

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 | | |
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| 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. |

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| 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. |

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| 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). |

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| 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. |

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| 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. |

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| 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 |
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| 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 |

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| 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 |

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| 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 |

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| 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 | Telangana 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 |

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| 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 |

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| 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 |

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| 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 |

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| 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 |

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| 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 |