beneficial relations between its member organisations;

(d) to promote sustainable human development and to further the economic and social progress of people, thereby contributing to international peace and security;

(e) to promote equality between men and women in all decision-making and activities within the co-operative movement.

The President of the ICA and the Director General authorised these financial statements for issuance on April 28, 2006.
2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the ICA.

a. Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention in Swiss Francs, except for elements that would be required to be presented at fair value according to IFRS. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and effective as of January 1, 2005 and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee of the IASB.

b. Fund and reserve accounting

To ensure observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of resources available to the ICA, the accounts of the ICA are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. This is the procedure by which funds received for various purposes are deferred for accounting and reporting purposes as deferred development support and charged to the income and expenses development accounts over the life of the underlying project.

c. Foreign currency translation

The accounting records of ICA are maintained in Swiss Francs (CHF). All transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Swiss Francs at the rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in other currencies remaining at the balance sheet date are translated at the appropriate year end rate. Any differences arising on the year-end translation are recognised in the statement of revenues and expenses.

The assets and liabilities of Regional Offices are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. The statement of revenues and expenses of Regional Offices are translated at weighted average exchange rates for the year. The exchange differences arising on the year-end translation are taken directly to funds and reserves.

d. Revenue recognition

In common with many non-profit making organisations, the ICA follows the cash receipts method for the recognition of members’ subscriptions and supplementary revenues. Financial income is recorded on an accrual basis. Other income including revenues from publications and services are recorded as publications are delivered and when services are provided. All expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis.

Receipts of funds donated for specific purposes are not reported as revenues until the resources are expensed for the purpose specified. Until then, they are reported as deferred development support.

e. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment acquired by the ICA are capitalised at cost and depreciated according to the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

- Office equipment and furniture 3 to 4 years
- Motor vehicles 3 years

Property, plant and equipment acquired using donors’ funds to support specific projects are fully depreciated during the year of acquisition. The depreciation charge is included as part of the development projects support.

f. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost and amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated period during which benefits are expected to be received as follows:

- Computer systems 3 to 4 years

The carrying amounts are reassessed at each balance sheet date and if necessary are written down to their estimated recoverable values.

g. Pension plans

Certain officers and employees of the ICA are covered by several separate contributory pension plans or their equivalent in the Regional Offices. The contributions are calculated according to the respective pension plan regulations and local laws. The ICA’s pension contributions in the year ended December 31, 2005 amounted to CHF 164’560 (2004 CHF 170’904), and are expensed as such contributions become due.

h. Income tax

In Switzerland, the ICA has the status of an association organised as a corporate body regulated by the Swiss Civil Code in Articles 60-79 and, as such, is not subject to Swiss income tax.

Under the terms of an agreement between the ICA and the Governments of Kenya and Burkina Faso, the East, Central & Southern Africa regional office and the regional office for West Africa are exempt from tax. Due to its non-profit making activities in India and Costa Rica, the ICA is not subject to local taxation in those countries.

i. Contributed facilities and services

Facilities and services that are provided by members or third parties which can be accurately valued are recorded as revenue, whereas those that cannot be accurately valued are not included in the financial statements.
j. Lease

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of income and expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash in hand, bank current accounts and short-term deposits. The ICA considers cash and all liquid investments with an initial maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash in hand and current accounts</td>
<td>CHF 3'330'081</td>
<td>CHF 2'666'425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term deposits</td>
<td>CHF 44'860</td>
<td>CHF 38'600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3'374'941  2'705'025

4. Accounts receivable and advances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td>CHF 10'033</td>
<td>CHF 2'636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff advances</td>
<td>CHF 11'872</td>
<td>CHF 5'431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables and advances</td>
<td>CHF 100'249</td>
<td>CHF 247'489</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

122'155  255'556

5. Property, plant and equipment, net

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Motor vehicles</th>
<th>Office equipment and furniture</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CHF</td>
<td>CHF</td>
<td>CHF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 31 Dec 2003</td>
<td>39'537</td>
<td>778'762</td>
<td>818'299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>68'457</td>
<td>68'457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(43'904)</td>
<td>(43'904)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 31 Dec 2004</td>
<td>39'537</td>
<td>803'315</td>
<td>842'852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>38'354</td>
<td>38'354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>26'594</td>
<td>(26'594)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation adjustment</td>
<td>(6'935)</td>
<td>(7'499)</td>
<td>(14'434)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposals</td>
<td>(1'685)</td>
<td>(240'046)</td>
<td>(241'731)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 31 Dec 2005</td>
<td>57'511</td>
<td>567'531</td>
<td>625'042</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Depreciation

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 31 Dec 2003</td>
<td>39'537</td>
<td>750'937</td>
<td>790'474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge for the year</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>24'957</td>
<td>24'957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(43'903)</td>
<td>(43'903)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 31 Dec 2004</td>
<td>39'537</td>
<td>731'991</td>
<td>771'528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge for the year</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>39'048</td>
<td>39'048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>26'594</td>
<td>(26'594)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation adjustment</td>
<td>(6'935)</td>
<td>(7'499)</td>
<td>(14'434)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposals</td>
<td>(1'685)</td>
<td>(233'352)</td>
<td>(235'036)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 31 Dec 2005</td>
<td>57'511</td>
<td>503'594</td>
<td>561'105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net book value

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At 31 Dec 2005</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>63'937</td>
<td>63'937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 31 Dec 2004</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>71'324</td>
<td>71'324</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31.12.2005

6 Intangible assets, net

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Computer systems</th>
<th>CHF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 31 Dec 2003</td>
<td>106'008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 31 Dec 2004</td>
<td>106'008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal</td>
<td>(14'207)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>23'150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation adjustment</td>
<td>5'179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 31 Dec 2005</td>
<td>120'129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Amortization</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 31 Dec 2003</td>
<td>72'769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge for the year</td>
<td>32'789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 31 Dec 2004</td>
<td>105'558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal</td>
<td>(14'207)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge for the year</td>
<td>5'874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation adjustment</td>
<td>5'179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 31 Dec 2005</td>
<td>102'403</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Net book value</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At 31 Dec 2005</td>
<td>17'726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 31 Dec 2004</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Deposits and guarantees

Deposits and guarantees represent rental deposits made in relation to premises lease engagements, courier services and certain employees’ accommodation.

8 Special financial contributions

During the year 2005 certain members of the ICA made special contributions totalling CHF 39'858 (2004: CHF 5'000) in order to improve the ICA’s financial situation. These special contributions are not refundable and have not been allocated for a specific purpose. These special contributions have been classified as “special financial contributions” in the statement of income and expenses.

9 Allocation to special fund

Given the biennial nature of ICA organisation, a special fund was created to account for events which have a two year lifespan. This allocation has been approved by the Board on March 6, 2006.

10 Global reserve

ICA global board allocates yearly a specific portion of the reported surpluses to better monitor the progress started in 2002 of re-building ICA reserves. The intended objective is to reach a total of CHF 1’600’000 and CHF 1’200’000 were already set aside at the end of 2005.

11 Commitments

At December 31, 2005, the ICA is committed with respect to rental agreements for an amount of CHF 73’176 (6 months) and CHF 2’790 (3 months) lease copier machine.

12 Financial instruments

Financial assets of the ICA include cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. Financial liabilities include membership organisation creditors and accounts payable. The ICA minimizes the risk of loss of capital by placing short maturity funds with reputable international banks.

a. Credit risk

The ICA’s maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the balance sheet. The ICA places its available cash with several financial institutions to mitigate the risk of material loss in this regard from any financial institution. The major part of the cash is allocated between two Swiss banks. As a result of these measures, management does not believe significant credit risk exists in relation to its cash and receivables at December 31, 2005.

b. Fair value

The carrying amounts in the balance sheet for cash and cash equivalents, deposits, accounts receivable, membership organization and accounts payable approximate to their fair values due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

c. Foreign exchange risk

The ICA operates in several countries and, as a result, is exposed to the fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The foreign currency risk is primarily limited to the financial assets and liabilities in foreign currencies of the Regional Offices and is closely monitored by the management. The ICA does not hedge its exposure to foreign currency fluctuations.
### Funds and reserves per region 31.12.2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Asia and the Pacific</th>
<th>Africa</th>
<th>The Americas</th>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>Head Office Balance of Activity</th>
<th>Total ICA Global</th>
<th>Global Reserve</th>
<th>Special Fund</th>
<th>Total Funds and Reserves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balances at 1 January 2004</strong></td>
<td>(203'221)</td>
<td>(177'363)</td>
<td>(631'777)</td>
<td>331'866</td>
<td>1'712'460 (862'423)</td>
<td>1'031'765 (168'294)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>315'000</td>
<td>1'346'765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special financial contributions</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5'000</td>
<td>5'000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary (deficit) / surplus for year</td>
<td>(73'459)</td>
<td>(179'998)</td>
<td>(125'178)</td>
<td>(314'494)</td>
<td>862'423 (794'244)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>168'294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions redistribution</td>
<td>130'706</td>
<td>206'412</td>
<td>145'800</td>
<td>311'326</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative exchange difference</td>
<td>20'583</td>
<td>(10'408)</td>
<td>(5'003)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation to global reserve</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(800'000)</td>
<td>(800'000)</td>
<td>800'000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation to special fund</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>175'000</td>
<td>175'000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>175'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balances at 31 Dec 2004</strong></td>
<td>(125'391)</td>
<td>(161'357)</td>
<td>(616'158)</td>
<td>328'498</td>
<td>1'160'639</td>
<td>586'231</td>
<td>800'000</td>
<td>140'000</td>
<td>1'526'231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special financial contributions</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary (deficit) / surplus for year</td>
<td>(122'721)</td>
<td>(238'999)</td>
<td>(155'363)</td>
<td>(391'925)</td>
<td>1'229'580</td>
<td>320'573</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>320'573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions redistribution</td>
<td>142'031</td>
<td>192'974</td>
<td>172'109</td>
<td>367'912</td>
<td>(875'026)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative exchange difference</td>
<td>(30'320)</td>
<td>(17'544)</td>
<td>(12'793)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(400'000)</td>
<td>400'000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation to global reserve</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(400'000)</td>
<td>(400'000)</td>
<td>400'000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation to (use from) special fund</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(10'800)</td>
<td>(200'000)</td>
<td>(210'800)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>210'800</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balances at 31 Dec 2005</strong></td>
<td>(136'400)</td>
<td>(189'838)</td>
<td>(586'619)</td>
<td>328'543</td>
<td>920'194</td>
<td>335'880</td>
<td>1'200'000</td>
<td>350'800</td>
<td>1'886'679</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Note:** Funds and reserves are listed by region as of 31.12.2005. The table provides a detailed breakdown of financial contributions, ordinary deficits/surpluses, subscriptions redistribution, cumulative exchange differences, allocations to global reserves, and allocations to special funds. The financial figures are presented for the regions Asia and the Pacific, Africa, The Americas, and Europe, with final totals for Head Office, Total ICA Global, Global Reserve, Special Fund, and Total Funds and Reserves.
ICA Board 2005

ICA President
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Lega Nazionale delle Co-operative e Mutue, Italy

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Co-operative Bank of Kenya

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Saludcoop, Colombia

Asia/Pacific
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All China Federation of Supply and Marketing Co-operatives

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Pauline Green
Co-operatives UK

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National Co-operative Organisation of Malaysia
(ANGKASA), Malaysia

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(NACF), Korea (Republic of)

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Groupe Céredit Coopératif, France

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Federation of Norwegian Agricultural Co-operatives
(Norsk Landbrukssamvirke), Norway

Paul Hazen
National Cooperative Business Association
Washington, DC 20005

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Caja Popular Mexicana (CPM), México

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HSB: Riksförbund (Union of Housing Co-operatives), Sweden

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(JA-ZENCHU), Japan

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Cooperativa Universitaria Ltda, Paraguay

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National Auditing Union of Workers’ Co-operatives (NAUWC), Poland

Seah Kan Peng
Singapore National Co-operative Federation
Singapore 298135

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Confindustria, Italy

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Ghana Co-operative Council

Americo Utumi
Sao Paulo State Co-operative Organisation
Brazil

ICA Head Office
Iain Macdonald Director-General
Maria Elena Chávez-Hertig
Deputy Director-General
Jan-Eirik Imbsen Director of Development
Guy Malacrida Director of Finance and Administration
Gabriella Sozânski Director of Knowledge Management
Garry Cronan Communications Director
Vivianne Dubini Membership Officer (until end of September 2005) (part time 60%)
Marie-Claude Baan Databank Administrator
(part time 60%)
Patricia Sullivan Vaucier Documentation Officer / Personal Assistant to the Director-General (part time 60%)
Barbara Coghlan European Officer (until end of May 2005)
Comelia Mangiron Administrative Assistant
Secondment: Chan-Ho Choi (until end of March 2005)
Jin-Kook Kim (as from March 2005)

ICA Africa
Ada Souleymane Kibora Regional Director
Salomé Kimeu Finance and Administrative Assistant
Jackson Mumbi Driver
Japheth Onyango Office Assistant
Nicodemus Kikolwa Accountant Assistant
Stephen Kiwanuka Project Manager
Anne Mutisya Project Manager
Eugénie Dijéo-Zongo Representative West Africa
Mariamé Yaoda Administrative Assistant

Secondment: Savitri Singh Gender Programme Advisor
T Nakahura Special Advisor
Chang Hyun Kim Agricultural Advisor

ICA Americas
Manuel Marinho Regional Director
Jenifer Soto Membership and RD PA
Johnny Meleíndez Accountant
Diana Retana Communications
Carlos Quintero Office Assistant
Paula Manzanares Office Keeper
Gerardo Bermúdez Project Manager
(_until end of June 2005)
Alberto Mora Project Manager
Marcelo Chavaria Project Manager
Ana Patricia Arias Project Manager
Francia Borowy Project Manager

ICA Asia-Pacific
Shil Kwan Lee Regional Director
Rajiv Mehta Director
Prem Kumar Administrative Manager and Advisor
K Kujireja Finance Officer
K Sethumadhavan Planning Officer and Assistant to RD
P Nair Communications Officer
AK Taneja Programme Officer
Secondment: Ila Nemani Gender Programme Advisor

ICA Europe
Rainer Schlüter Regional Director
Agnès Mathis Deputy Director
Antonina Guarrella Administration and PA to RD
Ray Collins Communications
Karima Ouamakoul Translator
Choung Marc Accountant

ICA staff including project and seconded staff as at 31.12.2005
### ICA members as at 31.12.2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>• Confederación Cooperativa de la República Argentina Ltda. (COOPERAR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Federación Argentina de Cooperativas de Consumo (FACC)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Instituto Movilizador de Fondos Cooperativos, Cooperativa Ltda. (IMFC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Oesterreichischer Verband gemeinnütziger Bauvereinigungen - Revisionsverband (gbv)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>• Bangladesh Jatiya Samabay Union (BJSU)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belarus (Republic of)</td>
<td>• Belarussian Union of Consumer Societies (BELKOOPSOYUZ)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>• Arcopar SCRL</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• OPHACO, Office des Pharmacies Coopératives de Belgique</td>
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<td>• P&amp;V Assurances</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>• Fédération des Caisses d’Epargne et de Crédit Agricole Mutuel du Bénin (FECECAM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>• Cooperativa de Telecomunicaciones Santa Cruz (COTAS Ltda.)</td>
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<td>• Cooperativa Jesús Nazareno Ltda. (CN)</td>
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<td>• Cooperativa La Merced Ltda.</td>
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<td>• Cooperativa Rural de Electrificación Ltda. (CRE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>• Botswana Co-operative Association (BOCA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>• Aliança Cooperativista Nacional Unimed (OCB)</td>
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<td>• Unimed do Brasil, Confederacao Nacional das Cooperativas Medicas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>• Central Co-operative Union (CCU)</td>
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<td>• National Union of Workers Producers Co-operatives of Bulgaria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>• Union Régionale des Coopératives d’Epargne et de Crédit du Bam (URCBAM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>• Canadian Cooperative Association (CCA)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Conseil Canadien de la Coopération (CCC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cape Verde (Republic of)</td>
<td>• Federação Nacional das Cooperativas de Consumo (FENACOOP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>• COOPEUCH Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito</td>
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<tr>
<td>China (People’s Republic of)</td>
<td>• All China Federation Of Supply and Marketing Co-operatives (ACFSMC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>• Asociación Colombiana de Cooperativas (ASCOOP)</td>
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<td>• Casa Nacional del Profesor (CANAPRO)</td>
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<td>• Confederación de Cooperativas de Colombia (CONFECOOP)</td>
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<td>• Cooperativa del Magisterio (CODEMA)</td>
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<td>• Cooperativa Médica del Valle y Profesionales de Colombia (COOMEVA)</td>
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<td>• Corporación Ginnasio Los Pinos</td>
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<td>• Efectiva, Soluciones y Alternativas Comerciales</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Entidad Promotora de Salud Organismo Cooperativo (SaludCoop EPS)</td>
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<td>• La Equidad Seguros</td>
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<td>• Procesa Entidad Cooperativa de los Empleados de Saludcoop</td>
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<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>• Banco Popular y de Desarrollo Comunal (BPDC)</td>
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<td>• Federación de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito de Costa Rica R.L. (FEDEAC, R.L.)</td>
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<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>• Société des Coopératives Agricoles d’Agboville (SCAGBO)</td>
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<td>• Union Régionale des Entreprises Coopératives (URECOS–CI)</td>
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<td>Croatia</td>
<td>• Croatian Association of Co-operatives</td>
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<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>• Co-operative Central Bank Ltd. (CCB)</td>
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<td>• Cyprus Turkish Co-operative Central Bank Ltd</td>
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<td>• Pancyprian Co-operative Confederation Ltd</td>
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<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>• Co-operative Association of the Czech Republic</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
<td>• Danish Agricultural Council</td>
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<td>• FDB Consumer Co-operative Denmark</td>
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<td>• Kooperationen</td>
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<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>• Cooperativa Nacional de Servicios Múltiples de los Maestros (COOPNAMA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>• Coopseguros del Ecuador S.A. (Coopseguros S.A.)</td>
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<td>Egypt (Arab Republic of)</td>
<td>• Central Agricultural Co-operative Union (CACU)</td>
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<td>• Central Housing Co-operative Union</td>
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<td>• Central Productive Co-operative Union</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Higher Institute for Agricultural Co-operation (HIAC)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Higher Institute of Co-operative Management Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>• Federación de Asociaciones Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito de El Salvador de RL (FEDECASES)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>• Estonian Co-operative Association (ECA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>• Pellervo, Confederation of Finnish Co-operatives</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SOK Association SOKL</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ICA members as at 31.12.2005

France
• Confédération Générale des Scop
• Confédération Nationale de la Mutualité, de la Coopération et du Crédit Agricoles (CNMCCA)
• Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel
• Fédération Nationale des Coopératives de Consommateurs (FNCC)
• Groupe Crédit Coopératif
• Groupement National de la Coopération (GNC)

Georgia
• Central Union of Georgian Consumer Co-operatives (TSEKAVSHIRI)

Germany
• Deutscher Genossenschafts- und Raiffeisenverband e.V. (DGRV)
• GdW Bundesverband deutscher Wohnungs- und Immobilienunternehmen e.V. (GDW)
• Konsumverband eG

Ghana
• Ghana Co-operative Council (GCC)

Greece
• Panhellenic Confederation of Unions of Agricultural Co-operatives (PASEGES)

Haiti
• Conseil National des Coopératives (C.N.C.)

Honduras
• Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito “Sagrada Familia”
• Cooperativa Mixta de Mujeres Unidas Ltda (COMIXMUL)

Hungary
• Hungarian Industrial Association (OKISZ)
• National Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives and Producers (MOSZ)
• National Federation of Consumer Co-operatives & Trade Associations (Co-op Hungary - AFEOSZ)

India
• Indian Farmers Fertiliser Co-operative (IFFCO)
• Krishak Bharati Co-operative Ltd. (KRBHCO)
• National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation (NAFED)
• National Co-operative Agriculture & Rural Development Banks' Federation Ltd (NCAFB)
• National Co-operative Consumers Federation (NCCF)
• National Co-operative Union of India Foundation (NCUI)
• National Federation of State Co-operative Banks (NAFSCOB)
• National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks & Credit Societies Ltd (NAFCUB)

Indonesia
• Dewan Koperasi Indonesia (DEKOPIN)

Iran (Islamic Rep of)
• Central Organization for Rural Co-operatives of Iran (CORC)
• Central Union of Rural & Agricultural Co-operatives of Iran (CURACI)
• Iran Central Chamber of Co-operatives (I.C.C.)
• Mollah Al-Movahed Credit Co-operative (MAMCC)

Israel
• Central Union of Co-operative Societies
• Co-op Jerusalem

Italy
• Associazione Generale Cooperative Italiane (A.G.C.I. Nazionale)
• Confederazione Cooperative Italiane (CONFCOOPERATIVE)

Japan
• Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives (JA-ZENCHU/CUAC)
• IE-NO-HIKARI Association
• Japanese Consumers’ Co-operative Union (JCCU)
• National Federation of Agriculture Co-operative Associations (ZEN-NOH)
• National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations (ZENGYOREN)
• National Federation of Forest Owners Co-operative Associations (ZENMORI-REN)
• National Federation of Workers & Consumers Insurance Co-operatives (ZENROSAI)
• National Mutual Insurance Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives (ZENKYOREN)
• The Japan Agricultural News
• The Japan Workers Co-operative Union (JWCU)
• The National Federation of University Co-operative Associations (NFUCA)
• The Norinchukin Bank

Kazakhstan (Republic of)
• Union of Consumer Co-operative Societies (UCCS)

Kenya
• Co-operative Bank of Kenya Ltd.
• The Co-operative Insurance Company of Kenya Ltd. (CIC Insurance)

Korea (Republic of)
• Korean Federation of Community Credit Co-operatives (KFCC)
• National Agricultural Co-operative Federation (NACF)
• National Credit Union Federation of Korea (NACUFOK)
• National Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives (NFFC)

Kuwait
• Union of Consumer Co-operative Societies (UCCS)

Latvia
• Latvian Central Co-operative Union (TURIBA)

Lithuania
• Lithuanian Union of Co-operative Societies (LITCOOPUNION)

Malaysia
• National Co-operative Organisation of Malaysia (ANGKASA)
• National Land Finance Co-operative Society Ltd

Malta
• Apex – Organisation of Maltese Co-operatives

Mauritius
• The Mauritius Co-operative Union Ltd (MCUL)
ICA members
as at 31.12.2005

Mexico (Republic of)
• Caja Libertad S.C.L.
• Caja Popular Mexicana
• Confederación Nacional de Cooperativas de Actividades Diversas de la República Mexicana (CNC)
• Cooperativa de Vivienda y Consumo Nuestro Hogar
• Federación de Cajas Populares Alianza SC de RL de CV
• Federación Nacional de Cooperativas Financieras UNISAP S.C. de RL de CV.

Moldova (Republic of)
• Central Union of Consumer Co-operatives of the Republic of Moldova (MOLDCOOP)

Morocco
• Office du Développement de la Coopération (ODC)

Myanmar
• Union of Myanmar Central Co-operative Society Ltd

Netherlands
• Oikocredit, Ecumenical Development Co-operative Society

Nigeria
• Co-operative Federation of Nigeria (CFN)

Nepal
• National Co-operative Federation (NCF)

Portugal
Confederação Nacional de Cooperativas Agrícolas e do Crédito Agrícola de Portugal (CONFAGRI)
• Instituto António Sérigo do Sector Cooperativo (INSCOOP)
• Portugese Confederation of Co-operatives (CONFECOOP)

Puerto Rico
• Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito “Dr. Manuel Zeno Gandía”
• Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito de Arecibo (COOPACA)
• Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito de Lares y Región Central (LARCOOP)
• Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito de Médicos y Otros Profesionales de la Salud (MEDICOOP)
• Cooperativa de Seguros de Vida de Puerto Rico (COSVI)
• Cooperativa de Seguros Múltiples de Puerto Rico Inc.
• Liga de Cooperativas de Puerto Rico (LIGACOOP)

Romania
• Romanian National Association of Handicraft & Production Co-operatives (UCECOM)

Russia
• Central Union of Consumer Societies (CENTROSOYUS)
• International Council of Consumer Co-operatives (CONSUMINTER)
• Koopvneshtorg Ltd. (Coop-Trade)
• Moscow Regional Union of Consumer Societies

Senegal (Republic of)
• Union Nationale des Coopératives Agricoles (UNCAS)

Serbia & Montenegro
• Co-operative Union of Serbia
• Co-operative Union of Yugoslavia

Singapore
• Singapore National Co-operative Federation Ltd. (SNCF)

South Africa
• National Co-operative Association of South Africa (NCASA)

Spain
• Confederació de Cooperatives de Catalunya
• Confederación de Cooperativas Agrarias de España (CCAE)
• Confederación de Cooperativas de Euskadi
• Confederación Empresarial Española de la Economía Social (CEPES)
• Confederación Española de Cooperativas de Trabajo Asociado (COCETA)
• Fundación Espriu
• Union Nacional de Cooperativas de Consumidores y Usuarios de España (UNCCUE)
ICA members as at 31.12.2005

Sri Lanka
- Federation of Thrift & Credit Co-operative Societies Ltd in Sri Lanka (SANASA)
- National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka (NCC)
- National Institute of Co-operative Development
- Sri Lanka Consumer Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd (CoopfeD)

Sweden
- Federation of Swedish Farmers (LRF)
- Folksam Insurance Group (FOLKSAM)
- HSB/Riksförbund (Union of Housing Co-operatives)
- Kooperativa Förbundet (KF)
- Riksbyggen (Co-operative Housing Union)

Tanzania
- Tanzania Federation of Co-operatives Ltd (TFC)

Thailand
- Association of Asian Confederations of Credit Unions (ACCU)
- The Co-operative League of Thailand (CLT)

Turkey
- Central Union of Turkish Agricultural Credit Co-operatives
- National Co-operative Union of Turkey
- Turkish Co-operative Association
- Union of Sugar Beet Growers’ Production Co-operative (Pankobirlık)

Uganda
- Uganda Co-operative Alliance Ltd. (UCA)

Ukraine
- Central Union of Consumer Societies of Ukraine (UKOOP/SPILKA)

United Kingdom
- Co-operative Group Ltd (CWS)
- Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd (CIS)
- Co-operatives UK
- The Co-operative Bank plc

United States
- ACDI/VOCA
- CHF International
- CUNA Mutual Insurance Society
- Land O’Lakes (Lol)
- National Cooperative Bank (NCB)
- National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA)
- Nationwide Insurance Enterprise

Uruguay
- Confederación Uruguay de Entidades Cooperativas (CUDECOOP)
- Cooperativa Nacional de Ahorro y Crédito (COFAC)

Vietnam
- Vietnam Cooperatives Alliance (VCA)

International
- World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU)

Associate Members

Dominican Republic
- Instituto de Desarrollo y Crédito Cooperativo (IDECOOP)

India
- National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC)

Indonesia
- Institute for Indonesian Co-operative Development Studies (LSP2-I)

Malaysia
- Co-operative College of Malaysia (CCM)

Namibia
- Co-operatives Advisory Board

Paraguay
- Panal Compañía de Seguros Generales S.A. (Propiedad Cooperativa)

Total ICA membership
- National members: 210
- International member: 1
- Associate members: 6

ICA members are present in 89 countries

Europe 82 members 37%
Americas 62 members 28%
Asia and Pacific 53 members 24%
Africa 22 members 10%
International 1 member 1%
Statement on Co-operative identity

A co-operative is an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned and democratically-controlled enterprise.

Co-operatives are based on the values of self-help, self-responsibility, democracy, equality, equity and solidarity. In the tradition of their founders, co-operative members believe in the ethical values of honesty, openness, social responsibility and caring for others.

1. Voluntary and open membership
Co-operators are voluntary organisations, open to all persons able to use their services and willing to accept the responsibilities of membership, without gender, social, racial, political or religious discrimination.

2. Democratic member control
Co-operatives are democratic organisations controlled by their members, who actively participate in setting their policies and making decisions. Men and women serving as elected representatives are accountable to the membership. In primary co-operatives members have equal voting rights (one member, one vote) and co-operatives at other levels are also organised in a democratic manner.

3. Member economic participation
Members contribute equitably to, and democratically control, the capital of their co-operative. At least part of that capital is usually the common property of the co-operative. Members usually receive limited compensation, if any, on capital subscribed as a condition of membership. Members allocate surpluses for any or all of the following purposes: developing their co-operative, possibly by setting up reserves, part of which at least would be indivisible; benefiting members in proportion to their transactions with the co-operative; and supporting other activities approved by the membership.

4. Autonomy and independence
Co-operatives are autonomous, self-help organisations controlled by their members. If they enter into agreements with other organisations, including governments, or raise capital from external sources, they do so on terms that ensure democratic control by their members and maintain their co-operative autonomy.

5. Education, training and information
Co-operatives provide education and training for their members, elected representatives, managers, and employees so they can contribute effectively to the development of their co-operatives. They inform the general public – particularly young people and opinion leaders – about the nature and benefits of co-operation.

6. Co-operation among co-operatives
Co-operatives serve their members most effectively and strengthen the co-operative movement by working together through local, national, regional and international structures.

7. Concern for community
Co-operatives work for the sustainable development of their communities through policies approved by their members.