

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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COMMISSION COMMUNICATION

Community response to the special cooperation plan
presented by Colombia

- Proposal for a GSP regulation
- Draft decision of the representatives of
the Governments of the Member States of
the European Coal and Steel Community
- Proposal for a resolution

SUMMARY

In response to Colombia's call for assistance from the international community concerning its special cooperation plan, which proposes an economic cooperation programme to support its efforts to combat the drug problem,

- the European Council meeting in Strasbourg on 8 and 9 December 1989 applauded the brave battle against drugs being fought by the Andean countries, particularly in Colombia, and expressed the wish that no effort be spared to help them succeed;
- the Political Committee, in the context of European political cooperation, issued a declaration on 18 January this year in which the Member States of the Community welcomed the special cooperation programme put forward by Colombia and declared their intention to respond positively;
- in an oral statement by Mr Matutes the Commission informed the Council on 5 February of its intention to present very shortly practical proposals in response to the plan.

This communication from the Commission - confirming the need for exceptional Community action in relation to the Andean countries affected by the drug problem, in particular Colombia - proposes practical measures to support efforts in this direction, at both national and international level. These measures represent a temporary increase of EEC cooperation activities and do not prejudice more long-term policy.

Following an analysis of the special cooperation plan and the economic and social situation, both structural and cyclical, in Colombia this document constitutes a response to Colombia's request and is divided into three parts:

- (a) information on the Commission decision concerning the scope of Community action and its financial implications;
- (b) a proposal for a regulation on concessions in the area of generalized preferences, namely the temporary and exceptional application to Colombia, Peru and Bolivia of the treatment accorded to the least developed countries (LLDCs);
- (c) a proposal for a resolution on the coordination at Community level of action taken by the Community and by the Member States in response to the Colombian plan in such a way as firstly to make Community action more effective and secondly to present concerted action by the European Community which would have a major impact on the problem and the Colombian perception of it.

1. Introduction

1. Colombia is facing one of the most serious crises in its history. The all-out struggle which the Colombian government is waging against the drug traffickers' cartel has not only exacted a heavy toll in terms of human life but also threatens to destabilize the country, both politically and economically. This is taking place against the background of a poor economic climate primarily because of the sharp drop in coffee prices on the international market following the failure of negotiations for the renewal of the International Coffee Agreement. Coffee is Colombia's main source of foreign exchange. The loss resulting from the 1989 price fall represented a loss in revenue of USD 600 million out of total export earnings averaging USD 5 billion.

2. Faced with these difficulties the Colombian government, which sees the drug problem as not being its exclusive responsibility, decided to ask for help from the international community and presented in late November last year a special cooperation programme aimed at enlisting its help. The programme largely involves economic cooperation to help Colombia combat the drug problem. It covers a number of measures in various priority areas such as: international trade, industrial and agro-industrial development, alternative crops and the national rehabilitation plan.

The projects, as described in the Colombian government's presentation in support of the plan, involve external financing amounting to USD 1.18 billion over the five years from 1990 to 1995.

3. The Community has already reacted officially to the Colombian President's appeal.

- The European Council meeting in Strasbourg applauded the brave battle against drugs being fought by the Andean countries, particularly Colombia. It expressed the wish that no effort be spared to help them succeed. The Council further stressed the need to resume negotiations on a new International Coffee Agreement. The Council further stressed that the Community should support the Andean countries' efforts to combat drugs;

- The Political Committee, as part of European political cooperation, issued a declaration on 18 January 1990 in which the Member States of the Community welcomed Colombia's special cooperation programme and declared their intention to respond positively;
- At the Council meeting on 5 February 1990, in an oral statement by Mr Matutes, the Commission undertook to present shortly practical proposals in response to the programme, in particular concerning trade and economic cooperation.

4. Late last year, following the assassination of one of the Colombian presidential candidates the US Administration declared its intention to participate actively in the anti-drug campaign conducted by Colombia and the other Andean countries. On 5 February Mr Bush met the presidents of the three Andean countries affected by drug production and trafficking (Peru, Bolivia and Colombia) in Cartagena and an important agreement was concluded on joint efforts to combat drug production, trafficking and consumption and on economic cooperation.

The measures which the US Government is considering to help Colombia include granting trade concessions and collaboration with the principal industrialized countries to make provision within the framework of the multilateral negotiations for the possibility of favouring Colombian exports. A Quadrilateral meeting on this subject took place in Washington on 23 February.

1. The political and economic situation in Colombia

- The political situation

The Colombian scene is currently dominated by political violence, and the influence of drug production and trafficking. Against this background the Barco Government has taken two initiatives: the political integration and national pacification plan and courageous measures to combat drugs.

The peace initiative produced a tangible result last February when the M-19 guerilla movement surrendered its arms. It is now taking part in the electoral process.

The success of the Cartagena summit in February, where the presidents of Colombia, Bolivia, Peru and the United States met to work together on the drug problem, made all aware of the international nature of the problem and the need to deal with it by reducing both supply and consumption, and led to a recognition of the need to stimulate trade and investment in the Andean countries.

Nevertheless, international public attention has been focused on Colombia since October last year following the assassination of the very popular liberal candidates, Mr Galán.

On 11 March legislative and municipal elections took place as part of the political reforms launched by President Barco. There followed an important series of student demonstrations calling for the establishment of a constituent assembly suggesting that public awareness is beginning to stir.

The Patriotic Union candidate, Mr Bernardo Jaramillo, was assassinated on 26 March. The Twelve condemned this act in a joint declaration.

The presidential elections on 27 May gave a clear victory to the young liberal candidate César Gaviria, who in his election campaign called for a continuation of the Barco government's policy. The new President will take office on 7 August.

- The economic situation

In 1989 GNP rose by 3%, slightly less than in the previous year (3.9%). This trend was relatively positive in spite of the fall in coffee prices on the international markets and the negative effects on the economy, particularly investment, resulting from Colombia's efforts to combat the drug problem. The sectors which made most progress last year were mining (up 8%) and agriculture, excluding coffee (up 6%), while at the same time industrial production, commerce and construction were very sluggish.

During the year the Government made a serious effort to liberalize trade and open up the economy by adopting the legislation most favourable to foreign investments of all the Andean countries, by privatizing public undertakings and by diversifying exports and export markets.

These measures were directed in particular at the petrochemical, manufacturing and agricultural sectors. The first results came at the end of the year with foreign investments in Colombia rising to USD 171.8 million, of which the United Kingdom accounted for 55%, France 11% and the United States 10%.

Inflation continued high in 1989 at 23% (as against 28% in 1988), and an increase this year cannot be ruled out.

The trade balance in 1989 was virtually in equilibrium while the balance of payments showed a deficit of some USD 2 billion.

Colombia's relatively favourable economic situation is currently deteriorating, particularly as a result of the sharp fall in coffee prices on the international market leading to a considerable loss of export income.

Furthermore the Colombian Government's determined efforts to combat drug production and trafficking take out of the Colombian economy considerable financial resources which although illegal in origin make a favourable contribution to Colombia's GNP.

II. AREA COVERED BY THE COLOMBIAN COOPERATION PLAN

Operations relate to the following four sectors:

1. Strengthening the economy
2. Efforts to eliminate illegal crops
3. The defence of democracy
4. Supplementary programmes.

1. STRENGTHENING THE ECONOMY

- International trade

Special international cooperation is requested as regards the following:

(a) Unilateral trade concessions:

the reduction of customs and non-customs barriers to give Colombian products easier access to external markets.

(b) Technical and financial cooperation, to widen the range of Colombian products suitable for export, and technology designed to improve the quality, plant health and technical aspects of Colombia's exports.

- Industrial and agro-industrial development

Overcoming the crisis affecting the country depends to a great extent on the capacity to maintain a satisfactory rate of economic growth. This in its turn depends on the contribution of industry and agro-industry which are decisive as regards access to international markets, foreign investment and the technology needed to adapt the production apparatus.

At national and regional level industry and agro-industry in particular represent a practical economic alternative to drug production and trafficking.

Modernization of industry requires access to new technologies as regards processing, equipment and the creation of products geared to the international market.

External financial support in the form of direct investment, to supplement domestic public and private savings in this sector, is also required.

2. EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE ILLEGAL CROPS

- Alternatives to illegal crops

The increase in demand for drugs since the seventies has encouraged the development of illegal crops in Colombia, by small peasant farmers,

of whatever origin, and on large plantations belonging to the drug dealers. Although growing the basic raw material for the manufacture of drugs is a very marginal activity in Colombia this programme sets out to eliminate the existence of these crops and prevent their spread among the poor peasants.

With this in view, an indicative plan to develop alternative illegal crops has been drawn up, geared to integral regional and local development, via agricultural development schemes, integration into national markets, municipal and rural development, community participation and the strengthening of institutions.

- National rehabilitation plan

Since 1986 the Colombian Government has been introducing a project known as the National Rehabilitation Plan (PNR), organized essentially on a regional basis with the chief aim of integrating into the national economy the poorest and most isolated regions of the country, returning city life to normality, operating democratic institutions and rehabilitating those most in need and involved in illegal activities as a result.

The PNR operates in the 304 local administrative units in the most economically underdeveloped districts where the absence of proper institutions and extreme poverty are most marked. The PNR works through sixty agencies to implement development operations concerning economic and social infrastructure, agricultural production and marketing, social services and municipal development via communities organized in municipal and departmental rehabilitation councils and inspectorates under the direction and coordination of the Population Integration Secretariat, which comes directly under the President of the Republic. To achieve these aims the PNR is using new methods to try and convert a representative democracy into a participatory democracy by involving the community as a whole in decisions on investment of public resources, implementation of development programmes and monitoring the use of these resources.

- Rural development through association

The cooperation requested sets out to extend the reach of this kind of rural development in regions where the central government is implementing top priority programmes, such as agrarian reform, the integrated peasants development programme and the national rehabilitation plan.

The strategy consists in organizing and structuring associations to provide them with sufficient management capacity to attain competitive levels of agricultural production, encourage product processing and improve marketing channels at regional level, with the overall aim of increasing the resources of small rural producers.

3. THE DEFENCE OF DEMOCRACY

Here cooperation concerns the following aspects:

- (a) development and improvement of programmes and procedures for the security of civil servants and installations;
- (b) improvement as regards quantity and quality of auxiliary justice services, such as the development and modernization of the forensic medicine and criminal investigation departments, and the provision of appropriate installations for prisoners to be held and serve their sentences;
- (c) increased administrative efficiency of the sector, particularly as regards finance and administration, the development of computer documentation and management and the organization of communication systems;
- (d) increased effort in two critical areas: revision of certain aspects of legislation and improved training at all levels of the judiciary.

- Press freedom defence fund

To help preserve stability in all areas of journalism this programme provides for a fund to finance on favourable terms the development, modernization or organization of newspapers and national radio and TV stations.

The international community is therefore being approached to finance this private fund which the communication media themselves will administer.

4. COMPLEMENTARY PROGRAMMES

International technical cooperation projects occupy a priority place within social policy and offer young people passing through a critical phase an opportunity for life and integration into society, and are particularly directed towards the most vulnerable social groups. The Government's capacity to invest in these programmes is restricted by the demands of the campaign against drug trafficking, and accordingly it is unable to concern itself with a growing sector which accounts for 25% of the population.

The programmes cover the following areas:

- (a) research into the current state of the country and its young people in order to establish a diagnosis and proposed solutions;
- (b) encouragement and strengthening of young people's organizations by proposing creative leisure activities to be organized by young people themselves within the areas of sports, recreation and culture, the establishment of associations and ecological groups, etc.;
- (c) strengthening of systems providing jobs for young people;
- (d) strengthening and extension of public and private systems for the treatment and rehabilitation of young drug addicts;
- (e) enlargement and consolidation of information centres to provide young people with guidance on available services and opportunities by extending them to the country's main towns.

- A new image for Colombia abroad

International cooperation is requested for special efforts to project an improved image of Colombia abroad. This is seen as an economic factor which can affect investment flows, exports and tourism. This is the direction taken by proposals for the development of a policy to improve Colombia's image, establish an external information service and strengthen the production capacity of the national communication media and exchanges with other countries.

- Operation and coordination

To guarantee effective follow-up for donors and for countries participating in the special cooperation programme the following operational structure has been established:

1. Steering Committee

This Committee is composed of high-level officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Public Credit, Economic Development, Justice and Agriculture, and the National Plan Department. It includes the President's Economic Secretary and the UNDP representative in Colombia.

The Committee will coordinate and generally manage the programme in cooperation with the international community. It will convoke representatives of the donor countries and of international agencies in Colombia to detail projects and areas in which they are particularly interested.

The Steering Committee will be required to present to CONPES (Special Plan Council) every three months a report on the progress of the special cooperation programme.

2. Technical/operational groups

These groups will also be concerned with planning and finalizing projects and with practical details and coordination.

3. UNDP Cooperation

The Colombian Government has asked the UNDP for initial assistance with the special cooperation programme, in particular with launching successfully the operations needed to establish the programme. The UNDP has given specific help with coordination of the programme, and to the special international technical cooperation division and the UNDP office in Bogotá.

IV. The Community response to the Colombian Cooperation Plan

1. Commission decision

The Commission informs the Council that it has decided to grant increased financial support to Colombia.

In this context, subject to future budget allocations to be decided by the budget authority for the headings concerned, the Commission will allocate ECU 60 million over the period 1990-93 for the implementation of operations on behalf of Colombia, in particular using appropriations entered in Articles 931 and 949¹.

Thus within the framework of cooperation with Colombia all the budgetary instruments intended for economic cooperation and development and aimed at integrated measures will be used.

2. Commission proposals to the Council

2.1 The Commission proposes to the Council a specific operation within the framework of the GSP, i.e. temporary, exceptional application to Colombia, Peru and Bolivia of the treatment granted to the least developed countries (LLDCs).

These countries should be offered stable and sufficiently attractive outlets so that coca substitution projects produce regular income for Andean farmers and so that export flows of manufactured products can also be developed. Only vigorous, general measures can make a genuine contribution in the search for a valid solution.

The Commission takes the view that wider opening of the Community market to these countries via the GSP can help transfer production initiatives from illegal to legal activities the product of which will enter the normal economic circuit. Simple ad hoc adjustments to the GSP system would not be sufficient to achieve these goals and the Commission considers therefore that Bolivia, Colombia and Peru should be given the benefit of substantial measures, i.e. the preferential treatment which the Community grants to the least development countries. This treatment would be granted on a temporary basis for four years, during the period of application of the special programme.

¹ 931 Financial and technical cooperation with the Latin American developing countries.

949 North-South cooperation programme to combat drugs.

This aspect is presented in Annex 1 (explanatory memorandum and proposal for a Council regulation).

2.2 The Commission proposes to the Council that the response of the Member States to the special cooperation programme for Colombia be coordinated in such a way as to make Community action more effective and, secondly, to present concerted action on the part of the Community which would have greater impact on the problem and our partners' perceptions in the struggle to combat the consequences of drug abuses and drug trafficking.

The special action planned for Colombia requires coordination at three levels:

- specific measures to combat drugs: measures under the specific instrument to combat drug abuse and trafficking are to be coordinated with expertise and bilateral assistance of the Member States.
- coordination and harmonization of Community aid and bilateral aid from the Member States: Community aid and bilateral aid from the Member States in the form of economic and development cooperation will have to be coordinated with a view to joint presentation, as requested by the political cooperation authorities. Coordination will be undertaken within the Council Working Party on Latin America.
- Coordination with the other countries: coordination with other existing or planned aid for Colombia is important, notably to avoid overlap and increase overall effectiveness.

The Commission already maintains regular contact with the United States, Canada and Japan via the quadrilateral meetings concerning President Bush's Andean trade initiative.

Contacts with the principal aid donors should be strengthened, taking into account the results of coordination within the Community. The position to be adopted within the various groups of aid donors should be based on coordination at Community level.

A draft resolution is to be found in Annex 2.

V. Conclusions

The Commission informs the Council of its decision concerning the scope of Community action and its financial implications.

The Commission proposes to the Council the following:

- a specific operation within the framework of the GSP, i.e. temporary, exceptional application to Colombia, Peru and Bolivia of the treatment granted to the least developed countries (LLDCs) by the adoption of the regulation set out in Annex 1;
- the coordination, within the framework of the Council Working Party on Latin America, of the response of the Member States to the special cooperation programme for Colombia so as to make Community action more effective and, secondly, to present concerted action on the part of the Community which would have an important impact on the problem and our partners' perceptions in the struggle to combat the consequences of drug abuse and drug trafficking by adopting the resolution set out in Annex 2.

ANNEX 1

PROPOSAL FOR A GSP REGULATION

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

This Commission proposal to the Council forms part of the Special Cooperation Programme for Colombia and the other Andean countries facing the serious drugs problem (COM(90)..... of). The aim is to extend to Bolivia, Colombia and Peru the treatment accorded to the least developed countries by Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 3896/89, 3897/89 and 3898/89, and by Decision ECSC 89/645/ECSC of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community, meeting within the Council, adopted on 18 December 1989.

The trade section of the Special Programme provides for a set of specific measures which include increased, albeit temporary, concessions under the Community GSP scheme.

These countries have to be offered stable, sufficiently attractive outlets in order to ensure that the projects for the replacement of coca cultivation generate regular resources for Andean agriculture and also that export flows of manufactures can be developed. Only vigorous, generous measures can provide a real contribution to the search for a valid solution.

The cover at present provided by the Community scheme, of which the Andean countries are beneficiaries, has only a limited impact for them. For Bolivia, exports of unprocessed products, not subject to duties, represent some 90% of its trade with the Community, exports of agricultural and industrial products covered by the scheme are of the order of 5% and roughly 2% qualify for preferential treatment. In 1988 Bolivia was 46th on the list of users of the GSP, far behind Bangladesh or Nepal, but just behind Haiti, three of the poorest countries in the world. Peru, 24th on the list of GSP users, i.e. after Bangladesh, is also mainly an exporter of products which have undergone little processing and which are free of duty; these products account for almost three-quarters of its exports to the Community, while products which qualify for the GSP make up about 20% of its exports and those for which preference is granted amount to just over 10%. In recent years, however, duties were reintroduced for non-sensitive

industrial products from Peru (in 1986 and 1987 for colorants made from vegetable substances). The situation in Colombia is rather different. Its exports comprise only some 5% of unprocessed, duty-free products. These are made up mainly of agricultural products and, on an irregular basis, petroleum products. If no account is taken of green coffee in the 1987, 1988 and 1989 schemes,¹ exports of products covered by the GSP are at a low level, since they amount to some 15% of the total and those which actually benefit from the GSP amount to roughly 10%. Furthermore, there only has to be a drop in exports of petroleum products for there to be a considerable drop in these percentages.

The Commission considers that a greater opening-up of the Community market to these countries through the GSP can help transfer production activities from the illegal sector to legal products which can enter normal economic channels. These objectives could not be attained through mere ad hoc adjustments to the GSP scheme and so the Commission considers that substantial measures should be adopted for Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, namely the preferential treatment which the Community grants to the least developed countries. This treatment would be accorded on a temporary basis, for four years, i.e. during the implementation period of the Special Programme.

This would mean that duties could no longer be reintroduced for industrial products or textiles exported by the three Andean countries; it would be necessary to abolish the two tariff quotas applied to Peru for textiles covered by the MFA (categories 1 and 2: cotton yarn and cotton fibre).

For agricultural products, these countries would have the benefit of much wider cover and also total suspension of the MFN duty instead of simply a reduction. Preferences would therefore be granted for products which make up the bulk of their exports to the Community: cut flowers (Colombia), mangoes (Peru), green coffee (the three countries), preserved asparagus (Peru), tropical fruit juices and unmanufactured tobacco (Colombia).

¹But taken out of the scheme de facto in July 1989 when the MFN rate was reduced to below the GSP duty.

proposal for Council Regulation (EEC) No/90

of 1990

extending to Bolivia, Colombia and Peru the
generalized tariff preferences applied to certain
products originating in the least developed countries and
amending Regulations (EEC) Nos 3896/89, 3897/89 and 3898/89
18 December 1989

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic
Community, and in particular Article 113 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,¹

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,²

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee,³

Whereas Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 3896/89, 3897/89 and 3898/89
of 18 December 1989 apply generalized tariff preferences for 1990
to certain industrial, textile and agricultural products originating
in the developing countries;⁴

Whereas the Community applies to those countries, which include
Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, preferential treatment by reference
notably to their degree of development and competitiveness; whereas
for the industrial and textile sector this gives rise to suspension
of the duty within a quota and an individual tariff ceiling ... and

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OJ No L 383, 31.12.1989.

to a reduction in the customs duty without any quantitative limit for agricultural products, with the exception of five products for which are subject to a fixed amount at a reduced duty;

Whereas the least developed countries are completely exempt from ceilings and enjoy duty-free treatment in the case of industrial and textile products and also the agricultural sector, for which they have access to an enlarged range of products;

Whereas cocaine production is being developed in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru to the detriment of lawful agricultural production, the earnings from which enter those countries' economies; whereas this situation results in a substantial decline in those countries' export resources;

Whereas cocaine trafficking seriously undermines those countries' social integrity and impairs their economies to the point of jeopardizing and even setting back their development;

Whereas the Community has delivered a favourable opinion concerning the request for support for the Special Cooperation Programme presented by the Colombian Government; whereas, in order to increase the export earnings of the countries concerned and improve growth rates, they should be given increased aid, on an exceptional, temporary basis, by extension to them of the generalized tariff preferences accorded to the least developed countries; whereas these advantages should be granted to them for the period of the Special Programme, i.e. four years, without prejudice to the annual nature of the Community's GSP scheme,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. Article 10 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3896/89 is hereby replaced by the following:

"Articles 7, 8 and 9 shall not apply to the imports in question originating in the countries set out in Annex IV or to those originating in Bolivia, Colombia or Peru."

Article 2

Article 13 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3897/89 is hereby replaced by the following: "Articles 2, 8, 11 and 12 shall not apply to the countries listed in Annex VI or to Bolivia, Colombia or Peru.

Article 3

1. The second indent of Article 1(2) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3898/89 is hereby replaced by the following:

"- listed in Annex V, and also in respect of Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, as regards the products in Annex IV."

2. Article 6(2) is hereby replaced by the following:

"The products listed in Annex IV originating in the countries listed in Annex V or in Bolivia, Colombia or Peru shall be imported into the Community free of customs duty without prejudice to the levying of any additional duties which may be applicable."

Article 4

This Regulation shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

Draft

Decision of the representatives of the Governments of
the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community,
meeting within the Council, of 1990
extending to Bolivia, Colombia and Peru the generalized tariff
preferences applied to certain products originating
in the least developed countries and amending
Decision 89/645/ECSC of 18 December 1989¹

The representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the
European Coal and Steel Community, meeting within the Council,

In agreement with the Commission,

HAVE DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

1. Article 6(3) of Decision 89/645/ECSC is hereby replaced by the
following:

"Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to the countries listed in
Annex IV or to Bolivia, Colombia or Peru."

Article 2

This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its publication
in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

¹OJ No L 383, 30.12.1989.

(22)

ANNEX 2

PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION ON COORDINATION

Draft

Resolution of the Council of the European Communities,
meeting on 1990
concerning the coordination of bilateral aid from
the Member States and aid from the Community under
Colombia's Special Cooperation Plan

THE COUNCIL, having examined the Commission Communication concerning the Special Cooperation Programme for Colombia, and in particular the aspect involving the coordination and harmonization of Community aid and bilateral aid from the Member States, confirms the importance it attaches to such coordination, which is intended to make Community action more effective and is also intended to present concerted action by the Community countries.

The Council has stressed this aspect in a general manner on frequent occasions over the last few years, especially in its Resolution of July 1974 and that of 5 June 1984. It notes with satisfaction that the importance of coordination emerges clearly from the Commission Communication, the aim being especially to avoid duplication of effort and to increase the overall effectiveness of aid; it also notes that the Commission grants priority to operational coordination.

Colombia's present crisis arising from the efforts it has made to combat drug trafficking is such that the Council wishes to add the following to its earlier Resolutions:

1. The Council considers that Community aid and bilateral aid from the Member States in the form of economic cooperation and development cooperation schemes must be coordinated with a view to joint presentation.
2. The Council considers that this coordination should be undertaken by the Council's Working Party on Latin America.

The Council requests the Commission to inform it of the results obtained upon the implementation of this Resolution.

FICHE D'IMPACT DE CERTAINS ACTES LEGISLATIFS SUR LES PME ET L'EMPLOI

1. OBLIGATIONS ADMINISTRATIVES DECOULANT DE L'APPLICATION DE LA LEGISLATION POUR LES ENTREPRISES

AUCUNE

2. AVANTAGE POUR L'ENTREPRISE

OUI

LESQUELS

L'aide au développement pourra engendrer des avantages pour les PME dans les domaines des services et fournitures de matériel.

La coopération économique, pour sa part, va appuyer spécifiquement les PME européennes dans la valorisation de leur "know-how" pour des associations diverses avec leurs homologues colombiens.

3. INCONVENIENTS POUR L'ENTREPRISE
(coûts supplémentaires)

NON

CONSEQUENCES

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4. EFFETS SUR L'EMPLOI

Aucun effet négatif prévisible sur l'emploi dans la Communauté.

5. Y A-T-IL EU CONCERTATION PREALABLE AVEC LES PARTENAIRES SOCIAUX ?

NON

AVIS DES PARTENAIRES SOCIAUX

6. Y A-T-IL UNE APPROCHE ALTERNATIVE MOINS CONTRAIGNANTE ?

NON