

## Letter from 331 Groups of Global Civil Society on UNCTAD's Role and Mandate towards UNCTAD 14

July 14, 2016

Dear UNCTAD Member States,

We are writing you out of concern regarding the current negotiations towards the outcome document of the upcoming conference of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTAD 14, which will be held in July in Nairobi. We believe that UNCTAD can play a unique role in the panorama of international economic institutions thanks to its focus on the interdependence of trade, finance, investment, macroeconomics, and technology as they affect the growth and development prospects of developing countries. However, to live up to its name and promises, its role must be development-centered, and not tied to the liberalization goals of other institutions.

Following directly after the adoption of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, governments made important commitments during the Financing for Development (FfD) process and the 10<sup>th</sup> Ministerial meeting of the World Trade Organization (WTO). We urge you to ensure that the UNCTAD 14 mandate is consistent with ensuring that UNCTAD can support developing countries in using trade for their own development purposes. Thus:

- As an institution with a long history of helping developing countries to use trade for their development, it would be self-defeating if UNCTAD were transformed into solely an implementation mechanism for trade agreements concluded elsewhere. While a multilateral system of trade rules is preferable to a fragmented system, the rules must be fair and balanced, taking into account the various levels of development across the UN membership, rather than focused on trade liberalization or simply increasing trade flows. UNCTAD must play an active role in assisting developing countries to advocate for a fair multilateral trading system (Paras 8, 13), Special and Differential Treatment (SDT) for all developing countries (Paras 5 bis, 25, and 40 (bb)), addressing the imbalances in the current trade regime (40 (bb primus)), particularly in agriculture (Para 40 (c)) and cotton (Para 60 (d) bis). It is not 'new approaches' (Paras 8 and 14) which are needed but the fulfillment of the *development mandate* of the Doha Development Agenda (Paras 8, 9, and 25). The phrase "new approaches" will be seen as importing WTO debates about the "Singapore issues" into the UN system, and has no place in the outcome document.
- Trade and investment agreements do not support development without the right policy environment (Paras 12 and 48), which necessitates policy space (Para 14 bis), an effective and developmental state able to sustain its own resource base responsible for safeguarding people's human rights (Para 71), and a more coherent, inclusive and representative global architecture for sustainable development. Also required is more responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative international decision-making through effective, accountable and inclusive international institutions, with broader and stronger participation by developing countries (Para 88.)
- Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) and SDT are long-standing multilaterally-negotiated principles that recognize that developed and developing countries cannot be treated in the same manner because of their differing development and economic circumstances. Thus they have different levels of responsibility with respect to environmental degradation, climate change and sustainable development. Failing to take this into account would be self-defeating, as the aspiration to promote universal advances in development and trade would be undermined.
- The integrated approach of UNCTAD to the evolution and management of globalization and on the interdependence of trade, finance, investment and technology as they affect the growth and development prospects of developing countries is absolutely critical and must be continued and strengthened (Para 40 (b)); just as the linkages between international trade, financial and macroeconomic issues, with particular emphasis on issues related to crisis management is a critical role of UNCTAD (Paras 40 (t) and 40 (aa)). The United Nations would be failing its responsibility to the many countries that need this service if it does not take a more robust role in this regard.
- Likewise, UNCTAD must continue and strengthen its mandate to ensure that the trading system enhances the integration of developing countries including Least Developed Countries (LDCs) first on a regional level, the structural transformation of African economies (Para 61), gender equality and women's rights (Para 60 (y)) in relation to the structural and global issues in trade and finance; and the promotion of sustainable development, centered in the promotion of a higher self-sufficiency in basic food staples, and by ensuring decent work, and peasant, Indigenous, and worker's rights. These goals necessitate that UNCTAD undertake a review of proposed and existing trade

agreements with a view to promoting sustainable industrialization and equitable transitions to a low-carbon economy, reversing the reductions of labor's share of income, supporting the implementation of agreements regarding LDCs, and strengthening the negotiating capacity of developing countries in trade negotiations.

-In addition to work on the multilateral trading system, UNCTAD's trade work must continue and strengthen its mandate to support developing countries in their processes towards forms of regional integration (Para 26) that primarily work for the people most affected by development challenges, as well as helping them assess the increasingly complex (positive or negative) implications of pluri-lateral and mega-regional trade agreements for their own development (Para 40 (n)) as well as advancing their interests within those negotiations.

-Given UNCTAD's long history encouraging developing countries to sign International Investment Agreements (IIAs) and the negative impacts developing countries have experienced, particularly due to the Investor to State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) mechanisms, UNCTAD's mandate should be intensely invested in helping developing countries craft investment policies that will contribute to development (Paras 60 (p) and 60 (w)), rather than just 'balance the interests' of investors and development (Para 21); as well as to unwind and reform these agreements (Paras 26 and 60 (ii)). UNCTAD's mandate to support not the attraction of investment as a goal in itself (60 (w)) but rather its contribution to development (Para 55, 60 (w)) must be strengthened. The establishment of an Intergovernmental Expert Group (IGEG) on Trade and Investment Rules and Policy Reform (Para 40 v) would be helpful in this regard. This IGEG should develop a mechanism to engage civil society organizations to develop a framework for IIAs that would establish investors' legal responsibility and adequate procedures for accountability, including mandatory due diligence assessments across supply chains, as well as developing policy options to increase tax transparency in the operations of multinational enterprises.

- The above work necessitates research and policy analysis including positive and negative impacts of trade rules on development (Para 40 (n)) and on the achievement of the SDGs in the Trade and Development Report (40 (d)) and independently of the WTO, which does not share the developmental mission of UNCTAD (Para 40 (k)).

- UNCTAD should be involved in monitoring the role of the private sector, particularly foreign investors and their impacts (positive or negative) on mobilization of domestic resources and debt sustainability, development (Paras 40 (aa), 54, and 60 (dd)) human rights, and the SDGs (Para 40 (k)). Supporting Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) should also be conditional upon such requirements rather than addressed as ends in themselves (Para 46 and 60 (x)).

- The document must continue and strengthen UNCTAD's mandate on curbing tax evasion and aggressive tax avoidance including in commodities markets (Para 27) and through investment policies (Para 55 (bis)). More broadly, the issue of changing international tax rules and closing loopholes which facilitate and enable international tax evasion and aggressive avoidance cannot just be 'dealt with' by the OECD, which excludes the vast majority of developing countries. It must be at the centre of a multilateral intergovernmental process under the auspices of the United Nations. As part of its contribution to curbing tax dodging internationally, UNCTAD must play a vital role in the development of a normative definition of 'illicit financial flows' (Para 40); in developing guidelines and building global consensus towards public country by country reporting; in providing policy support and capacity building to enhance the involvement of developing countries in addressing Base Erosion and Profit Shifting to safeguard their taxing rights. This would go a long way towards countries being able to sustain their own development needs (Paras 22 and 27) as would the establishment of an IGEG on global tax issues (Para 40 (z)).

- UNCTAD's work on debt workout mechanisms and responsible lending and borrowing (Paras 15, 20, 32, 33, 40 (e), 40 (e) bis, 40 (f), 53, and 107 (e)) has been uniquely useful and should be strengthened, including by supporting further work on these issues at the UN General Assembly level. UNCTAD should also follow up on its conceptual work, support the implementation of responsible lending and borrowing practices in Member States and monitor progress. Moreover, UNCTAD should develop an alternative and development-oriented methodology on debt sustainability analysis and support national vulture funds legislation in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA). It is important to restate the shared responsibility of creditors and debtors in achieving debt sustainability.

-Technology transfer is essential to the enabling of sustainable development in developing countries and UNCTAD should continue to take a lead role in supporting these efforts by developing countries (Paras 48, 60 (l), 82 (dd)) rather than in enforcing intellectual property rules that benefit protectionist patent- and copyright- holders in developed countries (Para 60 (q)).

-UNCTAD's important role in Financing for Development (FfD) should be affirmed and expanded, including through the creation of an IGEG on Financing Development (Para 40 (w)), as well as monitoring the implementation of commitments on ODA (Paras 40 (y), 46, 47, 52, and 107 (r)). ODA is a long-standing but essentially unfulfilled commitment by the developed countries; it is central to North-South cooperation; and it must be differentiated from, and not substituted by South-South cooperation and other sources of international public finance.

-Finally, there is a need to scale up the international financial and human resource support of member governments towards UNCTAD and its overall mandate. As the organization becomes more dependent on project-based funding from developed countries, priorities shift in the direction of donor states rather than the agreed-upon mandate, and this tendency must be curbed by robust renewed general support funding from the member states.

We believe that the further UNCTAD moves toward seeing developing countries mainly as engines to increase trade - and thus deviating from its mission to support the use of trade for development, the more it risks redundancy and irrelevancy. As civil society organizations deeply committed to human rights and social justice, the achievement of the SDGs and sustainable development for all, we urge you to adopt the above positions and ensure that UNCTAD continues and strengthens its role in trade, finance, investment, macroeconomics, and technology as they affect the growth and development prospects of all developing countries.

Sincerely,

## International Steering Group

- 1 ActionAid International
- 2 Asian Peoples' Movement on Debt and Development (APMDD)
- 3 Center of Concern
- 4 European Network on Debt and Development (EURODAD)
- 5 FEMNET
- 6 Financial Transparency Coalition
- 7 Global Alliance for Tax Justice
- 8 Jubilee USA
- 9 Latin American Network on Debt, Development and Rights (LATINDADD)
- 10 Our World Is Not For Sale Network (OWINFS)
- 11 Public Services International
- 12 Regions Refocus
- 13 Society for International Development
- 14 Southern and Eastern Africa Trade Information and Negotiations Initiative-Uganda
- 15 Tax Justice Network Africa (TJN-A)
- 16 Third World Network-Africa

## International/Regional Organizations

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| 17 ACP Civil Society Forum (Africa, Caribbean, Pacific)                                       | International         |
| 18 ActionAid International  | International         |
| 19 Addis Ababa CSO Coordinating Group (ACG) of the CSO Financing for Development (FfD) Group* | International         |
| 20 African Forum and Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD)                                | Regional / Zimbabwe   |
| 21 African Women Economic Policy Network (AWEPON)   | Regional / Kenya      |
| 22 Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND)  | International/Lebanon |
| 23 Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID)                                       | International         |
| 24 Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID)                                       | International         |
| 25 Banana Link  | Regional              |

26	Building Eastern Africa Community Network (BEACON)	Regional
27	Campaign2015+ International	Africa
28	CIDSE	International
29	DAWN (Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era)	International
30	Dynamique des Organisations de la Société Civile d'Afrique Francophone (OSCAF)	International
31	Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF)	Africa
32	Econews Africa	Africa
33	Food and Trade Network for East Africa	Regional/Kenya
34	Igualdad y Justicia Socio-Ambiental (IJSA)	Latin America
35	International Council for Adult Education - ICAE	International/Uruguay
36	International Lawyers Organisation	International/Switzerland
37	International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN)	International
38	LDC Watch	Regional/Nepal
39	Migrant Forum in Asia	Regional
40	OCAPROCE Internationale (Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Coopération Economique Internationale)	International
41	People's Coalition on Food Sovereignty	International
42	Plataforma Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo (PIDHDD Regional)	Regional / Ecuador
43	Public Services International (PSI)	International
44	Red de Intelectuales, Artistas y Movimientos Sociales en Defensa de La Humanidad	International
45	Red Educacion Popular EntreMujeres (REPEM )	Latin America and the Caribbean
46	Red Vigilancia Interamericana para la Defensa y Derecho al Agua, Red VIDA	Regional
47	RIPESS	International
48	Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries	International
49	Southern and Eastern African Trade Information and Negotiation Institute (SEATINI) - Kenya	Regional
50	Tax Justice Network	International
51	Third World Network	Regional
52	West African Health Sector Union's Network (WAHSUN)	Regional
53	West African Women Association (AFAO/WAWA)	Regional
54	Women In Development Europe+ (WIDE+)	Europe
55	Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF)	International

## National Organizations

56	Forum das organizações Não Governamentais Angolanas (FONGA)	Angola
57	S.O.S - CEDIA/LDC Watch Angola	Angola
58	Gilbert Agricultural & Rural Development Center (GARDC)	Antigua and Barbuda
59	FOCO (Foro Ciudadano de Participación por la Justicia y los Derechos Humanos)	Argentina

60	Australian Fair Trade and Investment Network (AFTINET)	Australia
61	International Grail Global Justice Network	Australia
62	Jubilee Australia	Australia
63	Finance & Trade Watch	Austria
64	Information Group on Latin America	Austria
65	WIDE Austria - Network for women's rights and feminist perspectives in development	Austria
66	Civil Society Bahamas	Bahamas
67	General Federation of Bahrain Trade Union	Bahrain
68	Equity and Justice Working Group Bangladesh (EquityBD)	Bangladesh
69	Gonoshasthaya Kendra	Bangladesh
70	ISDE Bangladesh	Bangladesh
71	UBINIG (Policy Research for Development Alternative)	Bangladesh
72	VOICE	Bangladesh
73	Barbados Association of Non Governmental Organizations (BANGO)	Barbados
74	11.11.11	Belgium
75	Centre Tricontinental - CETRI	Belgium
76	CNCD-11.11.11	Belgium
77	Belize Enterprise for Sustainable Technology (BEST)	Belize
78	CRADDES NGO	Benin
79	Groupe de Recherche et d'Action pour la Promotion de l'Agriculture et du Développement (GRAPAD) 10	Benin
80	Plateforme des Acteurs de la Société Civile au Bénin (PASCiB)	Benin
81	Botswana Council of Non Governmental Organisations (Bocongo)	Botswana
82	Gestos (HIV, Communication and Gender)	Brazil
83	Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos (INESC)	Brazil
84	Instituto Justiça Fiscal	Brazil
85	Network for Social Justice and Human Rights	Brazil
86	Rede Brasileira Pela Integração dos Povos (REBRIP)	Brazil
87	Civil Society Organization Network for Development (RESOCIDE)	Burkina Faso
88	Civil Society Platform Action Développement et Intégration Régionale (ADIR)	Burundi
89	ESAFF BURUNDI (The Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers' Forum Burundi)	Burundi
90	Africa Development Interchange Network (ADIN)	Cameroon
91	AfroLeadership	Cameroon
92	Collectif des ONG agréées du Cameroun (CONGAC)	Cameroon
93	Federation of Environmental and Ecological Diversity for Agricultural Revampment and Human Rights (FEEDAR & HR)	Cameroon
94	Plate Forme d'Information et d'Action sur la Dette (PFIAD)	Cameroon
95	Canadian Community Economic Development Network (CCEDNet)	Canada
96	International Network for the Promotion of Social Solidarity Economy (RIPESS)	Canada
97	The Group of 78	Canada
98	Trade Justice Network	Canada
99	Associação Comercial Agrícola Industrial e de Serviços de Santiago (ACAISA)	Cape Verde
100	Conseil Inter ONG en Centrafrique (CIONGCA)	Central African Republic
101	Centre d'Information et de Liaison des ONG (CILONG)	Chad

102	CNJ/ODD/REJEFAC (Comité National des Jeunes pour les ODD, Le Réseau des Jeunes pour les Forêts d'Afrique Centrale)	Chad
103	Comunidad Ecuánica Martin Luther King	Chile
104	Corporación Innovarte	Chile
105	Fundación Etica en los Bosques	Chile
106	Fundación por un Movimiento Ciudadano Participativo	Chile
107	Programa Chile Sustentable	Chile
108	Globalization Monitor, HongKong	China
109	Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad	Colombia
110	Instituto Latinoamericano para una Sociedad y un Derecho Alternativos, ILSA	Colombia
111	League Users of Public Services	Colombia
112	Observatorio de Víctimas, Convivencia y Seguridad Ciudadana	Colombia
113	Plateforme des Femmes en Politique Océan Indien aux Comores (PFPOI-COM)	Comores
114	Cook Islands Association of Non-Government Organisations (CIANGO)	Cook Islands
115	Comisión Nacional de Enlace (CNE)	Costa Rica
116	Alliance pour la Reconstruction et le Développement Post Conflit (ARDPC)	Côte d'Ivoire
117	Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País	Cuba
118	EDUCON	Czech Republic
119	Social Watch Czech Republic	Czech Republic
120	Plateforme Congolaise pour la Dette	Democratic Republic of Congo
121	KULU - Women and Development	Denmark
122	Association des formateurs en renforcement des capacités (AFRC)	Djibouti
123	Kalinago Carib Council	Dominica
124	Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos (CNDH-RD) República Dominicana	Dominican Republic
125	La Fundación Etnica Integral	Dominican Republic
126	Alianza NGO	Dominican Republic
127	Conseil de Concertation des ONGs de Développement (CCOD)	DR Congo
128	Conseil National des Organisations Non Gouvernementales de Développement (CNONGD)	DR Congo
129	Plateforme Congolaise pour la Dette	DR Congo
130	Réseau Genre et Droits de la Femme "GEDROFE"	DR Congo
131	Centro de Derechos Economicos y Sociales (CDES)	Ecuador
132	Centro de Documentación en Derechos Humanos "Segundo Montes Mozo S.J." (CSMM)	Ecuador
133	Fundación de Estudios, Acción, y Participación Social de Ecuador (FEDAEPS)	Ecuador
134	Red de Mujeres Transformando la Economía (REMTE)	Ecuador
135	Egyptian Center for Economic and Social Rights	Egypt
136	Centro para la Defensa del Consumidor (CDC)	El Salvador
137	Colegio de Profesionales en Ciencias Económicas (COLPROCE)	El Salvador
138	Colegio de Profesionales en Ciencias Económicas y del Centro para la Defensa del Consumidor	El Salvador
139	Red de Ambientalistas Comunitarios De El Salvador RACDES	El Salvador
140	SIGLO XXIII	El Salvador
141	Poverty Action Network in Ethiopia (PANE)	Ethiopia
142	Pacific Network on Globalisation (PANG)	Fiji

143	Friends of the Landless	Finland
144	KEPA	Finland
145	SOL	France
146	Concertation Nationale des Organisations Paysannes et Producteurs du Gabon (CNOP-Gabon)	Gabon
147	Worldview The Gambia (WTG)	Gambia
148	erlassjahr.de-Entwicklung braucht Entschuldung (Jubilee Germany)	Germany
149	Alliance for Development	Ghana
150	General Agricultural Workers' Union of Trade Unions Congress (GAWU)	Ghana
151	Network for Women's Rights in Ghana (NETRIGHT)	Ghana
152	SEND - Ghana	Ghana
153	Inter-Agency Group of Development Organisation (IAGDO)	Grenada
154	FEFA Guinée	Guinea
155	AGT (Association Guinéenne pour la Transparence)	Guinea
156	Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisa (INEP)	Guinée-Bissau
157	Women Across Differences (WAD)	Guyana
158	Plateforme Haïtienne de Plaidoyer pour un Développement Alternatif (PAPDA)	Haiti
159	Bloque Popular/FNRP	Honduras
160	All India Drug Action Network	India
161	AP Vyavasaya Vruthidarula Union - APVVU	India
162	Asha Parivar	India
163	Citizen News Service (CNS)	India
164	Consumers Association	India
165	Diverse Women for Diversity	India
166	Forum Against FTAs	India
167	Indian Alliance of Child Rights	India
168	INFAM (Indian Farmers Movement)	India
169	Initiative for Health & Equity in Society	India
170	Nagpur Municipal Corporation Employees Union	India
171	National Hawker Federation	India
172	National Working Group on Patent Laws	India
173	Research Foundation for Science Technology & Ecology	India
174	River Basin Friends (NE)India	India
175	Socialist Party India	India
176	Sunray Harvesters	India
177	Swadeshi Anolan	India
178	Tamilnadu Organic Farmers Federation	India
179	Resistance and Alternatives to Globalization (RAG)	Indonesia
180	Sedane Labor Resource Center (LIPS)	Indonesia
181	DDCI (Debt and Development Coalition Ireland)	Ireland
182	Galway One World Centre	Ireland
183	Trócaire	Ireland
184	Union of Sisters of the Presentation of the BVM	Ireland
185	Association of Development Agencies	Jamaica
186	Growth Partners Africa	Kenya
187	Kenya Debt Relief Network (KENDREN)	Kenya
188	Kenya Food Rights Alliance	Kenya

189	Kenya Small Scale Farmers Forum (KESSFF)	Kenya
190	National Council of NGOs	Kenya
191	Kiribati Association of Non-Governmental Organisation (KANGO)	Kiribati
192	Consumers Protection Association (CPA)	Lesotho
193	Lesotho Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (LCN)	Lesotho
194	Policy Analysis and Research Institute of Lesotho (PARIL)	Lesotho
195	Center for Peace Building and Democracy (CEPEBUD)	Liberia
196	Renaissance of West Africa Women Association	Liberia
197	Plate-forme Nationale des Organisations de la société civile de Madagascar (FNOSCM)	Madagascar
198	Malawi Economic Justice Network (MEJN)	Malawi
199	RENAPESS (Réseau national d'appui à l'économie sociale et solidaire)	Mali
200	Réseau Musonet Mali	Mali
201	Marshall Islands Council of NGOs (MICNGOS)	Marshall Islands
202	Cyber Forum de la Société Civile	Mauritania
203	Rim Youth Climate Movement (RIMYCM)	Mauritania
204	Federation of Democratic Labour Unions	Mauritius
205	Mauritius Council of Social Service (MACOSS)	Mauritius
206	Mauritius Trade Union Congress	Mauritius
207	Migration and Sustainable Development Alliance	Mauritius
208	Central Campesina Cardenista	Mexico
209	Centro De Promoción Y Educación Profesional "Vasco De Quiroga"	Mexico
210	Fundación Mexicana para la Planeación Familiar, AC (MEXFAM AC)	Mexico
211	Gender Equity: Citizenship, Work and Family (Equidad de Genero: Ciudadania, Trabajo y Familia)	Mexico
212	Grupo Tacuba - México	Mexico
213	National Association of Industrial Transformation	Mexico
214	Red Mexicana de Acción frente al Libre Comercio (RMALC-México)	Mexico
215	Red Nacional Género y Economía (REDGE)	Mexico
216	Diálogo Parlamentario y la Equidad	México
217	FSM Alliance of NGOs (FANGO)	Micronesia
218	L'Association Marocaine des Droits Humains (AMDH)	Morocco
219	Le Réseau Euromed Maroc des ONG	Morocco
220	Centre for Mozambican and International Studies (CEMO)	Mozambique
221	TEIA-National Forum for Mozambican NGOs & CBOs	Mozambique
222	Namibia Consumer Trust	Namibia
223	Namibia Non-Governmental Organisation's Forum Trust (NANGOF Trust)	Namibia
224	Nauru Island Association of NGOs (NIANGO)	Nauru
225	Action Works Nepal	Nepal
226	ANPFA	Nepal
227	GARJAN-Nepal	Nepal
228	Rural Area Development Programme (RADP)	Nepal
229	Platform Aarde Boer Consument	Netherlands
230	Both ENDS	Netherlands
231	It's Our Future- New Zealand	New Zealand
232	New Zealand Council of Trade Unions	New Zealand



233	Centro de Iniciativas en Políticas Ambientales	Nicaragua
234	Centro de los Derechos del Campesino	Nicaragua
235	Coordinadora Civil	Nicaragua
236	Niger Delta Women's movement for Peace and Development	Niger
237	Réseau des ONG de Développement et Associations de Défense des Droits de l'Homme et de la Démocratie (RODADDHD)	Niger
238	CAFSO-WRAG for Development	Nigeria
239	Centre for Human Rights and Climate Change Research	Nigeria
240	Civil Society Coalition on Sustainable Development	Nigeria
241	Development & Integrity Intervention Goal Foundation	Nigeria
242	Labour, Health and Human Rights Development Centre	Nigeria
243	Metarch Centre for Sustainable Future (MCSF)	Nigeria
244	National Association of Nigerian Traders (NANTS)	Nigeria
245	Niue Island (Umbrella) Association of NGOs (NIUANGO)	Niue
246	Attac Norway	Norway
247	Debt Justice Norway	Norway
248	Norwegian Trade Campaign	Norway
249	Spire	Norway
250	Dharti Development Foundation	Pakistan
251	Institute for Social & Economic Justice	Pakistan
252	NOOR PAKISTAN	Pakistan
253	Pakistan Development Alliance	Pakistan
254	Peoples Common Struggle Center (PCSC)	Pakistan
255	Sustainable Development Vision	Pakistan
256	Colectivo Voces Ecológicas (COVEC)	Panama
257	Federación Nacional de Asociaciones y Organizaciones de Empleados Públicos (FENASEP)	Panama
258	UNCUREPA , Unión Nacional de Consumidores de Panamá	Panama
259	Melanesian NGO Centre for Leadership (MNCL)	Papua New Guinea
260	Central Unitaria de Trabajadores del Peru	Peru
261	Federacion Nacional de Trabajadores del Agua Potable y Alcantarillado del Perú- FENTAP	Peru
262	Freedom from Debt Coalition	Philippines
263	KAMP (Campaign for a Life of Dignity)	Philippines
264	Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM)	Philippines
265	WomanHealth Philippines	Philippines
266	KATARUNGAN	Philippines
267	Philippine Movement for Climate Justice	Philippines
268	Rwanda Civil Society Platform (RCSP)	Rwanda
269	APPPE -ESAFF/RWANDA	Rwanda
270	Samoa Umbrella for Non-Governmental Organisations (SUNGO)	Samoa
271	Federação de Organizações Não Governamentais em São Tomé e Príncipe (FONG-STP)	São Tomé and Príncipe
272	Jubilee Scotland	Scotland
273	AFRICANDO	Senegal
274	ARCADE	Senegal
275	OFADEC Senegal	Senegal
276	Plate-Forme des Acteurs Non Etatiques pour le suivi de l'Accord de Cotonou au Sénégal (PF-ANE) 76	Senegal
277	Liaison-Unit of Non-Governmental Organisations of Seychelles (LUNGOS)	Seychelles
278	International-Lawyers.Org	Sierra Leone

279	University of Makeni	Sierra Leone
280	Civil Society Movement Sierra Leone (CSMSL)	Sierra Leone
281	Development Service Exchange (DSE)	Solomon Islands
282	Somali Organisation for Community Development Activities (SOCDA)	Somalia
283	South African National NGO Coalition (SANGOCO)	South Africa
284	Community Empowerment for Progress Organization (CEPO) - South Sudan	South Sudan
285	Union Universal Desarrollo Solidario - Espana	Spain
286	WDGpa - World Democratic Governance project association	Spain
287	We Women Sri Lanka Network	Sri Lanka
288	St Kitts Saint Christopher Heritage Association	St. Kitts and Nevis
289	Iyanola Council for the Advancement of Rastafari (ICAR)	St. Lucia
290	Windward Islands Farmers' Association (WINFA)	St. Vincent and The Grenadines
291	NGO Network Suriname	Suriname
292	Coordinating Assembly of Non-Governmental Organizations (CANGO)	Swaziland
293	Alliance Sud	Switzerland
294	Berne Declaration	Switzerland
295	Solidarités-Bosnie	Switzerland
296	Mom Loves Taiwan Association	Taiwan
297	Civil Education Is the Solution to poverty and Enviromental management (CESOPE)	Tanzania
298	Governance Links	Tanzania
299	Irrigation Training and Economic Empowerment Organization - IRTECO	Tanzania
300	Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania- "MVIWATA" (Network of Small-Scale Farmers' Groups in Tanzania)	Tanzania
301	Tanzania Association of NGOs (TANGO)	Tanzania
302	Tanzania Organization for Agricultural Development (TOFAD)	Tanzania
303	La'o Hamutuk (Timor-Leste Institute for Development Monitoring and Analysis)	Timor-Leste
304	The Asia Foundation	Timor-Leste
305	Amis De Etrangers au Togo (ADET)	Togo
306	Grouped'Action et de Réflexion sur l'Environnement et le Développement (GARED)	Togo
307	Ligue Des Consommateurs Du Togo (LCT)	Togo
308	Civil Society Forum of Tonga (CSFT)	Tonga
309	The Centre for Grassroots Organizations of Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago
310	SoS Economics	Turkey
311	Tuvalu Association of NGOs (TANGO)	Tuvalu
312	Eastern African Sub-regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI)	Uganda
313	Uganda Debt Network	Uganda
314	Bretton Woods Project	United Kingdom
315	Jubilee Debt Campaign	United Kingdom
316	Instituto del Tercer Mundo	Uruguay
317	Sisters of Charity Federation	USA
318	Agricultural Missions, Inc	USA
319	Haitian-American Grassroots Coalition (H.A.G.C, Inc)	USA

320	Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy (IATP)	USA
321	Moana Nui Action Alliance	USA
322	New Rules for Global Finance	USA
323	SERR (Servicios Ecumenicos Para La Reconciliacion Y Reconstruccion)	USA
324	Vanuatu Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (VANGO)	Vanuatu
325	Aljawf Women Organization For Development(ALJWOF-D)	Yemen
326	ACEMS/LDC Watch Zambia	Zambia
327	Eastern and Southern Africa small-scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF) Zambia	Zambia
328	Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection (JCTR)	Zambia
329	Zambia Council for Social Development (ZCSD)	Zambia
330	Factsheet for National Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (NANGO)	Zimbabwe
331	Zimbabwe United Nations Association ZUNA	Zimbabwe