



Our world is not for sale.
STOP corporate globalization.

WTO Turnaround 2013: Food, Jobs and Sustainable Development First – Statement

October 28, 2013

After more than three decades of experience with a corporate-led model of globalization, it is clear that this particular model of globalization has failed workers, farmers, and the environment, while facilitating the vast enrichment of a privileged few. The emergence of the global financial and economic crises of the last five years have exposed many negative impacts of policies, such as: deregulation of the financial sector resulting in financial collapse and job loss; commodification of the agricultural markets resulting in food price volatility and hunger; “race to the bottom” liberalization policies for production leading to deadly calamities, such as the collapse of the factory in Bangladesh where more than 1000 textile workers perished; intellectual property monopolies limiting global access to life-saving medicines; and corporate-trade-expansion (rather than trade-for-development) policies exacerbating the climate crisis. Despite this incredible harm, these liberalization, deregulation, and corporate monopolization policies form the backbone of the current global trade system, consolidated by the World Trade Organization (WTO) since 1995.

The emergence of the global financial, food, economic, and other crises – which the WTO’s privatization and liberalization rules contributed to, and failed to prevent – provides an opportunity to reflect on the serious problems endemic to the particular model of globalization that the WTO has consolidated globally. Unfortunately, within the WTO, there exists a colossal failure to recognize the WTO’s contribution to the global crises, and instead many members have worked to maintain the focus on increasing corporate trade without regard to the human or environmental costs. Thus, within the WTO, some members – representing their corporate interests– are even seeking to expand these failed policies in the run-up to the upcoming 9th Ministerial meeting of the WTO, which will take place in Bali, Indonesia, December 3-6, 2013.

While the global framework of these rules is set by the WTO, these same policies also appear in an even more extreme form, in regional and bilateral so-called Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) that have led to job loss, food price volatility, and increased foreign corporate control over public services and natural resources. These FTAs and the proliferation of Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) have led to an explosion of “investor-state” cases, where many health, safety, and environmental laws have been attacked by transnational corporations at private courts, resulting in awards in the billions of dollars from taxpayers to corporations.

Given this situation, the Our World Is Not for Sale (OWINFS) network asserts that the global trade framework must work for the 99%: it must provide countries sufficient policy space to pursue a positive agenda for development and job-creation, and must facilitate, rather than hinder, global efforts to ensure true food security, sustainable development, access to affordable healthcare and medicines, and global financial stability. And it must privilege global agreements on human rights and environmental sustainability over corporate profit. Thus, a completely new institution, with a central mandate of setting trade rules that allow countries to pursue trade for sustainable development while disciplining corporate behavior, must be created.

In addition, in the interim, serious changes must be made to existing WTO policies, in order to allow countries more policy space to pursue urgent solutions to these key global challenges. And immediately, the negotiations towards the upcoming Ministerial must be overhauled to reflect the need for a radical shift in the agenda.

Current WTO Scenario: Wrong Direction, Wrong Proposals

After many failed Ministerial meetings and nearly twelve years of negotiations, the Doha Round of WTO expansion is at a crossroads. Developed countries have pushed aside agreements to negotiate on key developing country issues intended to correct the imbalances within the existing WTO, which formed the basis of the development mandate of Doha.

Even worse, developed countries appear to be re-packaging the same liberalization and market access demands of their corporate interests to create a “new trade narrative” towards gaining agreements at the upcoming 9th Ministerial in Bali. These include an agreement on Trade Facilitation, which would place excessive implementation, regulatory, human resources, and technological burdens on developing countries, while resulting in more imports into than exports from developing countries. At the same time, developed countries have failed in their obligations to ensure appropriate levels of Special and Differential Treatment (SDT) within the Trade Facilitation negotiations themselves, particularly with regards to technical and financial assistance.

At the same time, developed country corporate interests continue to marginalize the ongoing demands of developing countries in towards the Bali Ministerial. It is outrageous that rich countries oppose a proposal by the G33 group of 46 countries, to allow developing countries to subsidize poor farmers to grow food for their populations at risk of hunger. Likewise, demands by LDCs for a simple package of policies to allow them to improve the results of their participation in global trade should be approved and implemented immediately, not be pushed to the side or held hostage for other concessions by developing countries.

Thus, if there is to be any agreement for the upcoming 9th Ministerial at Bali, it must begin to rebalance the inequities of the past, such as agreement to the G33 proposal for Food Security, a strong LDC package, as well as a strong SDT package. A binding agreement on Trade Facilitation would be a tremendous step in the wrong direction.

It is of deep concern that developed countries have already launched negotiations on their post-Bali agenda, including towards an expansion of the plurilateral Information Technology Agreement (ITA). An expansion of the ITA would achieve many of the liberalization goals of developed countries from the Non-Agricultural Market Access negotiations in the Doha Round, and would have a negative impact on the ability of poorer countries to develop their technological sectors. They have also launched plurilateral negotiations on services, called the Trade in Services Agreement (TISA). The creation of a radical services FTA like the proposed TISA would result in the deregulation and liberalization of many private and public services in developing and developed countries alike. It would also reduce pressure on developed countries to concede many changes to the existing WTO demanded by developing countries in the negotiations. These two proposed agreements represent more of the failed model of liberalization and deregulation, and are opposed by civil society organizations in participating and non-participating nations, in developed and developing countries alike.

Any post-Ministerial agenda agreed to at the upcoming 9th Ministerial in Bali should not focus on “more-of-the-same” corporate agendas.

Thus, the Our World Is Not for Sale (OWINFS) network asserts that in addition to a long-term transformation of the global trade and economic architecture, immediate changes must be made to WTO in order to provide countries more policy space to pursue a positive agenda for development and job-creation, food security, sustainable development, access to affordable healthcare and medicines, and global financial stability.

The basic principles and goals underlying the WTO must be overhauled, many current WTO policies must be fixed, and many aspects of the 2001-launched Doha Round agenda must be changed. Specifically, we call on governments to transform the global trade regime through the following:

1. We Demand Jobs and Industrial Development Policy Space

Following the global financial and economic crisis, the situation of unemployment has deteriorated even further in rich and poor countries alike. Yet rather than prioritizing job-creation, the WTO framework focuses on reducing tariffs and forcing workers to compete in an uneven playing field, resulting in further erosion of jobs, rather than on using trade to increase employment. Even worse, Doha Round proposals would slash tariffs in developing countries even more than in rich countries; this would further erode decent jobs in key industries. Already vulnerable developing countries should not have to “pay” for fixes to the current global trading system with offering more market access, which would destroy their prospects for industrial development.

- Any current or future agreement must focus on using trade to expand employment, such as through the Decent Work Agenda, and protecting policy space of countries, rather than just cutting tariffs.

- The expansion of the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) must be abandoned.

- In any future negotiations in Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA), the Swiss formula should be abandoned; talks must be based on the mandate of Less Than Full Reciprocity; discussions on sectorals must be voluntary; manufacturing jobs should not be “traded off” for agricultural jobs, and there should be

no anti-concentration clause, as countries must maintain the flexibility to protect vulnerable and labor-intensive sectors.

-We call for Impact Assessments with regards to NAMA talks. We need assessments on the qualitative and quantitative aspect of any future potential WTO agreements on employment and also the environment.

2. We Demand the Right to Protect the Policy Space for Development

Trade must be available to developing countries to be utilized as a tool for development. Trade is not the goal *per se*. If the actual result of trade under the current or proposed rules hinders the ability of poor people and poor countries to develop, then new rules are needed. Starting well before the 2001 Doha Round, developing countries have put forward myriad proposals in the WTO that would allow them to access the benefits of trade while maintaining policy space for development. These include the original proposals, referred to as the “Implementation Issues,” drafted more than a decade ago and submitted as an alternative to the Doha Round agenda, that are designed to fix the asymmetries and biases of the Uruguay Round. In addition, the trade concerns of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) should not fall victim to the extreme demands of the rich countries for more market access in the emerging market nations. Developing countries have put forward proposals that would allow the LDCs to safeguard development policy space while gaining the benefits of trade. In addition, the negotiations on Trade Facilitation, if implemented as they are currently negotiated, would place undue financial, human resources, and technology burdens on developing countries, and result in far more facilitation of imports than exports. Thus:

-The proposed agreement on Trade Facilitation should be voluntary for developing countries. The proposals on Special and Differential Treatment (SDT) in these negotiations must be strengthened and completed, including technical and particularly financial assistance, to developing countries’ satisfaction, before any binding commitments on Trade Facilitation are requested of them.

-The proposed LDC package, including Duty-Free Quota-Free access for LDCs, and a fair and immediate resolution to the demands of the cotton-producing countries, and a services waiver for LDCs, should be adopted whether or not a complete Doha package is finalized.

-Implementation Issues must be restored as the main focus for the WTO for the years following the 9th Ministerial Conference. A real development agenda, which has been missing from negotiations at the WTO, would focus on reforming rules on intellectual property, services and goods, so that they are more helpful for development.

-The thorough re-negotiations of a full range – not a limited set – of proposals to ensure SDT for developing countries should be prioritized as the key aspect of any forward negotiations.

-If LDCs pursue accession into the WTO, their entry must not be conditioned on market access demands, but should be able to accede on terms that allow them to use trade according to their development needs. These terms should not go beyond those applied to original LDC Members of the WTO.

3. We Demand Financial Stability Rather than Financial Deregulation

The deregulation and liberalization rules of the WTO in the financial services sector helped set the stage for the debacle of the global financial crisis. Yet, while the G20, most governments and even the IMF have recognized the need for financial re-regulation in the wake of the financial crisis, the WTO’s General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) rules can actually hinder financial regulation efforts; and current proposals in the GATS negotiations would establish additional limits on domestic regulation and extend the coverage of deregulation requirements. Immediate changes are needed to current GATS rules regarding financial services, and no further deregulation or liberalization of financial services should be undertaken within the WTO. In addition,

-Countries should not take any additional commitments for liberalization of trade in financial services within GATS negotiations or through the proposed plurilateral Trade in Services Agreement (TISA).

-Existing and proposed GATS rules should be reviewed in light of the financial crisis, and then clarified and/or modified in order to ensure policy space for all countries to use macroprudential measures, such as capital controls and financial transaction taxes, as well as to implement other financial regulatory and prudential measures.

-It is not appropriate within the context of the WTO or TISA to elaborate or adopt disciplines on domestic regulation in the accountancy sector agreed to before the financial crisis, or to adopt or elaborate any other disciplines on domestic regulation.

4. We Demand Access to Health and Affordable Medicines before Patent Monopolies

Advocates for access to health care and affordable medicines gained an important victory in 2001 through the adoption of the Doha Declaration on Public Health and the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement. This declaration reaffirmed the flexibilities contained in the TRIPS agreement and its use to address the public health needs of WTO member states. However, the negotiations that followed the Declaration that were to have facilitated export of medicines under compulsory licensing for countries having insufficient or no manufacturing capabilities concluded without establishing a workable mechanism to translate the agreed rights into real access. Thus, public health has suffered due to the complex and stringent patent monopolies that are prioritized above ensuring access to medicine. Thus:

- Member states must review the August 30th decision of 2003 to waive Article 31 (f) of TRIPS and the subsequent decision to amend the TRIPS in 2005, and improve these decisions to make them workable.
- Members should agree to a permanent moratorium on non-violation TRIPS complaints.
- Members must make permanent the waiver of TRIPS obligations for LDCs, as long as they are LDCs, without any conditions, including allowing LDC members to roll back existing TRIPS implementation.

5. We Demand Trade Rules that Support Food Security and Sovereignty

Another global food crisis has again highlighted our broken system of trade in food, which exposes farmers to floods of imports when prices are too low (often due to unfair export subsidies in rich countries) while at the same time expanding the ranks of humans suffering from hunger when food prices spike. This volatility is a result of excessive speculation in the commodities markets, and global food rules – written largely to satisfy corporate agribusiness – that treat food as a product for corporate profit instead of a Human Right. It is time for a fundamental transformation of the food system, and the following changes to the WTO are essential for a global system that would ensure Food Sovereignty and Food Security to develop:

- Developing countries should have the right to subsidize food for the poor, including through direct payments to poor farmers, as proposed in the current negotiations by the G33 to promote Food Security.
- Developing countries should have the right to raise tariffs and use other measures to protect farmers' livelihoods, rural development, and food security. This ability, called the Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) in the WTO, must be far more flexible than is reflected in current WTO proposals for it to be useful in achieving food security. No additional commitments on Agriculture should be made of LDCs.
- Developing countries should be able to exempt products from any potential future tariff cuts as they deem necessary to protect farmers' income, food security and rural development; the Special Products designation in the WTO must be expanded. We reject any standstill on tariffs in agriculture.
- Export subsidies should be disciplined, including so-called "Green Box" subsidies.
- Trade rules must be modified to facilitate proper regulation of commodities to prevent excessive speculation and volatility in the global markets.
- Special attention should be paid to banning subsidies of agro-fuels, as they have diverted land away from food production and aggravated ecological degradation.

6. We Demand Protection of Biodiversity and the Banning the Patenting of Life

One of the important outcomes of the Doha declaration is to examine the relation of TRIPS agreement with the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Ten years of deliberation has led to concrete proposals to amend the TRIPS agreement to prevent biopiracy.

- Members should amend the TRIPS agreement to require disclosure of country of and proof of prior informed consent and fair and equitable benefit sharing.
- The mandatory review of the patenting of life obligation under article 27.3 (b) of the TRIPS Agreement must be completed. The long pendency of the mandatory review cast doubts on the rules-based approach. We reiterate the call for a ban on patenting of life forms as many developing countries have proposed.

7. The WTO Is Not the Venue to Establish Climate Change Policy

Putting climate change on the agenda of the WTO would represent a grave danger to climate stabilization, as WTO rules structurally favor the increasing of trade flows – a huge contributor to the greenhouse gases that cause climate change – over environmental sustainability. While several aspects of current WTO rules should be altered to allow more policy space for countries to protect the environment and pursue sustainable development policies, other

multilateral agencies are far more appropriate venues for the discussion of and implementation of rules related to the global climate than the WTO.

- TRIPS rules should be altered to allow countries to negotiate additional flexibilities to the intellectual property regime, regarding technology transfer, including in other multilateral venues.
- Climate change policies should not be subject to challenge through the WTO's Dispute Settlement Mechanism.
- No new "climate change" agenda should be introduced at the WTO.

8. We Demand the Right to Regulate Essential Services

The existing GATS rules should not be the basis for liberalization. By conflating liberalization and deregulation, the GATS Market Access rules prohibit public interest regulations that apply equally to domestic and foreign firms to promote financial stability, consumer safety, public health, environmental quality and educational access. The GATS contains additional limits on domestic regulation with respect to qualification requirements and procedures, technical standards and licensing requirements.

- Any plurilateral agreement on services, such as the Trade in Services Agreement (TISA) should not be expand the deregulatory requirements that already exist in the GATS, and should not be used as a basis for any multilateral services negotiations.
- Public services in particular must be excluded from any services agreement with a broad and authentic carve-out.

There are many more changes that must be made to the global trading system, including a fundamental review, abrogation, or transformation of bilateral and regional trade and investment agreements. The above represent immediate changes that must be made to the WTO to provide more policy space for countries to implement solutions towards resolving the global crises for the benefit of all.

OWINFS is a global network of over 200 civil society organizations from more than 50 countries. For more information, contact OWINFS at djames@cepr.net.

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	Pax Romana 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 Youth Coalition Against Hunger	Sierra Leone
22	Agricultura Alternativa y de Alerta ante la Transgénesis (AGALAT)	Panama
23	Agricultural Workers Union of TUC	Ghana
24	Alianza ONG	Dominican Republic
25	Aljawf Women Organization For Development	Yemen
26	All Lanka Peasant's Front	Sri Lanka
27	All Nepal Peasants Federation (ANPFa)	Nepal
28	Alliance Pour la Reconstruction et le Developpement Post-Conflict (ARDPC)	Ivory Coast
29	Alliance Against WTO	Bangladesh
30	Alliance Sud	Switzerland
31	Alternative Information & Development Centre	South Africa
32	Amigos de la Tierra México	Mexico
33	Anguilla National Council of Women (ANCW)	Anguilla
34	Andhra Pradesh Vyavasaya Vruthidarula Union (APVVU)	India
35	Argentine Federation Of Commerce And Services Workers (FAECyS)	Argentina
36	Asia Monitor Resource Centre (AMRC)	Hong Kong
37	Asociacion Ecologica De Lanus (AEL)	Argentina
38	Association Commerciale, Agricole, Industriel et du Service (ACAISA)	Cape Verde
39	Association of Women's Organizations of Jamaica (AWOJA)	Jamaica
40	Association pour la Taxation des Transactions financière et l'Aide aux Citoyens (ATTAC) Spain	Spain
41	Association pour la Taxation des Transactions financière et l'Aide aux Citoyens (ATTAC)	Tunisia
42	Association Women Sun of Haiti	Haiti
43	Australian Fair Trade and Investment Network (AFTINET)	Australia
44	Bahrain Transparency Society	Bahrain
45	Banana Link	UK
46	Bangladesh Krishok Federation	Bangladesh
47	Barbados Association of Non Governmental Organizations	Barbados
48	Barbados National Organization of Women	Barbados
49	BASE Investigaciones Sociales	Brazil
50	Belize Enterprise for Sustainable Technology	Belize
51	Berne Declaration	Switzerland
52	Bharatiya Krishak Samaj	India
53	Bia'lii, Consultancy and Research	Mexico
54	Botswana Council of Non Governmental Organisations (BOCONGO)	Botswana
55	Business and Professional Women Barbados	Barbados
56	Cadre de concertation des OSC pour le suivi du CSLP (CdC/CSLP)	Burkina Faso
57	Campaign 2015+ International	Nigeria
58	Canadian Union of Postal Workers (CUPW)	Canada
59	Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU)	South Africa
60	Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action (CAFRA)	Trinidad and Tobago

61	Center for Alternative Research and Studies (CARES)	Mauritius
62	Center for Health, Human Rights and Development (CEHURD)	Uganda
63	Central Unitaria De Trabajadores (CUT)	Colombia
64	Centre d'Information et de Liaison des ONG (CILONG)	Chad
65	Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour le Développement (CRAD)	Haiti
66	Centre du Commerce international pour le Développement (CECIDE)	Guinea
67	Centre for Literacy and Community Development	Kenya
68	Centre National et International de Documentation et d'Information des Femmes en Haiti (ENFOFANM) Haiti	Haiti
69	Childolesent And Family Survival Organization - Women's Rights Action Group (CAFSO-WRAG)	Nigeria
70	Civil Society Bahamas	Bahamas
71	Civil Society Coalition on Migration and Development	Nigeria
72	Civil Society Forum of Tonga (CSFT)	Tonga
73	Civil Society Movement of Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
74	Civil Society Organization Network for Development (RESOCIDE)	Burkina Faso
75	Codepink	USA
76	Colectivo Voces Ecológicas (COVEC)	Panama
77	Comité Forum Social Lémanique (FSL)	Switzerland
78	Comité pour l'Annulation de la Dette du Tiers Monde (CADTM)	Tunisia
79	Community Empowerment for Progress Oranization (CEPO)	South Sudan
80	Concertation Nationale Des Organisations paysannes et des Producteurs (CNOP)	Gabon
81	Confederacion Nacional De Unidad Sindical (CNUS)	Dominican Republic
82	Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU)	South Africa
83	Conseil de Concertation des ONGs de Développement (CCOD)	Congo
84	Conseil des ONG Agrées du Cameroun (CONGAC)	Cameroon
85	Conseil Inter ONG En Centrafrique (CIONGCA)	Central African Rep.
86	Conseil National des ONG de Développement (CNOGD)	D.R. Congo
87	Consejo de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo de Centroamérica (CIDECA)	Guatemala
88	Consumer Education Trust	Uganda
89	Consumers Protection Association (CPA)	Lesotho
90	Cook Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (CIANGO)	Cook Islands
91	Coordination nationale des organisations paysannes du Mali	Mali
92	Cotonou Task Force	Ethiopia
93	Council for NGOs (CANGO)	Swaziland
94	Council of Canadians	Canada
95	Cristianas y Cristianos De Base De Madrid	Spain
96	Development Service Exchange (DSE)	Solomon Islands
97	Dominica National Council of Women	Dominica
98	Eastern and Southern Africa small-scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF)	Zambia
99	Economic Justice Network Lesotho (EJNL)	Lesotho
100	Economic News Africa	Kenya
101	Ecuador decide	Ecuador
102	Equity and Justice Working Group Bangladesh (EquityBD)	Bangladesh

103	Fairwatch	Italy
104	Federación de Trabajadores del Agua Potable y Alcantarillado del Perú (FENTAP)	Peru
105	Federation de Femmes Enterpeneurs et Affairs de la CEDEAO (FEFA)	Guinea
106	Foro Ciudadano de Participación por la Justicia y los Derechos Humanos (FOCO)	Argentina
107	Forum das Ong de São Tomé e Príncipe (FONG-STP)	Sao Tomé and Príncipe
108	Fórum das Organizações Não Governamentais Angolanas (FONGA)	Angola
109	Forum des ONG pour le Développement Durable (FONGDD)	Eq. Guinea
110	Foundation pour le Developpment au Sahel (FDS)	Mali
111	Friends of the Earth	Ghana
112	FSM Alliance of NGOs (FANGO)	Micronesia
113	Gilbert Agricultural and Rural Development Centre (GARDC)	Antigua and Barbuda
114	Global Exchange	USA
115	Globalization Watch Hiroshima	Japan
116	Gonoshasthaya Kendra (GK)	Bangladesh
117	Good Shepherd International Justice Peace Office	USA
118	Grassroots Organisations of Trinidad & Tobago (GOTT)	Trinidad and Tobago
119	Grenada National Organization of Women	Grenada
120	Groupe d'Action et de Reflexion sur l'Environnement et le Développement (GARED)	Togo
121	Groupe de Recherche et d'Action pour la Promotion de l'Agriculture et du Développement (GRAPAD)	Benin Republic
122	Grupo Tacuba	Mexico
123	Guyana Association of Women Lawyers	Guyana
124	Hecho en Bs As / empresa social	Argentina
125	Help & Shelter	Guyana
126	Initiatives for Dialogue and Empowerment through Alternative Legal Services (IDEALS)	Philippines
127	Institute for Economic Research and Innovation (IERI)	South Africa
128	Institute for Global Justice (IKG)	Indonesia
129	Instituto Justiça Fiscal (IJF)	Brazil
130	Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisa (INEI)	Guinea-Bissau
131	Inter Agency Group of Development Organizations (IAGDO)	Grenada
132	Iyanola (St.Lucia) Council for the Advancement of Rastafari Incorporated (ICAR)	St. Lucia
133	Jamaica Network of Rural Women Producers	Jamaica
134	Jamaicans United for Sustainable Development	Jamaica
135	Jubilee Debt Campaign	UK
136	Kalingo Carib Council	Dominica
137	Kenya Debt Relief Network (KENDREN)	Kenya
138	Kilusang Magbubukid Ng Pilipinas (KMP)	Philippines
139	Kiribati Association of Non-Governmental Organisation (KANGO)	Kiribati

140	Labour,Health and Human Rights Development Centre	Nigeria
141	Lesotho Council of NGOs (LCN)	Lesotho
142	Liaison Unit of the non-governmental organisations of Seychelles -(LUNGOS)	Seychelles
143	Lutte Nationale Contre la Pauvreté (LUNACOP)	DR Congo
144	Malawi Economic Justice Network	Malawi
145	Marshall Islands Council of NGOs (MICNGOS)	Marshall Islands
146	Mauritius Council of Social Service (MACOSS)	Mauritius
147	Melanesian NGO Centre for Leadership (MNCL)	Papua New Guinea
148	Movement for National Land and Agricultural Reform (MONLAR)	Sri Lanka
149	Namibia Non-Governmental Organisations Forum Trust	Namibia
150	National Agricultural workers Forum (NAWF)	India
151	National Alliance of People's Movements (NAPM)	India
152	National Association of NGOs (NANGO)	Zimbabwe
153	National Association of Nigerian Traders (NANTS)	Nigeria
154	National Center For Labour (NCL)	India
155	National Council of NGOs	Kenya
156	National du Réseau des Ong de Développement et Associations de Défense des Droits de l'Homme et de la Démocratie (RODADDHD)	Niger
157	National Fisheries Solidarity Movement (NAFSO)	Sri Lanka
158	National Forum for Mozambiquan NGOs and CBOs (TEIA)	Mozambique
159	Nauru Island Association of NGOs (NIANGO)	Nauru
160	Network for Women´s Rights and Feminist Perspectives in Development (WIDE)	Austria
161	Network of Women's NGOs	Trinidad and Tobago
162	New Hope Youth Trust	Botswana
163	Niue Island (Umbrella) Association of NGOs (NIUANGO)	Niue
164	Nou Sud	Spain
165	Online Knowledge Society	Bangladesh
166	Otros Mundos AC	Mexico
167	Plate-forme des acteurs non étatiques pour le suivi de l'Accord de Cotonou au Sénégal	Senegal
168	Plateforme haïtienne de Plaidoyer pour un Développement Alternatif (PAPDA)	Haiti
169	Plate-Forme Nationale des Organisations de la Societe Civile de Madagascar	Madagascar
170	Policy Analysis and Research Institute of Lesotho (PARIL)	Lesotho
171	Pour Social Development Cooperative (SDC - RCA)	Central Africa Rep.
172	Poverty Action Network in Ethiopia (PANE)	Ethiopia
173	Professional Organization for Women in Antigua	Antigua
174	Programme de Plaidoyer Pour une Intégration Alternative (PPIA)	Haïti
175	Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad & Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago
176	Rassemblement pour une Alternative Internationale de Développement (RAID)	Tunisia
177	Red Mexicana de Acción Frente al Free Comercio (RMALC)	Mexico
178	Red Thread	Guyana
179	Regional en América Latina del Centro de Solidaridad Sindical de Finlandia	Finland

180	Resist Agrochemical TNCs	Philippines
181	Resistance & Alternatives	Mauritius
182	Resistance and Alternatives to Globalization (RAG)	Indonesia
183	Roots for Equity	Pakistan
184	Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN)	Nepal
185	Rwanda Civil Society Platform	Rwanda
186	Samoa Umbrella for Non Governmental Organisation (SUNGO)	Samoa
187	SAVE Foundation Inc. (Services Alliance for Violent Encounters)	Barbados
188	Seruni	Indonesia
189	Simpson Foundation Malawi	Malawi
190	Sistren Theatre Collective	Jamaica
191	Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País	Cuba
192	Solidarité	France
193	Somali Organisation for Community Development Activities (SOCDA)	Somalia
194	South African NGO Council (SANGOCO)	South Africa
195	Southern and Eastern African Trade, Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI) Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe
196	Southwest Freedom of Information Act Network	Nigeria
197	Stichting Projekta	Suriname
198	Tanzania Association of NGOs	Tanzania
199	Tchad Agir Pour l'Environnement (TCHAPE)	Chad
200	The Asia Foundation	Timor-Leste
201	The Call for Africa Development [CAD]	Lesotho
202	Toledo Maya Women's Council	Belize
203	Tuvalu Association of NGOs (TANGO)	Tuvalu
204	Uganda Environmental Education Foundation (UEEF)	Uganda
205	Unidad Ecológica Salvadoreña (UNES)	El Salvador
206	Union Nacional De Trabajadores	Mexico
207	United Methodist Church Philippines	Philippines
208	Vanuatu Association of NGOs (VANGO)	Vanuatu
209	Voices for Interactive Choice and Empowerment (VOICE)	Bangladesh
210	War on Want	UK
211	West African Women Association (WAWA)	Liberia
212	Windward Islands Farmers' Association (WINFA)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
213	Woman Inc.	Jamaica
214	Women Across Differences (WAD)	Guyana
215	Women Against Rape	Antigua
216	Women Working for Social Progress	Trinidad and Tobago
217	Women's Crisis Centre	Jamaica
218	Women's Institute for Alternative Development (WINAD)	Trinidad and Tobago
219	Women's Issues Network of Belize	Belize
220	Women's Media Watch Jamaica	Jamaica

221	Women's Resource and Outreach Centre	Jamaica
222	Women's Rights Centre	Suriname
223	World Democratic Governance project Association (WDGpa)	Spain
224	World Development Movement (WDM)	UK
225	Worldview	Gambia
226	Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) Barbados	Barbados
227	Youth Foundation of Bangladesh (YFB)	Bangladesh
228	Zambia Council for Social Development	Zambia