

## **NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STATEMENT**

### **RECOVER COLOMBIAN SOVEREIGNTY IN DEFENSE OF WATER, LIFE AND TERRITORIES**

**March, 2023**

**Gustavo Petro Urrego**  
President of Colombia

**Francia Helena Márquez Mina**  
Vice President of Colombia

**Susana Muhamad González**  
Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development

**Irene Vélez Torres**  
Minister of Mines and Energy

**Germán Umaña Mendoza**  
Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism

**Álvaro Leyva Durán**  
Minister of Foreign Affairs

**Rodrigo Negrete**  
Director of the National Authority for Environmental Licensing

**Martha Lucía Zamora Ávila**  
Director of the Agency for the State's Legal Defense

**Luis Álvaro Pardo Becerra**  
President of the National Mining Agency

**Clara Liliana Guatame Aponte**  
President of the National Hydrocarbons Agency

*Subject: Why urge the Colombian Government of the Global Force for Life and Territorial Planning with regard to Water to review its investment and free trade agreements? Statement for a review of the system of investment and free trade agreements.*

The below-signed communities, civil society organizations and networks from Colombia, Latin America and around the world that defend life, water and territories from the predatory actions of transnational companies in the extractive industries have been convened by a coalition of national and international organizations. The profit motive of these companies translates into destruction of the territories where they operate, as well as impunity due to the existence of supranational instruments to protect them. In many cases, when local communities and social organizations manage to obtain measures to protect their territories, these companies resort to such instruments to threaten governments and influence their decisions. For this reason, as communities and organizations that defend territory, we also seek to dismantle these power structures that protect transnational corporations. In this context, if the current Colombian government has as its slogan to be a global force for life and to confront the challenges of transforming the country's dependence on extractivism, and a just transition away from fossil fuels that put at risk the sustainability of life on the planet, it must urgently address unrestricted corporate power and dismantle the system that undermines the sovereignty and obligations of States to protect human rights, human health and the environment.

One of the manifestations of this unlimited corporate power is the system of international investment agreements signed between States, which allow foreign companies to sue States before an unbalanced, unfair and inconsistent system that undermines international environmental and human rights obligations and leads to the fragmentation of international law. Through such claims, companies seek to obtain millions in compensation when states, legitimately and in compliance with their obligations, adopt changes to norms, regulations or public policies or reach judicial decisions in favor of the rights of local communities and the protection of ecosystems essential for the protection of life.

This system consists of the Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) mechanism, an instrument found in free trade agreements (FTAs), bilateral investment treaties (BITs) and other agreements, which give foreign investors the power to bypass national laws and courts of justice to bring claims directly against sovereign countries when they feel their investments have been affected.

In 2016, Colombia joined the list of Latin American countries being sued in these investment tribunals. Transnational companies in the mining, gas and oil sector resort to supranational arbitration more than any other when communities try to stop their abuses. In 2018, the country became one of the most sued countries before these tribunals. According to the Colombian Agency for the State's Legal Defense, as of the first half of 2022, there are currently 12 open arbitration processes and 7 more in pre-arbitration stage **for an estimated \$2 billion US dollars<sup>1</sup>. The majority have arisen from the extractive sector.**

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<sup>1</sup> See Agencia Nacional de Defensa Jurídica del Estado, *Informe de Litigiosidad a Junio 30 de 2022* [https://www.defensajuridica.gov.co/gestion/informes/informes\\_litigiosidad\\_2022/Informe\\_litigiosidad\\_VF\\_260722.pdf](https://www.defensajuridica.gov.co/gestion/informes/informes_litigiosidad_2022/Informe_litigiosidad_VF_260722.pdf)

Currently, the transnational corporation Glencore, owner of the Cerrejón coal mine, is suing Colombia to try to force the government to pay a million dollar compensation for a Constitutional Court decision in favor of the Wayúu people. This decision suspended the expansion of one of the mine's open pits in La Guajira in order to protect the Bruno stream, a vital source of water for the region.

Another example of this transnational corporate abuse of power is Eco Oro, a Canadian company that sought to extract gold from the Santurbán páramo (high altitude wetlands), and that is suing Colombia for \$736 million dollars because its project was brought to a halt thanks to massive protests given that it threatens one of the most important ecosystems in the country. The arbitration tribunal found Colombia had violated the terms of the Canada Colombia Free Trade Agreement, however, the amount that Colombia might have to pay the company is as of yet unknown. Two other Canadian companies have similarly sued.

These kinds of disputes and even the mere threat of lawsuits have demonstrated that they produce a deterring, chilling or blackmailing effect intended to subordinate the national sovereignty of the State to adopt environmental protection and climate action measures. In turn, the disputes undermine the right of communities and peoples to seek justice in the face of abuses and serious violations by large corporations that go unpunished.<sup>2</sup>

In this way, the system **deepens and perpetuates unequal and colonial relations as historical patterns** of discrimination and dispossession against Indigenous peoples who disproportionately suffer from projects related to foreign investment<sup>3</sup>. These impacts play out similarly in black, peasant and marginalized urban communities. In practice, investment treaties and the rights they grant to multinationals afford them a more privileged rank above the domestic constitutional order. This is particularly problematic in the context of the climate crisis and accelerated biodiversity loss in which decisive actions and urgent measures are required to confront irreparable damage and devastating effects from human activities. According to the warning of the 2022 Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, this system poses the risk of blocking the progressive elimination of fossil fuels<sup>4</sup>. The Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment, David R. Boyd, has called on states to **“Negotiate the removal of Investor-State Dispute Settlement mechanisms from international trade and investment agreements or terminate these**

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<sup>2</sup> See Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises: *Human rights- compatible international investment agreements* (A/76/238) <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/208/09/PDF/N2120809.pdf?OpenElement>, July 27, 2021.

<sup>3</sup> See Reports of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (A/70/301), <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/249/09/PDF/N1524909.pdf?OpenElement>, August 7, 2015, and (A/HRC/33/42), <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G16/178/84/PDF/G1617884.pdf?OpenElement>, August 11, 2016.

<sup>4</sup> See Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Sixth Assessment Report: *Climate change 2022: mitigation of climate change*, <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/>, 2022, pg. 14-72 and pg. 14-81.

**agreements (because such mechanisms constrain States from taking immediate and effective action to address the climate crisis, biodiversity loss and pollution)” (emphasis added).**<sup>5</sup>

A just transition in light of international obligations requires states to stop incentivizing the deepening of new resource extraction and to anticipate the closure of unsustainable projects. As a result, it is important to foresee the potential risk of an avalanche of new claims from transnational companies that refuse to renounce the greed that destroys lives and ecosystems in favor of their businesses, such as industrial mining, fracking and coal and oil extraction.

In Colombia, the defense of life, nature and territory has cost leaders and movements assassinations, threats and stigmatization, being the most dangerous country in the world for environment defenders. In this context, there is an urgent need to prevent the sabotage by this system of the tortuous search for justice over the abuses of multinational corporations, including socio-environmental and labour harms, paramilitary financing, threats and assassination of union leaders.

In contrast to the discretionary right of States to regulate investments, States have a mandatory obligation to act to protect human rights and to regulate the conduct of investors in the face of human rights violations or environmental harm. In this regard, previous investment arbitration awards have demonstrated that international investment agreements are not compatible with the duty of States to respect, protect and guarantee human rights under international law, even when those treaties include human rights and environmental language or carve outs.<sup>6</sup> In other words, Colombia cannot continue to be subject to a system that is not bound by these international obligations.

For many years, international civil society organizations have documented and denounced the way in which this system violates rights, the environment and democracy. This system has also been challenged by governments and international human rights bodies. In June 2021, the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights presented a report<sup>7</sup> on the incompatibility of state obligations to protect human rights in relation to these investment treaties. As a result it

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<sup>5</sup> See Report of the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment: on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, David R. Boyd: *The human right to clean, healthy and sustainable environment: a catalyst for accelerated action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals* (A/77/284), <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N22/648/97/PDF/N2264897.pdf?OpenElement>, August 10, 2022, para. 80(j).

<sup>6</sup> See IAREporter, *Analysis: Arbitrators in Eco Oro v. Colombia Environmental Mining Ban Dispute Disagree on Police Powers and Scope of Minimum Standard of Treatment in Canada-Colombia-FTA; Majority Finds MST Breach, and Decides that General Exceptions Do Not Relieve Colombia from its Duty to Pay Compensation*, <https://www.iareporter.com/articles/analysis-arbitrators-in-eco-oro-v-colombia-environmental-mining-ban-dispute-disagree-on-police-powers-and-scope-of-minimum-standard-of-treatment-in-canada-colombia-fta-majority-finds-mst-breach-an/>, September 16, 2021.

<sup>7</sup> See Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, *supra* note 2.

recommended that States renegotiate or terminate these treaties. This report, as well as numerous other reports and investigations<sup>8</sup>, constitute a series of diverse criticisms that have led organizations to demand that States review and withdraw from these treaties.

These reports and investigations have demonstrated that the signing of International Investment Agreements does not guarantee greater foreign investment. Neither does the review and withdrawal from these agreements drive investments away.<sup>9</sup> On the contrary, these agreements and the arbitration mechanism they include are a detriment to public finances given that these disputes usually involve millions or even billions of dollars, in addition to legal and interest costs. There is also evidence that these arbitrations deter government decisions to implement public policies in favor of human rights and the environment, and interfere with national justice systems, harming access to justice and redress for communities affected by such private investments.<sup>10</sup>

Further, the system is one-way, meaning that only corporations can sue states. In these cases, affected communities are excluded from the litigation. Companies demand exorbitant compensation, often suing for future lost profits. For all these reasons, **various governments in the Global South and North have renegotiated or terminated investment treaties**, including Pakistan, Ecuador, Bolivia, India, Indonesia and South Africa. In May 2020, twenty-three (23) member states of the European Union signed an agreement to terminate the International Investment Agreements between them. In addition, various European States have announced their departure from the Energy Charter Treaty due to its incompatibility with international climate obligations (Poland, Spain, Germany, France, Slovenia, Luxembourg and the Netherlands).<sup>11</sup> In addition, ISDS was eliminated between Canada and the US in the renegotiated Free Trade Agreement between Canada, the U.s. and Mexico that went into effect in 2020.

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<sup>8</sup> See, for example, Extraction Casino <https://miningwatch.ca/publications/2019/5/2/extraction-casino-mining-companies-gambling-latin-american-lives-and> (May, 2019); Parallel Justice <https://www.tni.org/es/publicaci%C3%B3n/justicia-paralela?translation=en> (Jun, 2021)

<sup>9</sup> See Pohl, J., *Societal benefits and costs of International Investment Agreements*, <https://www.sipotra.it/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Societal-benefits-and-costs-of-International-Investment-Agreements.-A-CRITICAL-REVIEW-OF-ASPECTS-AND-AVAILABLE-EMPIRICAL-EVIDENCE.pdf>, 2018. In the context of renewable energy, see E3G Briefing Paper, *Clean investments shun Investor-State Dispute Settlements Spurring cross-border private investment in renewables*, <https://e3g.wpenginepowered.com/wp-content/uploads/E3G-Briefing-Spurring-Global-Private-Investment-in-Renewables.pdf>, 2021.

<sup>10</sup> See Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on ecological crisis climate justice and racial justice (A/77/2990), <https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/a77549-report-special-rapporteur-contemporary-forms-racism-racial>, October 25, 2022; Also see Public Services International (PSI) & the Transnational Institute *Parallel Justice: How the investment protection system undermines judicial independence in Latin America* [https://www.tni.org/files/publication-downloads/justiciaparalela\\_eng.pdf](https://www.tni.org/files/publication-downloads/justiciaparalela_eng.pdf), March 2021.

<sup>11</sup> See Friends of the Earth Europe *Stop the Energy Charter Treaty* <https://friendsoftheearth.eu/energy-charter-treaty/>. It is important to add that on November 24th, the European Parliament adopted with a large majority a resolution that calls on the Commission and the Member States to start preparing a coordinated exit from the ECT and an agreement excluding the application of the sunset clause between willing contracting parties.

**For these reasons, we request that the government:**

1. Initiate a comprehensive review of the Investment and Free Trade Agreements that contain Investor-State Dispute Settlement, in order to urgently denounce, renegotiate or terminate all existing International Investment Agreements with the aim of eliminating the ISDS mechanism. In this week, it is possible to recover state sovereignty to regulate in the interest of the environment and the Colombian people, to defend the independence and role of the judicial system, and to respect the self-determination of Indigenous peoples and other communities seeking justice and accountability for environmental damages and violations of their rights.
2. Withdraw from the ICSID Convention and promote the use of the national justice system for the resolution of investor-State disputes.
3. Refrain from signing new treaties with investment protection clauses and the ISDS mechanism.
4. Decree a moratorium before re-signing or ratifying more international investment agreements.
5. Focus its efforts on creating binding mechanisms for corporate accountability and responsibility, strengthening obligations for closure plans, environmental restoration and comprehensive reparations for victims of corporate abuses by transnational corporations. Similarly, the government of the Global Force for Life should take a lead role in the negotiation of the **UN Binding Treaty on Business and Human Rights** to force transnational corporations to be held accountable for the harms they cause and to repair the damage in accordance with the proposals of Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants and peasant communities to decide over what happen on their territories.

**SIGNED:**

**Colombia**

1. Centro de Investigación y Educación Popular (CINEP)
2. Comité para la defensa del Agua y el Páramo de Santurbán
3. Colectivo de Abogados “José Alvear Restrepo” – CAJAR
4. Censat Agua Viva
5. Grupo de Investigación en Derechos Colectivos y Ambientales -GIDCA- de la Universidad Nacional de Colombia
6. Centro Sociojurídico para la Defensa Territorial - Siembra
7. Semillero de Investigación en estudios sobre minería, de la Facultad de derecho y ciencias políticas de la Universidad de Antioquia

8. Amar Es Más, Quindío
9. Asociación Folklórica Palos, Cuerdas y Kotizas - PCK
10. Asociación Defensora de los Animales y la Naturaleza, ADAN
11. Asociación Memoria Raizal
12. Asociación MINGA
13. Asociación para el desarrollo sostenible - Semillas
14. Asociación Unidad Campesina de Santander
15. Asociación red de recicladores REHOBOT
16. Avatar Comunicaciones
17. Bakata- Escuela Popular Ambiental y Cultural de P.A.
18. Central Ecológica de Santander
19. Comité ambiental de Piedras Tolima
20. Comunidades Unidas
21. Colectivo Animalista de Tibasosa "MascoTiba" Tibasosa-Boyacá
22. Colectivo Justicia Racial
23. Comité Medioambiental Cali Comuna 22
24. Comité por la Defensa del Agua, la vida y el territorio del Cauca
25. Concejo Comunitario Los Cimarrones
26. Corporación Buen Ambiente Corambiente
27. Corporación Casa Amazonia - Mocoa Putumayo
28. Corporación Ciclaramanga
29. Corporación Colectivo CreAcción
30. Corporación Grupo Semillas
31. Corporación para la Educación y Autogestión Ciudadana
32. Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible y el Patrimonio Cultural ACCION VIVA  
Fundación de mujeres tejiendo vida
33. Corporacion Trabajadores por la Tierra
34. Ecofeminisarte
35. Edil comuna 1 de Bucaramanga
36. Familias Custodias de Semillas libres - Armenia, Quindio
37. Federación Nacional de Artistas (FEDEARTES)
38. FIAN Colombia
39. Fundación del Sinú
40. Fundación Guagua
41. Fundación Nydia Erika Bautista
42. Fundación Ecológica Bacata
43. Fundación Lazos de Dignidad
44. Instituto Nacional Sindical - CEDINS
45. Instituto Popular de Capacitación - IPC
46. Junta de acción comunal del pedral - Santander

47. La Batucada Guaricha
48. La Casa de los Colores
49. Mesa Hídrica del Piedemonte Llanero
50. Movimiento Alianza por el Agua
51. Movimiento Nacional Carcelario
52. Movimiento Social en defensa de los Ríos Sogamoso y Chucuri-Movimiento Ríos Vivos
53. Morro de Agua
54. Observatorio VigíaAfro
55. Por la defensa del Volcán Nevado del Ruiz y sus zonas de amortiguamiento
56. Proceso por la defensa de la zona de amortiguamiento del Volcán Nevado del Ruiz
57. Rebelión o Extinción Bogotá
58. Red de Acueductos comunitarios de Moniquirá
59. Red de Mujeres en Defensa de la tierra y la Autonomía
60. Red de Pueblos Hermanos. Provincia de occidente y Ricaurte. Boyacá
61. Resistencia A La Minería Y El Extractivismo-RAME
62. Sabiduría Ambiental
63. Sindicato Nacional de Empleados de la DIAN (SINEDIAN)
64. Sintrasolla
65. Unión de Ciudadanas de Colombia - Capítulo Antioquia
66. Urdimbre Radio 100.6fm Tibasosa-Boyacá
67. Veeduría alerta ambiental

### **Latin America:**

68. Plataforma América Latina mejor sin TLC (Regional)
69. Accion Ecológica (Ecuador)
70. Asamblea Argentina mejor sin TLC (Argentina)
71. ATTAC Argentina (Argentina)
72. Alternativa de Reivindicación Comunitaria y Ambientalista de Honduras ARCAH (Honduras)
73. Asamblea Jáchal No Se Toca (Argentina)
74. Asociación Argentina de Abogados/as Ambientalistas (Argentina)
75. Acción Colectiva Socioambiental. A.C, (México)
76. Amigos de la Tierra América Latina y el Caribe (ATALC) (Regional)
77. Centro Hondureño de Promocion Para el Desarrollo Comunitario ( CEHPRODEC) (Honduras)
78. Centro de Documentación en Derechos Humanos "Segundo Montes Mozo SJ" - CSMM (Ecuador)
79. Centro de Promoción y Educación Profesional Vasco de "Quiroga" (México)
80. Chile Sin Ecocidio (Chile)



81. Comisión DDHH Quilpue (Chile)
82. Colectivo de Coordinación de Acciones Socio Ambientales - Colectivo CASA (Bolivia)
83. Colectivo Voces Ecológicas COVEC (Panamá)
84. Comité ambiental de Piedras Tolima
85. CORASON Coordinadora Regional de Acción Solidaria en Defensa del Territorio Huasteca Totonacapan (México)
86. Federación Nacional de Asociaciones Cooperativas Agropecuarias (FENACOA) (El Salvador)
87. France Colombie Solidarité (Francia)
88. Frente Popular en Defensa del Soconusco (México)
89. Fuerza Socioambiental en Defensa de los Territorios (Chile)
90. Fundación Grupo Efecto Positivo (Argentina)
91. GeoComunes (México)
92. Instituto de Estudios Ecológicos del Tercer Mundo (Ecuador)
93. Internacional de servicios públicos Interamericas (Regional-Interamérica)
94. Movimiento de Defensa por el acceso al Agua, la Tierra y la Protección del Medioambiente (MODATIMA) (Chile)
95. Mujeres de Zona de Sacrificio en Resistencia Puchuncaví Quintero (Chile)
96. Movimiento Chao Pescao (Chile)
97. Movimiento de Pobladores Organizados (Chile)
98. Mujeres en Resistencia (Chile)
99. Nueva Democracia Comunera NDC (Cuba)
100. Otros Mundos Chiapas/Amigos de la Tierra México (México)
101. Plataforma Chile Mejor Sin TLC (Chile)
102. Procesos Integrales para la Autogestión de los Pueblos (México)
103. Programa de las Américas (México)
104. Programa de las Américas (México/Regional)
105. Proyecto Videoastas Indígenas de la Frontera SUR /PVIFS, Chiapas (México)
106. Proyecto sobre Organización, Desarrollo, Educación e Investigación (PODER) (México)
107. Red de Acción por los Derechos Ambientales RADA (Chile)
108. Red de Información y Acción Ambiental de Veracruz (México)
109. Red Mexicana de Afectadas/os por la Minería (REMA) (México)
110. Red Mexicana de Acción Frente al Libre Comercio - RMALC (México)
111. Red de Estudios y Empoderamiento Afrodescendiente (República Dominicana)
112. Red de Información y Acción Ambiental de Veracruz (México)
113. Rizoma Entretejiendo la Defensa de los Bienes Comunes (México)
114. Slow Food comunidad Guasco Resiste (Chile)

#### **International:**

115. Center for International Environmental Law - CIEL (EEUU)
116. Global Justice Now - GJN (Reino Unido)

117. Institute for Policy Studies - IPS, Global Economy Program (EE.UU.)
118. London Mining Network (Reino Unido)
119. Mining Watch Canada (Canadá)
120. TerraJusta (Bolivia/Reino Unido)
121. Transnational Institute - TNI (Países Bajos)
122. War on Want (Reino Unido/International)
123. ask!; Grupo de Trabajo Suiza Colombia/Arbeitsgruppe Schweiz Kolumbien (Suiza)
124. ALTSEAN-Burma (Burma/Myanmar)
125. alterNativa Intercanvi amb Pobles Indígenes (Catalunya)
126. Amigos de la Tierra España (España)
127. AbibiNsroma Foundation (Ghana)
128. Amazon Watch (EE.UU.)
129. Appui aux Initiatives Communautaire de Conservation de l'environnement et de Développement Durable (République Démocratique du Congo)
130. Association For Promotion Sustainable Development (India)
131. Asociación de estudiantes y creadores colombianos en Francia-COLCREA (Francia)
132. Asociación Millaray (España)
133. Atlantic Regional Solidarity Network (Canadá)
134. ATTAC Norway (Noruega)
135. Both ENDS (Países Bajos)
136. Broederlijk Delen (Bélgica)
137. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives (Canadá)
138. Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) / Syndicat canadien de la fonction publique (SCFP) (Canadá)
139. Canadian Union of Public Employees New Brunswick Division (Canadá)
140. Carrefour d'animation et de participation à un monde ouvert, Québec (Canadá)
141. Central America Support Committee (Canadá)
142. Centro de Investigación y Documentación Chile-América Latina - FDCL (Alemania)
143. Centro internacional de solidaridad obrera (CISO) / Centre international de solidarité ouvrière (CISO) (Francia)
144. CoDevelopment Canada (CoDev) - CoDesarrollo Canadá
145. Colombia Solidarity - Denmark (Dinamarca)
146. Community Peacemaker Teams - CPT Colombia (EE.UU.)
147. Conseil régional FTQ Montréal métropolitain (Canadá)
148. Confederación General del Trabajo (CGT) (España)
149. CETRI - Centro tricontinental (Bélgica)
150. Climáximo (Portugal)
151. Colombian Working Group (Canadá)
152. Common Frontiers (Canadá)
153. Comité Pour les Droits humains en Amerique Latine (Canadá)
154. Consumers' Association of Penang (Malasia)

155. Conseil central du Montréal métropolitain - CSN (Canadá)
156. Decolonial Centre (Brazil/Sudan/UK)
157. Denver Justice and Peace Committee (DJPC) (EEUU)
158. Développement et Paix - Caritas Canada (Canadá)
159. DKA Austria - Hilfswerk der katholischen Jungschar (Austria)
160. Earthworks (EE.UU.)
161. EcoNexus (Reino Unido)
162. Entraide et Fraternité (Bélgica)
163. European Coordination Via Campesina (Regional/Europe)
164. FreeBruno-Alemania (Alemania)
165. Friends of the Earth International (Internacional)
166. GeneEthics (Australia)
167. Grandmothers Advocacy Network (Canadá)
168. FDCL - Centro de Investigación y Documentación Chile-América Latina (Alemania)
169. Fresh Eyes (Reino Unido)
170. Human and Environmental Development Agenda (Nigeria)
171. Igapo Project (Francia)
172. Indonesia for Global Justice (IGJ) (Indonesia)
173. Informationsgruppe Lateinamerika – IGLA (Austria)
174. kolko – Menschenrechte für Kolumbien e. V. (Alemania)
175. Igapo Project (Francia)
176. It's Our Future (Nueva Zelanda)
177. Latin America Bureau (Reino Unido)
178. Local Futures (EE.UU.)
179. Les Amls du Monde diplomatique (Francia)
180. Mazingira Network - Tanzania (MANET) (Tanzania)
181. Maryknoll Office for Global Concerns (EE.UU.)
182. Moccasin Footprint Society (Canadá)
183. Mining Justice Action Committee (Canadá)
184. Mining Justice Alliance (Canadá)
185. Mining Injustice Solidarity Network (Canadá)
186. Madhu Verma Migrant Justice Centre (Canadá)
187. NATUREFRIENDS GREECE (Grecia)
188. Natural Justice (Sudáfrica)
189. Network Lobby for Catholic Social Justice (EE.UU.)
190. New Brunswick Federation of Labour (Canadá)
191. NOAH - Friends of the Earth Denmark (Dinamarca)
192. Occupy Bergen County (EE.UU.)
193. ONG AFRICANDO (España)
194. Platform Duurzame en Solidaire Economie (Países Bajos)
195. PowerShift e.V. (Alemania)

196. Projet accompagnement solidarité Colombie (Canadá)
197. Public Service Alliance of Canada -Alliance de la Fonction publique du Canada (Canadá)
198. Rethink Trade (EE.UU.)
199. Sahabat Alam Malaysia (Friends of the Earth) (Malasia)
200. Salva la Selva (España)
201. Sisters of Mercy of the Americas Justice Team (EE.UU.)
202. Solidarite Ci Sutura (Senegal)
203. The Corner House (Reino Unido)
204. The Future We Need (Global)
205. Trade Justice Education Fund (EE.UU.)
206. Trade Justice New York Metro (EE.UU.)
207. Trade Justice PEI (Canadá)
208. Transform!at (Austria)
209. Witness for Peace Solidarity Collective (EE.UU.)
210. Red europea de Comités Oscar Romero (SICSAL)L-Europa) (Bélgica)
211. Regroupement pour la responsabilité sociale (RRSE) (Canadá)
212. RQMI : Réseau québécois pour une mondialisation inclusive (Canadá)
213. Solidarité Laurentides Amérique Centrale (Canadá)
214. STEILAS sindicato de trabajadoras/os de la Enseñanza (España)
215. Sustainable Holistic Development Foundation (SUHODE) (Tanzania)
216. Uganda Peace Foundation (Uganda)
217. Unitarian Universalists for a Just Economic Community (EE.UU.)
218. vzw Climaxi (Bélgica)
219. Welthaus Viena (Austria)
220. WIDE-Network for Women's Rights and Feminist Perspectives in Development (Austria)
221. Women's Budget Group (Reino Unido)
222. ZEA (Francia)