

November 20, 2013

To the Director-General of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and Member States

**Do not Dilute G 33 Proposal: Address Imbalance in Global Agricultural Subsidies Rules, Support Public Stockholding for Guaranteeing Livelihoods and Food Consumption of the Poor at Bali WTO Ministerial.**

*We, as members of the global civil society, urge the Director-General of the World Trade Organisation, Roberto Azevedo, and member states, to take the issue of food security in developing countries as a matter of serious and immediate concern, and not to render the G-33 proposal on public food stockholding a travesty by asking developing countries to agree to the current text on the peace clause.*

Across the developing world, millions of people, most of them poor, still do not have basic and minimum access to food. According to the FAO, 868 million were undernourished in 2011-12, of them 304 million in South Asia and 234 million in Sub Saharan Africa. Even more disturbing is the fact that nearly 3.1 million children under the age of 5 die each year because of poor nutrition (Hunger Statistics, World Food Program 2013).

At the same time, in a volatile global economy, millions of small farmers are engaged in precariously poised food production that provides them essential livelihoods and caters to their own as well as their country's food requirements. Eradication of global poverty and hunger would be impossible without addressing these concerns. It is clear that the global economy, with all its growth, has failed to take care of both poor farmers and food consumers across the vast majority of developing countries and least developed countries (LDCs). In sum, they still need support from their own governments, supported by the global community.

However, the rules of multilateral trading that have been institutionalized through the WTO make it impossible for developing country governments to provide this support. When GATT (WTO's predecessor) was negotiated, all, except 17, developing countries which were not giving any subsidy at that time were barred from increasing subsidies, and were to adhere to a limit of 10% of additional production that could be given out as subsidies.

In contrast, developed countries that gave massive subsidies to their agriculture sector were asked to reduce these trade distorting subsidies (OTDS) by only about 20%. Moreover they were allowed to shift most of their subsidies to a "green box" which was marked as non-trade distorting. It is by now well established that both types of subsidies are very much trade distorting and have undercut prices, encouraged dumping of subsidized agricultural products in developing country markets and has threatened global market access for developing country farmers.

This twisted legacy of the WTO has resulted in a gross imbalance in global agricultural production, distribution and trading system. This has prevented developing country governments from

providing essential support to their numerous small producers, or to poor consumers through direct measures, price supported public food stockholding or other processes, even if financially they are now able to do so. For example, India's recently passed Food Security Act, which aims to provide minimum food entitlements to the poor 67% of the population, will need an allotment of US\$20 billion and will conflict directly with WTO's set limits. The WTO mandated obligations will constrain India from fully implementing its Food Security Act.

This peculiar juxtaposition in WTO's agricultural trade rules has led the G-33 group of developing countries to table a proposal on food security at the WTO that argues that public food programmes for supporting livelihoods of small farmers and food consumption of the poor should be considered part of the "green box" and allowed without limits by changing the existing Agreement on Agriculture (AoA).

Under the WTO rules, a subsidy through price support shall be calculated using the gap between the fixed external reference price and the applied administered price. The reference price was fixed at average f.o.b. (free on board- price from farm gate till its delivery on the ship) price notified by each country for 1986 – 1988. Since the "fixed external reference price" is much lower than the minimum support price levels (MSP), the subsidy tends to get much inflated in comparison to reality. In addition, the entire production "eligible" to receive the subsidy and not the "actual" production is to be the basis for subsidy calculation, thus inflating subsidies further. Obviously for large developing countries the total subsidy calculated under broad price support programmes tends to significantly overstate the actual financial support provided to farmers.

On the other hand, the total domestic support of the USA grew from US\$61 billion to US\$130 billion between 1995 and 2010. The EU's domestic support, which went down from 90 billion euro in 1995 to 75 billion euro in 2002, bloated again to 90 billion in 2006 and 79 billion in 2009. A broader measure of farm protection, known as total support estimate, shows the OECD countries' agriculture subsidies soared from US\$350 billion in 1996 to US\$406 billion in 2011.

Unfortunately the G-33 proposal has found stiff opposition from the developed countries, notably the USA and the EU. This is despite the fact that in 2010, the poor in India received on average of only 58 kg per person, 3.1 times less than the 182 kg per person of the 80 million beneficiaries of cereals food aid in the USA. This is also 4.2 times less than the 241 kg for each of the 46.6 million beneficiaries of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) or food stamp programme in the USA.

***A matter of urgent concern is that all elements of the G 33 proposal have now been rejected for consideration in Bali and a peace clause (or due restraint clause) on the G-33 proposal is currently the only element being discussed at the WTO. A peace clause means that the use of such subsidies is still illegal but WTO Members will not go to dispute settlement for this period..***

***The Director General, Roberto Azevedo, has suggested a “take it or leave it” text on the due restraint clause for Bali. However this is to be effective only for 4 years and does not guarantee that a permanent solution will eventually materialise. Further, the conditions sought to be imposed are severe. The Anti-Circumvention/ Safeguard clause asks the member states to “ensure that stocks procured under such programs do not distort trade”. This broad condition may make it virtually impossible for any developing country to use this provision. This will dilute the already weak peace clause rendering it totally ineffective and would sound the death knell for millions of poor in India and in other developing countries.***

The time to act, therefore, is now. Before it is too late, before millions perish because the global leaders could not rise above their own myopic agendas. Before hundreds of thousands of children are not able to make it to school or play or laugh because they are too weak from hunger. Before millions go to sleep not knowing what they will give to their family for food the next day.

In the complex labyrinth of international norm setting, it is the poor and marginalized who are being denied their livelihoods and minimum access to food. Global rules are challenging public provision of essential goods and services across the developing world. It is important for the WTO to address these concerns in its forthcoming and crucial ninth ministerial conference at Bali,

We, as members of civil society, therefore urge the global community, including the WTO Director General and the Member States, to address this issue and make changes in the AoA that allow developing countries to use such subsidies for public programmes on food to support poor farmers and consumers. We demand that you do not make a mockery of the hunger of millions round the world by accepting a peace clause that is unusable and damaging for long term solutions. We urge you to ensure that the international trade rules work for the people across the globe and not against them.

***Signed by***

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	Action Aid International	Action Aid International is working with over 15 million people in 45 countries for a world free from poverty and injustice.
3	Africa Trade Network (ATN)	The ATN, which has observer status with the African Union and the UN-ECA and strong relations with UNCTAD, has been a key vehicle for TWN-Africa's work on issues of trade and investment policy in Africa.
4	Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND)	The Arab NGO Network for Development (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. ANND advocates for more sound

		and effective socio-economic reforms in the region, which integrate the concepts of sustainable development, gender justice, and the rights-based approach.
5	APRODEV	APRODEV is the Brussels-based association of European development and humanitarian aid organisations that work closely with the World Council of Churches (WCC). Its members are : Bread for All, Bread for the World, Christian Aid, Church of Sweden, Cimade, DanChurchAid, Diakonia, EAEZ, EED, FinnChurchAid, Kerkinactie Global Ministries, HEKS/EPER, Hungarian Interchurch Aid, ICCO, Icelandic Church Aid, Norwegian Church Aid Observers are the World Council of Churches, the Lutheran World Federation and ACT.
6	Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants (APMM)	A regional migrant centre working in the Asia Pacific and Middle East region.
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	Eastern and Southern Africa Small-scale Farmer's Forum (ESAFF)	ESAFF is a network of small holder farmers that advocate for policy, practice and attitude change that reflects the needs, aspirations, and development of small-scale farmers in east and southern Africa. ESAFF operates in 13 countries.
9	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.
10	International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)	The ITUC is the global voice of the world's working people. The ITUC, Global Union Federation represents 176 million workers in 156 countries and territories and has 325 national affiliates.
11	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).
12	Oxfam	Oxfam is an international confederation of 17 organizations networked together in more than 90 countries, as part of a global movement for change, to build a future free from the injustice of poverty.
13	Pax Romana ICMICA Asia	Global network of Catholic leaders committed to justice, peace and creation.
14	People's Coalition on Food Sovereignty (PCFS)	The PCFS is a growing network of various grassroots groups of small food producers particularly of peasant-farmer organizations and their support NGOs, working towards a People's Convention on Food Sovereignty.
15	Peoples' Health Movement	The PHM is a global network bringing together grassroots health activists, civil society organizations and academic institutions from around the world, particularly from low and middle income countries (L&MIC) with a presence in around 70 countries.

16	Pesticide Action Network - Asia and the Pacific (PAN-AP)	PAN AP is one of the five regional centres of PAN, a global network dedicated to eliminating the harm caused to humans and the environment by pesticides and promoting biodiversity-based ecological agriculture.
17	Pesticide Action Network (PAN) Africa	PAN Africa is an information and action network and a member of Pesticide Action Network International, a global coalition of voluntary groups, non-governmental organisations, civil societies, research institutes, scholars, and citizens working towards the adoption of sound ecological practices to replace the use of hazardous chemical pesticides.
18	Plataforma Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo (PIDHDD)	La PIDHDD es un actor político, conformado por Capítulos Nacionales que articulan organizaciones sociales e instituciones de la sociedad civil, que promueve la plena vigencia y realización de los derechos humanos; Actualmente, se cuenta con capítulos nacionales constituidos y en funcionamiento en 16 países del continente americano: Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Dominicana, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haití, Guatemala, México, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay y Venezuela.
19	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.
20	Social Watch	Social Watch is an international network of citizens' organizations struggling to eradicate poverty and the causes of poverty, to ensure an equitable distribution of wealth and the realization of human rights.
21	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.
22	Third World Network (TWN)	Third World Network (TWN) is an independent non-profit international network of organisations and individuals involved in issues relating to development, developing countries and North-South affairs.
23	Third World Network (TWN) Africa	TWN-Africa co-ordinates the Africa Trade Network which was established in 1998 by TWN-Africa, and has over 25 members from 15 countries in Africa.

National Organizations and Individuals		
24	Fórum das Organizações Não Governamentais Angolanas (FONGA)	Angola
25	Gilbert Agricultural and Rural Development Centre (GARDC)	Antigua and Barbuda
26	Australian Fair Trade and Investment Network (AFTINET)	Australia
27	Kannan Srinivasan Adjunct Research Fellow School of Political and Social Inquiry, Monash University	Australia
28	The International Grail Network for Justice in Trade Agreements	Australia
29	Information Group on Latin America (IGLA)	Austria
30	Civil Society Bahamas	Bahamas
31	Equity and Justice Working Group Bangladesh (EquityBD)	Bangladesh

32	Barbados Association of Non Governmental Organisations (BANGO)	Barbados
33	11.11.11	Belgium
34	Africa Europa Faith and Justice Network	Belgium
35	CNCD-11.11.11	Belgium
36	SOS Faim – Belgique	Belgium
37	Belize Enterprise for Sustainable Technology	Belize
38	JINUKUN	Benin
39	René M. SEGBENOU	Benin
40	Groupe de Recherche et d'Action pour la Promotion de l'Agriculture et du Développement (GRAPAD)	Benin Republic
41	Grupo de Trabajo de Cambio Climático y Justicia (GTCCJ)	Bolivia
42	Botswana Council of Non Governmental Organisations (BOCONGO)	Botswana
43	Federação Nacional dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras na Agricultura Familiar (FETRAF)	Brazil
44	Central Única dos Trabalhadores (CUT)	Brazil
45	Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores na Agricultura (CONTAG)	Brazil
46	Instituto EQUIT	Brazil
47	Rede Brasileira Pela Integração dos Povos (REBRIP)	Brazil
48	Network of Civil Society Organizations for Sustainable Food Security (ROSSAD)	Burkina Faso
49	Cadre de concertation des OSC pour le suivi du CSLP (CdC/CSLP)	Burkina Faso
50	Civil Society Organization Network for Development (RESOCIDE)	Burkina Faso
51	Action Développement et Intégration Régionale (ADIR)	Burundi
52	Africa Development Interchange Network (ADIN)	Cameroon
53	Collectif des ONG pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et le développement Rural en abrégé (COSADER)	Cameroon
54	Conseil des ONG Agrées du Cameroun (CONGAC )	Cameroon
55	Cambodian Human Right Actions Committee	Cambodia
56	Canadian Foodgrains Bank	Canada
57	Kari Polanyi Levitt, Canada	Canada
58	Association Commerciale, Agricole, Industriel et du Service (ACAISA)	Cape Verde
59	Conseil Inter ONG En Centrafrique (CIONGCA)	Central African Rep.
60	Centre d'Information et de Liaison des ONG (CILONG)	Chad
61	Central Unitaria de Trabajadores de Colombia (CUT)	Colombia
62	Fabio Arias Giraldo, General Secretary, CUT	Colombia
63	Instituto Latinoamericano Para Una Sociedad Y Un Derecho Alternativos, ILSA,	Colombia
64	Conseil de Concertation des ONGs de Développement (CCOD)	Congo
65	Cook Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (CIANGO)	Cook Islands
66	Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País	Cuba
67	Conseil National des ONG de Développement (CNONGD)	D.R. Congo
68	Kalingo Carib Council	Dominica
69	Alianza ONG	Dominican Republic
70	Fernando Rosero, Centro Andino para la Formación de Líderes Sociales	Ecuador
71	Red De Accion Ciudadana Frente Al Libre Comercio E Inversion, Sinti Techan	El Salvador
72	Forum des ONG pour le Développement Durable (FONGDD)	Eq. Guinea
73	Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA)	Ethiopia
74	Ethiopian Consumer Society (ECS)	Ethiopia

75	Institute for Sustainable Development	Ethiopia
76	Movement for Ecological Learning and Community Action (MELCA)	Ethiopia
77	Sue Edwards	Ethiopia
78	Cotonou Task Force	Ethiopia
79	Poverty Action Network in Ethiopia (PANE)	Ethiopia
80	Europe Écologie Greens	France
81	Francoise Alamartine, d'Europe Ecologie les Verts	France
82	Solidarité	France
83	Concertation Nationale Des Organisations paysannes et des Producteurs (CNOP)	Gabon
84	Worldview	Gambia
85	Agricultural Workers Union of TUC	Ghana
86	Inter Agency Group of Development Organizations (IAGDO)	Grenada
87	Confederación De Unidad Sindical De Guatemala (CUSG)	GUATEMALA
88	Federation de Femmes Entrepreneurs et Affairs de la CEDEAO (FEFA)	Guinea
89	Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisa (INEI)	Guinea-Bissau
90	Women Across Differences (WAD)	Guyana
91	Plateforme haïtienne de Plaidoyer pour un Développement Alternatif (PAPDA)	Haïti
92	Programme de Plaidoyer Pour une Intégration Alternative (PPIA)	Haïti
93	Federacion de Sindicatos de Trabajadores de la Agroindustria (FESTAGRO)	Honduras
94	Fundación Cosecha Sostenible de Honduras (FUCOHSO)	Honduras
95	All India Drug Action Network	India
96	Alliance for Democratization of Agricultural Research in South Asia [ADARSA]	India
97	Alliance for Food Sovereignty in South Asia [AFSSA]	India
98	Amitava Guha, Confederation of Indian Trade Unions	India
99	Annakili, Unorganised Workers Union, Vellore	India
100	Aruna Rodriguez, Sunray Harvesters	India
101	Asha Kisan Swaraj	India
102	Bhagirath Lal Das, Former Ambassador to the WTO	India
103	Bharatiya Krishak Samaj	India
104	Centre for Organisation Research & Education	India
105	Chandra, Women's Education and Economic Development Trust	India
106	Commission on Justice, Peace and Creation, National Council of Churches in India	India
107	Community Media Trust	India
108	Confederation of Indian Traders (CAIT)	India
109	Centre of Science and Technology for Rural Development (COSTFORD)	India
110	Deccan Development Society	India
111	Delhi Network of Positive People	India
112	Dr. K. Prabhakar, Professor, SRM University, SRM Nagar, Chennai,	India
113	Dr. Ms Mahtab S. Bamji, INSA Honorary Scientist, Dangoria Charitable Trust,Hyderabad	India
114	Focus on the Global South-India	India
115	Forum for Biotechnology & Food Security	India
116	Green Souls	India
117	Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)	India
118	India FDI Watch	India
119	India Resource Center	India
120	Indian Social Action Forum (INSAF)	India
121	Initiative for Health & Equity in Society	India

122	Inter Cultural Resources	India
123	IT for Change	India
124	Jan Swasthya Abhiyan	India
125	Jayati Ghosh, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University	India
126	Kavita Srivastava, on behalf of the Steering Committee of the Right to Food Campaign	India
127	K. Pandu Dora, Convenor, Adivasi Aikya Vedika	India
128	LOCOST	India
129	Madhusudhan, Yakshi	India
130	Madhyam	India
131	Madras Christian Council of Social Service	India
132	Malini Chakravarty, Senior Economist, Economic Research Foundation	India
133	Millet Network of India [MINI]	India
134	Mira Shiva, Health and Women's Rights Activist	India
135	National Hawker Federation	India
136	New Trade Union Initiative (NTUI)	India
137	Omkar Bhaskar, India	India
138	Oxfam India	India
139	Ponnuthai, Kalanjium Women farmers Association	India
140	Prof. J. George [Phd. Economics, Delhi School of Economics]	India
141	Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC)	India
142	Reji K. Joseph, Assistant Professor, Central University of Gujarat	India
143	Research Foundation for Science Technology & Ecology	India
144	Rythu Swarajya Vedika	India
145	Sheelu, Women's Collective	India
146	Smitha Francis, Economist	India
147	Southern Action on Genetic Engineering [SAGE]	India
148	Sundari, Tamilnadu Resource Team	India
149	Udhayam Capuchin Franciscan Peace Centre	India
150	Uma Shankari, Rashtriya Raithu Seva Samithi,	India
151	Utsa Patnaik, Professor Emeritus, Jawaharlal Nehru University	India
152	Vikas Rawal, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University	India
153	Diverse Women for Diversity,	India
154	Sagari Ramdas, Anthra-Hyderabad	India
155	Cinta Alam Pertanian - Adonara East Flores	Indonesia
156	Farmer's Initiative for Ecological Livelihoods and Democracy (FIELD Indonesia)	Indonesia
157	Institut Perempuan (Women'Institute)	Indonesia
158	KePPAK Perempuan (Kelompok Peduli Penghapusan Tindak Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan dan Anak)	Indonesia
159	Komite Pemantau Legislatif (KOPEL)	Indonesia
160	Sarekat Hijau	Indonesia
161	VIVAT Indonesia	Indonesia
162	Yayasan Lembaga Konsumen Sulawesi Selatan	Indonesia
163	Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro (CGIL)	Italy
164	Fairwatch	Italy
165	Sergio Cesaratto, Full professor of Economics, University of Siena	Italy
166	Alliance Pour la Reconstruction et le Developpement Post-Conflit (ARDPC)	Ivory Coast
167	Campaign for Social and Economic Justice (CSEJ)	Jamaica



168	Pacific Asia Resource Center (PARC)	Japan
169	Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC)	Kenya
170	Wote Youth Development Project	Kenya
171	National Council of NGOs	Kenya
172	Kiribati Association of Non-Governmental Organisation (KANGO)	Kiribati
173	Policy Analysis and Research Institute of Lesotho (PARIL)	Lesotho
174	Lesotho Council of NGOs (LCN)	Lesotho
175	West African Women Association (WAWA)	Liberia
176	Plate-Forme Nationale des Organisations de la Societe Civile de Madagascar	Madagascar
177	Malawi Economic Justice Network (MEJN)	Malawi
178	Malawi Economic Justice Network	Malawi
179	Consumer Association of Penang	Malaysia
180	Sahabat Alam Malaysia (Friends of the Earth)	Malaysia
181	Foundation pour le Developpment au Sahel (FDS)	Mali
182	Marshall Islands Council of NGOs (MICNGOS)	Marshall Islands
183	Association for Developement and Promotion of Human Rights (ADPDH)	Mauritania
184	Federation of Democratic Labour Unions	Mauritius
185	Mauritius Trade Union Congress	Mauritius
186	Migration and Sustainable Development Alliance	Mauritius
187	Mauritius Council of Social Service (MACOSS)	Mauritius
188	Alicia puyana Mutis, FLACSO-MÉXICO	Mexico
189	Ignacio Perrotini, Professor, UNAM	Mexico
190	Mujeres Para El Sialogo A.C. (MpD)	Mexico
191	Red Nacional Género Y Economía (REDGE)	Mexico
192	SIEMBRA A.C., Mexico	Mexico
193	FSM Alliance of NGOs (FANGO)	Micronesia
194	National Forum for Mozambiquan NGOs and CBOs (TEIA)	Mozambique
195	Episcopal Commission for Education, Catholic Bishop Conference of Myanmar	Myanmar
196	Myanmar Partnership for Development for Human Resources in Rural Areas (MyanDHRRA)	Myanmar
197	Namibia Non-Governmental Organisations Forum Trust	Namibia
198	Nauru Island Association of NGOs (NIANGO)	Nauru
199	Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN)	Nepal
200	Both ENDS	Netherlands
201	Jacques van Nederpelt, Wijk bij Duurstede	Netherlands
202	Working Group Food justice	Netherlands
203	Devinder Sharma, Chair, Forum for Biotechnology & Food Security	New Delhi
204	Action, Research and Education Network of Aotearoa (ARENA-NZ)	New Zealand
205	Edward Miller, chairperson of the Aotearoa Human Rights Lawyers Association	New Zealand
206	Reseau des Organisations de Developpement et Associations de la Defense des Droits de L'homme Et de La Democratie (Rodaddhd)	Niger
207	National du Réseau des Ong de Développement et Associations de Défense des Droits de l'Homme et de la Démocratie (RODADDHD)	Niger
208	African Heritage Institution (AfriHeritage), Enugu	Nigeria
209	African Heritage Institution	Nigeria
210	Alliance pour la Reconstruction et le Developpement Post-Conflit (ARDPC)	Nigeria
211	Chiwuike Newington Uba	Nigeria

212	Health of Mother Earth Foundation (HOMEF)	Nigeria
213	Labour, Health and human Rights Development Centre	Nigeria
214	The Knowledge and Policy Management Initiative Ltd	Nigeria
215	National Association of Nigerian Traders (NANTS)	Nigeria
216	Niue Island (Umbrella) Association of NGOs (NIUANGO)	Niue
217	Social Alternatives for Community Empowerment	Pakistan
218	Melanesian NGO Centre for Leadership (MNCL)	Papua New Guinea
219	BASE Investigaciones Sociales	Paraguay
220	Federación Nacional De Trabajadores Del Agua Potable Y Alcantarillado Del Perú (FENTAP)	Peru
221	Red Peruana de Comercio Justo y Consumo Ético	Peru
222	Campaign for a Life of Dignity for All (KAMP)	Philippines
223	Knights for Peace, Int'l	Philippines
224	Marie Sol Villalon-National In Mission for Victims of Human Trafficking, Overseas Filipino Workers and their Families, The United Methodist Church in the Philippines	Philippines
225	The Centre for Development Programs in the Cordilera (CDPC)	Philippines
226	WomanHealth	Philippines
227	Rwanda Civil Society Platform	Rwanda
228	Samoa Umbrella for Non Governmental Organisation (SUNGO)	Samoa
229	Forum das Ong de São Tomé e Príncipe (FONG-STP)	Sao Tomé and Príncipe
230	Caritas Sénégal	Senegal
231	Plate-forme des acteurs non étatiques pour le suivi de l'Accord de Cotonou au Sénégal	Senegal
232	Liaison Unit of the non-governmental organisations of Seychelles -(LUNGOS)	Seychelles
233	Civil Society Movement of Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
234	Development Service Exchange (DSE)	Solomon Islands
235	Somali Organisation for Community Development Activities (SOCDA)	Somalia
236	African Centre for Biosafety	South Africa
237	South Durban Community Environmental Alliance	South Africa
238	Southern and East African Trade Institute (SEATINI)	South Africa
239	Studies in Poverty and Inequality Institute in Johannesburg	South Africa
240	South African NGO Council (SANGOCO)	South Africa
241	Citizens' Coalition for Economic Justice	South Korea
242	Community Empowerment for Progress Organization-CEPO, South Sudan-Juba	South Sudan
243	South Sudan Human Rights Defender Network	South Sudan
244	Iyanola (St.Lucia) Council for the Advancement of Rastafari Incorporated (ICAR)	St. Lucia
245	Windward Islands Farmers' Association (WINFA)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
246	Stichting Projekta	Suriname
247	Council for NGOs (CANGO)	Swaziland
248	Church of Sweden	Sweden
249	Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation	Switzerland
250	Alliance Sud	Switzerland
251	Chad Acting For The Environment (TCHAPE)	Switzerland

252	International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF)	Switzerland
253	International-Lawyers.Org	Switzerland
254	Berne Declaration	Switzerland
255	Tanzania Association of NGOs	Tanzania
256	Tourism Investigation & Monitoring Team	Thailand
257	The Asia Foundation	Timor-Leste
258	Groupe d'Action et de Reflexion sur l'Environnement et le Développement (GARED)	Togo
259	Civil Society Forum of Tonga (CSFT)	Tonga
260	Grassroots Organisations of Trinidad & Tobago (GOTT)	Trinidad & Tobago
261	Korkut Boratav, Professor (retired), Ankara University	Turkey
262	Mustafa Ozer, Professor, Anadolu University	Turkey
263	Tuvalu Association of NGOs (TANGO)	Tuvalu
264	Consumer Education Trust	Uganda
265	Farms Not Factories	UK
266	Harry Shutt, economist, UK	UK
267	The Landworkers Alliance	UK
268	William Gomes, Human Rights Ambassador for Salem-News.com	UK
269	Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate	USA
270	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)	USA
271	Arthur MacEwan, Professor Emeritus of Economics, University of Massachusetts Boston	USA
272	Center for Women's Global Leadership	USA
273	CODEPINK	USA
274	Community Alliance for Global Justice	USA
275	Global Exchange	USA
276	Haider A. Khan, Global Deep Democracy Network and Korbel School of International Studies, University of Denver, USA	USA
277	International Presentation Association of the Sisters of the Presentation	USA
278	New Rules for Global Finance	USA
279	Peace and Justice Resource Center	USA
280	Public Citizen, USA	USA
281	The Oakland Institute, CA	USA
282	Vanuatu Association of NGOs (VANGO)	Vanuatu
283	Center for Sustainable Rural Development (SRD)	Vietnam
284	Aljawf Women Organization For Development	Yemen
285	Zambia Council for Social Development	Zambia
286	National Association of NGOs (NANGO)	Zimbabwe