

Letter from Civil Society Regarding Future Agenda of the WTO Negotiations

July 8, 2015

To Members of the World Trade Organization (WTO):

As 345¹ organizations of civil society from over 100 countries of the global North and South, as consumer groups, environmentalists, trade unions, farmers, and other development advocates, **we are writing regarding the wrong direction of the current WTO talks, and to urge you to substantially turnaround the negotiations in advance of the December Ministerial in Nairobi.** Global trade policy must be evaluated by whether it contributes to global goals such as food security and food sovereignty, sustainable development, environmental conservation, financial stability, expanded access to quality public services, the creation of good jobs, and the reduction of poverty and inequality. Now after 20 years of experience with the WTO and its corporate-led model of globalization, it is clear that this particular model of trade has failed workers, farmers, the poor, and the environment, while facilitating the vast enrichment of a privileged few. Since its mandate is to further liberalization and increase trade, rather than ensuring that trade can be an engine of development and the other goals stated above, it is the wrong institution for governing the global trade system. Unfortunately, some members are seeking to further the failed model and even expand it; thus it is urgent to reverse this direction. The transformation of the system, starting with the amelioration of the worst rules, must be prioritized.

It is well known that most developing countries realized that the conclusions of the Uruguay Round created a set of agreements in the WTO that left them at a disadvantage in the global trade system. Since that time, they have circulated proposals to ameliorate the worst of those imbalances through what came to be known as the "Implementation Agenda." Developing countries did not want a new round of "market access" negotiations launched, which is a position with which civil society concurs. When developing countries agreed to launch a new round in 2001, it was with the specific promise – and mandate – that the round would focus on development issues, which included correcting the existing problems and imbalances in the WTO, with a particular focus on improving the extremely unbalanced agriculture rules. Unfortunately, since then, some developed countries have insisted again and again on relegating the development agenda to the background, while insisting that their "market access" issues rise to the top priority in the negotiations. Thus, nearly 14 years after the launch of the Doha Round, the development issues which members agreed to prioritize still remain unresolved within the WTO. At this time, this imbalance in the negotiations can no longer remain status quo.

¹ Originally signed by 341 organizations as on July 8, 2015

Wrong Agenda: Further Liberalization of Services and Goods and New Corporate Wish Lists

Negotiations to further liberalize “trade in services” through the expansion of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) must be immediately halted. Strong public oversight over both public and private services is crucial for democracy, the public interest and development, as well as for the orderly functioning of the services market. The deregulation of the financial sector which was encouraged in part through 1990s–era rules of GATS led to the recent global financial crisis and the ensuing worldwide wave of recessions. In addition, we particularly oppose the inclusion of any public services such as health care and insurance, water and energy provision, postal distribution, education, public transportation, sanitation, and others that must be operated as accessible, quality public services in the public interest. Before any further services negotiations are discussed, proper assessments of the potential implications for consumers, workers, and the public interest must be undertaken, particularly as they relate to the future development of services for developing countries. **For these and other reasons, detailed in a September 16, 2013 letter endorsed by 345 global civil society organizations, we oppose the proposed [Trade in Services Agreement \(TISA\)](#) pluri-lateral and also the potential expansion of GATS within the WTO.**

For similar reasons we oppose the continuation of negotiations to further liberalize trade in goods through the Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) pillar. In the negotiations, sectors are being targeted which are of particular interest to developed country corporations, rather than with a focus on export opportunities for developing countries. This would jeopardize job growth and the fomenting of industrial development, particularly in developing countries. The structural transformation that is required for many African countries and LDCs to create jobs and alleviate poverty – key aspects of the proposed Sustainable Development Goals – requires the protection of infant industries, the promotion of added-value exports, technology transfer, and other tools that were used by every developed country on their path to development. In addition, the global jobs crisis in which tens of millions of people remain unemployed cannot be resolved with more liberalization of trade in goods.

Any future negotiations on trade in goods – including those in the NAMA negotiations but also in the proposed pluri-laterals including the expansion of the Information Technology Agreement (ITA-II) and the negotiations on Environmental Goods – must focus on job creation and the Decent Work agenda developed by the International Labor Organization working in conjunction with the global labor movement, rather than on the narrow agenda of reducing corporate taxes. Expansion of the ITA, and the ITA itself, through setting zero tariff targets for industrial products is contradictory to the nature of policy space required to use tariff policy as a tool to advance industrial development and structural transformation of poor economies. Any discussions in regard to non-agricultural market access should focus on enabling the process of industrial development including through reviewing and enhancing flexibilities available to developing countries and through fulfilling the Special and Differential Treatment principle, such as providing essential flexibilities under the Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMs) that would allow developing countries to use policy tools important for industrial development.

We also alert members that we are strenuously opposed to the inclusion of these “new issues” in a fundamentally flawed WTO that has yet to deal with the foundational flaws of the existing rules. We also understand that there is a pernicious desire on behalf of some developed members of the WTO, to set aside permanently the entire development mandate of the Doha Round, and to replace it with another agenda of issues that would further the profit interests of their corporations. These issues that have been strongly rejected by developing countries in the past, including investment, government procurement, and transparency (the so-called “Singapore issues.”) They also include negotiations on e-commerce (which would expand corporate dominance of Internet governance and erode digital privacy and other digital rights); disciplining state-owned industries; and negotiations on environmental goods and services (which simply appropriate the positive connotations of the “environmental” moniker to further liberalization). **While there are many aspects of the Doha Round to which we are opposed, failing to fulfill the development aspects while replacing that mandate with a new mandate that focuses solely on the wrong issues is the opposite agenda of what needs to be prioritized in global trade.**

And as we have [previously argued](#), development must come before binding commitments on Trade Facilitation. We also understand that WTO members are being pressured to file their ratifications of the Protocol of Implementation for the entry into force of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). We reiterate our general opposition to the TFA, as we detailed in a [letter from global civil society](#) on June 6, 2013, particularly because the TFA carries significant implications at each of the regulatory, institutional, and legislative fronts, would require short-term and recurring long-term costs, and is likely to increase imports in some sectors while not contributing to building the productive and trade capacities of our country. **Thus we continue to urge developing countries to delay ratification, and to file only minimal Category A (binding) commitments.**

The Right Agenda: Agricultural Transformation and Special and Differential Treatment

Instead, developing countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) have made concrete proposals regarding the development mandate, including implementation issues, strengthening and operationalizing Special and Differential Treatment (SDT), agricultural reform, and LDCs issues, and it is these issues which must be re-prioritized as the agenda rather than discussing more “market access” for developed country corporations.

Along with the SDT agenda, members must urgently begin negotiations to change the current rules on trade in agriculture, and in particular to address long-standing concerns about the existing trade-distorting subsidies that developed countries agreed years ago to curtail or eliminate. It is outrageous that developed, but not developing, countries are allowed extensive levels of export subsidies as well as trade-distorting domestic support, and these damaging subsidies on exported agricultural exports must be urgently terminated; countries should not be permitted in the WTO to damage each other’s markets. Likewise, if there are any future negotiations on market access in agriculture, developing countries must be allowed to protect

their domestic production; they must have recourse to a full range of self-designated Special Products and an effective and workable Special Safeguard Mechanism, in the event that their markets experience damaging import surges.

On a parallel track, we urge members to immediately agree to a permanent solution on food security, by allowing public stockholding programs for resource-poor farmers to be allowed in the “Green Box.” WTO members must move beyond the outrageous blockage by the United States of the proposal to allow the developing countries to engage in public stockholding programs to support impoverished agricultural producers as well as ensure food security for their hungry populations. Members must urgently agree to remove this WTO obstacle to the Right to Food.

In conclusion, any future trade negotiations must focus on the urgent development needs of countries for global trade rules that facilitate rather than hinder development, including the transformation of existing rules on agriculture (including a permanent solution on food security), and the prioritization of Special and Differential Treatment, implementation proposals, and the LDC proposals; and must put aside the “market access” agenda of GATS and NAMA expansion – as well as other developed country corporate agendas. Many of the specific changes that are urgently required of the global trade system are detailed in the WTO [Turnaround statement](#) of the global Our World Is Not for Sale (OWINFS) network endorsed by civil society around the world. The first WTO Ministerial in Africa will not be a “success” if it furthers policies that are against the interests of African, LDC, and other developing country development. **For Nairobi to be a “success” it must deliver on development and turn around the WTO.**

Sincerely,

Signatories as of July 14, 2015:

International Organizations and Networks		
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	Action for Solidarity, Equality, Environment, and Diversity Europe (ASEED Europe)	ASEED Europe is an international campaigning organisation, giving importance to involving youth in direct democracy activities. It targets the structural causes of environmental destruction and social injustice.
3	ActionAid International	ActionAid International is an international organisation, working with over 15 million people in 45 countries for a world free from poverty and injustice.

4	Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA)	The AFSA is a Pan African platform comprising networks and farmer organizations working in Africa. The Core purpose of AFSA is to influence policies and to promote African solutions for food sovereignty.
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 is an independent non-governmental organisation (NGO) which focuses on Asian labour concerns, and its mission has developed over the years. 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	Asia Pacific Research Network (APRN)	APRN is a network of research 53 NGOs from 19 countries in Asia Pacific.
8	Asian Peasant Coalition (APC)	APC is a regional network of peasants, agricultural workers, dalits, pastoralist, indigenous peoples, peasant women and rural youth representing more than 15 million members coming from 34 organizations in 9 countries in Asia. The APC advocates for genuine agrarian reform and food sovereignty.
9	Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID)	AWID is an international, feminist, membership organisation committed to achieving gender equality, sustainable development and women's human rights.
10	Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC)	The 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.
11	Consejo Sindical Unitario de América Central y el Caribe (CSU)	El Consejo Sindical Unitario (CSU) es una instancia que integra políticas, esfuerzos y voluntades de organizaciones sindicales de nivel superior de todos los países de América Central, México y el Caribe que por varios años han venido coordinando esfuerzos y tomando acuerdos de unidad de acción y programática.
12	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.

13	Friends of the Earth International (FoEI)	World's largest grassroots environmental network, uniting 75 national member groups and some 5,000 local activist groups on every continent. With over 2 million members and supporters around the world, FoEI campaign on today's most urgent environmental and social issues.
14	Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP)	GCAP is the world's largest civil society movement calling for an end to poverty & inequality.
15	Health Innovation in Practice (HIP)	HIP is dedicated to the promotion and utilisation of innovation with a public health perspective. It works globally – at the interface between global and national levels – to enhance countries' understanding and participation in international debates and decision-making processes for innovation in the health field.
16	IBON International	IBON strengthens links between local campaigns and advocacies to international initiatives.
17	International Code Documentation Centre (ICDC)	ICDC works for better child health and nutrition through the elimination of irresponsible marketing of infant foods. It offers legal drafting and monitoring expertise to developing countries with the purpose to implement and enforce the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes.
18	International Grail Justice and Trade Agreements Network	A coalition of groups working for peace and justice in 20 countries worldwide.
19	International Labour Rights Forum (ILRF)	ILRF works with trade unions, faith-based organizations, and community groups to support workers and their families. ILRF is dedicated to achieving dignity and justice for workers worldwide.
20	International Trade Union Organisation of the African Region (ITUC-Africa)	ITUC-Africa is a pan-African trade union organisation created in November 2007 following the merger of two former African trade union organisations, namely ICFTU-Afro and DOAWTU. ITUC-Africa has 16 million declared members and 103 affiliated trade union centres in 51 African countries.
21	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."
22	International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (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).

23	Justicia Alimentaria Global – VSF / Global Food Justice	Global Food Justice is an association of people who believe in the need to change the current food system that oppresses and expels rural communities and destroys the environment; working under the paradigm of the Food Sovereignty. Global Food Justice work at the regional level in Latin America, Africa and Europe.
24	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).
25	Medical Mission Sisters	The Medical Mission Sisters are a 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.
26	Movimiento Mesoamericano contra el Modelo extractivo Minero (M4)	Un movimiento transnacional con miembros en México, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica y Panamá.
27	Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et la Promotion de la Coopération Economique Internationale (OCAPROCE)	L'OCAPROCE s'est fixé pour mission principale de servir la mise en œuvre des Droits Economiques Sociaux et Culturels des femmes, des droits des enfants et des jeunes défavorisés en Afrique, ainsi que d'encourager et soutenir la réalisation des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement des Nations Unies (ONU).
28	Oxfam International	Oxfam is an international confederation of 17 organizations networked together in more than 90 countries, as part of a global movement for change, to build a future free from the injustice of poverty.
29	Pacific Network on Globalization (PANG)	The Pacific Network on Globalisation is a regional network focused on promoting economic self-determination and justice in the Pacific Islands.
30	People's Coalition on Food Sovereignty (PCFS)	The People's Coalition on Food Sovereignty is a growing network of various grassroots groups of small food producers particularly of peasant-farmer organizations and their support NGOs, working towards a People's Convention on Food Sovereignty.
31	Plataforma Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo (PIDHDD)	Organización de derechos humanos de carácter regional con presencia en América Latina y el Caribe, a través de 15 Capítulos Nacionales, cuyas prioridades son los DESCA, los procesos de integración, la ciudadanía sudamericana, el poder corporativo y los derechos humanos, y las obligaciones extraterritoriales, entre otros ámbitos.

32	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.
33	Red Latinoamericana sobre Deuda, Desarrollo y Derechos (LATINDADD)	La LATINDADD está integrada por instituciones, equipos y campañas de países latinoamericanos que trabajan por la solución de los problemas derivados de la crisis sistémica y para crear condiciones que permitan el establecimiento de una economía al servicio de la gente, en la que los derechos económicos, sociales y culturales se hagan vigentes.
34	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.
35	South Asia Peace Alliance(SAPA)	South Asia Peace Alliance (SAPA) came into existence in 2006 to demystify and reinforce the value of nonviolence by addressing structural and other forms of violence that affect a large number of marginalized people across the South Asian region.
36	Southern Africa Trade Union Coordination Council (SATUCC)	SATUCC is a regional trade union organization representing 21 national trade union federations in 14 Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) countries with a combined membership of about 6 million working men and women. SATUCC aims to unite working people and the poor and voiceless in the struggle to free Southern Africa from exploitation, injustice and oppression through providing a dynamic, inclusive and sustainable platform to influence regional policy in favour of the working populations and the poor.
37	The Rules	The Rules is a worldwide network of activists, artists, writers, farmers, peasants, students, workers, designers, hackers, spiritualists and dreamers, linking up, pushing the global narrative in a new direction.
38	The Southern Africa Development Community Council of Non Governmental Organisations (SADC-CNGO)	SADC-CNGO is an independent apex organisation of umbrella NGO formations in all the 15 SADC Member States. The SADC-CNGO was formed in 1998 to facilitate meaningful engagement of the people of the region with SADC Secretariat at regional level, and with the Member States at national level through national NGO umbrella bodies.

39	Third World Network (TWN)	TWN is an independent non-profit international network of organisations and individuals involved in issues relating to development, developing countries and North-South affairs.
40	WIDE+	WIDE+ is a European network on trade, development and gender justice with feminist experts, women's human rights and development associations across Europe.

	National Organizations	Country
41	Fórum das Organizações Não Governamentais Angolanas (FONGA)	Angola
42	Gilbert Agricultural and Rural Development Centre (GARDC)	Antigua and Barbuda
43	Federación Argentina de Empleados de Comercio y Servicios (FAECYS)	Argentina
44	Movimiento de Trabajadores Excluidos (MTE)	Argentina
45	Confederación de Trabajadores de la Economía Popular (CTEP)	Argentina
46	Coordinadora Latinoamericana de Economía Popular (CLEP)	Argentina
47	Foro Ciudadano de Participación por la Justicia y los Derechos Humanos FOCO de Argentina (FOCO)	Argentina
48	Australian Fair Trade and Investment Network (AFTINET)	Australia
49	Communication Workers Union (CWU)	Australia
50	Catholics in Coalition for Justice and Peace	Australia
51	AID/WATCH	Australia
52	New South Wales Nurses and Midwives Association (NSWNMA)	Australia
53	Informationsgruppe Lateinamerika (IGLA)	Austria
54	Finance & Trade Watch	Austria
55	Civil Society Bahamas	Bahamas
56	Bahrain Transparency Society (BTS)	Bahrain
57	EquityBD	Bangladesh
58	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST)	Bangladesh
59	Bangladesh Krishok Federation	Bangladesh
60	Integrated Social Development Effort (ISDE)	Bangladesh
61	VOICE	Bangladesh
62	Karmojibi Nari (KN)	Bangladesh
63	Initiative for Right View (IRV)	Bangladesh
64	Bangladesh agricultural labour federation	Bangladesh
65	Barbados Association of Non Governmental Organizations	Barbados
66	11.11.11	Belgium
67	Belize Enterprise for Sustainable Technology	Belize
68	Afrique Performance (AFRIPERF)	Benin

69	Groupe de Recherche et d'Action pour la Promotion de l'Agriculture et du Développement (GRAPAD)	Benin Republic
70	Botswana Council of Non Governmental Organisations (BOCONGO)	Botswana
71	Rede Brasileira Pela Integração dos Povos (REBRIP)	Brazil
72	Instituto Justiça Fiscal	Brazil
73	Rede Social de Justiça e Direitos Humanos	Brazil
74	Federação dos Trabalhadores na Administração e do Serviço Público Municipal no Estado de São Paulo (FETAM)	Brazil
75	Cadre de concertation des OSC pour le suivi du CSLP (CdC/CSLP)	Burkina Faso
76	Civil Society Organization Network for Development (RESOCIDE)	Burkina Faso
77	Action Développement et Intégration Régionale (ADIR)	Burundi
78	Forum des Organisations de Producteurs Agricoles du Burundi (FOPABU)	Burundi
79	Save the Earth Cambodia	Cambodia
80	Independent Civil-Servant Association	Cambodia
81	Save the Earth	Cambodia
82	Africa Development Interchange Network (ADIN)	Cameroon
83	Conseil des ONG Agrées du Cameroun (CONGAC)	Cameroon
84	Association of Canadian Financial Officers	Canada
85	Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) / Syndicat canadien de la fonction publique	Canada
86	National Union of Public and General Employees (NUPGE)	Canada
87	Trade Justice Network	Canada
88	Council of Canadians	Canada
89	Association Commerciale, Agricole, Industriel et du Service (ACAISA)	Cape Verde
90	Conseil Inter ONG En Centrafrique (CIONGCA)	Central African Republic
91	Centre d'Information et de Liaison des ONG (CILONG)	Chad
92	AMASOT (Association pour le Marketing Social au Tchad)	Chad
93	Políticas Farmacéuticas	Chile
94	Centro de Estudios Nueva Gaceta	Colombia
95	Asociación de Servidores Públicos Departamentales y Municipales de Antioquia, ADEA	Colombia
96	Federación de Vocales de Región Centro y Distrito Capital de Colombia	Colombia
97	Unión de Sindicatos de EMCALI (USE)	Colombia
98	Sintracuavalle	Colombia
99	Conseil de Concertation des ONGs de Développement (CCOD)	Congo
100	Recherche et Action pour un Développement Multisectoriel(RADEM)	Congo (DRC)
101	Ligue Pour le Droit de la Femme	Congo (DRC)
102	Cook Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (CIANGO)	Cook Islands
103	Asociación Nacional de Profesionales en Enfermería (ANPE)	Costa Rica
104	Comisión Nacional de Enlace (CNE)	Costa Rica

105	Forum National Dette et Pauvreté de Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire
106	Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País	Cuba
107	la Red En defensa de la humanidad	Cuba
108	Ecumenical Academy	Czech Republic
109	Conseil National des ONG de Développement (CNONGD)	D.R. Congo
110	National Council of Dominican Women	Dominica
111	Kalingo Carib Council	Dominica
112	Confederación Nacional de Unidad Sindical (CNUS)	Dominican Republic
113	Alianza ONG	Dominican Republic
114	Fundacion etnica integral de la Republica Dominicana	Dominican Republic
115	Ecuador Decide	Ecuador
116	Centro de Documentación en Derechos Humanos "Segundo Montes Mozo S.J." (CSMM)	Ecuador
117	Red De Ambientalistas Comunitarios De El Salvador (RACDES)	El Salvador
118	National Justice & Peace Network (NJPN)	England & Wales
119	Forum des ONG pour le Développement Durable (FONGDD)	Eq. Guinea
120	Cotonou Task Force	Ethiopia
121	Poverty Action Network in Ethiopia (PANE)	Ethiopia
122	Ecumenical Centre for Research, Education & Advocacy (ECREA)	Fiji
123	Concertation Nationale Des Organisations paysannes et des Producteurs (CNOP)	Gabon
124	Worldview	Gambia
125	World Economy, Ecology & Development (WEED)	Germany
126	Agricultural Workers Union of TUC	Ghana
127	EKPISO	Greece
128	Naturefriends	Greece
129	Inter Agency Group of Development Organizations (IAGDO)	Grenada
130	Federation de Femmes Entreprenuers et Affaires de la CEDEAO (FEFA)	Guinea
131	Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement (CECIDE)	Guinea
132	Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisa (INEI)	Guinea-Bissau
133	Women Across Differences (WAD)	Guyana
134	Plateforme Haïtienne de Plaidoyer pour un Développement Alternatif (PAPDA)	Haiti
135	Programme de Plaidoyer Pour une Intégration Alternative (PPIA)	Haïti
136	Organizacion Fraternal Negra Hondureña (OFRANEH)	Honduras
137	Consejo Cívico de Organizaciones Populares e Indígenas de Honduras (COPINH)	Honduras
138	Bharatiya Krishak Samaj (BKS)	India
139	All India Union of Forest Working People (AIUFWP)	India

140	Bhartiya Kisan Union (BKU)	India
141	Socialist Party	India
142	Asha Parivar	India
143	Citizen News Service (CNS)	India
144	Right to Food Campaign	India
145	Indian Social Action Forum (INSAF)	India
146	Swadeshi Andolan	India
147	Campaign for Affordable Trastuzumab	India
148	Sunray Harvesters	India
149	Alliance for Sustainable & Holistic Agriculture (ASHA)	India
150	Tamil Nadu Organic Farmers Federation	India
151	Initiative for Health & Equity in Society	India
152	Diverse Women for Diversity	India
153	Andhra Pradesh Vyavasaya Vruthidarula Union (APVVU)	India
154	National Center For Labour (NCL)	India
155	National Agricultural Workers Forum (NAWF)	India
156	Telengana Vyavasaya Vruthidarula Union (TVVU)	India
157	Andhra Pradesh Sampradaya Matyakarula Union	India
158	Tamil Nadu Women's Forum (TNWF)	India
159	Tamil Nadu Dalit Women's Movement (TNDWM)	India
160	Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)	India
161	ToxicsWatch Alliance (TWA)	India
162	Gene Campaign	India
163	Shetkari Sanghatana Paik	India
164	Public Awareness on GM food	India
165	National Working Group on Patent Law and WTO issues	India
166	Intercultural Resources	India
167	National Campaign Committee for Rural Workers	India
168	Hazards Centre	India
169	All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)	India
170	Chetana Society	India
171	Resistance and Alternatives to Globalization (RAG)	Indonesia
172	Berdikari Institute	Indonesia
173	Gabungan Serikat Buruh Indonesia (GSBI) / (Federation of Indonesian Trade Union)	Indonesia
174	Confederation of Indonesian People's Movement (KPRI)	Indonesia
175	Galway One World Centre	Ireland
176	Fairwatch	Italy
177	Istituto per il Mediterraneo (IMED)	Italy
178	Alliance Pour la Reconstruction et le Developpement Post-Conflict (ARDPC)	Ivory Coast

179	GROOTS Jamaica	Jamaica
180	Institute of Gender and Development Studies (IGDS), Mona Unit	Jamaica
181	Globalization Watch Hiroshima	Japan
182	AM Net	Japan
183	Lawyers for Defending Human Right Society	Jordan
184	Econews Africa	Kenya
185	Action Green for Trade and Sustainable Development (AGTSD)	Kenya
186	Kenyan Human Rights Commission (KHRC)	Kenya
187	Southern and Eastern African Trade Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI)	Kenya
188	Pan-African Baraza	Kenya
189	Action for Change and Progress (AFCAPO)	Kenya
190	Workers Rights Watch	Kenya
191	Bunge La Mwananchi (Parliament of the People) Social Movement	Kenya
192	Social Democratic Party	Kenya
193	The Dockworkers Union	Kenya
194	Kenya Debt Relief Network (KENDREN)	Kenya
195	National Council of NGOs	Kenya
196	Smallholder Farmers Association (SFA)	Kenya
197	Rural Projects Support Facility	Kenya
198	Kenya Small Scale Farmers Forum (KESFFF)	Kenya
199	Organic Consumers Alliance(OCA)	Kenya
200	Kenya Food Sovereignty	Kenya
201	Kiribati Association of Non-Governmental Organisation (KANGO)	Kiribati
202	Lesotho Council of NGOs (LCN)	Lesotho
203	West African Women Association (WAWA)	Liberia
204	Plate-Forme Nationale des Organisations de la Societe Civile de Madagascar	Madagascar
205	Réseau des jeunes pour les OMD Madagascar	Madagascar
206	Malawi Economic Justice Network	Malawi
207	Monitoring Sustainability of Globalization (MSN)	Malaysia
208	Consumers Association of Penang (CAP)	Malaysia
209	Sahabat Alam Malaysia or Friends of the Earth Malaysia (SAM)	Malaysia
210	Appui Solidaire Pour Le Renforcement De L 'Aide Au Developpement (ASRAD)	Mali
211	Foundation pour le Developpment au Sahel (FDS)	Mali
212	Sahel Afrique	Mali
213	Marshall Islands Council of NGOs (MICNGOS)	Marshall Islands
214	Association pour le développement et de la promotion des droits humains (ADPDH)	Mauritania
215	Mauritius Council of Social Service (MACOSS)	Mauritius

216	Mauritius Trade Union Congress	Mauritius
217	Migration and Sustainable Development Alliance	Mauritius
218	Federation of Democratic Labour Unions	Mauritius
219	Procesos Integrales para la Autogestión delos Pueblos (PIAP)	Mexico
220	Otros Mundos	Mexico
221	Asociación Nacional de Empresas Comercializadoras de Productores del Campo (ANEC)	Mexico
222	La Unión Popular Valle Gómez	Mexico
223	Red Mexicana de Afectados por la Minería (REMA)	Mexico
224	Red Nacional Género y Economía (REDGE)	Mexico
225	Asociación Nacional De Industriales De Transformación, A. C. (ANIT)	Mexico
226	Centro de Estudios Sociales y Culturales Antonio de Montesinos (CAM)	Mexico
227	Grupo Tacuba	Mexico
228	Comité de Derechos Humanos de Base de Chiapas Digna Ochoa	Mexico
229	Asesoría e Investigación	México
230	FSM Alliance of NGOs (FANGO)	Micronesia
231	Réseau Marocain de Défense des Biens Publics (RMDBP)	Morocco
232	Réseau Euromed Maroc des ONG	Morocco
233	National Forum for Mozambiquan NGOs and CBOs (TEIA)	Mozambique
234	MuGeDe - Women, Gender & Development	Mozambique
235	Mozambican Rural Women Movement	Mozambique
236	Namibia Non-Governmental Organisations Forum Trust	Namibia
237	Nauru Island Association of NGOs (NIANGO)	Nauru
238	All Nepal Peasants Federation (ANPFa)	Nepal
239	Platform Aarde Boer Consument	Netherlands
240	Both ENDS	Netherlands
241	Wemos Foundation	Netherlands
242	Association Nigérienne des Scouts de l'Environnement (ANSEN Niger)	Niger
243	Reseau des ONGs de Developpement et Associations de Defense des Droits de L'Homme et de la Democatie (RODADDHD)	Niger
244	l'ONG GOULBI	Niger
245	Labour,Health and Human Rights Development Centre (LHAHRDEV)	Nigeria
246	National Association Of Nigerian Traders (NANTS)	Nigeria
247	NGO Coalition for Environment (NGOCE)	Nigeria
248	Centre for Human Rights and Climate Change Research	Nigeria
249	Niue Island (Umbrella) Association of NGOs (NIUANGO)	Niue
250	The Development Fund	Norway
251	Institute for Development Initiatives (IDI)	Pakistan
252	NOOR PAKISTAN	Pakistan
253	Dharti Development Foundation Sindh	Pakistan
254	Pakistan Kissan Mazdoor Tehreek (PKMT)	Pakistan

255	Roots for Equity	Pakistan
256	Roshni Taraqiyati Tanzeem	Pakistan
257	Institute for Social and Economic Justice Pakistan (ISEJ)	Pakistan
258	Peoples Common Struggle Center (PCSC)	Pakistan
259	Human Unity Movement (HUM)	Pakistan
260	All Pakistan Wapda Hydro Electric Workers' Union (CBA)	Pakistan
261	Dharti Development Foundation	Pakistan
262	Colectivo Voces Ecológicas (COVEC)	Panama
263	Melanesian NGO Centre for Leadership (MNCL)	Papua New Guinea
264	Confederación General de Trabajadores del Perú (CGTP)	Peru
265	Red Peruana por una Globalización con Equidad (RedGE)	Peru
266	Federación Nacional De Trabajadores Del Agua Potable Y Alcantarillado Del Perú (FENTAP)	Peru
267	Frente De Defensa Del Agua Y La Vida De Junin	Peru
268	Frente De Defensa Del Agua Y La Vida De Piura	Peru
269	Frente De Defensa Del Agua Y La Vida De Lambayeque	Peru
270	Sindicato Único De Trabajadores De Sedapar Arequipa	Peru
271	Federación Departamental De Trabajadores De Arequipa	Peru
272	Frente De Defensa De Las Empresas Estratégicas Y Los Servicios Públicos Del Perú	Peru
273	Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas or Peasant Movement of the Philippines (KMP)	Philippines
274	Unyon ng mga Manggagawa sa Agrikultura (UMA)	Philippines
275	Institute of Global Responsibility (IGR)	Poland
276	Rwanda Civil Society Platform	Rwanda
277	Samoa Umbrella for Non Governmental Organisation (SUNGO)	Samoa
278	Forum das Ong de São Tomé e Príncipe (FONG-STP)	Sao Tomé and Príncipe
279	Union Des Femmes Chefs D'entreprises Du Senegal (UFCE)	Senegal
280	Association pour la Promotion de la Femme Sénégalaise (APROFES)	Senegal
281	Africaine de Recherche et de Coopération pour l'Appui au Développement Endogène (ARCADE)	Senegal
282	Plate-forme des acteurs non étatiques pour le suivi de l'Accord de Cotonou au Sénégal	Senegal
283	Liaison Unit of the non-governmental organisations of Seychelles - (LUNGOS)	Seychelles
284	Civil Society Movement of Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
285	Development Service Exchange (DSE)	Solomon Islands
286	Centre for Civil Society	South Africa

287	Institute for Economic Research on Innovation (IERI)	South Africa
288	South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA)	South Africa
289	South African NGO Council (SANGOCO)	South Africa
290	Citizens' Coalition for Economic Justice (CCEJ)	South Korea
291	Community Empowerment for Progress Organization (CEPO)	South Sudan
292	ATTAC	Spain
293	National Organization of National Fisheries Solidarity Movement of Sri Lanka (NAFSO)	Sri Lanka
294	National Free Trade Union	Sri Lanka
295	Progress Union	Sri Lanka
296	Iyanola (St.Lucia) Council for the Advancement of Rastafari Incorporated (ICAR)	St. Lucia
297	Windward Islands Farmers' Association (WINFA)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
298	Stichting Projekta	Suriname
299	Council for NGOs (CANGO)	Swaziland
300	International-Lawyers.Org	Switzerland
301	Geneva Infant Feeding Association (GIFA)	Switzerland
302	Alliance Sud	Switzerland
303	Berne Declaration	Switzerland
304	Solidarité-Bosnie	Switzerland
305	Cartel intersyndical de Genève	Switzerland
306	Tanzania Trade and Economic Justice Forum (TTEJF)	Tanzania
307	Governance Links Tanzania	Tanzania
308	Tanzania Organization for Agricultural Development (TOFAD)	Tanzania
309	Irrigation Training and Economic Empowerment Organization (IRTECO)	Tanzania
310	Tanzania Coalition for Sustainable Development (TCSD)	Tanzania
311	Tanzania Association of NGOs	Tanzania
312	The Asia Foundation	Timor-Leste
313	WELFARE TOGO	Togo
314	Groupe d'Action et de Reflexion sur l'Environnement et le Développement (GARED)	Togo
315	Humanitaire Plus	Togo
316	Civil Society Forum of Tonga (CSFT)	Tonga
317	Grassroots Organisations of Trinidad & Tobago (GOTT)	Trinidad & Tobago
318	Tuvalu Association of NGOs (TANGO)	Tuvalu
319	Consumer Education Trust	Uganda
320	Southern and Eastern African Trade Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI)	Uganda
321	Food Rights Alliance	Uganda
322	The Corner House	United Kingdom

323	Trade Justice Movement	United Kingdom
324	Global Justice Now	United Kingdom
325	Friends of the Earth	United States
326	Local Futures / International Society for Ecology and Culture	United States
327	Foundation Earth	United States
328	Banana Link	United States
329	Center for Reflection, Education and Action (CREA)	United States
330	Task Force on the Americas	United States
331	The Oakland Institute	United States
332	OWS Special Projects Affinity Group	United States
333	OWS Outreach Working Group	United States
334	The TradeJustice New York Metro coalition	United States
335	Just Foreign Policy	United States
336	The Rules	United States
337	Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES)	United States
338	Family Farm Defenders	United States
339	Vanuatu Association of NGOs (VANGO)	Vanuatu
340	Center for Sustainable Community Development (S-CODE)	Vietnam
341	Aljawf Women Organization for Development	Yemen
342	Eastern and Southern Africa small-scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF)	Zambia
343	Zambia Council for Social Development	Zambia
344	Southern and Eastern African Trade Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI)	Zimbabwe
345	National Association of NGOs (NANGO)	Zimbabwe