

Global Civil Society letter on the Nairobi Ministerial of the World Trade Organization (WTO)

December 09, 2015

Dear Members of the WTO,

As members of 460¹ civil society organizations including trade unions, environmentalists, farmers, development advocates, and public interest groups from over 150 countries, we are writing today to express extreme alarm about the current situation of the negotiations in the WTO. We urge you to take seriously the need for the upcoming Nairobi Ministerial to change existing WTO rules to make the global trading system more compatible with people-centered development, and to forestall efforts by some developed countries to abandon the development agenda and replace it with a set of so-called “new issues” that actually are non-trade issues that would impact deeply on domestic economies and constrain national policy space required for development and public interest.

Governments from around the world recently endorsed the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) negotiated through the United Nations. These include key goals such as reducing poverty and inequality; eradicating hunger; and ensuring universal access to essential services such as health care, education, water, and energy. In order to achieve these goals, countries must have the policy space to invest in domestic agricultural production to achieve food security and food sovereignty; to regulate the financial sector to ensure financial stability; to scale up public provision of essential services to guarantee education, health, water, and energy access; to harness the power of government procurement to promote small and medium enterprises (SMEs); to utilize tax revenues, including tariffs, strategically to foment sustainable development and the creation of jobs with decent work; and to ensure that foreign investment serves the interests of the national development plan. However, this policy space is currently constrained by existing WTO rules which the vast majority of WTO members, which are developing countries, have been demanding must be changed, and are further threatened by an effort by a tiny number of developed countries to replace the development mandates with “new issues” designed to further increase transnational corporate profit margins.

As civil society organizations, we have witnessed firsthand in our communities the negative impacts of 20 years of some existing WTO policies which have largely favored the interests of the developed world over the development interests of the developing world. This has particularly led to rising inequalities both within and among countries; the contributions of increased trade to climate change; the financial deregulation that led to the 2008 global economic crisis and the ongoing crises of food insecurity and joblessness, to name a few. Many of our organizations have called repeatedly for the WTO to be replaced with an institution that regulates

¹ Originally signed by 453 organizations as of December 9, 2015

corporate trade for the benefit of workers, farmers, communities, and the environment, rather than disciplining states for the narrow goal of increasing trade. At the same time, we must ensure that the WTO's model of restricting national policy space in favor of corporate trading rights must not be expanded, but rather pruned back. That is why it is so urgent at this time to ensure that the Nairobi Ministerial deliver on removing WTO obstacles to development by fulfilling the development mandate in terms of strengthening and making effective the Special and Differential Treatment (SDT) for all developing countries, and affirming developing countries' rights to food security, while forestalling the corporate agenda of abandoning development in favor of a corporate wish list of "new issues."

Success in Nairobi: Fulfilling the Development Mandate by Strengthening SDT for All Developing Countries, Removing WTO Obstacles to Food Security, and Operationalizing Benefits for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

This year, a group of 90 (G90) developing countries made concrete proposals for changes to existing WTO rules that would remove some WTO constraints on national pro-development policies. Many of these proposals parallel the civil society demands encompassed in the [Turnaround Statement](#) endorsed by hundreds of civil society groups from around the world. Reports from Geneva indicate that a tiny number of high-income WTO members are attempting to decide for themselves which developing countries should be able to utilize these flexibilities, dividing developing countries according to non-existent, subjective criteria and attempting to treat so-called "emerging markets" as if they were already developed. This approach has no basis in WTO law, in development policy, nor in economic reality. In fact, 70 percent of the world's poor live in so-called "middle income" countries; narrowing the scope of the G90's special and differential treatment proposals would condemn a billion people to living under WTO rules inappropriate for their level of development, without the flexibilities and policy space requisite for their countries to achieve the multilateral SDGs. For those reasons, SDT should be strengthened and made operational for all developing countries, while providing additional flexibilities to LDCs that attend to their specific development, financial and economic needs. ***The WTO Ministerial will be a failure for development if the full package of G90 proposals for all developing countries is not agreed to in Nairobi.***

Even worse, just one WTO member – the United States – appears to be not only refusing to agree to the full G90 package, but also working to ensure that the development mandate in the WTO is permanently abandoned. While a lack of agreement on the G90 package of proposals by Nairobi would indicate a failure of the Ministerial from a development perspective, ***the abandonment of the entire development mandate would lock out the potential to fulfill this mandate in the future, thus locking the world into the existing inequalities and imbalances forever – at the behest of one member of the WTO, an institution that claims to operate by consensus.***

Likewise, many of those same impoverished people in developing countries and LDCs alike continue to suffer from food insecurity. Since the Bali Ministerial in December 2013, developing countries and anti-hunger advocates and farmers around the world (including [in the United States](#)) have worked to ensure that developing countries would be unshackled from WTO rules which severely constrain their ability to invest in public stockholding programs, even though

such investments are explicitly called for in the SDGs in order to reduce rural and urban hunger. WTO members agreed to find a permanent solution to the issue of public stockholding for food security by December 31, 2015. The G33 group of 45 developing countries has made a workable proposal to remove limits on developing countries' investing in their own food security by categorizing public stockholding for food security in the so-called "Green Box," and this must be adopted by the Nairobi Ministerial. ***The WTO Ministerial will be a failure from a development perspective if this simple step towards food sovereignty is not agreed to in Nairobi.***

In one of the most hypocritical positions in the history of global trade negotiations, some developed countries are not only opposing the right of poor countries to feed themselves, but also refusing to reduce domestic supports on exported agricultural production that damages other countries' domestic markets. In fact, the promise to reform global agricultural trade was the primary reason that developing countries even agreed to launch the Doha Round. Fourteen years later, some developed countries continue to subsidize agricultural exporting corporations in ways that damage farmers in developing countries, whose governments are not allowed (or cannot afford) such subsidies. We support the concept of food sovereignty, in which countries should be allowed to undertake domestic supports of agricultural production, but no country should be allowed to export subsidized food in a way that damages other countries' markets. ***The WTO Ministerial will be a failure from a development perspective if the disciplining of domestic supports that damage other countries' markets is not agreed to in Nairobi.***

At the same time, the havoc wreaked on developing country agricultural markets due to dumping of subsidized products calls out for an immediate solution. The G33's proposal to create a Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) that would allow developing countries to protect their food security, farmers' livelihoods, and rural development, would be another important step towards restoring countries' food sovereignty that has been so eroded by the current imbalances in the WTO rules. ***The WTO Ministerial will be a failure from a development perspective if a workable, practical SSM along the lines of the G33 proposal is not agreed to in Nairobi.***

Even in the area that all WTO members should be able to agree on – ensuring benefits for the LDCs – consensus has not yet been reached. Although it was a priority mandate for the post-Bali period, the small LDC package agreed in Bali has yet to be operationalized, including ensuring 100 Duty Free, Quota Free (DFQF) market access for LDCs exports; providing actual binding commitments for the LDC services waiver, and full simplification of the Rules of Origin (RoO). In addition, cotton farmers in Africa have been damaged for years due to the subsidies that rich countries have agreed to discipline in an "expedited" manner. ***The WTO Ministerial will be a failure from a development perspective if the disciplining of subsidies in cotton is not agreed to in Nairobi, along with the operationalizing of all aspects of the full LDC package.***

Introducing a Corporate Wish List of "New Issues" Must be Off the Table at Nairobi

We can all agree that global trade has evolved significantly since the Doha Round was launched in 2001. Unfortunately, many workers and farmers are still laboring under the rules negotiated in the mid-1990s – to which many developing countries and civil society around the world objected at the founding of the WTO. It is vastly inappropriate to mandate negotiations on new issues to the benefit of the financial, technology, and logistics corporations a few WTO members without first addressing the inequities and imbalances in the current WTO rules.

Many of these issues have been explicitly rejected by the WTO membership in the recent past, particularly the so-called “Singapore issues,” including investment, competition policy, and transparency in government procurement. Civil society has long opposed the international investment agreements (IIAs) which privilege foreign investors over citizens, communities, the environment, and the public interest generally, whether they appear in bilateral, plurilateral, or multilateral forums. Multiple governments have taken heed of the explosion of cases brought by investors against sovereign governments, and are re-shaping national investment rules to ensure that they benefit the national interest. During this time of shifting public debate on the negative impacts of such agreements, it is outrageous to think of allowing this ejected topic back into the WTO. Similarly with the topics of competition policy and opening up government procurement to foreign corporations, which are advantageous predominantly to corporate interests. Government procurement is an important engine for local development and for addressing inequities within countries, and these goals should take precedence over opening markets for transnational bidders. These are not primarily trade issues and they must not be allowed on the agenda – and there is not even any legal basis in the WTO to bring them in until after the development demands of developing countries have been comprehensively addressed.

Likewise there appears to be an effort by some developed countries to bring issues that many developing countries, and civil society around the world, have rejected in bilateral or plurilateral so-called free trade agreements (FTAs) into the WTO. This appears to include the idea of giving new “rights” to advanced technology corporations to unlimited cross-border data transfers through e-commerce talks. A few members also appear interested in imposing on the WTO membership including disciplines (constraints) on state-owned enterprises (which can be a key engine of domestic economic growth in many countries), and other so-called “new issues” which have yet to be defined by members seeking the mandate nonetheless to discuss them. *The WTO Ministerial will be a failure from a development perspective if “new issues” – including under the sneaky rubric of “discussions on global value chains (GVCs) or the digital economy” – are agreed to in Nairobi as part of the post-Ministerial agenda.*

Civil society has long witnessed and condemned the unfair negotiations process in the WTO, in which the positions of powerful members are given predominance over the positions and needs of the vast majority of members who are developing countries, while the interests of workers, farmers, and the environment are shunted to the background in favor of corporate profit objectives. It is most unfortunate that under the current leadership, this phenomenon appears to have become even worse, even though the Director General hails from a developing nation.

Nairobi will be a crucial arbiter of the future of the global trade system. Will the WTO continue business as usual, in which the corporate interests of the powerful countries dominate, and the development mandate is abandoned in favor of talks on liberalization of new issues? Or will the WTO members heed the needs of the LDCs; of the poor in all our countries; of farmers struggling to make a living; of workers seeking decent work; and of the environment for our common stewardship?

For the Ministerial to “work” for food, jobs, and sustainable development, the necessary outcome is clear: the transformation of the gross inequities in the global agricultural

system must begin, including: removing WTO obstacles to public stockholding for food security; a concrete and workable SSM; and disciplining domestic supports and export competition. Across the WTO, development demands must be met, including the full scope of the G90 proposals for all developing countries, and the operationalizing of the LDC package. The corporate and rich country government agenda of permanently abandoning the development mandate must be forestalled, along with the imposition of a set of already-rejected or ill-defined non-trade “new issues.”

Sincerely,

Endorsers as of December 14, 2015

International Networks and Organizations

1	ACP Civil Society Forum	The Forum is a coalition of 80 not-for-profit organisations working on issues relating to ACP-EU development cooperation. It seeks to cater for the diverse range civil society development issues within the wide geographic coverage of the ACP group.
2	ActionAid International	ActionAid is an international organisation, working with over 15 million people in 45 countries for a world free from poverty and injustice.
3	African Center for Trade, Integration and Development (ENDA CACID), West Africa	Le Centre Africain pour le Commerce, l'Intégration et le Développement (CACID) est créé pour soutenir les efforts des pays africains pour atteindre des objectifs de développement qui impactent positivement et durablement sur les conditions de vie de la majorité des citoyens, en particulier des plus pauvres.
4	Amigos de la Tierra América Latina y Caribe (ATALC)	Amigos de la Tierra América Latina y Caribe (ATALC-Friends of the Earth (FoE) Latin America and Caribbean)
5	Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND)	ANND is a regional network, working in 12 Arab countries with seven national networks (with an extended membership of 200 CSOs from different backgrounds) and 23 NGO members
6	Asia Monitor Resource Centre (AMRC)	AMRC works to support a democratic and independent labour movement in Asia, promoting the respect of labour rights, gender equality, and active workers' participation in work-related issues
7	Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA)	AFA is a regional alliance of 17 national federations and organizations of small scale women and men farmers and producers from 13 countries in Asia.
8	Campaign2015+ International	Campaigning towards and beyond 2015 is the major thrust of Campaign2015+ International.
9	Caribbean Development Activists Network of Women (Caribbean	A regional network of community activists, development practitioners and scholars. We work for gender justice and sustainable human development. Caribbean Dawn provides a

	DAWN)	forum for analysis, reflection, advocacy and research on important development.
10	Caribbean Network of Rural Women Producers (CANROP)	CANROP is the umbrella organization that embraces national chapters of rural women's associations in the Caribbean. These associations had been established in response to the need to equip women with technical, administrative and entrepreneurial skills as a means to improving their socio-economic status and create employment in the rural areas in which they live.
11	Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC)	CPDC is a coalition of Caribbean non-governmental organizations. It was established in 1991 to sensitize NGOs and the general public on key policy issues and to impact policy makers on decisions which put the interests of Caribbean people at the center of the Caribbean development strategy.
12	Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN)	CYEN is a regional organisation whose membership comprises youth groups and individual youth. It aims to promote youth in the Caribbean to take positive action on issues related to environment and sustainable development.
13	Central America Women's Network (CAWN)	CAWN is a network of women united by a commitment to women's human and labour rights worldwide. It contributes to uphold the political, social, cultural and economic rights of Central American women.
14	Confederación Latinoamericana y del Caribe de Trabajadores Estatales (CLATE)	CLATE - es una organización sindical internacional que agrupa a los trabajadores estatales de las hermanas naciones de América Latina, con pleno respeto de las entidades afiliadas a ella, siendo encargada de fijar y ejecutar a nivel latinoamericano, la política global y coordinada de la promoción de los trabajadores estatales.
15	Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN)	DAWN is a network of feminist scholars, researchers and activists from the economic South working for economic and gender justice and sustainable and democratic development.
16	East African Health Platform (EAHP)	The EAHP is an advocacy forum for Private Sectors Organizations, Civil Society Organizations, Faith Based Organizations and other interest groups working on health in East Africa.
17	Eastern and Southern Africa Small-scale Farmer's Forum (ESAFF)	ESAFF is a network of small holder farmers that advocate for policy, practice and attitude change that reflects the needs, aspirations, and development of small-scale farmers in east and southern Africa. ESAFF operates in 13 countries.
18	Enda Tiers Monde	Enda is an international organization engaged in environment development action in the third world.
19	European Federation of Public Service Unions (EPSU)	EPSU is the largest federation of the ETUC and comprises 8 million public service workers from over 265 trade unions; EPSU organises workers in the energy, water and waste sectors, health and social services and local and national administration, in all European countries including in the EU's Eastern Neighborhood. EPSU is the recognized regional organization of

		Public Services International (PSI).
20	Food & Water Europe	Food & Water Europe monitors the practices of multinational corporations that impact our food and water. We work with grassroots organizations around the world to create a genuinely economically and environmentally viable future.
21	Food Sovereignty Network South Asia (FSNSA)	FSNSA works to achieve Food Sovereignty right of peoples, communities and countries to define their own agricultural, labour, fishing, food and land policies which are ecologically, socially, economically and culturally appropriate to their unique circumstances. It consist of NGOs/CSOs and People's Movements of India, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Nepal.
22	Friends of the earth international (FoEI)	FoEI is the world's largest grassroots environmental network with over 2 million members and supporters around the world. It campaigns on today's most urgent environmental and social issues. FoEI challenge the current model of economic and corporate globalization, and promote solutions that will help to create environmentally sustainable and socially just societies.
23	Health Innovation in Practice	HIP seeks to promote and facilitate policy action around needs-driven innovation for health at the country and regional level, as well as across countries.
24	Internacional de Servicios Públicos de Americas (ISP Americas)	En América del Norte, Central y del Sur, y el Caribe la ISP cuenta con 140 organizaciones sindicales afiliadas en 35 países, que representan a un total de 3,3 millones de trabajadores afiliados.
25	International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN)	IBFAN is a 35-year old coalition working on the nutrition of infants and young children. It serves as an interface between the network of more than 273 not-for-profit non-governmental organisations in more than 168 countries, and the UN organizations, human treaty bodies and Geneva-based international NGOs.
26	International Grail Justice in Trade Agreement Network	A coalition of groups working for peace and justice in 20 countries worldwide.
27	International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF)	ITF is a global union federation comprised of 700 unions representing over 4.5 million transport workers from some 150 countries around the world.
28	International Union of Food, Agriculture, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers (IUF)	The IUF is currently composed of 385 trade unions in 123 countries representing a combined representational membership of over 12 million workers (including a financial membership of 2.6 million).
29	LDC Watch	LDC Watch is a global alliance of national, regional and international civil society organisations (CSOs), networks and movements based in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).
30	Mesa de Coordinación	La RIPESS es una red intercontinental que vincula las redes de

	Latinoamericana de Comercio Justo (RIPESS LAC)	economía social y solidaria de todas las regiones del planeta. Como red de redes, está compuesta de redes intercontinentales (RIPESS-LAC, RIPESS-EU, RIPESS-NA, RAESS y ASEC) que a su vez reúnen redes nacionales y redes sectoriales.
31	Movimiento Mesoamericano contra el Modelo extractivo Minero -M4-Región Mesoamérica	Movimiento Mesoamericano contra el Modelo extractivo Minero is a network struggling against mega-mining and defending land and territories. Most of our members are grassroots groups and local organizations working daily with them to grow autonomous projects. We truly believe in self-determination.
32	Pacific Network on Globalisation (PANG)	PANG is a Pacific regional network promoting economic justice in globalisation with specific attention to:1) Accountability and transparency in economic and trade policy processes, 2) Poverty eradication, 3) Equitable development and sustainable livelihoods (opportunity, access, impact) and 4) Food sovereignty and environmental sustainability.
33	Pan-African Baraza	Pan-African Baraza is a forum for amplifying the voices of movements and organisations for social justice by reclaiming the past, contesting the present and inventing the future.
34	PANOS Caribbean	Panos Caribbean is a regional organization which helps journalists to cover sustainable development issues that are overlooked and misunderstood.
35	Plataforma Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo (PIDHDD)	La PIDHDD es un actor político, conformado por Capítulos Nacionales que articulan organizaciones sociales e instituciones de la sociedad civil, que promueve la plena vigencia y realización de los derechos humanos; Actualmente, se cuenta con capítulos nacionales constituidos y en funcionamiento en 16 países del continente americano: Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Dominicana, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, México, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay y Venezuela.
36	Public Services International (PSI)	Public Services International (PSI) is a global trade union federation dedicated to promoting quality public services in every part of the world. PSI brings together more than 20 million workers, represented by 650 unions in 150 countries and territories.
37	Public Services International (PSI), Africa and Arab Countries Region	Africa and Arab countries form one of the four regions in the PSI structure. PSI's 153 affiliated organisations in some 43 countries represent a membership of around 1.5 million people here.
38	Public Services International in the Caribbean	23 trade union organisations in 20 countries and territories in the Dutch, English, and French-speaking Caribbean. These organisations represent over 60,000 women and men who deliver valuable public services.
39	Public Services International, Asia Pacific	PSI's Asia and Pacific region covers 122 unions in 22 countries and related territories with a membership of two million

	Region	workers.
40	Red de Educación Popular Entre Mujeres Latinoamérica y Caribe (REPEM LAC)	REPEM LAC desarrolla sus actividades en América Latina y el Caribe desde 1981. Es una entidad civil sin fines de lucro que cuenta con la participación de 65 instituciones, organizaciones y grupos de mujeres en Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, República Dominicana, Uruguay y Venezuela.
41	Red Latinoamericana Mujeres Transformando la Economía (REMTE)	REMTE es un espacio de articulación de redes y núcleos nacionales de once países de la región, en el que participan mujeres urbanas y rurales, de ámbitos académicos, ONG y organizaciones de base. Su propósito es contribuir a la apropiación crítica de la economía por parte de las mujeres, y a la búsqueda de alternativas basadas en la justicia económica y la justicia de género.
42	Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et des Producteurs Agricoles de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (ROPPA)	Le Réseau des organisations paysannes et de producteurs de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (ROPPA) a formellement été fondé en juillet 2000 lors d'une rencontre à Cotonou qui a rassemblé une centaine de responsables paysans mandatés par leurs organisations. Il regroupe des organisations ou "cadres de concertation" de 10 pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest (Bénin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambie, Guinée, Guinée-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Sénégal, Togo.).
43	Society for International Development (SID)	SID is an international network of individuals and organizations founded in 1957 to promote social justice and foster democratic participation in the development process. SID has over 30 chapters and 3,000 members in more than 50 countries.
44	Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries	The Medical Mission Sisters are a religious congregation of women in the Roman Catholic Church founded in 1925 and dedicated to providing the poor of the world better access to health care.
45	South Asia Farmers Forum	South Asia Farmers Forum
46	South Asia Peasants Coalition	The South Asian Peasant Coalition (SAPC) is a network of peasant organizations at the South Asian level committed to strengthen networks in the interest of the people's movements in South Asia.
47	Third World Network (TWN)	Third World Network (TWN) is an independent non-profit international network of organisations and individuals involved in issues relating to development, developing countries and North-South affairs.
48	UNI AMERICAS	UNI Americas represents 4 million workers in the Americas and the Caribbean. We are part of the 20-million strong UNI Global Union family which has affiliated 900 unions in 140 countries globally.
49	West African Civil	West African Civil Society Platform on the Cotonou Agreement

	Society Platform on the Cotonou Agreement (POSCAO)	(POSCAO)
50	Womantra	WOMANTRA is a community of Caribbean feminists throughout the Diaspora who are committed to working TOWARD gender justice ACROSS borders.
51	Women In Development Europe (WIDE+)	WIDE+ is the network that follows up the previous WIDE network (a member of S2B), composed of feminists, NGO's, researchers, etc. that advocate for a socially just economy.

National Organizations and Networks

52	S.O.S.-CEDIA	Angola
53	Fórum das Organizações Não Governamentais Angolanas (FONGA)	Angola
54	Directorate of Gender Affairs Crisis Centre	Antigua and Barbuda
55	Women Against Rape Inc.	Antigua and Barbuda
56	Gilbert Agricultural and Rural Development Centre (GARDC)	Antigua and Barbuda
57	Argentine Federation Of Commerce And Services Workers (FAECyS)	Argentina
58	Foro Ciudadano de Participación por la Justicia y los Derechos Humanos	Argentina
59	Australian Fair Trade Investment Network (AFTINET)	Australia
60	Australian Communication Workers Alliance (ACWA)	Australia
61	New South Wales Nurses and Midwives' Association	Australia
62	Australian Grail Justice and Trade Agreements Network	Australia
63	Informationsgruppe Lateinamerika (IGLA)	Austria
64	Hollaback! Bahamas	Bahamas
65	World Merit	Bahamas
66	Bahamas Crisis Centre	Bahamas
67	Equality Bahamas	Bahamas
68	Bangladesh Krishok Federation	Bangladesh
69	Gonoshasthaya Kendra	Bangladesh
70	VOICE	Bangladesh
71	Equity and Justice Working Group	Bangladesh
72	Textile Garments Workers Federation	Bangladesh
73	Sramabikash Kendra	Bangladesh
74	Business and Professional Women's Club of Barbados	Barbados
75	Caribbean Women's Association (CARIWA) Barbados	Barbados
76	Save Foundation	Barbados
77	Barbados Association of Non Governmental Organizations	Barbados

78	Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)	Barbados
79	Centre tricontinental (CETRI)	Belgium
80	SOS Faim	Belgium
81	CNCD-11.11.11 (Centre national de coopération au développement)	Belgium
82	Women's Issues Network of Belize (WINBELIZE)	Belize
83	Belize Enterprise for Sustainable Technology	Belize
84	Groupe de Recherche et d'Action pour la Promotion de l'Agriculture et du Développement (GRAPAD)	Benin Republic
85	Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo Laboral y Agrario (CEDLA)	Bolivia
86	Botswana Council of Non Governmental Organisations (BOCONGO)	Botswana
87	Confederação dos Trabalhadores no Serviço Público Federal (CONDSEF)	Brazil
88	Red Brasileira por la Integración de los Pueblos (REBRIP)	Brazil
89	Instituto EQUIT - Genero, Economia y Ciudadania Global	Brazil
90	Instituto Justiça Fiscal	Brazil
91	Cadre de concertation des OSC pour le suivi du CSLP (CdC/CSLP)	Burkina Faso
92	Civil Society Organization Network for Development (RESOCIDE)	Burkina Faso
93	Action Développement et Intégration Régionale (ADIR)	Burundi
94	Independent Democracy of Informal Economy Association (IDEA)	Cambodia
95	Cambodian's Civil Servant Association (CICA)	Cambodia
96	Africa Development Interchange Network (ADIN)	Cameroon
97	Conseil des ONG Agrées du Cameroun (CONGAC)	Cameroon
98	Common Frontiers	Canada
99	MiningWatch Canada	Canada
100	Fédération interprofessionnelle de la santé du Québec-FIQ	Canada
101	Council of Canadians	Canada
102	ATTAC-Québec	Canada
103	Association Commerciale, Agricole, Industriel et du Service (ACAISA)	Cape Verde
104	Conseil Inter ONG En Centrafrique (CIONGCA)	Central African Republic
105	Centre d'Information et de Liaison des ONG (CILONG)	Chad
106	Observatorio Ciudadano	Chile
107	Chile Sustentable Fundacion	Chile
108	Confederación Nacional de Funcionari@s de Salud Municipal (CONFUSAM)	Chile
109	Federacion de Vocales Región Centro	Colombia
110	Censat Agua Viva - Amigos de la Tierra	Colombia
111	Liga Nacional de Usuarios de Servicios Públicos Domiciliarios (Liga USPD)	Colombia
112	Asociación de Servidores Públicos Departamentales y Municipales de	Colombia

	Antioquia (ADEA)	
113	Organización Freskiemos el ambiente	Colombia
114	Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad	Colombia
115	Federación Vocales Región Centro y Distrito Capital	Colombia
116	Grupo de Investigación en Derechos Colectivos y Ambientales (GIDCA)	Colombia
117	Cook Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (CIANGO)	Cook Islands
118	Confederación de Trabajadores Rerum Novarum (CTRN)	Costa Rica
119	Sindicato de Trabajadoras y Trabajadores de la Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica (SITUN)	Costa Rica
120	Asociación Nacional de Profesionales en Enfermería (ANPE)	Costa Rica
121	Asociación Nacional de Empleados Públicos y Privados (ANEP)	Costa Rica
122	Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País	Cuba
123	Red en Defensa de la Humanidad	Cuba
124	Ecumenical Academy	Czech Republic
125	Dominica National Council of Women	Dominica
126	Kalingo Carib Council	Dominica
127	Alianza ONG	Dominican Republic
128	Confederación Nacional de Unidad Sindical (CNUS)	Dominican Republic
129	Conseil de Concertation des ONGs de Développement (CCOD)	DR Congo
130	Recherche et Action pour un Développement Multisectoriel (RADEM)	DR Congo
131	Conseil National des ONG de Développement (CNONGD)	DR Congo
132	“Segundo Montes Mozo S.J.” (CSMM)	Ecuador
133	Red de Mujeres Transformando la Economía (REMTE)	Ecuador
134	Jubileo 2000 Red	Ecuador
135	Confederación Sindical del Ecuador (CSE)	Ecuador
136	Observatorio Ciudadano de Servicios Públicos	Ecuador
137	Egyptian Center for Economic and Social Rights (ECESR)	Egypt
138	Sindicato de Empresa Trabajadores de ANDA (SETA)	El Salvador
139	Asociación General de Empleados Públicos y Municipales (AGEPYM)	El Salvador
140	CESTA Amigos de la Tierra	El Salvador
141	Red de Ambientalistas Comunitarios de El Salvador Racdes	El Salvador
142	Forum des ONG pour le Développement Durable (FONGDD)	Eq. Guinea
143	Cotonou Task Force	Ethiopia
144	Poverty Action Network in Ethiopia (PANE)	Ethiopia
145	Ecumenical Centre for Research, Education and Advocacy (ECREA)	Fiji
146	The Finnish NGDO Platform to the EU (Kehys)	Finland

147	Solidarité	France
148	Collectif STOP TAFTA	France
149	Concertation Nationale Des Organisations paysannes et des Producteurs (CNOP)	Gabon
150	Worldview	Gambia
151	World Economy, Ecology & Development (WEED)	Germany
152	Chaos Computer Club (CCC)	Germany
153	Forschungs- und Dokumentationszentrum Chile-Lateinamerika e.V. (FDCL)	Germany
154	Campact	Germany
155	Agricultural Workers Union of TUC	Ghana
156	Naturefriends	Greece
157	Grenada National Organization of Women (GNOW)	Grenada
158	Inter Agency Group of Development Organizations (IAGDO)	Grenada
159	Federation de Femmes Entreprenuers et Affaires de la CEDEAO (FEFA)	Guinea
160	Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisa (INEI)	Guinea-Bissau
161	Guyana Association of Women Lawyers	Guyana
162	Help & Shelter	Guyana
163	Red Thread	Guyana
164	Women Across Differences (WAD)	Guyana
165	Christian Aid	Haiti
166	Programme de Plaidoyer Pour une Intégration Alternative (PPIA)	Haiti
167	Centre de Recherche et d Action Pour le Developpement (CRAD)	Haiti
168	Plateforme Haïtienne de Plaidoyer pour un Développement Alternatif (PAPDA)	Haiti
169	Moana Nui Action Alliance	Hawaii
170	Globalization Monitor	Hong Kong
171	ATTAC Hungary	Hungary
172	All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS)	India
173	Alliance for Sustainable & Holistic Agriculture (ASHA)	India
174	IT for Change	India
175	Initiative for Health & Equity in Society	India
176	All India Drug Action Network .	India
177	Navdanya	India
178	Foundation for Science Technology & Ecology	India
179	Diverse Women for Diversity	India
180	Mahila Anna Swarajya	India
181	National Working Group on Patent Laws and WTO	India
182	Swadeshi Andolan	India

183	ActionAid India	India
184	Indian National Defence Workers Federation (INDWF)	India
185	Bharatiya Krishak Samaj (BKS) farmers' union	India
186	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Accounts and Executive staff Union	India
187	Andhra Pradesh Vyavasaya Vruthidarula Union (APVVU)	India
188	National Agricultural workers Forum (NAWF)	India
189	National Center for Labour	India
190	Sunray Harvesters	India
191	Gene Campaign	India
192	National Alliance of People's Movements (NAPM)	India
193	Right to Food Campaign	India
194	CIVIC Bangalore	India
195	Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samiti	India
196	Udayani	India
197	Centre for Equity Studies	India
198	Aman Biradari Trust	India
199	Vikas Samvad, Bhopal	India
200	Chaupal, Chhattisgarh	India
201	Jagriti Advisari Dalit Samiti, Barwani, Madhya Pradesh	India
202	Center for Workers Education	India
203	Wada Na Todo Abhiyan (WNTA)	India
204	Environics Trust	India
205	Communist Party of India (M-L)	India
206	Navdanya	India
207	National Federation of Indian Women	India
208	Swami Sivananda Memorial Institute	India
209	All India Agricultural Workers Union	India
210	National Confederation of Officers Association of Central PSUs	India
211	Sanchar Nigam Executives Association	India
212	New Trade Union Initiative (NTUI)	India
213	Swadeshi Jagran Manch	India
214	All India Drug Action Network (AIDAN)	India
215	All India Peoples Science Network (AIPSN)	India
216	All India Power Engineers Federation (AIPEF)	India
217	All India Progressive Women Association (AIPWA)	India
218	All India Students Association (AISA)	India
219	Forum Against FTAs	India
220	India FDI Watch	India
221	Indian Social Action Forum (INSAF)	India

222	Janpahal	India
223	Madhyam	India
224	The Centre for Community Economics and Development Consultants Society (CECOEDECON)	India
225	Swadeshi Andolan	India
226	Programme on Women's Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (PWESCR)	India
227	South Asian Dialogues on Ecological Democracy (SADED)	India
228	Vasudev Kutumbkum	India
229	The Hawkers Federation	India
230	Thanal	India
231	Socialist Party	India
232	All India Union of Forest Working People (AIUFWP)	India
233	Asha Parivar	India
234	Citizen News Service (CNS)	India
235	Shetkari Sanghatana Paik	India
236	Sedane Labour Resource Center (LIPS)	Indonesia
237	Inspirator Muda Nusantara	Indonesia
238	Berdikari Institute	Indonesia
239	Indonesian Forum for Environment/Walhi	Indonesia
240	Action from Ireland	Ireland
241	Keep Ireland Fracking Free	Ireland
242	Trócaire	Ireland
243	Presentation Justice Network	Ireland
244	Galway One World Centre	Ireland
245	Comhlámh	Ireland
246	Terra Nuova	Italy
247	Osservatorio Italiano sulla Salute Globale (OISG)	Italy
248	Alliance Pour la Reconstruction et le Developpement Post-Conflict (ARDPC)	Ivory Coast
249	Association of Women's Organization of Jamaica (AWOJA)	Jamaica
250	Fifty-One Percent Coalition	Jamaica
251	Jamaica Civil Society (Coalition) Forum	Jamaica
252	JFLAG – Women's Empowerment for Change	Jamaica
253	Jamaica Household Workers' Union	Jamaica
254	Jamaica Network of Rural Women Producers (JNRWP)	Jamaica
255	Jamaica Youth Advocacy Network	Jamaica
256	Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood (GROOTS)	Jamaica
257	Quality of Citizenship Jamaica	Jamaica

258	Institute of Gender and Development Studies (IGDS)	Jamaica
259	SISTREN Theatre Collective	Jamaica
260	Women's Committee of the G2K (Jamaica Labour Party Youth Arm)	Jamaica
261	Women's Media Watch (WMW)	Jamaica
262	Woman Inc.	Jamaica
263	Women's Resource and Outreach Centre (WROC)	Jamaica
264	Young Women's Leadership Initiative	Jamaica
265	Jamaica Community of Positive Women	Jamaica
266	Yokohama Action Research	Japan
267	Globalization Watch Hiroshima	Japan
268	Kenya Small Scale Farmers Forum (KESSFF)	Kenya
269	ECONEWS Africa	Kenya
270	Kenya Food Rights Alliance (KeFRA)	Kenya
271	Southern and Eastern African Trade Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI) Kenya	Kenya
272	Bunge La Mwananchi Social Movement	Kenya
273	Mathare Social Justice Centre	Kenya
274	Unga Revolution Movement	Kenya
275	Action Green for Trade and Sustainable Development (AGTSD)	Kenya
276	The Coalition for Constitution Implementation	Kenya
277	Econews Africa	Kenya
278	Kenya Debt Relief Network (KENDREN)	Kenya
279	National Council of NGOs	Kenya
280	AwaaZ	Kenya
281	Mazingira Institute	Kenya
282	Kiribati Association of Non-Governmental Organisation (KANGO)	Kiribati
283	Rural Self-help Development Association (RSDA)	Lesotho
284	Consumers Protection Association (CPA)	Lesotho
285	Policy Analysis and Research Institute of Lesotho (PARIL)	Lesotho
286	Patriot Vision in Action (PAVA)	Lesotho
287	Lesotho Council of NGOs (LCN)	Lesotho
288	United Textile Employees (UNITE)	Lesotho
289	West African Women Association (WAWA)	Liberia
290	Cercle de Coopération des ONG de développement	Luxembourg
291	Action Solidarité Tiers Monde (ASTM)	Luxembourg
292	SOS-Faim	Luxembourg
293	Cercle de Coopération	Luxembourg
294	Plate-Forme Nationale des Organisations de la Societe Civile de Madagascar	Madagascar
295	Malawi Economic Justice Network (MEJN)	Malawi

296	Communication Workers Union of Malawi (COWUMA)	Malawi
297	Observateur de l'Union Africaine pour la composante des Droits humains au Mali (RODADDHD)	Mali
298	Reseau des ONGs de Developpement et Associations de Defense des Droits de L'homme et de la Democratie (RODADDHD)	Mali
299	MUSONET	Mali
300	Foundation pour le Developpement au Sahel (FDS)	Mali
301	Marshall Islands Council of NGOs (MICNGOS)	Marshall Islands
302	GLOBE	Mauritania
303	Mauritius Trade Union Congress (MTUC)	Mauritius
304	Migration and Sustainable Development Alliance (MSDA)	Mauritius
305	Resistance & Alternatives	Mauritius
306	Center for Alternative Research and Studies (CARES)	Mauritius
307	Mauritius Council of Social Service (MACOSS)	Mauritius
308	Jóvenes frente al G20	Mexico
309	Asociación Nacional de Industriales de la Transformación (ANIT)	Mexico
310	Centro de Promoción y Educación Profesional "Vasco de Quiroga"	Mexico
311	Sindicato Unico de Trabajadores del Gobierno del Distrito Federal	Mexico
312	Asesoría e Investigación	Mexico
313	Grupo Tacuba	Mexico
314	Asociación Nacional de Empresas Comercializadoras de Productores del Campo (ANEC)	Mexico
315	Red Mexicana de Acción frente al Libre Comercio (RMALC)	Mexico
316	Red Nacional Género y Economía	Mexico
317	Siembra	Mexico
318	Mujeres para el Diálogo	Mexico
319	Unión Popular Valle Gómez	Mexico
320	Ombbligo Verde, A.C.	Mexico
321	FSM Alliance of NGOs (FANGO)	Micronesia
322	Réseau Euromd Maroc des ONG	Morocco
323	National Forum for Mozambiquan NGOs and CBOs (TEIA)	Mozambique
324	Namibia Non-Governmental Organisations Forum Trust	Namibia
325	Nauru Island Association of NGOs (NIANGO)	Nauru
326	All Nepal Peasants' Federation (ANPFa)	Nepal
327	National Women Peasants Association	Nepal
328	Nepal Youth Peasants Association	Nepal
329	National Agriculture Labour Association	Nepal
330	Nepal Dalit and Landless farmers Association	Nepal
331	Union of Public Services in Nepal (UPSIN)	Nepal

332	Wemos foundation	Netherlands
333	Platform Aarde Boer Consument	Netherlands
334	Working group Food Justice	Netherlands
335	The New Zealand Council of Trade Unions Te Kauae Kaimahi	New Zealand
336	It's Our Future: Kiwis against the TPPA	New Zealand
337	Association Nigérienne des Scouts de l Environnement du Niger	Niger
338	National Association of Nigerian Traders (NANTS)	Nigeria
339	Labour,Health and Human Rights Development Centre	Nigeria
340	Ogoni Solidarity Forum	Nigeria
341	CAFISO-WRAG for Development	Nigeria
342	Niue Island (Umbrella) Association of NGOs (NIUANGO)	Niue
343	ATTAC	Norway
344	Campaign for the Welfare State	Norway
345	The Development Fund	Norway
346	Spire	Norway
347	Nei til EU (No to EU)	Norway
348	Fagforbundet (Norwegian Union of Municipal and General Employees)	Norway
349	Baluchistan Rural Development & Research Society (BRDRS)	Pakistan
350	NOOR PAKISTAN	Pakistan
351	Grupo de Agroecología y Soberanía Alimentaria de Panamá (GASA)	Panama
352	Sindicato de la Industria Eléctrica y Similares de la República de Panamá (SITIESPA)	Panama
353	Colectivo Voces Ecológicas (COVEC)	Panama
354	Unión Nacional de Consumidores y Usuarios de la República de Panamá (UNCUREPA)	Panama
355	Federación Nacional de Asociaciones y Organizaciones de Empleados Públicos (FENASEP)	Panama
356	Melanesian NGO Centre for Leadership (MNCL)	Papua New Guinea
357	Red Peruana de Comercio Justo y Consumo Ético	Peru
358	Federación Nacional de Trabajadores del Agua Potable (FENTAP)	Peru
359	Frente Regional Por la Defensa del Agua y la Vida Lambayeque (FREDAV-LAM)	Peru
360	IDEALS	Philippines
361	Ecumenical Institute for Labor Education and Research, Inc. (EILER)	Philippines
362	Coconut Industry Reform Movement, Inc. (COIR)	Philippines
363	Workers Assistance Center, Inc.	Philippines
364	Medical Mission Sisters	Philippines
365	Center for Trade Union and Human Rights (CTUHR)	Philippines
366	Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU)	Philippines

367	WomanHealth	Philippines
368	Fundacja Strefa Zieleni	Poland
369	ATTAC	Poland
370	2B Fair Foundation	Poland
371	Institute of Global Responsibility	Poland
372	Plataforma contra o Tratado Transatlântico	Portugal
373	Rwanda Civil Society Platform	Rwanda
374	Samoa Umbrella for Non Governmental Organisation (SUNGO)	Samoa
375	Ole Siosiomaga Society Incorporated (OLSSI)	Samoa
376	Forum das Ong de São Tomé e Príncipe (FONG-STP)	Sao Tomé and Príncipe
377	ARCADE	Senegal
378	L'office Africain pour le développement et la coopération (OFADEC)	Senegal
379	Plate-forme des acteurs non étatiques pour le suivi de l'Accord de Cotonou au Sénégal	Senegal
380	Liaison Unit of the non-governmental organisations of Seychelles (LUNGOS)	Seychelles
381	Civil Society Movement of Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
382	Development Service Exchange (DSE)	Solomon Islands
383	South Durban Community Environmental Alliance	South Africa
384	Southern and Eastern African Trade Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI)	South Africa
385	South African NGO Council (SANGOCO)	South Africa
386	Economic Justice Network of Foccosa	South Africa
387	Korean House for International Solidarity	South Korea
388	Community Empowerment for Progress Organization (CEPO)	South Sudan
389	Unión Universal Desarrollo Solidario	Spain
390	ATTAC	Spain
391	Intersindical Valenciana	Spain
392	ATTAC BIZKAIA	Spain
393	Unión Universal Desarrollo Solidario	Spain
394	Acció Ecologista-Agró (País Valencià)	Spain
395	Ong AFRICANDO	Spain
396	Confederacion Intersindical	Spain
397	Plataforma pel Dret a Decidir del País Valencià	Spain
398	National Free Trade Union (NFTU)	Sri Lanka
399	Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action (CAFRA)	St. Lucia
400	Iyanola (St. Lucia) Council for the Advancement of Rastafari Incorporated (ICAR)	St. Lucia
401	Saint Lucia Crisis Centre	St. Lucia

402	United and Strong	St. Lucia
403	Windward Islands Farmers' Association (WINFA)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
404	Foundation Ultimate Purpose (UP)	Suriname
405	Stichting Projekta	Suriname
406	Council for NGOs (CANGO)	Swaziland
407	Coordination Climat Justice Sociale	Switzerland
408	Forum Social Lémanique	Switzerland
409	Geneva Infant Feeding Association (GIFA)	Switzerland
410	International-Lawyers.Org	Switzerland
411	Alliance Sud	Switzerland
412	Syndicat Adetra	Switzerland
413	Solidarité Bosnie	Switzerland
414	Association citoyenne pour la défense des usagers du service public (ACIDUS)	Switzerland
415	ATTAC-Suisse	Switzerland
416	ATTAC-Genève	Switzerland
417	Association Solidarité Suisse-Guinée	Switzerland
418	Tanzania Trade and Economic Justice Forum (TTEJF)	Tanzania
419	Tanzania Organization for Agricultural Development (TOFAD)	Tanzania
420	Ecosystems-Based Adaptation for Food Security Assembly (EBAFOSA)	Tanzania
421	Eastern and Southern Africa Small-scale Farmer's Forum (ESAFF)	Tanzania
422	Governance Links Tanzania	Tanzania
423	Civil Education is a Solution for Poverty and Environment (CESOPE)	Tanzania
424	Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania (MVIWATA)	Tanzania
425	Tanzania Association of NGOs	Tanzania
426	Thailand Confederation Trade Union (TCTU)	Thailand
427	Worldview	The Gambia
428	The Asia Foundation	Timor-Leste
429	Ligue des consommateurs du Togo (LCT)	Togo
430	Groupe d'Action et de Reflexion sur l'Environnement et le Développement (GARED)	Togo
431	Civil Society Forum of Tonga (CSFT)	Tonga
432	Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood (GROOTS)	Trinidad & Tobago
433	Network of NGOs Trinidad & Tobago	Trinidad & Tobago
434	Grassroots Organisations of Trinidad & Tobago (GOTT)	Trinidad & Tobago
435	Coalition Advocating for Inclusion of Sexual Orientation (CAISO)	Trinidad & Tobago

436	Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action (CAFRA)	Trinidad & Tobago
437	Tuvalu Association of NGOs (TANGO)	Tuvalu
438	Consumer Education Trust	Uganda
439	Southern and Eastern African Trade Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI) Uganda	Uganda
440	Coalition for Health Promotion and Social Development (HEPS)	Uganda
441	National Justice & Peace Network	UK
442	GMB Trade Union	UK
443	Banana Link	UK
444	StopTTIP	UK
445	Global Justice Now	UK
446	Comisión Nacional en Defensa del Agua y la Vida (CNDAV)	Uruguay
447	Comisión Multisectorial	Uruguay
448	Oakland Institute	USA
449	Medical Mission Sisters	USA
450	Americas Program of the Center for International Policy	USA
451	Institute for Policy Studies, Global Economy Project	USA
452	Friends of the Earth, U.S	USA
453	Popular Resistance	USA
454	Vanuatu Association of NGOs (VANGO)	Vanuatu
455	Scode	Vietnam
456	Al-Jawf women organization for Development (ALJWOF-D)	Yemen
457	Zambia Council for Social Development (ZCSD)	Zambia
458	Centre for Trade Policy and Development (CTPD)	Zambia
459	Southern and Eastern African Trade Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI)	Zimbabwe
460	National Association of NGOs (NANGO)	Zimbabwe