

# The #noTTIP Times



**Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership  
(TTIP)**

# TTIP: What is it and where did it come from?

The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) is a comprehensive free trade and investment treaty currently being negotiated in secret between the European Union and the USA. If it goes through, TTIP will be the greatest transfer of power to transnational capital that we have seen in a generation.

The intention to launch TTIP negotiations was first announced by Barack Obama in his State of the Union address in February 2013, and the first round of negotiations took place between European Commission and US officials in July of the same year. Since then, the negotiating teams have met regularly every two months, aiming to tie up the agreement by the end of 2015.

As both sides acknowledge, the primary aim of TTIP is not to stimulate trade through removing tariffs between the EU and USA, as these are already at minimal levels. The main goal of TTIP is, by their own admission, to remove regulatory 'barriers' which restrict the potential profits to be made by transnational corporations on both sides of the Atlantic.

Yet these 'barriers' are in reality some of our most prized social standards and environmental regulations such as labour rights, food safety rules (including restrictions on GMOs), regulations on the use of toxic chemicals, digital privacy laws and even new banking safeguards introduced to prevent a repeat of the 2008 financial crisis.

And the official impact assessment commissioned by the European Commission last year estimates that at least one million people will lose their jobs

in the EU and USA as a direct result of TTIP—and maybe more.

In addition to this deregulation agenda, TTIP also seeks to create new markets by opening up public services and government procurement contracts to competition from transnational corporations, threatening to introduce a further wave of liberalisation in key sectors such as health and education and to 'lock in' privatisations where they have already happened.

Most worrying of all, TTIP seeks to grant foreign investors a new power to bypass domestic courts and sue sovereign governments in front of ad hoc arbitration tribunals for loss of profits resulting from public policy decisions. This 'investor-state dispute settlement' mechanism (see separate article) effectively elevates transnational capital to a status equivalent to the nation state itself, and threatens to undermine the most basic principles of democracy in the EU and USA alike.

## Anti-democratic

TTIP is correctly understood not as a negotiation between two competing trading partners, but as an attempt by transnational corporations to prise open and deregulate markets on both sides of the Atlantic. The fact that the nego-

tiations take place in secret is a further affront to our democratic rights.

In a public relations briefing published in September 2013, the European Commission claimed that TTIP poses no threat to regulations on health, safety, environment or financial security because the 'negotiations will be transparent'. In reality, nothing could be farther from the truth.

In a letter to his US counterpart just two months earlier, lead EU negotiator Ignacio Garcia Bercero confirmed that the European Commission will block public access to all documents related to the negotiation or development of TTIP, and that those documents will remain closed to the public for up to 30 years. The US government promised to keep the documents confidential for five years after such time as TTIP comes into force.

While the entire TTIP negotiations are shrouded in secrecy, the European Commission is reserving its tightest restrictions for the most significant documents, namely the deregulation demands being made of European countries by US negotiators. Even government officials from EU member states will be denied access to those documents, except in designated reading rooms from which they may not be removed or copied.

## Resistance building

The movement against TTIP is growing. War on Want and the World Development Movement have long warned of the dangers of free trade agreements and have joined forces with Friends of the Earth and other civil society organisations to draw public attention to the threat that TTIP poses.

Anti-fracking groups, Occupy activists, food sovereignty campaigners and the People's Assembly Against Aus-

terity are all building the resistance. There has been particular interest from local movements working to protect the National Health Service, who rightly see the risk of irreversible liberalisation if TTIP goes through.

The trade union movement in Britain is heavily engaged. UNISON's annual conference voted overwhelmingly for a national campaign of action against TTIP, while the Royal College of Nursing has urged its leadership to protect health services from the free trade threat.

The teaching unions are also joining the resistance, including both the NUT and the UCU, which passed a motion condemning TTIP at its national conference and also committed to putting an anti-TTIP motion to this September's TUC Congress.

Nor is it just the public sector trade unions that have come out against TTIP. A large proportion of the GMB's 600,000 members work in manufacturing, and its general secretary Paul Kenny has signed a joint letter calling for TTIP to be halted. This goes alongside parallel calls to stop the TTIP negotiations from trade union federations in countries such as France, Spain and Germany.

The wheels are already coming off the TTIP bandwagon as more and more people learn of the dangers it poses. We will continue to build the resistance across Europe and the USA, and together we will defeat the TTIP threat.

## Across Europe resistance to TTIP is growing

What we know about TTIP is so alarming that it's hard to believe it is true. It is an unprecedented power grab by corporations over our already weak democracies, while it opens the doors to a fierce corporate take over of our common resources and services and the bypassing of laws put in place by democratic institutions to protect citizens and the planet.

Profit for the 1% appears to be the sole driver of this agreement, with the lobbies of the most powerful multinational businesses fighting to have their piece of the pie: energy companies, food and agro-businesses, extraction industries, private healthcare and pharmaceutical companies, financial institutions, they're all at the table. In the meantime the general public is being kept in the dark and our democratically elected MPs and MEPs only marginally have access to the process.

Given the actors involved and their interests, it's not unreasonable to think that the motive for keeping the negotiations secret is that their content would be so unacceptable to the general public, that the only way to push them through is by avoiding scrutiny. We must therefore expose the trade agreement for what it

is and break the media black-out through direct action, media campaigns and spreading information through the networks of which we are part.

But most importantly we need to build a large scale movement that calls for a complete halt to these negotiations and similar agreements. The process has already started with the creation of a broad coalition supporting a UK-wide #noTTIP day of action on Saturday 12th July. Meanwhile a coordinated international day of action is being planned for October with alliances forming across Europe and the US.

This trade agreement is clearly another attempt to capitalise on the global economic crisis by implementing neoliberal ideas when people are too distressed to oppose them. The austerity paradigm which paved the way for this new offensive shows once again how big business will use all its power to elude any form of opposition to its own agenda.

It's hard not to feel powerless in front of such an aggressive attack on our rights and those of our planet. But we cannot allow ourselves to be overwhelmed. There is too much at stake. We need to trust

that we can win this battle. An anti-TTIP campaign will encompass so many of the issues that people have been fighting for in the last few years that it sets a fertile terrain for a powerful collaboration between existing groups. It is our opportunity to build a stronger global movement that can stand up together against corporate power.

But to succeed we cannot remain relegated to existing campaign and activists groups. We need to be able to talk a language that others can engage with. This means not only explaining what lies behind acronyms, but also providing alternatives to what is being offered to us as the only feasible way forward. Interesting debates, experimentation and policies are currently developing, from the Alternative Trade Mandate and the discourse of the Commons, to the open-source movements and collaborative and co-operative economic models. We need to give more exposure to these alternatives. We must not believe that we are powerless. The most necessary force for change is the belief that another world is possible.

## The threat to public services

TTIP is a profound threat to public services, which will not only lead to further liberalisation but will make it harder for government to regulate private companies providing public services. It could effectively prevent a future government bringing those services back in-house.

### Liberalisation of public services

TTIP aims to further liberalise the trade in services, including public services. The UK government and European Commission refuse to say which services are being discussed or to rule out specific exemptions for services such as health, social services or further and higher education.

The large-scale privatisation of the NHS ushered in by the Health and Social Care Act is encouraging large US health companies to maximise their opportunities for profit. The danger is that any subsequent government seeking to bring elements of the health service back into public control would lay themselves

open to expropriation litigation under the Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) mechanisms that TTIP will set up. Given the size of American health companies and their frequent use of litigation, these investors are likely to wield considerable power and lobby for the continued privatisation of the health service. US multinationals are also increasingly delivering higher and vocational education in the UK.

### Public procurement

TTIP threatens to restrict the ability of local authorities and other public bodies to source and employ locally. This undermines their ability to use public money to achieve social and environmental outcomes through their supply chain and employment practices.

## Defeating unjust trade: What we've won and what's left to play for

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) was little known when its 1999 summit brought campaigners from across the world to Seattle to confront their unjust trade agenda of extending corporate power, whatever the costs in terms of poverty, inequality and environmental destruction. A mixture of creative street protests, brutal policing, an atrociously organised conference and a bloc of developing countries prepared to say 'no' defeated the WTO's plans.

From that point forward, so-called 'trade liberalisation' joined 'third world debt' as an iconic issue that defined what became known as the alter-globalisation movement. At summit after summit this movement brought international institutions like the WTO to a standstill. From 1999 until 2013 the WTO was unable to sign a global agreement. Attempts to embed the power of corporations in public services were stalled.

That was until last December, when the WTO finally did sign an agreement

### QUOTES ABOUT TTIP

“ Free trade agreements will help to boost growth, but we are all going to get a lot of letters from non-governmental organisations and others who have misgivings about particular parts of a free trade agreement.

”

**David Cameron**  
Prime Minister

“

The word historic is often abused... I would like to use it in its full right: we are going to launch the biggest bilateral trade negotiations ever undertaken. A future deal between the world's most important economic powers will be a game changer.

”

**Karel de Gucht**  
European Commissioner  
for Trade

“

TTIP is a huge threat to hard-fought standards.

”

**Natalie Bennett**  
Leader, Green Party

# 10 REASONS YOU SHOULD BE WORRIED ABOUT TTIP



01

## A THREAT TO DEMOCRACY

If agreed, TTIP would give corporations the power to sue governments over decisions that could harm their future profits, undermining democratic decision-making made in the public interest.

02

## A THREAT TO PUBLIC SERVICES

TTIP will create new markets in public services such as health and education, leading to greater liberalisation and privatisation. It would also make it very difficult to bring these services—as well as our energy and water—back under public control or renationalise them.

03

## A THREAT TO FOOD SAFETY

Through a harmonisation of food safety regulation, EU food safety standards would be lowered to US levels. This would remove EU restrictions on genetically modified organisms (GMOs), pesticides and hormone-treated beef.

04

## A THREAT TO THE ENVIRONMENT

TTIP would see EU environmental regulations being harmonised and reduced to US levels, allowing a US-style fracking boom in the UK and elsewhere in Europe.

05

## A THREAT TO THE CLIMATE

With strong investor rights, TTIP would allow corporations to sue governments for bringing in new policies to leave fossil fuels in the ground.

06

## A THREAT TO WORKERS' RIGHTS

Workers' rights could be reduced to US standards and businesses could relocate to US states and EU countries with the lowest labour standards.

07

## A THREAT TO PERSONAL PRIVACY

Leaked documents indicate that TTIP could be used to reintroduce central elements of the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA), which was rejected by the European parliament after popular protest. This could force internet providers to spy on their customers.

08

## A THREAT TO FINANCIAL CONTROL

TTIP is set to remove many of the new financial regulations (such as banking safeguards) have been introduced since 2008 to prevent a future financial crash.

09

## NEGOTIATED IN SECRECY

While corporate lobbyists are playing an integral role in negotiations, the public have been shut out. All negotiators must sign nondisclosure agreements. There is no access to the draft text of the agreement—even for MPs—so most of what we know is from leaked documents.

10

## A DANGEROUS BLUEPRINT FOR THE REST OF THE WORLD

If TTIP is agreed, countries in the global south will come under huge pressure to apply TTIP standards to avoid losing trade. The business lobby are upfront about their aim of creating 'global convergence toward EU-US standards'. This would see free trade policies forced on poorer countries, that they have had no part in negotiating.

# Growth, jobs and prosperity

## What's not to love?

Every time a new trade agreement is rolled out it is accompanied by a chorus of modern day prophets, heralding a new age of growth, jobs and prosperity. What a load of rubbish. If the financial crisis has taught us anything, it's that economists (and politicians) are hopeless at forecasting what the economy will look like next week, never mind in five to 20 years.

It's not as if previous attempts at big trade agreements have provided us with much cause for hope. Even Barack Obama, has been caught on record describing the US former beacon of hope, NAFTA, as a mistake.

So why should we believe that TTIP will be any different? Well, because they say it will. And advocates have been throwing around large looking numbers trying to prove it. MP Ken Clarke, for example, wrote the following in a Guardian op-ed last autumn:

*“Take the effect we hope that the TTIP will have on the UK economy alone. According to the best estimates available, an ambitious deal would see our economy grow by an extra £10 billion per annum.”*

Ignoring the fact that, y'know, economic forecasting really is a load of rubbish, let's interrogate this '£10 billion per annum' figure a little.

The first thing to point out is that this £10 billion per annum figure, in the context of the UK economy, is laughably small. In GDP terms we are talking about a paltry extra 0.04% growth per annum. And the chances that this additional growth would materialise as money in the pocket of the average citizen? I'm sure we all have our opinions on that.

But hold up, let's give them a chance. Maybe this is an overly-cautious forecast, based on reasonable, justifiable assumptions. The London based think tank—CEPR—who were commissioned by the UK government to provide this forecast use the following assumptions to produce their 'ambitious' scenario: To begin with, they assume that 100% of tariffs will be removed on all products/services traded between the UK and US. However, as tariffs between the two countries are so low anyway doing so will have little impact on the UK economy. Oh right, where's the £10 billion figure coming from then?

### This is where it gets interesting

CEPR estimate that around 80% of the benefits will be gained as a direct result of removing 'non-tariff barriers'. These can be understood as the differences in regulatory standards between the EU/UK and US. In order for the UK to receive this extra £10 billion a year, 25% of non-tariff barriers would have to be removed across most sectors of the economy, with an even greater percentage to be removed in the key sectors of chemicals, motor vehicles, and ICT. Due to the US having significantly lower regulatory standards in most sectors, this cannot be accomplished without a significant weakening, or removal, of existing EU/UK regulations.

### Worrying

Yet, if we are to take EU and US politicians at their word (stop sniggering), many of these 'non-tariff barriers' are apparently not up for discussion. If this truly is the case then the assumptions made in the CEPR forecast are far beyond the scope of anything being proposed for TTIP, rendering it not fit for purpose.

TTIP advocates can't have it both ways. Either EU/UK regulation will be significantly weakened, putting the environment and our health and safety at risk, or, according to their own model, we may as well scrap the whole thing and forgo the measly 0.04% increase in yearly GDP altogether.

The jobs argument doesn't stack up too much either. The CEPR report has nothing to say about additional jobs. The only thing they do forecast, in their most ambitious EU-wide estimate, is that at least 1.3 million workers will lose their jobs as a result of the labour displacement arising from TTIP. The European Commission's own internal impact assessment further concedes that there are 'legitimate' concerns that those workers who lose their jobs as a result of TTIP will not be able to find other employment.

In fact the only study to throw up a positive jobs figure (400,000 across the EU over time) is one that examined a hypothetical scenario in which the US is fully integrated into the EU's internal market. Pure fiction.

So please, remind us, what is the point of all this again? Because we're not seeing growth, we're not seeing jobs, and we're sure as hell not seeing prosperity.

# TTIP: Yet another race to the bottom?

With 80% of the predicted gains from TTIP expected to come from the removal of regulatory barriers between the EU and US there is justified concern about what this means for the EU's more stringent regulation.

The US have made it clear in no uncertain terms that they consider the EU's precautionary approach to regulation a significant trade barrier, and are pushing hard for TTIP to harmonise the regulatory standards governing sectors such as food, toxic chemicals and the environment in line with a framework that more closely mirrors their own.

US Agriculture secretary Tom Vilsack has explicitly stated that he hopes TTIP will remove restrictions on GM products in Europe, and that the European Union should also rethink its bans on chlorine-washed chicken and beef from cattle raised with growth hormones.

This apparent desire for a regulatory race to the bottom legitimises many of the fears held by those that value and cherish many of the safety standards afforded to EU citizens.

The EU Commission, on their part, has made a public effort to address these concerns. They claim to have repeatedly set out red lines on a number of contentious issues for the European public, and have stated that food-safety laws would not be affected by TTIP.

These statements would be far more convincing if there was not already evidence of EU regulation being watered down as a result of the ongoing TTIP negotiations.

In a concession widely linked to the ongoing trade discussions, and as a result of intense US and Canadian lobbying, the EU's proposed fuel quality directive looks set to be watered down to remove discriminatory penalties against fuels derived from tar sands. Additionally, in the ENVI committee of the European Parliament, a resolution against the treatment of meats with lactic acid was scuppered due to intense lobbying by the Commission. MEP D. Roth-Behrendt from the ENVI committee had the following to say:

*“Why can a high public servant of the Commission's Directorate-General on Trade come to me and urge me, “please, please, please do not reject this law, let it pass because otherwise the US will not trust us and abandon the negotiations.” What about this very weak proposed cloning legislation that has been tabled in the midst of negotiations on free trade. That already shows how things will be run from now on.”*

With the chilling effect of TTIP already evident for all to see, the Commission's assurances ring hollow.

One thing is certain. If we are to guarantee the retention of valuable EU standards and protections, as well as the political space to push for better in the many areas that still fall short, TTIP cannot be allowed to happen. No TTIP, not now, not ever.

## Suing the state: Ecuador vs. the oil industry

In 2012, the government of Ecuador decided to terminate its contract with US oil giant Occidental, after Occidental sold 40 per cent of its production rights to another company without abiding by its legal obligation to obtain government approval.

In response, Occidental turned to the investor state dispute settlement (ISDS) provisions in the US-Ecuador

Bilateral Investment Treaty. This allows companies to sue governments through international courts for policies that threaten their profits.

As a result, Ecuador was forced to pay out \$1.77 billion to Occidental, the highest compensation awarded to an investor through ISDS to date—despite the fact that it was Occidental that broke the law in the first place.

# ISDS: Democracy under attack

In May 2011, the German government announced that it would terminate the country's nuclear power programme in the year 2022. The decision was a response to the mass protests that burst onto German streets following the Fukushima disaster in Japan, and reflected the deep opposition to nuclear power that has existed within German society for decades.

Shortly afterwards, the Swedish energy company Vattenfall announced it was suing the German government for a staggering 3.7 billion euros in 'compensation' for losses arising from the nuclear phase-out. The company had already been successful in a previous suit against the German government over environmental regulations for the River Elbe, which Vattenfall argued made its proposed coal-fired power station there unviable.

At the same time, on the other side of the world, the government of Australia was introducing a new law to combat the social costs of smoking, including the requirement that all cigarettes must be sold in plain packaging from December 2012 onwards. Even before the measures had come into effect, US tobacco giant Philip Morris announced that it was suing the Australian government for billions in damages and seeking to have the legislation repealed.

And when the government of Slovakia moved to restrict the powers of private insurance firms in the public health system, a number of health insurance companies successfully sued the Slovak government for their loss of profits. The Dutch firm Achmea is now attempting to use the same powers to block the Slovak government from setting up a public insurance scheme that

would provide health cover to all the country's citizens.

### Unprecedented powers

The past 30 years have witnessed a proliferation of investment agreements through which capital can hold social and environmental policy to ransom in even the strongest states. Chief among these are the bilateral investment treaties (BITs) that enshrine the rights of transnational corporations in foreign markets.

BITs have established a host of new powers for transnational corporations, such as the right to enter new markets and repatriate profits at will. Most of all, BITs grant foreign companies the right to bypass domestic courts and sue host states before international arbitration tribunals over public policy decisions that might 'unfairly' affect their bottom line.

This provision for investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) is unprecedented, in that it elevates transnational capital for the first time to a legal status equivalent to that of the nation state.

The arbitration tribunals themselves are no more than kangaroo courts. Arbitrators are not tenured judges with public authority, as in domestic judicial systems, but a small clique of corporate lawyers who are appointed on an ad hoc basis and who have a vested interest in ruling in favour of business.

The tribunals sit in secret, and the arbitrators have been found guilty of so many misapplications of the law that even those who support the idea of the tribunals admit they have lost any credibility. A public statement issued in 2010 by over 50 law professors and other academics called for the system to

be abolished and the right to adjudicate returned to domestic courts.

### And now in TTIP

The UK has not yet suffered an ISDS challenge to public policy. Yet under TTIP, US corporations will win this right to challenge the UK and other EU states before international arbitration tribunals for the first time.

Nor will this anti-democratic measure bring any benefit to the economy. An LSE study commissioned by the UK government confirmed that no industrialised country has ever seen an increase in investment flows as a result of a free trade agreement with the USA. Instead, the study warned the government to rethink its support for ISDS.

As a result of public pressure, the EU officials responsible for TTIP have been forced to suspend negotiations on ISDS and hold a public consultation into whether or not we should allow US corporations to challenge public policy decisions taken by sovereign democratic states. This is a great indication that a concerted campaign of opposition can make even unelected European officials stop in their tracks.

The consultation closed on 6 July 2014, yet already the European Commission is claiming that it has no plans to abandon ISDS in the face of public pressure. Instead, the EU aims to decide on the best form of ISDS to include in TTIP, not how soon to ditch it.

If these ISDS powers are handed over to US corporations, we can expect direct challenges to every environmental regulation, food safety standard and social measure that we hold dear. The stakes could not be higher. ISDS is a battle we cannot afford to lose.

## QUOTES ABOUT TTIP

“ We rightly worry about exploitation by big companies and the negotiations around the TTIP and do nothing to ease concerns about the power of the big business lobby. They are conducted at the very highest levels, with MPs and ordinary people relying on rumours to find out what is going on, while multinationals seem to be playing a central role.

”

**Jim Sheridan MP**  
Labour Party

“

Open season must not be declared on healthy, safe and sustainable food. And that is exactly what would be done if it were negotiated under the TTIP!

”

**Romuald Schaber**  
President, European Milk Board

“

TTIP is an opportunity for America and Europe to lead by example. If the United States and the EU forego strong, enforceable investment protections in TTIP, it would be extraordinarily difficult to ask other countries to agree to such protections and enforcement remedies in an investment treaty or trade agreement.

”

**US Chamber of Commerce**

“

Tariff barriers are important. Non-tariff barriers are the real prize.

”

**John Cridland**  
Director-General, CBI

“

I am personally rather surprised by this noisy set of opponents.

”

**Ken Clarke MP**  
Minister without Portfolio

## Employment and trade union rights

The EU has historically included employment and trade union rights in trade agreements. However, the USA has not ratified a number of the most important International Labour Organisation Conventions, including the rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining. The US has also passed 'Right to Work' legislation in 24 states, most recently in the traditional union stronghold of Michigan, which clamp down on unions' capacity to bargain and organise.

There is a concern that European companies may take advantage of the ease of market access created by TTIP to relocate to the USA, and take advantage of the weak labour regulations described above. Similarly, there is also a danger that American companies may be encouraged by the TTIP to relocate to EU states such as Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia where incomes are low and trade unions are weaker than in other parts of the EU.

To date the USA has negotiated 13 free trade agreements which include provisions to safeguard workers' rights. Despite serious concerns about labour violations in Guatemala, Bahrain, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Peru, the US has never yet used the labour safeguards in these free trade agreements to address these concerns and protect workers.

# Now is the time to raise our voices on TTIP

## Take action on 12 July

Behind closed doors, the EU and US are planning the biggest corporate power grab in a decade. If agreed, the EU-US trade deal (TTIP) would grant corporations the power to sue governments, threatening to lock-in the privatisation of our schools and NHS.

Rules that protect workers, the environment, food safety, digital rights and privacy would be undermined, with harmful industries like fracking and GM technologies encouraged.

This is a deal that would have devastating and irreversible impacts on our society. But we are being entirely shut out of the decision making process. Negotiations are shrouded in secrecy. Anyone taking part must sign nondisclosure agreements. There is no access to the draft text of the agreement—even for MPs.

If ever there was an agreement that politicians and big business wanted to push through on the quiet, this is it. But we won't let them. As politicians and lobbyists meet in secret, the international movement to stop TTIP is growing.

Bringing together farmers and trade unionists, environmentalists and pri-

vacy campaigners, new and diverse coalitions are emerging in opposition to TTIP. Protests are gathering pace across the EU and US, with a mass arrest of 250 protesters—including MEPs and political candidates—at the last round of negotiations in Brussels.

On Saturday 12 July, just two days before the next round of negotiations on TTIP, people around the UK are coming together to say: hands off! From Brighton to Bradford, Cardiff to Cambridge, Sheffield to Swindon, many actions are planned. Hundreds of people have pledged to take creative action 'with a few surprises' in central London, meeting outside the Department of Business, Innovation and Skills, 1 Victoria Street at 12pm. Find out about your nearest action at: [noTTIP.org.uk](http://noTTIP.org.uk)

Now is the time to take action. The negotiators are working against the clock. For the US this agreement must be concluded by early 2016 to avoid running up against the presidential election. We can prevent that happening.

President Obama has already been refused special powers to negotiate the deal through congress. The European

Commission has been forced to hold a public consultation. In the UK, MPs and MEPs who support TTIP are on the back foot and more and more people are becoming clued-up on the threat we face. We are winning the argument. Now, we must raise our voices.

On 12 July, NHS campaigners, anti-fracking groups, major trade unions, local food growers and many more (see the list of supporters) will be taking to the streets together. This is the beginning of a broad and exciting new UK campaign, part of an international movement with the power to defeat this agreement and strengthen the position of the many against the few.

**Join us!**

## The Alternative Trade Mandate

There are alternatives to corporate trade deals like TTIP. The Alternative Trade Mandate believes that European trade and investment policy must foster co-operation, solidarity and sustainable development. It can and must be an instrument for the equitable distribution of the world's wealth by giving people access to resources, goods and services which are needed for the fulfilment of their needs.

Read more online:  
[alternativetrademandate.org](http://alternativetrademandate.org)

[noTTIP.org.uk](http://noTTIP.org.uk)

## #noTTIP DAY OF ACTION

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