

**CIVIL SOCIETY LETTER TO MEMBERS OF THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)
CONCERNING A FURTHER EXTENSION OF THE TRANSITION PERIOD FOR LEAST
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LDCs) UNDER ARTICLE 66.1 OF THE TRIPS AGREEMENT**

21st February 2013

Dear Members of the World Trade Organization (WTO),

As civil society organisations concerned with access to medicines, to educational resources, to environmentally sound technologies (ESTs), and to other public goods and cultural creations and further concerned with farmers' rights, food security, human flourishing, sustainable and equitable technological and industrial development in Least Developed Countries (LDCs), **we call on WTO Members to unconditionally accord the LDC Group an extension of the transition period as requested by the LDC Group in their duly motivated request to the TRIPs Council (IP/C/W/583).**

Article 66.1 of the TRIPS Agreement accorded LDC Members of the WTO a renewable ten-year exemption from most obligations under the TRIPS Agreement in view of the special needs and requirements of the LDC Members, their economic, financial and administrative constraints and their need for flexibility to create a viable technological base¹.

This exemption was originally due to expire on 31 December 2005. However, a TRIPS Council decision of 27 June 2002 (IP/C/25), exempted LDCs from having to implement or enforce patents and test data obligations with regard to pharmaceutical products until 1 January 2016. Without prejudice to this extension, the TRIPS Council, through its decision IP/C/40, extended the general TRIPS compliance transition period for LDC Members for all obligations under the TRIPS Agreement, other than Articles 3, 4 and 5, until 1 July 2013 or until such date on which a Member ceases to be an LDC, whichever date is earlier.

On 5 November 2012 the Delegation of Haiti on behalf of the LDC Group submitted a duly motivated request to the WTO TRIPS Council for an extension of the LDC transition period, until a Member ceases to be a LDC (IP/C/W/583). Annexed to the request is a draft decision text for the consideration of the TRIPS Council. The draft decision states: "Least developed country Members shall not be required to apply the provisions of the Agreement, other than Articles 3, 4 and 5, until they cease to be a least developed country Member".

We are of the view that Article 66.1 obliges the TRIPS Council to approve without conditions the duly motivated request submitted by the LDCs. Thus we strongly urge all WTO Members to urgently support the LDC Group request and to approve the LDC request and proposed draft decision.

LDCs are fully justified in seeking an unlimited extension for so long as any LDC Member is so classified because shorter extensions, even sequential extensions, will not give LDCs adequate time to overcome capacity constraints and to develop a viable and competitive technological base. By definition, LDCs face ongoing resource and human constraints, widening technological gaps, and weak innovative capacities. Overcoming these problems takes contextually specific strategies, policy flexibility, greater financial resources, but it also takes time – decades not years.

Similarly, LDCs are fully justified in seeking a group extension rather than individual country extensions and in seeking extensions with respect to all TRIPS obligations rather than select obligations only. LDCs, by definition, are similarly situated with respect to development challenges and they should have full flexibility as a group.

LDCs are also fully justified in not promising to maintain current levels of IP protections. LDCs must not be asked to undertake additional obligations such as those contained in paragraph 5 of IP/C/40. This paragraph is based on Article 65 of TRIPS but it only applies to developing countries and not to LDCs. Conditions such as paragraph 5 of IP/C/40 narrows the policy space available to LDCs by cementing colonial era IP rules and ill-advised IP reforms. LDCs should have full flexibility and policy space as permitted under Article 66.1 of

¹ Article 66.1 of the TRIPS Agreement states: "In view of the special needs and requirements of least-developed country Members, their economic, financial and administrative constraints, and their need for flexibility to create a viable technological base, such Members shall not be required to apply the provisions of this Agreement, other than Article 3, 4, and 5, for a period of 10 years from the date of application as defined under paragraph 1 of Article 65. The Council for TRIPS shall, upon duly motivated request by a least-developed country Member, accord extensions of this period."

TRIPS including the option to undo existing IP protections. Article 66.1 of TRIPS does not permit the TRIPS Council to attach conditions when granting an extension as per the duly motivated request of LDCs.

We are of the view that failure by the TRIPS Council to grant LDCs an extension would be disastrous for LDC Members and their citizens. LDCs would immediately need to amend their intellectual property laws to become TRIPS-compliant and would be under extreme time pressures to do so. Much worse, they would be adopting high standards of intellectual property protection and enforcement before they have had any real domestic technological capacity and before a significant body of local inventors, authors, and creators could leverage a domestic intellectual property system to their advantage.

It is a fact that in LDC countries foreign individuals and companies are the main beneficiaries of expanded IP protection and these foreign right holders tend to set high monopoly prices, which are unaffordable to most of the population. Moreover, historically most technological development in developing and even in developed countries has come through a period of copying and adapting advanced technologies initially invented elsewhere.²

Many LDC Members, pursuant to misguided advice, have been focusing on becoming TRIPS compliant. We believe that this is the wrong focus as generally LDCs are not in a position to benefit from full TRIPS compliance. In any case, the TRIPS transition period provides LDCs ample flexibility to implement the level of intellectual property protection suitable for individual interests and needs.

Finally approving the LDC group request would also effectively extend the waiver issued to LDCs with regard to pharmaceutical products (due to expire in 2016). LDCs suffer from multiple disease burdens. For instance most LDCs are from sub-Saharan Africa, which has a high concentration of AIDS epidemic. Thus the request is important to the continued ability of LDC to access affordable generic medicines of assured quality for HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria and other infectious, neglected, and non-communicable diseases and to allow LDCs to develop local pharmaceutical capacity. Indeed, LDC Members, could fill an important pharmaceutical niche by manufacturing newer medicines now patented in key producer countries like India, all of which were required to become TRIPS-compliant in 2000 or 2005.

The crucial issue of an LDC extension with respect to pharmaceuticals has been raised by the the Global Commission on HIV and the Law made up of former heads of state and leading legal, human rights and HIV experts, and supported by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) on behalf of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). In its final report, the Commission states that "When the product is pharmaceuticals, the outcome [of TRIPS regulation] for poor countries with overwhelming HIV epidemics and other health challenges has been catastrophic. It is an indictment of the current international IP regime that it has not resulted in increased innovation for medicines to treat HIV co-infections such as tuberculosis, hepatitis C or related diseases that predominantly affect the poor."³ The Commission therefore recommended that "The WTO members must indefinitely extend the exemption for LDCs from the application of TRIPS provisions in the case of pharmaceutical products. The UN and its member states must mobilise adequate resources to support LDCs to retain this policy latitude."⁴

In conclusion we request that:

- **All WTO Members honor their obligation under Article 66.1 and unconditionally accord to the Least Developed Countries the requested extension. Accordingly all WTO Members should support and agree at the upcoming meetings of the TRIPS Council to the draft decision text presented by the LDC Group that: “Least developed country Members shall not be required to apply the provisions of the Agreement, other than Articles 3, 4 and 5, until they cease to be a least developed country Member”**
- **WTO Members do NOT attach to the extension decision any conditions and limitations that limit the policy space and flexibility available to LDCs under Article 66.1 of TRIPS, such as those contained in paragraph 5 of IP/C/40.**

² This trend is aptly captured by Ha-Joon Chang: "...when they were backward themselves in terms of knowledge, all of today's rich countries blithely violated other people's patents, trademarks and copyrights. The Swiss "borrowed" German chemical inventions, while the Germans "borrowed" English trademarks" and the Americans "borrowed" British copyrighted materials – all without paying what would today be considered "just" compensation"; Ha-Joon Chang (2007), "Bad Samaritans The Guilty Secrets of Rich Nations & the Threat to Global Prosperity"

³ HIV and the Law : Risks, Rights & Health », final report of the Global Commission on HIV and the Law, p. 80.

⁴ Idem. p. 87.

In conclusion, we stress that any attempt to weaken or to refuse Least Developed Countries (LDCs) rights that they are entitled to under the TRIPS Agreement will damage the credibility of the WTO as it will show that the multilateral trading system is unable to benefit the poorest and most vulnerable segment of the international community.

SIGNATORIES (updated as at 25th February 2013)

Global Networks & Organizations

1. Act V: The End of AIDS	New York, London, Washington D.C. and Oslo. ACT V's mission is to accelerate the end of the AIDS pandemic by supporting universal access to prevention, antiretroviral treatment and high quality health care.
2. AID FOR AIDS International (AFAI)	A non-profit organization committed to improving the quality of life of people with HIV or AIDS in Latin America and the Caribbean and for immigrants to the United States of America living with HIV.
3. ATTAC	An organization involved in the alter-globalization movement, active in some 40 countries, with over a thousand local groups and hundreds of organizations supporting the network.
4. Consumers International	A coalition of 240 member organizations in 120 countries, to help protect and empower consumers everywhere.
5. CUTS International	An international consumer protection organization with over 300 member groups worldwide
6. Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN)	A network of feminist scholars, researchers and activists from the economic South working for economic and gender justice and sustainable and democratic development.
7. Dignity International	An organization supporting partners worldwide in the frontline of the human rights struggle to bring about lasting social change.
8. Electronic Information for Libraries (EIFL)	An international organisation enabling access to knowledge through libraries in more than 55 developing and transition countries
9. Friends of the Earth	A global environmental network composed of 74 member groups, 5,000 local organizations, and over 2 million supporters
10. Health Alliance International	USA, Cote d'Ivoire, Timor-Leste, Mozambique. Promote policies and support programs that strengthen government primary health care and foster social, economic and health equity for all.
11. HIV Young Leaders Fund	Mission is to enable new leadership in the HIV response among young people most affected by HIV.
12. Global Network of People Living with HIV (GNP+)	A global network that coordinates the efforts of regional networks of communities living with HIV/AIDS
13. International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs (ICMICA)	Global network of Catholic leaders committed to justice, peace and creation.
14. International Civil Society Support	CSS's objective is to develop and implement a comprehensive Civil Society HIV/AIDS agenda.
15. International Grail Justice and Trade Agreements Network	A coalition of groups working for peace and justice in 20 countries worldwide

16. International-Lawyers.Org	Lawyers working for global justice at the United Nations, the African Union, and other international forums.
17. International Network of People who Use Drugs	A network of 500 individual members that represent approximately 80 different drug user organisations.
18. International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)	The International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) is the main international trade union organisation, representing the interests of working people worldwide. The <i>ITUC</i> represents 174 million workers in 156 countries and territories and has 315 national affiliates.
19. The International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Association (IUF)	An international union composed of over 330 member organizations in 120 countries, representing more than 12 million workers
20. LDC Watch	LDC Watch is a global alliance of national, regional and international civil society organisations (CSOs), networks and movements based in the LDCs and supported by civil society from development partner countries.
21. Médecine pour le Tiers Monde - Third World Health Aid (Belgium)	With head quarters in Belgium, supports right to health for all and has developed collaborations with Southern groups around the world
22. Médecins Sans Frontières - Access Campaign	Medical humanitarian organisation advocating for access and innovation to drugs, diagnostics and vaccines
23. The Global Forum on MSM & HIV (MSMGF)	A coalition of advocates working for effective responses to HIV worldwide.
24. Nord-Sud XXI	A non-governmental organization co-founded by Nelson Mandela that works to strengthen human rights and development through the UN
25. Observatorio Internacional de la Deuda OID-IDO/	The International Debt Observatory is a network of individuals and organizations working on the problems of debt.
26. Oxfam International	An international confederation of 17 organizations working in 90 countries fighting the injustice of poverty
27. Peoples' Health Movement	A global network of health activists, civil society organizations and academics in approximately 70 countries.
28. PLUS Coalition Internationale Sida	An international coalition fighting AIDS in Africa, Europe and North America
29. Social Watch	Network of organisations working towards poverty eradication and gender justice
30. Third World Network	An international network of organisations and individuals.
31. World AIDS Campaign	An international campaign to pressure governments and policy makers to honor their commitments to fight AIDS
32. World Democratic Governance Project Association	A coalition of organizations working to restore international institutions' responsibility to define social and economic policies globally

Inter-regional and Regional Networks

33. ACP Civil Society Forum Network	Represents 79 organizations in Africa, the Caribbean
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	and the Pacific Islands
34. African Biodiversity Network	Represents 36 member organizations in 12 African countries
35. African Development Interchange Network	Africa
36. African Community Advisory Board (AfroCAB)	Africa
37. Africa Europe Faith and Justice Network	A faith-based network present in Africa and in Europe to promote economic justice
38. Africa Faith & Justice Network (AFJN)	A network of more than 34 organisations that advocate for U.S. economic and political policies that will benefit Africa's poor majority,
39. African Services Committee	USA and Ethiopia
40. Africa Trade Network	Network of civil society organisations in Africa working on economic justice
41. AIDS Action Foundation	West Indies
42. Akiba Uhaki Foundation (Human Rights and Social Justice Fund)	An emerging grant-making organization dedicated to supporting and accompanying Human Rights and Social Justice related organizations in East Africa i.e. Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.
43. Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND)	Represents 7 networks and 23 individual organizations in the Arab region.
44. Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants (APMM)	A regional migrant centre working in the Asia Pacific region.
45. Asia Pacific Network of People Living with HIV (APN+)	A network of member organizations in 30 Asia-Pacific countries
46. Asia Pacific Network of Sex Workers	Asia Pacific
47. Asian-Pacific Resource & Research Centre for Women (ARROW)	Asia Pacific
48. Asia Pacific Transgender Network (APTN)	Asia Pacific
49. Asian Peasant Coalition (APC)	Represent more than 15 million rural members (e.g. landless peasants, agricultural workers, fisherfolks, pastoralists, and rural youth) from 33 organizations from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, and Sri Lanka.
50. BUKO-Campaign against Biopiracy	Europe
51. Campaign for Seed-Sovereignty	Europe
52. Caribbean Congress of Labour	Caribbean
53. Center for Regional Integration and Sustainable Development in Central Africa	Africa
54. EAC Civil Society Forum	East Africa Community region
55. Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF)	A network of small-farmer organizations based in 13 African nations
56. European AIDS Treatment Group (EATG)	A network of more than 110 member communities in 40 countries across Europe and North America
57. Eurostep - European Solidarity Towards Equal Participation of People	A network of autonomous European non-governmental development organisations working towards peace, justice and equality in a world free of poverty
58. Fundación para la Integración de América Latina (FILA)	Latin America
59. Health Action International Africa	A network of consumers, NGOs, health care providers, academics and individuals in more than 20 Sub-Saharan countries
60. Health Action International Asia Pacific	Asia-Pacific

61. Health Action International Europe	HAI Europe is an independent, European network, working to increase access to medicines and improve their rational use.
62. Health GAP	USA, Uganda, Kenya
63. Information Group on Latin America (IGLA)	Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean
64. International Community of women living with HIV Eastern Africa)	A network that operates in Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan.
65. International Treatment Preparedness Coalition Middle Eastern & North Africa	Middle Eastern & North Africa
66. Momentum Microdevelopment & Momentum Trust	Kenya & Denmark
67. Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (PIANGO)	A network of Pacific NGOs existing to facilitate communication, provide a common voice and to improve the well being of communities that are served by members of the NGO
68. Pacific Network on Globalisation (PANG)	A pacific regional network promoting economic justice in globalisation
69. Pan African Positive Women`s Coalition	Africa
70. Pan-African Treatment Access Movement (PATAM)	Africa
71. Red de Género y Comercio (América Latina)	Latin America
72.	
73. Southern Africa Trade Union Coordination Council (SATUCC)	SADC Region
74. South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication (SAAPE)	An alliance of journalists, academics, trade unionists, human rights activists, NGOs and other civil society actors to fight against poverty and injustice in South Asia.
75. South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics and Environment (SAWTEE)	A network of NGOs from five South Asian countries: Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

National Organizations

76. Sanayee Development Organization (SDO)	Afghanistan
77. S.O.S - Crianca E Desenvolvimento Integral De Angola	Angola
78. Foro Ciudadano de Participación por la Justicia y los Derechos Humanos (FOCO)	Argentina
79. Foro Latinoamericano del Trabajo, la Innovación e Integración (FLATI)	Argentina
80. Fundación para Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer (FEIM)	Argentina
81. Sindicato del Personal de Dragado y Balizamiento (SIPEDYB)	Argentina
82. Red Argentina de Personas Positivas (Redar Positiva)	Argentina
83. Australian Fair Trade and Investment Network (AFTINET)	Australia
84. Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations (AFAO)	Australia
85. Presentation Sisters Lismore	Australia
86. Presentation Sisters Victoria	Australia
87. Presentation Sisters Of Western Australia	Australia
88. OeBV-Via Campesina	Austria
89. Angikar	Bangladesh
90. Equity and Justice Working Group Bangladesh (EquityBD)	Bangladesh
91. Integrated Social Development Effort (ISDE)	Bangladesh

92. Nabodhara	Bangladesh
93. Groupe de Recherche et d'Action pour la Promotion de l'Agriculture et du Développement (GRAPAD)	Benin
94. Social Watch	Benin
95. 11.11.11	Belgium
96. Centre National de Coopération au Développement (CNCD)	Belgium
97. Lhak-Sam (BNP+)	Bhutan
98. Tierra Viva	Bolivia
99. Access to Knowledge	Brazil
100. Creative Commons	Brazil
101. Center for Technology and Society of the Getulio Vargas Foundation	Brazil
102. GESTOS	Brazil
103. Rede Brasileira pela Integração dos Povos (REBRIP)	Brazil
104. Rede Social de Justiça e Direitos Humanos	Brazil
105. Appui au Développement Intégral et à la Solidarité sur les Collines (ADISCO)	Burundi
106. Action Développement et Intégration Régionale (ADIR)	Burundi
107. Women's Network for Unity	Cambodia
108. SILAKA	Cambodia
109. Association for Participation in Development Assistance (APD-Cameroon)	Cameroon
110. Association Nationale des Jeunes Femmes Actives pour la Solidarité (ANJFAS)	Cameroon
111. Cameroon TB Group	Cameroon
112. Center for Regional Integration and Sustainable Development in Central Africa (CIRDDAC)	Cameroon
113. Coalition 15%	Cameroon
114. Colibri	Cameroon
115. For Impacts in Social Health (FISS)	Cameroon
116. Mouvement camerounais pour le plaidoyer à l'accès aux traitements (MOCPAT) Cameroon	Cameroon
117. People Welfare Services	Cameroon
118. Positive-Generation, Cameroon	Cameroon
119. Treatment Access Watch	Cameroon
120. Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network	Canada
121. Global Compliance Research Project	Canada
122. l'Action des Chrétiens pour l'Abolition de la Torture et la Peine des Morts (ACAT RCA)	Central African Republic
123. Groupe d'Action de Paix et de Formation pour la Transformation (GAPAFOT)	Central African Republic
124. Derechos Digitales	Chile
125. Beijing Aizhixing Institute	China
126. Asociacion Ambiente y Sociedad	Colombia
127. Association N'Zrama de Bouake	Côte d'Ivoire
128. Lumière Action	Côte d'Ivoire
129. Ruban Rouge	Côte d'Ivoire
130. CENADEP (National Centre for Development Support and Participation Populaire)	Democratic Republic of Congo
131. Femme PLUS ASBL	Democratic Republic of Congo
132. PRODDDES (promotion de la démocratie et des droits économiques et sociaux)	Democratic Republic of Congo
133. Organisation Djiboutienne de Bienfaisance et Développement (HODAGAD)	Djibouti
134. Institute For Peace and Conflict Studies Timor Lorosa'e	East Timor
135. Ecuador Decide	Ecuador

136. Red de Acción Ciudadana frente al Libre Comercio	El Salvador
137. Unidad Ecológica Salvadoreña (UNES)	El Salvador
138. Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights	Egypt
139. Environmental Development Action in the Third World (ENDA-Ethiopia)	Ethiopia
140. ACT-UP Paris	France
141. Sidaction	France
142. Therapeutic Solidarity & Initiatives Against HIV/AIDS (Solthis)	France
143. Syndicat du Travail Sexuel (STRASS)	France
144. Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (TANGO)	The Gambia
145. Worldview	The Gambia
146. Action against AIDS Germany	Germany
147. Bread for the World	Germany
148. BUKO Pharma-Kampagne	Germany
149. Federation of German Scientists (FGS)	Germany
150. World Economy, Ecology & Development (WEED)	Germany
151. Consortium of Academic and Research Libraries in Ghana	Ghana
152. Ghana Trade and Livelihood Coalition (GTLC), Ghana	Ghana
153. Health Digest Foundation	Ghana
154. Centre du Commerce International pour le Developpement (CECIDE)	Guinea
155. Haitian Advocacy Platform for an Alternative Development (PAPDA)	Haiti
156. Aalamba	India
157. All India Drug Action Network (AIDAN)	India
158. Ashodaya Academy	India
159. Ashodaya Samithi	India
160. Astitva	India
161. Bharatiya Krishak Samaj	India
162. Diverse Women for Diversity	India
163. Drug Action Forum - Karnataka (DAF-K)	India
164. LOCOST	India
165. Maharastra Trityapanth Sangatna	India
166. MUSKAN Sanstha	India
167. Initiative for Health & Equity in Society	India
168. Parrambh Trust	India
169. Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI)	India
170. Research Foundation for Science Technology & Ecology	India
171. Samarpan Trust	India
172. Sambhodan Trust	India
173. Sampada Grameen Mahila Sanstha (SANGRAM)	India
174. Sarvjan Gamin Vikas Evam Prishikshan Sanstha,	India
175. Talking About Reproductive and Sexual Health Issues (TARSHI)	India
176. Veshya Anyay Mukti Parishad (VAMP)	India
177. Indonesia for Global Justice	Indonesia
178. Comhlámh	Ireland
179. Presentation Justice Network	Ireland
180. Presentation Sisters North West Province	Ireland
181. Fairwatch	Italy
182. Zi Teng	Hong Kong
183. Campaign for Social & Economic Justice (CSEJ)	Jamaica
184. Globalization Watch Hiroshima	Japan
185. AIDS Law Project	Kenya
186. Inades Formation Kenya	Kenya
187. Kenya Ethical and Legal Issues Network (KELIN)	Kenya
188. Kenya Debit Relief Network (KENDREN)	Kenya
189. Kenya Hospices and Palliative Care Association (KEHPCA)	Kenya
190. Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM)	Kenya

191. Resources Oriented Development Initiatives (RODI-K)	Kenya
192. Southern And East African Trade Institute (SEATINI)	Kenya
193. Lesotho Library Consortium	Lesotho
194. Policy Analysis and Research Institute of Lesotho (PARIL)	Lesotho
195. Foundation for Human Rights and Democracy	Liberia
196. Lithuanian Research Library Consortium	Lithuania
197. International Code Documentation Centre -ICDC-IBFAN	Malaysia
198. Malaysian AIDS Council	Malaysia
199. Positive Malaysian Treatment Access & Advocacy Group (MTAAG+)	Malaysia
200. Walé Action-Santé-Population	Mali
201. Globe	Mauritania
202. Association pour le développement et de la promotion des droits humains	Mauritania
203. Asociacion Nacional De Industriales De Transformacion a.c.	Mexico
204. Bia'lii, Asesoría e Investigación, a.c.	Mexico
205. Mujeres Para El Diálogo a.c.	Mexico
206. Red Nacional Género Y Economía (REDGE)	Mexico
207. Siembra, a.c.	Mexico
208. Tamaulipas Diversidad VIHDA Trans AC	Mexico
209. Union Nacional de Trabajadores	Mexico
210. Economic Justice Coalition	Mozambique
211. All Nepal Peasants' Federation	Nepal
212. All Nepal Women's Association (ANWA)	Nepal
213. Child Workers in Nepal (CWIN)	Nepal
214. Children-Women In Social Service and Human Rights (CWISH)	Nepal
215. Forum for the Protection of Public Interest (Pro Public)	Nepal
216. General Federation of Nepalese Trade Unions (GEFONT)	Nepal
217. Global South Initiative	Nepal
218. Institute of Human Rights Communication Nepal (IHRICON)	Nepal
219. International Institute for Human Rights, Environment and Development (INHURED International)	Nepal
220. Jagaran Nepal	Nepal
221. National Alliance for Human Rights and Social Justice	Nepal
222. National Association of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Nepal (NAP+N)	Nepal
223. NGO Federation of Nepal (NFN)	Nepal
224. Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN)	Nepal
225. Society for Legal and Environmental Analysis and Development Research (LEADERS Nepal)	Nepal
226. Both ENDS	Netherlands
227. Platform Aarde Boer Consument	Netherlands
228. Vrijsschrift Foundation	Netherlands
229. The Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations (SOMO)	Netherlands
230. Alternative Espaces Citoyens	Niger
231. Association Nigerienne des Scouts de l'Environnement	Niger
232. Labour, Health and Human Rights Development Centre	Nigeria
233. The Development Fund	Norway
234. The Norwegian Trade Campaign	Norway
235. STAR-STAR, Association For Support Of Marginalized Workers (SW)	Macedonia
236. Center for Health Policies and Studies (PAS Center)	Moldova
237. Association de Lutte Contre le Sida (ALCS)	Morocco
238. Delta Foundation	Pakistan
239. HANDS	Pakistan
240. Confederation of Labor and Allied Social Services (CLASS)	Philippines
241. IBON International	Philippines
242. Initiatives for Dialogue and Empowerment through Alternative Legal	Philippines

Service (IDEALS)	
243. Resistance and Solidarity against Agrochem TNCs (RESIST)	Phillipines
244. Community Empowerment for Progress Organization (CEPO)	Republic of South Sudan
245. Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD)	Rwanda
246. Health Development Initiative (HDI)	Rwanda
247. Africaine de Recherche et de Cooperation pour l'Appui au Developpement Endogene (ARCADE)	Senegal
248. African Council of AIDS Service Organizations (AfriCASO)	Senegal
249. Network Movement for Justice and Development (NMJD)	Sierra Leone
250. Youth Partnership for Peace and Development	Sierra Leone
251. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Network of Sierra Leone (WASH-Net Sierra Leone)	Sierra Leone
252. Development Service Exchange	Solomon Island
253. Somali Organization for Community Development Activities (SOCDA)	Somalia
254. African Centre for Biosafety (ACB)	South Africa
255. AIDS and Rights Alliance for Southern Africa (ARASA)	South Africa
256. Centre for Civil Society Economic Justice Project	South Africa
257. Institute for Economic Research on Innovation (IERI)	South Africa
258. Labour Research Service	South Africa
259. South Durban Community Environmental Alliance	South Africa
260. Southern And East African Trade Institute (SEATINI)	South Africa
261. Section 27	South Africa
262. Surplus People Project	South Africa
263. Treatment Action Campaign (TAC)	South Africa
264. Ecologistas en Acción	Spain
265. Forum Syd	Sweden
266. Alliance Sud	Switzerland
267. Berne Declaration	Switzerland
268. Health Innovation in Practice (HIP)	Switzerland
269. International Baby Food Action Network IBFAN	Switzerland
270. Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Coopération Economique Internationale (OCAPROCE)	Switzerland
271. Tchad Agir Pour l'Environnement (TCHAPE)	Switzerland
272. Swissaid	Switzerland
273. Agenda Participation 2000	Tanzania
274. CHOICE AFRICA-TANZANIA	Tanzania
275. Governance Links Tanzania	Tanzania
276. Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM)	Tanzania
277. Policy Forum	Tanzania
278. Tanzania AIDS Forum	Tanzania
279. Tanzania Alliance for Biodiversity	Tanzania
280. Tanzania Network of Women living with HIV	Tanzania
281. Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement	Tanzania
282. AIDS ACCESS Foundation	Thailand
283. Alternative Agricultural Network	Thailand
284. Drug Study Group	Thailand
285. Drug System Monitoring and Development Program	Thailand
286. Ecological Alert and Recovery – Thailand (EARTH)	Thailand
287. Empower Foundation	Thailand
288. Foundation for AIDS Rights	Thailand
289. Foundation for Consumers	Thailand
290. FTA Watch	Thailand
291. Health and Development Foundation	Thailand
292. Health Consumers Protection Program	Thailand

293. Thai Holistic Health Foundation	Thailand
294. Thai NGO Coalition on AIDS	Thailand
295. The Thai Network of People living with HIV/AIDS (TNP+)	Thailand
296. Rural Doctors Foundation	Thailand
297. Rural Doctor Society	Thailand
298. Rural Pharmacists Foundation	Thailand
299. Social Pharmacy Research Unit, Chulalongkorn University	Thailand
300. Action Contre le Sida (ACS)	Togo
301. Action Group and Reflection on the Environment and Sustainable Development (GARED)	Togo
302. Aides Médicales et Charité (AMC)	Togo
303. Institute For Peace and Conflict Studies Timor Lorosa'e	East Timor
304. Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE)	Uganda
305. ActionAid	Uganda
306. Action Group for Health, Human Rights and HIV/AIDS (AGHA)	Uganda
307. Aids Information Center (AIC)	Uganda
308. Alliance for Integrated Development and Empowerment (AIDE)	Uganda
309. Centre for Health Human Rights and Development (CEHURD)	Uganda
310. Center for participatory research and development (CEPARD)	Uganda
311. Coalition for Health Promotion and Social Development (HEPS)	Uganda
312. Community Health and Information Network (CHAIN)	Uganda
313. Food Rights Alliance	Uganda
314. Human Rights Awareness and Promotion Forum (HRAPF)	Uganda
315. Initiative for Social and Economic Rights (ISER)	Uganda
316. Inter-agency Youth Working Group (IYWG)	Uganda
317. International Community of Women living with HIV Eastern Africa	Uganda
318. Jenga Africa	Uganda
319. Kabarole District NGOs/CBOs Association (KANCA)	Uganda
320. Kampala District Forum of PLHIV Networks (KADFO+)	Uganda
321. LungujjaCommunity Health Caring Organisation (LUCOHECO)	Uganda
322. Mariam Foundation	Uganda
323. Microjustice	Uganda
324. Muslim Centre for Justice and Law	Uganda
325. National Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS	Uganda
326. National Forum of People Living with HIV/AIDS Network in Uganda (NAFOPHANU)	Uganda
327. NGO Forum	Uganda
328. Nakaseke Initiative (NIFAED)	Uganda
329. Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM)	Uganda
330. Reproductive Health Uganda (RHU)	Uganda
331. Southern And East African Trade Institute (SEATINI)	Uganda
332. Summit Foundation (SUFO)	Uganda
333. The Aids Support Organisation (TASO)	Uganda
334. The Uhuru Institute	Uganda
335. Uganda Health and Science Press Association	Uganda
336. Uganda Reach the Aged Association (URAA)	Uganda
337. Uganda Youth and Adolescents Health Forum	Uganda
338. Volunteer Efforts for Development Concerns (VEDCO)	Uganda
339. Womens Awareness Against Cervical Cancer	Uganda
340. Youth Development Forum (YODEFO)	Uganda
341. Youth Plus Policy Network	Uganda
342. Instituto del Tercer Mundo	Uruguay
343. Medact	United Kingdom
344. MedsinUK	United Kingdom
345. Presentation Sisters	United Kingdom

346. Roj Women's Association	United Kingdom
347. Stop AIDS Campaign	United Kingdom
348. War on Want	United Kingdom
349. World Development Movement	United Kingdom
350. HIV Prevention Justice Alliance and AIDS Foundation of Chicago	United States
351. ACT-UP San Francisco	United States
352. AIDS Policy Project	United States
353. American Medical Student Association	United States
354. Asia Catalyst	United States
355. Center for Policy Analysis on Trade and Health (CPATH)	United States
356. Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF)	United States
357. IP Justice	United States
358. International Presentation Association	United States
359. Knowledge Ecology International	United States
360. Moana Nui Action Alliance	United States
361. Presentation Sisters, Fargo	United States
362. Presentation Sisters of Staten Island	United States
363. Public Citizen	United States
364. Treatment Action Group (TAG)	United States
365. Universities Allied For Essential Medicines (UAEM)	United States
366. Voices Of Community Activists & Leaders (VOCAL-NY)	United States
367. Human Rights Information and Training Center	Yemen
368. Abana Besu Project	Zambia
369. Centre for Trade Policy and Development	Zambia
370. Engender Rights Centre for Justice	Zambia
371. Positive Health Outcomes	Zambia
372. Presentation Sisters of the Blessed Virgin Mary	Zambia
373. Treatment Advocacy and Literacy Campaign (TALC)	Zambia
374. Zambia Health Community Initiative	Zambia
375. International Community of Women Living with HIV (ICW)	Zimbabwe
376. Southern And East African Trade Institute (SEATINI)	Zimbabwe