

Civil Society Letter Against Digital Trade Rules in the World Trade Organization (WTO)

April 1, 2019

Dear WTO Members,

Technology can stimulate development and help build sustainable livelihoods, but the right policies are essential to ensure that countries, workers and consumers everywhere can benefit. But some countries have declared their intent to rewrite the rules of the global economy, to give giant technology corporations, the largest companies in the world, new “rights” to profit – while limiting public interest oversight and benefits from the new economy for everyone else – by commencing new negotiations on “e-commerce” in the WTO. The rules proposed by Big Tech transnational corporations (TNCs) go far beyond “e-commerce” and have implications for all aspects of domestic as well as the global economy, even for countries not participating.

We are writing to express our profound and urgent opposition to these proposed negotiations which, if concluded, could result in the full liberalization of the entire (digital) economy, and thus represent back door attempt to achieve a “WTO 2.0”. While the rhetoric surrounding “e-commerce” highlights the opportunities for developing country entrepreneurs, having binding rules on the still-emerging digital economy would severely constrain the ability of countries to develop their economies in the future. It would accelerate the global disadvantaging of workers and small enterprises in all countries vis-à-vis large corporations that characterizes the current global economy. It would enable Big Tech to consolidate its exploitative business model, including gaining rights to access markets globally; extracting and controlling personal, social, and business data around the world; locking-in deregulation and evading future regulation; accessing an unlimited supply of labor stripped of its rights; expanding its power through monopolies; and evading the payment of taxes. The proposed rules thus represent a grave threat to development, human rights, labor, and shared prosperity around the world, and are the opposite of the policies needed to rein in the power of Big Tech.

1. We need appropriate democratic governance, not unlimited power over data by Big Tech.

Democracy and sustainable development depend on the free flow of information, and we strongly believe in freedom of expression. But this is different from unregulated collection of, and cross border transfer of, data by TNCs. Big Tech’s surveillance capitalism is harming democratic functioning in our media, knowledge, culture, transportation, agricultural, judicial, commercial, health, and other sectors, and damaging our democratic processes. Public debates increasingly focus on the need to reduce the power of Big Tech through stronger regulations on the national and international level, but proposed e-commerce rules – including their top goal of unrestricted “free flow of data” – could pre-empt such efforts in the appropriate agencies.

2. Public interest data policies are essential for economic development and prosperity in all countries.

At this point, most countries (and most people) don’t properly grasp the value of data, the most valuable resource, so governments are too easily allowing it to be collected indiscriminately and transferred outside their countries by TNCs. Just as in previous centuries, when developing countries lost control of the capacity to properly take advantage of the wealth-creating potential of commodities, there is a danger of repeating those same mistakes now with data, leading to digital colonialism and the exacerbation of the serious problem of increasing inequality around the world. All countries, and especially developing countries, need to harness the value of data for domestic entrepreneurs, but also for community economic development in the public interest. Thus, they must maintain the policy space to tailor policies on governance of data, including potentially maintaining data locally or regionally when that might be in the national or community interest. Proposals in the WTO to give Big Tech the right to unregulated cross-border data transfers, to ban countries from being able to require domestic data storage, or to use local servers would severely constrain the ability of developing countries – and all who are not Big Tech – to ensure that their citizens benefit from digitalization.

3. Strong consumer protections, privacy, and rights would be jeopardized by “e-commerce” rules.

Strong policies for digital user protection are needed, including around matters of privacy and data protection. Citizens have rights to privacy and consumers have rights to have our data protected and not abused by giant TNCs for private profit, or by governments against our human rights in the digital space. The proposed WTO rules would give corporations unlimited rights to transfer data to whatever jurisdiction they please and would privilege commercial rights over consumer protections and citizens’ privacy rights in ways that cannot be fixed by rules in the WTO itself. Human, labor, consumer, economic, and civil rights must apply equally in the digital sphere without being constrained as “barriers to trade”. As companies increasingly use artificial intelligence (AI) such as in hiring and firing, and governments increasingly use it in functions such as judicial

sentencing, we also need strong algorithmic accountability frameworks to ameliorate gender and racial discrimination and bias, not restrictions on access to source code and algorithms as in the proposed rules.

4. Digital policies must promote decent jobs for shared prosperity, not reduce workers' power.

Inclusive digital industrialization for shared prosperity must focus on decent job and livelihood creation and associated social and economic rights. UNCTAD's Trade and Development Report has shown that workers are losing their share of global production vis-à-vis capital, partially because capital has used its surplus wealth to rewrite the rules to allow it to extract increasing profits. Automation and trade policies have weakened workers' bargaining power, and the proposed "e-commerce" rules would further erode workers' rights and power vis-à-vis giant digital corporations and lead to increasing inequality and precariousness in many sectors. As more women enter the digital economy, we object to how "gender" and "women's economic empowerment" are being used in the WTO to push anti-development policies which will reduce power of women workers. New rules that reinforce structural inequalities between and within countries will not be acceptable just because of a gender or labor clause. The most important strategy to ensure widespread and inclusive benefits from digitalization is a commitment to job creation towards full employment, focused on equity, including strong labor rights and decent work and working conditions for all workers; gender equality; workers' data rights; and comprehensive and portable social protection including for platform workers.

5. Anti-monopoly regulations and actions are urgently needed, in jurisdictions outside of the WTO.

Nearly all digital trade is dominated by a few global players from the United States and China in ways that are not simply disrupting and re-organizing economic activity but leading to digital domination. An ever-larger source of Big Tech's profit-making is derived from buying competitors and avoiding regulation. In addition to creating new and strengthening existing anti-monopoly regulations, governments must consider breaking up companies engaged in harmful monopoly practices. Until this occurs, it would be foolish to tip the scale in favor of the technology monopolists' power even further by agreeing to their proposals in the WTO.

6. Digital liberalization would decimate development and increase poverty in developing countries.

In order to trade, developing countries have to produce and increase the value captured from production. If digital trade is expanded without first improving productive capacities in developing countries, as well as closing the digital divide through improvements in physical infrastructure and interconnectivity, and adopting enforceable norms for privacy, data protection, and economic data rights, developing countries will simply be opening their economies even further to foreign imports. Linking into e-commerce platforms will not automatically increase exports but can lead to further erosion of domestic market shares. Thus, liberalization in the digital sphere, without the required domestic investments to improve productive capacities, will destroy jobs and further informalize them, decimate micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and severely constrain future development. These threats to economic sovereignty and future development prospects from premature digital liberalization would be greatly amplified if the rapidly evolving digital economic space is governed by rules that were developed by TNCs for their own profit-making around the world.

7. Digital Industrialization is urgently needed to foster development and MSMEs.

Instead of digital liberalization, what is needed around the world is a development-focused digital industrialization strategy. In Africa, this is reflected in the Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want vision. Digital industrialization indicates the need for investment in countries' technical, legal and economic infrastructure and policies to develop and support domestic digital businesses and platforms and build capacities to use domestic data in the public interest; to strategically promote domestic MSMEs including through technology transfer and national data use frameworks; to ensure universal benefits of the digital economy through full employment policies; to ensure proper taxation and investments to close the digital divide; to advance consumer welfare and privacy through enforceable consumer protection measures; to ensure public interest regulation of the digital economy and sound competition practices; and more. Specific policies are required to protect the small actors, traders, farmers, small service providers, workers, etcetera that are threatened by new globally organized digital models. Much of this can be accomplished through domestic policies that should be developed with appropriate stakeholder input, as well as through regional integration. But "e-commerce" rules in the WTO are intended to specifically restrict the ability of countries to implement most such policies.

8. Fairer taxation would be severely constrained by proposed e-commerce rules in the WTO.

“E-commerce” proposals in the WTO include at least five mechanisms to limit tax liabilities for Big Tech, not just by prohibiting appropriate taxation but also by banning requirements that companies have a local presence in countries where they operate. But giant technology companies should contribute to the national tax base, just as do local or non-digital companies. Digital players are taking advantage of the mobility and intangibility of digital goods and services to avoid tax and create an uneven playing field. Tax rules that allow digital TNCs to artificially reduce taxable income or shift profits to low-tax jurisdictions in which little or no economic activity is performed should be tackled and must not be codified by digital trade rules. Appropriate taxation is essential for investments in development-focused infrastructure and good quality and accessible public services, including social infrastructure that can reduce unpaid and poorly paid care work in the home mostly carried by women. This is all the more important given that the build-up of debt (both public and corporate) in recent years is once again raising concerns about its sustainability. Developing countries will not be able to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) without expanding fiscal supports to achieve quality accessible public services in education, health, social care, access to water, electricity, and more.

9. We need policies to promote innovation, small businesses, and security, not more patent monopolies.

UNCTAD has highlighted that all countries which successfully industrialized used infant industry protections. Since developing countries, and particularly Least Developed Countries (LDCs), still need to industrialize, they need to be able to use protections for nascent industries, including through active policies of technology transfer. The international system of rules governing patents and copyrights have resulted in an incalculable transfer of wealth from the global South and consumers everywhere to a tiny set of hyper-protected patent- and copyright-holding TNCs in a few countries. Extreme protections for “intellectual property” (IP) stifle innovation, reduce freedom and creativity, promote monopolies, and facilitate tax avoidance. They also reduce our security against hacking, as source codes and algorithms treated as trade secrets could evade regulatory oversight. Proposals in the WTO under the name of “e-commerce” would further entrench systems of IP maximalism and should be rejected, especially for LDCs that are not required to implement them. Instead, we need proven policies that promote innovation, unconstrained by anti-development extreme IP monopolies.

10. Countries need policy space; the e-commerce agenda is promoting harmful total liberalization.

“E-commerce” is being used as a Trojan horse for other proposals that would expand liberalization including the removal of tariffs (on information technology products); liberalization of various services; and allowing foreign companies to compete for government procurement contracts of all ministries. They are proposed to apply even to LDCs who do not have to liberalize goods or services in the Doha Round. These proposals include issues which developing countries successfully stopped from being negotiated in the Doha Round. “E-commerce” should not function as a back door for anti-development rules that have already been rejected.

11. We need a new agenda for digital economic policies, and for the global economy.

Developing countries must develop their own agenda for digital industrialization. They must not advance the “e-commerce rules” that were developed by TNCs like Amazon, Google, Facebook, and Alibaba in their own interests. Other models can more equitably distribute the benefits of the digital economy while reinforcing human rights. All countries likewise urgently need policies to constrain the behavior of these corporate behemoths, not to further entrench their outsized monopoly power. A pro-development outcome cannot be achieved in e-commerce talks because the rules and policies needed for digital industrialization are the opposite of WTO rules, which give companies rights while constraining the role of the state in regulating.

Civil society has argued that the global trade system 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 food sovereignty and true food security, sustainable development, access to affordable medicines, and global financial stability. It must privilege global agreements on human rights, the environment, and SDGs over corporate profit. This pro-development agenda is being shoved aside in the WTO in favor of Big Tech’s interests through the “e-commerce” talks. We thus urge WTO members to abandon their push for digital trade negotiations in the WTO and focus urgently on transforming global trade rules for shared prosperity for all.

Sincerely,

International and Regional Organizations

1	ACP Civil Society Forum	ACP Civil Society Forum is the Forum of African, Caribbean and Pacific Organisations established in 2001 to be involved in the ACP EU Cooperation.
2	Africa Development Interchange Network (ADIN)	ADIN is Member of the African CSO Working Group on Sustainable Development, leading on FfD and Resources mobilization. We engage with African institutions to ensure that Africa meets its development agenda and carry the voices of the African grassroots in global spaces.
3	Africa Europe Faith and Justice Network (AEFJN)	AEFJN is a Network present in all countries of Africa and most countries in Europe to promote fairer relations between Africa and Europe. AEFJN works on economic issues related to Africa in the European Union and International Organizations policies.
4	Agencia internacional de noticias Pressenza	Agencia de noticias con enfoque de Paz y NoViolencia.
5	Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND)	ANND is a regional network, working in 12 Arab countries with nine national networks (with an extended membership of 250 CSOs from different backgrounds) and 23 NGO members, strengthening the role of civil society, enhancing the values of democracy, respect of human rights and sustainable development in the region.
6	Asia Pacific Research Network	APRN was established to develop cooperation among alternative research centres of NGOs and social movements that work on current development issues affecting the people across the region.
7	Asian Peoples Movement on Debt and Development	Alliance of 55 movements and peoples organizations in 12 countries in Asia.
8	AWID	AWID is an international, feminist, membership organisation committed to achieving gender equality, sustainable development and women's human rights
9	Basderm Africa	BASDERM AFRICA Limited, an African-based technology consultancy firm, is an industry leader in leveraging information technology to solve the African problem.
10	Building Eastern Africa Community Network	BEACON is a network of churches, church organizations and NGOs in Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, South Sudan and Kenya to promote the rights of small holder farmers in agriculture policies and trade.
11	Civil Society Coalition on Sustainable Development	CSCSD is a coalition of over 1000 registered civil society and nongovernmental organizations committed to citizens' empowerment, human rights protection, development and peace.
12	Colectivo Voces Ecológicas COVEC	COVEC es una organización ecológica política cuyo objetivo es promover la defensa de los derechos socioambientales de las comunidades. A través de la Educación Popular y la Comunicación Alternativa bajo el concepto de la Ecología Política.
13	Council of Pacific Education	Council of Pacific Education (COPE) is the sub-regional organisation of teacher unions in the Pacific. COPE is the Pacific arm of Education International (EI). 18 EI members from 11 countries in the region are affiliated to COPE.
14	Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN)	DAWN is a network of feminist scholars, researches and activists from the economic South working for gender, economic, and ecological justice, and sustainable and democratic development.
15	DigitalSENSE Africa Media	DigitalSENSE Africa Media is an international organization based in Nigeria (Africa), an ICANN certified At Large Structure and organisers of Internet Governance for Development (IG4) since 2009.

16	DIVA for Equality	DIVA for Equality is a south feminist LGBTI led collective and network operating out of Fiji, and with work in urban, rural, and maritime communities in Pacific small island societies.
17	East Africa Trade Union Confederation	EATUC is a sub regional trade union that bring together over 3.5 million workers from the East Africa Community.
18	Econews Africa	Econews Africa is a Pan-African organisation working on economic policy issues and their consequences on marginalised constituencies in Africa.
19	Education International	Education International (EI) is the global union federation of teachers and other education employees, representing 32 million workers in education institutions through some 400 affiliated trade unions and professional associations in 170 countries and territories.
20	Estoi	Fundación Procrear - Regional; hacemos parte de la RED RAISSS Latinoamerica.
21	ETC Group	ETC Group works to address the socioeconomic and ecological issues surrounding new technologies that could have an impact on the world's poorest and most vulnerable people.
22	European Federation of Public Service Unions (EPSU)	EPSU represents 8 million public service workers in central and local governments, health and social services and utilities across Europe. EPSU is a member of the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) and the European regional organisation of Public Services International (PSI).
23	Focus on the Global South	Policy research and campaign organization fighting corporate globalization.
24	Global Alliance for Tax Justice	The Global Alliance for Tax Justice (GATJ) is a coalition of autonomous regional tax justice networks in Africa (Tax Justice Network Africa – TJNA); Asia - Tax and Fiscal Justice Alliance Asia – TAFJA; LA- Red de Justicia Fiscal America Latina et Caribe – RJFLAC, Tax Justice -Europe; and North America (FACT Coalition in the US and Canadians for Tax Fairness in Canada).
25	Global Policy Forum	Global Policy Forum is an independent policy watchdog that monitors the work of the United Nations and scrutinizes global policymaking. We promote accountability and citizen participation in decisions on peace and security, social justice, sustainable development and international law.
26	Habitat International Coalition (HIC)	The Habitat International Coalition (HIC) is the global network for rights related to habitat, made up of more than 350 member organisations around the world so that everybody has a safe place to live in peace and with dignity both in the countryside and in the city.
27	Housing and Land Rights Network	HLRN supports and develops civil society capacity and knowledge for programs promoting practical implementation of the human rights to adequate housing and land, especially in cooperation with Habitat International Coalition.
28	IBON International	IBON International is a service institution with an international character and scope of work. In our advocacy, we cooperate mainly with social movements and civil society constituencies in all regions of the world, especially in the global South and among marginalised groups.
29	Internacional de Servicios Publicos - ISP Americas	La Internacional de Servicios Publicos en Americas esta presente en 33 paises y representa 6 millones de trabajadores en el sector publico.
30	International Grail Justice in Trade Agreements Network	The Grail is an International women's movement grounded in Christian faith in 18 countries in all six continents.
31	International Trade Union Confederation	The ITUC represents 207 million workers in 163 countries and territories and has 331 national affiliates. The ITUC's primary mission is the promotion and defence of workers' rights and interests, through international cooperation between trade unions, global campaigning and advocacy within the major global institutions.

32	International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF)	The International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF) is a democratic, affiliate led federation recognised as the world's leading transport authority. We fight passionately to improve working lives of over 18 million members working men and women across the world, connecting trade unions from 147 countries.
33	International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF)	The IUF is an international federation of trade unions composed of 421 affiliated trade unions in 128 countries representing over 10 million workers.
34	ISP. Sector Administración Central de Latinoamérica	Reúne a los sindicatos de la administración pública nacional de Latinoamérica afiliados a la ISP (Internacional de Servicios Públicos).
35	JCoR (Justice Coalition of Religious)	Coalition of 18 non-governmental organizations accredited to represent over 200 congregations of Roman Catholic women and men Religious at the United Nations in New York
36	Just Net Coalition	Just Net Coalition is a global network of civil society actors committed to an open, free, just and equitable Internet.
37	LDC Watch	LDC Watch is a global platform of LDC CSOs to advocate, campaign and alliance building for the rights, justice and development of the people and countries of the least developed world.
38	NAVDANYA	Navdanya defends Seed and Food sovereignty and small farmers around the world. Navdanya pioneered the movement of seed saving and seed freedom, which began in response to the crisis of erosion of agricultural biodiversity and introduction of GMOs and patents on seeds through intellectual property rights (IPRs) and so-called 'free trade' agreements.
39	Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (PIANGO)	PIANGO is a regional umbrella body of national NGOs in 24 Pacific Islands countries and territories. We work with our members and partners on development effectiveness, self-determination, sustainable and just development to address the concerns of the communities we work with across the region.
40	Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisation	Regional representative organisation of private sector in the Pacific.
41	Pacific Network on Globalisation	The Pacific Network on Globalisation (PANG) is a Pacific regional network promoting economic self-determination and justice in the Pacific Islands.
42	Pacific Youth Council	The Pacific Youth Council (PYC) is a regional non-governmental youth organization that serves as an umbrella body for ten National Youth Councils (NYCs) across the Pacific region.
43	Public Services International	Representing 20 million public service workers in 160 countries.
44	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.
45	Southern and Eastern Africa Trade, Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI)	SEATINI is a sub regional NGO working to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders to influence trade, tax and related policies and processes for improved livelihoods and sustained development in the region.
46	Tax Justice Network Africa	Tax Justice Network-Africa (TJN-A) is a Pan-African research and advocacy initiative established in 2007 and a member of the Global Alliance for Tax Justice.
47	The IO Foundation	The IO Foundation is an Estonia-registered nonprofit currently implementing programs in SE Asia to promote, protect and provide solutions for Digital Rights.
48	The Oakland Institute	OI is an independent policy think tank, bringing fresh ideas and bold action to the most pressing social, economic, and environmental issues of our time.
49	The Rules Foundation	The Rules is a global network of activists, researchers, writers, coders and

		others focused on addressing the root causes of inequality, poverty and climate change.
50	Third World Network-Africa	Third World Network-Africa is a Pan-African Organisation working on economic issues at the global and regional levels that impact on Africa's development
51	Transnational Institute	The Transnational Institute (TNI) is an international research and advocacy institute committed to building a just, democratic and sustainable planet. For more than 40 years, TNI has served as a unique nexus between social movements, engaged scholars and policy makers.
52	ULEPICC	El objetivo de ULEPICC es abordar las transformaciones de las industrias culturales y las formas de poder, acceso y control de la información, la cultura y el conocimiento.
53	UNI Global Union	UNI Global Unions represents globally over 650 national unions and 20 million workers in the private services sectors.
54	Union Africaine des ONG de Développement (UAOD)	UAOD est une organisation traitant tous les objectifs du développement durable y compris un volet sur le commerce.
55	Unión Universal Desarrollo Solidario	Derechos de los aborígenes, formación y desarrollo de las personas.
56	WIDE+ (Women In Development Europe+)	WIDE+ is a Europe-based network of gender and feminist specialists, women's rights advocates, activists, researchers and women's rights and development organizations.

National Organizations

57	Amigos de la Tierra Argentina	Argentina
58	Confederación de Trabajadores Municipales (CTM)	Argentina
59	CTA Autónoma	Argentina
60	FAECYS	Argentina
61	Foro Ciudadano de Participación por la Justicia y los Derechos Humanos (FOCO)	Argentina
62	Fundación Grupo Efecto Positivo (FGEP), Argentina	Argentina
63	Fundación Vía Libre	Argentina
64	Instituto de Estudios Sobre Estado y Partición-ATE	Argentina
65	Instituto de Participación y Desarrollo INPADE	Argentina
66	Instituto del Mundo del Trabajo	Argentina
67	Asociación por los Derechos Civiles	Argentina
68	Australian Council of Trade Unions	Australia
69	Australian Fair Trade and Investment Network	Australia
70	Community and Public Sector Union (State Public Services Federation)	Australia
71	New South Wales Nurses and Midwives Association (ANMF NSW)	Australia
72	Union Aid Abroad - APHEDA	Australia
73	Attac Austria	Austria
74	NeSoVe / Network for Social Responsibility	Austria
75	Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio & Comm	Bangladesh
76	COAST Trust	Bangladesh
77	Integrated Social Development Effort (ISDE)	Bangladesh
78	SETU	Bangladesh
79	VOICE	Bangladesh
80	WARBE Development Foundation	Bangladesh
80	11.11.11	Belgium
81	CETRI-Centre tricontinental	Belgium
82	CNE CSC	Belgium

83	LBC-NVK	Belgium
84	Afrique Performance (AFRIPERF)	Benin
85	Fundación Internet Bolivia.org	Bolivia
86	Centar za životnu sredinu/ Friends of the Earth Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina
87	Rede Feminista de Saúde, Direitos Sexuais e Direitos Reprodutivos	Brazil
88	CEBS: Comunidade Eclesial de Base.	Brazil
89	Central Única dos Trabalhadores - CUT Brasil	Brazil
90	CSPB Confederacao dos Servidores Publicos do Brasil	Brazil
91	Fórum Mudanças Climáticas e Justiça Social - FMCJS	Brazil
92	Gestos	Brazil
93	Instituto Justiça Fiscal	Brazil
94	Jubileu Sul Brasil	Brazil
95	REBRIP - Brazilian Network for the Integration of Peoples	Brazil
96	Rede Social de Justiça e Direitos Humanos	Brazil
97	União Dos Trabalhadores (UGT)	Brazil
98	Réseau des Organisations de la Société Civile pour le Développement (RESOCIDE)	Burkina Faso
99	IDEA	Cambodia
100	Cameroon women development network	Cameroon
101	ATTAC Québec	Canada
102	Common Frontiers	Canada
103	Council of Canadians	Canada
104	Public Service Alliance of Canada	Canada
105	Trade Justice Network	Canada
106	National Union of Public and General Employees	Canada
107	ONG Políticas Farmaceuticas	Chile
108	ADEA Colombia	Colombia
109	Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad	Colombia
110	Federación de Vocales de Control Región Centro y Bogotá	Colombia
111	Fundación de la Mano Contigo	Colombia
112	Observatorio de Víctimas	Colombia
113	Proceso de Comunidades Negras en Colombia. PCN	Colombia
114	A.N.P.E.	Costa Rica
115	Patria Justa	Costa Rica
116	Capítulo Cuba de la Red de Intelectuales, Artistas y Luchadores Sociales en Defensa de la Humanidad	Cuba
117	Ecumenical Academy	Czech Republic
118	NOAH Friends of the Earth Denmark	Denmark
119	Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos (CNDH-RD)	Dominican Republic
120	Confederación Nacional de Unidad Sindical (CNUS)	Dominican Republic
121	PACODEVI	DR Congo
122	Centro de Documentación en Derechos Humanos "Segundo Montes Mozo S.J."	Ecuador

123	FEDAEPS	Ecuador
124	Jubileo 2000 Red Ecuador	Ecuador
125	Red Mujeres Transformando la Economia - REMTE	Ecuador
126	CESTA, amigos de la Tierra El Salvador	El Salvador
127	Colegio de Profesionales en Ciencias Económicas de El Salvador COLPROCE	El Salvador
128	Ethiopian Society for Consumer Protection	Ethiopia
129	Fiji Council of Social Services	Fiji
130	Pro Ethical Trade Finland (Eettisen kaupan puolesta ry)	Finland
131	TTIP Network Finland	Finland
132	Confédération Paysanne	France
133	SNESUP-FSU	France
134	Kirchliche Arbeitsstelle Südliches Afrika (KASA)	Germany
135	PowerShift e.V.	Germany
136	Advocates & Trainers for Children & Women's Advancement & Rights (ATCWAR)	Ghana
137	Friends of the Earth Ghana	Ghana
138	Ghana Trade and Livelihood Coalition	Ghana
139	Health services workers Union of TUC Ghana	Ghana
140	PIGOP Ghana Limited	Ghana
141	Naturefriends Greece	Greece
142	CECIDE	Guinea
143	fefa cedeao section Guinee	Guinea
144	Plateforme Haïtienne de Plaidoyer pour un Développement Alternatif (PAPDA)	Haiti
145	Alliance for Sustainable and Holistic Agriculture (ASHA)	India
146	Anti-FTA Committee	India
147	AP vyavasaya Vruthidarula Union-APVVU, India	India
148	Center for workers education	India
149	Centre for Learning – Secunderabad	India
150	Codefuel Technology Pvt Ltd	India
151	Federation of Indian Micro and Small & Medium Enterprises (FISME)	India
152	Gene Campaign	India
153	Hazards Centre	India
154	Indian Social Action Forum	India
155	Initiative for Health & Equity in Society	India
156	Intercultural Resources	India
157	IT for Change	India
158	National Working Group on Patent Laws and WTO, India	India
159	sunray harvesters	India
160	Swadeshi Andolan	India
161	Tamilnadu Organic Farmers Federation	India
162	ToxicsWatch Journal	India
163	Indonesia for Global Justice (IGJ)	Indonesia
164	Lembaga Informasi Perburuhan Sedane (LIPS)	Indonesia
165	Resistance and Alternatives to Globalization (RAG)	Indonesia
166	FÍS NUA	Ireland
167	Galway One World Centre	Ireland
168	Keep Ireland Fracking Free	Ireland
169	Fairwatch	Italy
170	ON	Italy
171	Campaign for Social & Economic Justice	Jamaica

172	Globalization Watch Hiroshima	Japan
173	Pacific Asia Resource Center (PARC)	Japan
174	Phenix Center for Sustainable Development	Jordan
175	Growth Partners Africa	Kenya
176	Kenya Small Scale Farmers Forum KESSFF	Kenya
177	Lebanon Support	Lebanon
178	Policy Analysis and Research Institute of Lesotho (PARIL)	Lesotho
179	Consumers Protection Association	Lesotho
180	Mouvement Ecologique	Luxembourg
181	Stop TAFTA Luxembourg	Luxembourg
182	Plate Forme Nationale des Organisations de la Société Civile de Madagascar (PFNOSCM)	Madagascar
183	Consumers Association of Penang, Malaysia	Malaysia
184	Sahabat Alam Malaysia	Malaysia
185	Initiative agricole pour le Sahel (IAS)	Mali
186	IRPAD/Afrique	Mali
187	ONG ASRAD-MALI	Mali
188	Marshall Islands Council of Non-Government Organizations (MICNGO)	Marshall Islands
189	Conseil National des Comités Populaires (CNCP)	Martinique
190	RMAS	Mauritania
191	Association des Consommateurs de l'île Maurice-ACIM	Mauritius
192	Center for Alternative Research & Studies (CARES)	Mauritius
193	General Workers Federation (GWF)	Mauritius
194	National Trade Union Confederation	Mauritius
195	Resistance & Alternatives	Mauritius
196	Bia`li, Asesoría e Investigación, A.C.	Mexico
197	CEFIMAC	Mexico
198	Centro de Promoción y Educación Profesional Vasco de Quiroga	Mexico
199	CIP Americas Program	Mexico
200	Grupo Tacuba	Mexico
201	Otros Mundos, A.C.	Mexico
202	RMALC	Mexico
203	Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (STUNAM)	Mexico
204	CEMO	Mozambique
205	LaRRI	Namibia
206	Nauru Island Association of NGOs	Nauru
207	All Nepal Peasants' Federation (ANPFa)	Nepal
208	Alliance for Tax and Financial Justice	Nepal
209	Both ENDS	Netherlands
210	Platform Aarde Boer Consument	Netherlands
211	SOMO	Netherlands
212	The Haagse Mug	Netherlands
213	ASEED Europe	Netherlands
214	It's Our Future (NZ)	New Zealand
215	New Zealand Council of Trade Unions Te Kauae Kaimahi	New Zealand
216	New Zealand Public Service Association	New Zealand
217	CEDECAM	Nicaragua
218	FETSALUD	Nicaragua
219	Movimiento Comunal Nicaraguense	Nicaragua
220	Association Nigérienne des Scouts de l'Environnement (ANSEN)	Niger
221	RODADDHD	Niger

222	CAFSO-WRAG for Development	Nigeria
223	Centre for Human Rights and Climate Change Research	Nigeria
224	Labour, Health and Human Rights Development Centre	Nigeria
225	NANTS	Nigeria
226	Nigeria Private Sector Alliance (NiPSA)	Nigeria
227	Attac Norway	Norway
228	Nei til EU	Norway
229	Dharti Development Foundation	Pakistan
230	Internet Policy Observatory Pakistan	Pakistan
231	NOOR Pakistan	Pakistan
232	Roots for Equity	Pakistan
233	Belau Association of NGOs (BANGO)	Palau
234	Programa Brujula	Panamá
235	PICISOC	Papua New Guinea
236	TEDIC	Paraguay
237	Espacio Literario Jueves de poesía y narrativa	Peru
238	Federación de Trabajadores del Agua Potable y Alcantarillado del Perú (FENTAP)	Peru
239	Red Peruana de Comercio Justo y Consumo Ético	Peru
240	Red Peruana por una Globalización con Equidad (RedGE)	Peru
241	Alliance of Tri-People for the Advancement of human rights Inc.	Philippines
242	Center for Trade Union and Human Rights	Philippines
243	Computer Professionals' Union	Philippines
244	Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU)	Philippines
245	SENTRO	Philippines
246	Trade Justice Pilipinas	Philippines
247	WomanHealth Philippines	Philippines
248	Philippine Human Rights Information Center	Philippines
249	Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates (PAHRA)	Philippines
250	Attac Poland	Poland
251	Fundacja Strefa Zieleni	Poland
252	TROCA - Plataforma por um Comércio Internacional Justo	Portugal
253	Ole Siosiomaga Society, SAMOA	Samoa
254	Africaine de Recherche et de Coopération Pour l'Appui au Développement Endogène (ARCADE) Institute	Senegal
255	for Economic Justice	South Africa
256	Institute for Economic Research on Innovation	South Africa
257	Siyafunda Community Technology Centre	South Africa
258	Southern & East African Trade Institute (SEATINI) - South Africa	South Africa
259	The Alternative Information & Development Centre	South Africa
260	Support for Peace and Education Development Program (SPEDP)	South Sudan
261	Amigos de la Tierra	Spain
262	Ecologistas en Acción	Spain
263	EMA-RTV	Spain
264	FSC-CCOO	Spain
265	Ong AFRICANDO	Spain
266	National Free Trade Union	Sri Lanka
267	We Women Lanka	Sri Lanka
268	Caribbean Assn for Feminist Research and Action - St. Lucia Chapter	St. Lucia
269	Association for Proper Internet Governance	Switzerland
270	Attac Suisse/Schweiz	Switzerland
271	Cartel intersyndical du personnel de l'Etat et du secteur subventionné	Switzerland
272	Public Eye	Switzerland

273	Stop TiSA – Genève	Switzerland
274	Syndicat ADETRA	Switzerland
275	Alliance Sud	Switzerland
276	Governance Links Tanzania	Tanzania
277	Pangani Information Alliance	Tanzania
278	La'o Hamutuk, Timor-Leste Institute for Development Monitoring and	Analysis
279	GARED	Togo
280	Humanitaire Plus	Togo
281	Ligue des Consommateurs du Togo (LCT)	Togo
282	Oilfields Workers Trade Union	Trinidad and Tobago
283	Forum Tunisien pour les Droits Economiques et Sociaux (FTDES)	Tunisia
284	Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment (SWAGEN)	Uganda
285	Uganda Debt Network	Uganda
286	Women’s Probono Initiative	Uganda
287	Bretton Woods Project	United Kingdom
288	Global Justice Now	United Kingdom
289	War on Want	United Kingdom
290	Alliance for Democracy	United States
291	Center for Policy Analysis on Trade and Health (CPATH)	United States
292	Citizens Trade Campaign	United States
293	CODEPINK	United States
294	CWA MN State Council	United States
295	Friends of the Congo	United States
296	Global Exchange	United States
297	Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy	United States
298	Institute for Policy Studies, Global Economy Project	United States
299	Occidental Arts and Ecology Center	United States
300	Public Citizen	United States
301	Sisters of Charity Federation	United States
302	Student Action with Farmworkers	United States
303	Trade Justice Alliance	United States
304	United Nations Association of Greater Philadelphia	United States
305	Washington Fair Trade Coalition	United States
306	Agrupación 19 de Octubre, trabajadores de las Telecomunicaciones	Uruguay
307	Federación de Funcionarios de Obras Sanitarias del Estado (FFOSE)	Uruguay
308	REDES-Amigos de la Tierra (FoE) Uruguay	Uruguay
309	Vanuatu Association of Non Government Organisation	Vanuatu
310	Vanuatu Human Rights Coalition	Vanuatu
311	Vanuatu National Youth Council	Vanuatu
312	Vanuatu Association of Non-Government Organisation (VANGO)	Vanuatu
313	Vanuatu Indigenous Land Defense Desk	Vanuatu
314	Coalición de Tendencia Clasista (CTC-VZLA)	Venezuela
315	Center for Sustainable Community Development	Vietnam