



Our world is not for sale.

STOP corporate globalization.

Call to Action for December 2013 Bali WTO Ministerial

Stop Expansion of the WTO and Shut Down the Corporate “Trade” Attack: Food, Jobs, Peoples’ Rights and Sustainable Development First!

For twenty years, people and the environment have suffered enormously from a powerful assault on our basic needs and rights via free trade agreements. The World Trade Organization (WTO) and numerous Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) have been used by large corporations to impose policies that destroy jobs and livelihoods, undermine access to affordable medicine and essential services, trash the environment and impose numerous policies that undermine our future. Before the WTO and the FTAs, there was one agreement that set the rules for trade in goods called the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). The WTO replaced GATT, imposing over governments’ own policies a corporate wish list of damaging intellectual property, investment and agricultural rules and constraints on the health, financial, food safety, environmental and other regulations on which we all rely. The WTO includes an enforcement system that has the power to penalize countries, taking away the policy space of governments and forcing them to change their national policies affecting access to medicines, food and water; economic development; control over natural resources; financial stability; energy; and more. This unprecedented attack on national sovereignty and the public interest is being sold as “free trade.”

In 1995, at its birth, the WTO rules covered 112 countries. Now 159 countries are bound to the WTO’s damaging rules. One of the main goals of the large developed countries and global corporations who hatched the WTO is to further expand those rules, which would intensify the WTO’s attack on our basic rights and needs. This is an agenda that they have been trying unsuccessfully to impose through the so-called Doha “Development” Round. From the streets of Seattle, massive protests in Cancun (2003) and Hong Kong (2005), and through years of relentless campaigning in many countries, against the Doha Round’s attack on jobs, food security and more, until today people’s power has prevented the conclusion of the Doha Round and stopped the WTO’s expansion. Global campaigning also derailed the Free Trade Agreement of the Americas (FTAA), one of numerous FTAs that transnational corporations have used to push their corporate trade agenda beyond the WTO. Before the Doha Round, civil society stopped the Multilateral Agreement on Investment, which would have resulted in many of the same devastating impacts. Ensuring that the Doha Round is not revived is critical to safeguard these past victories and to fight back against the renewed onslaught of corporate globalization, which is also represented by the new wave of bilateral and regional FTAs all over the world, such as the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP), the EU-U.S. Free Trade Agreement

(TAFTA), Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), and others).

After many failed WTO Ministerial meetings and nearly twelve years of negotiations on this dangerous WTO expansion, the future of the WTO will be decided at the December 3-6 Bali WTO Ministerial meeting. Only by taking action in each of our countries to hold our governments accountable and by showing our power in Bali, can we stop WTO expansion and begin to dismantle the catastrophic regime of “free trade” agreements.

Stop the new attempt to expand the WTO in Bali

At the 9th Ministerial of the WTO in Bali, transnational corporations want to reverse our victory of stopping the Doha Round expansion for all of these years. Their plan is to push countries to agree to a number of specific issues and then open the door for negotiations on other issues that will expand the WTO's power and dangerous rules.

What is this plan that we must stop? Developed countries have broken their Doha Round pledge to negotiate on key developing country issues and have removed from the agenda the “development mandate” issues intended to correct the severe problems in existing WTO rules. This includes opposing: a proposal by the G33, a group of 46 developing countries, to allow developing countries to subsidize poor farmers to grow food for their populations at risk of hunger; a simple package of policies to allow least developing countries to improve the results of their participation in global trade; and a proposal to provide “special and differential treatment” to developing countries recognizing that they cannot succeed under the same rules as the rich developed countries.

Instead, the developed countries have re-packaged the same liberalization and market access demands by their corporations on developing countries that have been rejected repeatedly by the developing country WTO members. This includes an agreement on Trade Facilitation, which would require developing countries to prioritize their financial and technological resources on facilitating more imports from developed countries. Not only would this mean fewer resources for national health, education and employment goals, but it would undermine the economies of developing countries with a new flood of imports.

Developed countries have also trashed the WTO's own fundamental principles that require all countries to agree to new negotiations, and have launched negotiations on their post-Bali corporate agenda. This includes expansion of an existing WTO plurilateral Information Technology Agreement (ITA). Expanding the ITA would restrict the ability of poor countries to develop key job-creation industries. And, effectively, it would provide a stealthy new path for transnational corporations and developed countries to force the liberalization that developing countries rejected in the Doha Round's “Non-Agricultural Market Access” negotiations. They have also launched plurilateral negotiations on a radical services FTA called the Trade in Services Agreement (TISA) that would result in the deregulation and liberalization of many private-sector and public services in developing and developed countries alike. This agreement would also reduce pressure on developed countries to concede to changes to existing WTO rules demanded by developing countries. These two agreements represent more of the failed model of liberalization and deregulation, which civil society organizations in both, developed and developing countries have long opposed.

This 9th WTO Ministerial meeting will have one major difference from previous Ministerial meetings: Brazil will be at the helm. The BRICS countries supported a Brazilian to become the WTO's new Director General, and although Brazil has played a key role in countering the demands of the developed country bloc, they will likely push for an outcome that would lead to the expansion of the WTO. The trade ministers of the BRICS stated that "the WTO requires a new leader [from a developing country]... that will lead to an expeditious conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda", while at the same time they "indicated a willingness to explore outcomes in specific areas where progress is possible" and "addresses key developmental concerns of the poorest and most vulnerable WTO members". This new dynamic requires special vigilance to ensure that the outcome of the 9th Ministerial is not "more-of-the-same" corporate wish lists, the adoption of costly measures for developing countries through Trade Facilitation and a post-Bali agenda to further advance free trade liberalization at a multilateral level disguised with a few token pledges for developing countries.

Build people power to end the "free trade" regime before, during and after Bali

Trade is needed but a different kind of trade, one that is not based on the exploitation of people and nature and whose rules benefit communities and not corporations. The global financial, food, economic, and other crises – which the FTA and WTO privatization and liberalization rules contributed to – prove why this is critical to our futures. The kind of trade we need is complementary trade not corporate trade. The WTO, FTAs and BITs are not written in stone. They can be ended and replaced with other trade agreements. This is the case of the Mexico-Bolivia FTA that was replaced by an agreement only on goods, or the dozens of BITs that have been denounced and are being re-negotiated without the investor-to-state settlement dispute clause. We need a very different kind of trade framework, one that guarantees human rights above corporate interests; one that preserves the sovereignty of the states, especially of the weakest; one that defends at the forefront, health, food, jobs and one that treats nature with respect and care. A world without the WTO, FTAs, BITs and the free trade regime is possible and necessary!

Our call is to stop the expansion of the WTO in Bali, and strengthen the global movement to put an end to this free trade regime. Any agreement coming out of the Bali Ministerial Meeting must put an end to the devastation of decades of corporate-led globalization policies. We must ensure that the Bali WTO Ministerial meeting does not approve a dangerous expansion of the corporate agenda. Instead, a new equitable and complementary trade framework must be developed that has peoples and nature's rights at its heart. We demand:

- **No WTO Expansion!** In the lead up to the Bali WTO Ministerial, governments must reject a Trade Facilitation agreement and insist on an end to negotiations the other agreements that expand WTO policies, such as the proposed ITA and TISA.
- **WTO Turnaround!** Instead, governments must agree to begin to dismantle the overreaching WTO rules to ensure the required policy space for countries to address key issues such as food, health, jobs, financial stability, climate change and nature. This alternative agenda is identified in the WTO Turnaround 2013: Food, Jobs and Development First! Statement. And, governments must approve the proposal of developing countries on Food Security, and a strong package of proposals for Least Developed Countries which have been long identified as the priority by developing

countries; and other key policy changes identified in the WTO Turnaround 2013: Food, Jobs and Development First! Statement.

- **Change the Global Trade System!** The global trade framework must work for the 99%. Failed institutions like the WTO, and FTAs and BITs, must be replaced with a new system that disciplines corporations, while providing countries sufficient policy space to pursue a positive agenda for sustainable development and job-creation, food security, access to affordable healthcare and medicines, and global financial stability.

It is essential that we organize throughout 2013 to move beyond slogans and declarations, and mobilize by directly pressuring governments to take decisive action this year. OWINFS encourages civil society organizations concerned about the impacts of the WTO on workers, farmers, women, the environment, and our future, to organize pressure immediately on your Trade Minister and other national officials in order to achieve the above goals:

1. Endorse the **WTO Turnaround 2013: Food, Jobs and Sustainable Development First – Statement** developed by the OWINFS network, which can then be used to:
2. **Organize educational events** to raise public awareness of the negative domestic impacts of the WTO – and the potentially worse impact of current corporate proposals for WTO expansion in the Bali package – on farmers, workers, the environment, and other key affected communities in your country.
3. **Demand a meeting** (together with other concerned groups) with your Trade Minister, to express your demands regarding the Bali package, the existing WTO, and the need for transformation of the global trade regime – and let your government know that you are monitoring their activities in Geneva and Bali!
4. **Ask Parliamentarians and other affected Ministries** (Agriculture, Health, Labor, Central Bank and financial regulators, etc.) to put pressure on your Trade Minister and Head of State to advocate for people’s interests and needs in the current negotiations in Geneva on the Bali package, and the WTO generally.
5. **Send a national letter**, endorsed by a wide variety of social movements, unions and civil society organizations, to your government that reiterate the demands of the global campaign on WTO.
6. Develop different kind of initiatives, parliamentarian petitions, sign-on letters, press conferences, mobilizations and creative actions to **say enough is enough and that we have had 18 years too much of trade liberalization.**
7. **Contact the media** and tell them about the negative impacts on the economy, workers, farmers, consumers, fisherfolk, women, climate change, and the environment of the WTO. You can submit a Letter to the Editor or an OpEd. OWINFS has available Talking Points and a comprehensive Editorial Board Memo that you can use as a resource, to develop one that is appropriate to your national media.
8. **Coordinate joint actions in all countries** during the 9th Ministerial to give a big blow to the WTO, the FTAs and BITs.

9. **Come to Bali during the Ministerial!** Participate with OWINFS in organizing pressure on your representatives during the negotiations at the Ministerial, supporting the Indonesian social movements in mass mobilizations.

The global network Our World Is Not For Sale is working to mobilize international campaigns and support national campaigns worldwide. Please contact Deborah James at djames@cepr.net for more background materials, and action ideas. For more information on the WTO, please see www.ourworldisnotforsale.org.

Endorsers as of October 28, 2013 include:

International and Regional 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	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.
3	Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants (APMM)	A regional migrant centre working in the Asia Pacific and Middle East region.
4	Asian Peasant Coalition (APC)	Represent more than 15 million rural members (e.g. landless peasants, peasant women, dalits, agricultural workers, fisherfolks, pastoralists, and rural youth) from 33 organizations from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, and Sri Lanka, struggling for genuine agrarian reform and people's food sovereignty.
5	Association pour la Taxation des Transactions financière et l'Aide aux Citoyens (ATTAC) European Network	ATTAC is an international organization involved in the alter-globalization movement. We oppose neo-liberal globalization and develop social, ecological, and democratic alternatives so as to guarantee fundamental rights for all.
6	Caribbean Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN)	A regional network of scholars and researchers who work on the issues of political economy, trade, Sustainable Development; Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights; governance and women's equal participation in power and decision-making.
7	Dignity International	Dignity International's vision is of a world in which everyone enjoys human rights and lives in dignity; free from fear, poverty and discrimination. Dignity International advocates with, connects, and supports the empowerment of deprived and struggling communities in claiming their human rights, and creating social justice around the world.
8	IBON International	IBON initiates and implements international programs, develops and hosts international networks, initiates and participates in international advocacy campaigns, and establishes regional and country offices. IBON strengthens links between local campaigns and advocacies to international initiatives.
9	International Presentation Association (IPA)	The mission of IPA is to channel our resources so that we can speak and act in partnership with others for global justice.

10	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).
11	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.
12	PaxRomana ICMICA Asia	Global network of Catholic leaders committed to justice, peace and creation.
13	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.
14	South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication (SAAPE)	An alliance to fight against poverty and injustice in South Asia comprising journalists, academics, trade unionists, human rights activists, NGOs and other civil society actors across the region.
15	Southern Africa Trade Union Coordination Council (SATUCC)	SATUCC is a regional trade union organization representing all major trade union federations in the Southern African Development Community (SADC). It was established in March 1983 and today SATUCC is the only formally recognised representative regional trade union confederation with a special status in the SADC.
16	Southern and Eastern African Trade, Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI)	An African initiative to strengthen Africa's capacity to take a more effective part in the emerging global trading system and to better manage the process of Globalization.

National Organizations

17	51% Coalition	Jamaica
18	Action Développement et Intégration Régionale (ADIR)	Burundi
19	Action, Research and Education Network of Aotearoa (ARENA)	New Zealand
20	Advocate for Safe Parenthood (ASPIRE)	Trinidad and Tobago
21	Africa Europe Faith and Justice Network (AEFJN)	Belgium
22	Africa Youth Coalition Against Hunger	Sierra Leone
23	Agricultura Alternativa y de Alerta ante la Transgénesis (AGALAT)	Panama
24	Agricultural Workers Union of TUC	Ghana
25	Aid/Watch	Australia
26	Alianza ONG	Dominican Republic
27	Aljawf Women Organization For Development	Yemen
28	All Lanka Peasant's Front	Srilanka
29	All Nepal Peasants Federation (ANPFa)	Nepal

30	Alliance Pour la Reconstruction et le Developpement Post-Conflict (ARDPC)	Ivory Coast
31	Alliance Against WTO	Bangladesh
32	Alliance Sudd	Switzerland
33	Alternative Information & Development Centre	South Africa
34	Amigos de la Tierra México	Mexico
35	Anguilla National Council of Women (ANCW)	Anguilla
36	Andhra Pradesh Vyavasaya Vruthidarula Union (APVVU)	India
37	Argentine Federation Of Commerce And Services Workers (FAECyS)	Argentina
38	Asia Monitor Resource Centre (AMRC)	Hong Kong
39	Asociacion Ecologica De Lanus (AEL)	Argentina
40	Association Commerciale, Agricole, Industriel et du Service (ACAISA)	Cape Verde
41	Association of Women's Organizations of Jamaica (AWOJA)	Jamaica
42	Association pour la Taxation des Transactions financière et l'Aide aux Citoyens (ATTAC) Quebec	Canada
43	Association pour la Taxation des Transactions financière et l'Aide aux Citoyens (ATTAC) Spain	Spain
44	Association pour la Taxation des Transactions financière et l'Aide aux Citoyens (ATTAC)	Tunisia
45	Association Women Sun of Haiti	Haiti
46	Australian Fair Trade and Investment Network (AFTINET)	Australia
47	Bahrain Transparency Society	Bahrain
48	Banana Link	UK
49	Bangladesh Krishok Federation	Bangladesh
50	Barbados Association of Non Governmental Organizations	Barbados
51	Barbados National Organization of Women	Barbados
52	BASE Investigaciones Sociales	Brazil
53	Belize Enterprise for Sustainable Technology	Belize
54	Berne Declaration	Switzerland
55	Bharatiya Krishak Samaj	India
56	Bia'lii, Consultancy and Research	Mexico
57	Botswana Council of Non Governmental Organisations (BOCONGO)	Botswana
58	Business and Professional Women Barbados	Barbados
59	Cadre de concertation des OSC pour le suivi du CSLP (CdC/CSLP)	Burkina Faso
60	Campaign 2015+ International	Nigeria
61	Canadian Union of Postal Workers (CUPW)	Canada
62	Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU)	South Africa
63	Capítulo Argentino PIDHDD	Argentina
64	Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action (CAFRA)	Trinidad and Tobago

65	Center for Alternative Research and Studies (CARES)	Mauritius
66	Center for Health, Human Rights and Development (CEHURD)	Uganda
67	Central Unitaria De Trabajadores (CUT)	Colombia
68	Centre d'Information et de Liaison des ONG (CILONG)	Chad
69	Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour le Développement (CRAD)	Haiti
70	Centre du Commerce international pour le Développement (CECIDE)	Guinea
71	Centre for Literacy and Community Development	Kenya
72	Centre National et International de Documentation et d'Information des Femmes en Haiti (ENFOFANM) Haiti	Haiti
73	Childolesent And Family Survival Organization - Women's Rights Action Group (CAFSSO-WRAG)	Nigeria
74	CIID	Gautemala
75	Civil Society Bahamas	Bahamas
76	Civil Society Coalition on Migration and Development	Nigeria
77	Civil Society Forum of Tonga (CSFT)	Tonga
78	Civil Society Movement of Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
79	Civil Society Organization Network for Development (RESOCIDE)	Burkina Faso
80	Codepink	USA
81	Colectivo VientoSur	Chile
82	Colectivo Voces Ecológicas (COVEC)	Panama
83	Comité Forum Social Lémanique (FSL)	Switzerland
84	Comité pour l'Annulation de la Dette du Tiers Monde (CADTM)	Tunisia
85	Community Empowerment for Progress Organization (CEPO)	South Sudan
86	Concertation Nationale Des Organisations paysannes et des Producteurs (CNOP)	Gabon
87	Confederacion Nacional De Unidad Sindical (CNUS)	Dominican Republic
88	Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU)	South Africa
89	Conseil de Concertation des ONGs de Développement (CCOD)	Congo
90	Conseil des ONG Agrées du Cameroun (CONGAC)	Cameroon
91	Conseil Inter ONG En Centrafrique (CIONGCA)	Central African Rep.
92	Conseil National des ONG de Développement (CNONGD)	D.R. Congo
93	Consejo de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo de Centroamérica (CIDECA)	Gautemala
94	Consejo Nacional de Auto empleados y Micro empresarios del Perú (CONAEM PERU)	Peru
95	Consumer Education Trust	Uganda
96	Consumers Protection Association (CPA)	Lesotho
97	Cook Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (CIANGO)	Cook Islands

98	Coordination nationale des organisations paysannes du Mali	Mali
99	Cotonou Task Force	Ethiopia
100	Council for NGOs (CANGO)	Swaziland
101	Council of Canadians	Canada
102	Cristianas y Cristianos De Base De Madrid	Spain
103	Development Service Exchange (DSE)	Solomon Islands
104	Dominica National Council of Women	Dominica
105	Eastern and Southern Africa small-scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF)	Zambia
106	Economic Justice Network Lesotho (EJNL)	Lesotho
107	Economic News Africa	Kenya
108	Ecuador decide	Ecuador
109	Equity and Justice Working Group Bangladesh (EquityBD)	Bangladesh
110	Fair Trade Advocacy Office	Belgium
111	Fairwatch	Italy
112	Federación de Trabajadores del Agua Potable y Alcantarillado del Perú (FENTAP)	Peru
113	Federation de Femmes Entrepreneurs et Affairs de la CEDEAO (FEFA)	Guinea
114	Foro Ciudadano de Participación por la Justicia y los Derechos Humanos (FOCO)	Argentina
115	Forum das Ong de São Tomé e Príncipe (FONG-STP)	Sao Tomé and Príncipe
116	Fórum das Organizações Não Governamentais Angolanas (FONGA)	Angola
117	Forum des ONG pour le Développement Durable (FONGDD)	Eq. Guinea
118	Fundacion de Relaciones Internacionales (FUNREI)	Argentina
119	Foundation pour le Developpment au Sahel (FDS)	Mali
120	Friends of the Earth	Ghana
121	FSM Alliance of NGOs (FANGO)	Micronesia
122	Gilbert Agricultural and Rural Development Centre (GARDC)	Antigua and Barbuda
123	Global Exchange	USA
124	Globalization Watch Hiroshima	Japan
125	Gonoshasthaya Kendra (GK)	Bangladesh
126	Good Shepherd International Justice Peace Office	USA
127	Grassroots Organisations of Trinidad & Tobago (GOTT)	Trinidad and Tobago
128	Grenada National Organization of Women	Grenada
129	Groupe d'Action et de Reflexion sur l'Environnement et le Développement (GARED)	Togo
130	Groupe de Recherche et d'Action pour la Promotion de l'Agriculture et du Développement (GRAPAD)	Benin Republic
131	Grupo Tacuba	Mexico

132	Guyana Association of Women Lawyers	Guyana
133	Hecho en Bs As / empresa social	Argentina
134	Hegoa Instituto de Estudios sobre Desarrollo y Cooperación Internacional, País Vasco	Spain
135	Help & Shelter	Guyana
136	Initiatives for Dialogue and Empowerment through Alternative Legal Services (IDEALS)	Philippines
137	Institute for Economic Research and Innovation (IERI)	South Africa
138	Institute for Global Justice (IKG)	Indonesia
139	Instituto de Participación y Desarrollo	Argentina
140	Instituto Justiça Fiscal (IJF)	Brazil
141	Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisa (INEI)	Guinea-Bissau
142	Instituto Latinoamericano para una sociedad y un derecho alternativos (ILSA)	Colombia
143	Inter Agency Group of Development Organizations (IAGDO)	Grenada
144	Iyanola (St.Lucia) Council for the Advancement of Rastafari Incorporated (ICAR)	St. Lucia
145	Jamaica Network of Rural Women Producers	Jamaica
146	Jamaicans United for Sustainable Development	Jamaica
147	Jubilee Debt Campaign	UK
148	Kalingo Carib Council	Dominica
149	Kenya Debt Relief Network (KENDREN)	Kenya
150	Kilusang Magbubukid Ng Pilipinas (KMP)	Philippines
151	Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU)	Philippines
152	Kiribati Association of Non-Governmental Organisation (KANGO)	Kiribati
153	Labour, Health and Human Rights Development Centre	Nigeria
154	Lesotho Council of NGOs (LCN)	Lesotho
155	Liaison Unit of the non-governmental organisations of Seychelles - (LUNGOS)	Seychelles
156	Lutte Nationale Contre la Pauvreté (LUNACOP)	DR Congo
157	Malawi Economic Justice Network	Malawi
158	Marshall Islands Council of NGOs (MICNGOS)	Marshall Islands
159	Mauritius Council of Social Service (MACOSS)	Mauritius
160	Melanesian NGO Centre for Leadership (MNCL)	Papua New Guinea
161	Movement for National Land and Agricultural Reform (MONLAR)	Sri Lanka
162	Namibia Non-Governmental Organisations Forum Trust	Namibia
163	National Agricultural workers Forum (NAWF)	India
164	National Alliance of People's Movements (NAPM)	India
165	National Association of NGOs (NANGO)	Zimbabwe
166	National Association of Nigerian Traders (NANTS)	Nigeria

167	National Center For Labour (NCL)	India
168	National Council of NGOs	Kenya
169	National du Réseau des Ong de Développement et Associations de Défense des Droits de l'Homme et de la Démocratie (RODADDHD)	Niger
170	National Fisheries Solidarity Movement [NAFSO]	Sri Lanka
171	National Forum for Mozambiquan NGOs and CBOs (TEIA)	Mozambique
172	Nauru Island Association of NGOs (NIANGO)	Nauru
173	National Justice and Peace Network (NJPN)	UK
174	Network for Women's Rights and Feminist Perspectives in Development (WIDE)	Austria
175	Network of Women's NGOs	Trinidad and Tobago
176	New Hope Youth Trust	Botswana
177	Niue Island (Umbrella) Association of NGOs (NIUANGO)	Niue
178	Nou Sud	Spain
179	Online Knowledge Society	Bangladesh
180	Otros Mundos AC	Mexico
181	Plate-forme des acteurs non étatiques pour le suivi de l'Accord de Cotonou au Sénégal	Senegal
182	Plateforme haïtienne de Pladoyer pour un Développement Alternatif (PAPDA)	Haiti
183	Plate-Forme Nationale des Organisations de la Societe Civile de Madagascar	Madagascar
184	Policy Analysis and Research Institute of Lesotho (PARIL)	Lesotho
185	Pour Social Development Cooperative (SDC - RCA)	Central Africa Rep.
186	Poverty Action Network in Ethiopia (PANE)	Ethiopia
187	Professional Organization for Women in Antigua	Antigua
188	Programme de Plaidoyer Pour une Intégration Alternative (PPIA)	Haïti
189	Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad & Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago
190	Rassemblement pour une Alternative Internationale de Développement (RAID)	Tunisia
191	Red Mexicana de Acción Frente al Free Comercio (RMALC)	Mexico
192	Red Nicaragüense de Comercio Comunitario (RENICC)	Nicaragua
193	Red Thread	Guyana
194	Regional en América Latina del Centro de Solidaridad Sindical de Finlandia	Finland
195	Resist Agrcochemical TNCs	Philippines
196	Resistance & Alternatives	Mauritius
197	Resistance and Alternatives to Globalization (RAG)	Indonesia
198	Roots for Equity	Pakistan
199	Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN)	Nepal

200	Rwanda Civil Society Platform	Rwanda
201	Samoa Umbrella for Non Governmental Organisation (SUNGO)	Samoa
202	SAVE Foundation Inc. (Services Alliance for Violent Encounters)	Barbados
203	Seruni	Indonesia
204	Siglo XXIII	El Salvador
205	Simpson Foundation Malawi	Malawi
206	Sistren Theatre Collective	Jamaica
207	Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País	Cuba
208	Solidarité	France
209	Somali Organisation for Community Development Activities (SOCDA)	Somalia
210	South African NGO Council (SANGOCO)	South Africa
211	Southern and Eastern African Trade, Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI) Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe
212	Southwest Freedom of Information Act Network	Nigeria
213	Stichting Projekta	Suriname
214	Tanzania Association of NGOs	Tanzania
215	Tchad Agir Pour l'Environnement (TCHAPE)	Chad
216	Técnicos Sin Fronteras	Argentina
217	The Asia Foundation	Timor-Leste
218	The Call for Africa Development [CAD]	Lesotho
219	Toledo Maya Women's Council	Belize
220	Tuvalu Association of NGOs (TANGO)	Tuvalu
221	Uganda Environmental Education Foundation (UEEF)	Uganda
222	Unidad Ecológica Salvadoreña (UNES)	El Salvador
223	Union Nacional De Trabajadores	Mexico
224	United Methodist Church Philippines	Philippines
225	Universidad libre flotante	El Salvador
226	Universidad libre para la Paz	El Salvador
227	Vanuatu Association of NGOs (VANGO)	Vanuatu
228	Voices for Interactive Choice and Empowerment (VOICE)	Bangladesh
229	War on Want	UK
230	West African Women Association (WAWA)	Liberia
231	Windward Islands Farmers' Association (WINFA)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
232	Woman Inc.	Jamaica
233	Women Across Differences (WAD)	Guyana
234	Women Against Rape	Antigua
235	Women Working for Social Progress	Trinidad and Tobago
236	Women's Crisis Centre	Jamaica
237	Women's Institute for Alternative Development (WINAD)	Trinidad and Tobago

238	Women's Issues Network of Belize	Belize
239	Women's Media Watch Jamaica	Jamaica
240	Women's Resource and Outreach Centre	Jamaica
241	Women's Rights Centre	Suriname
242	World Democratic Governance project Association (WDGpa)	Spain
243	World Development Movement (WDM)	UK
244	Worldview	Gambia
245	Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) Barbados	Barbados
246	Youth Foundation of Bangladesh (YFB)	Bangladesh
247	Zambia Council for Social Development	Zambia