

Brand Guidelines of Transnational Institute

Logo & publication formats

Version 2.0 | 7 November 2016



Introduction

The Transnational Institute (TNI) has a proud history of being at the cutting edge of analysis, research and activism on critical global issues. These branding guidelines are intended to reinforce the impact of our work by presenting it in a powerful, consistent and bold way. They enable TNI's talented designers to develop creative designs and work, while also helping our key audiences see that everything we produce comes from the same organisation.

The branding guidelines are designed to be used in conjunction with TNI's publications policy and author guidelines (both available on TNI's shared directory: Communications/How-To/Guidelines and Policies).

It is crucial that these guidelines are adhered to by all our designers and supported by TNI staff. Changing a font may seem like a minor edit but it can undermine the whole consistency of TNI's brand. If you wish to suggest a change to the formats or believe there is a strong case for a one-off exception, it must be agreed in writing with the Communications Coordinator.

These formats only apply to TNI produced publications – either ones produced solely by TNI or co-branded publications where we are leading on the design and doing much of the work. If the publication is co-branded and designed by another institution's designer or done in conjunction with a coalition eg Stop Corporate Impunity campaign, then the only rules that apply would be those related to the use of the logo.

For designers, a series of InDesign templates has been created so if you are using any new designers, please make sure they have these.

If you have any questions, please email branding@tni.org.

Denis Burke
Communications Coordinator

The logo – formats & sizes



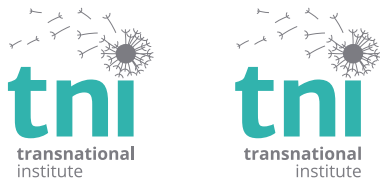
SMALLEST USE IN PRINT

(eps logo file at 100% is the smallest it should be when printed - based on the text 'transnationalinstitute' at 6.5pt)



ALTERNATE FORMATS

Use only when smaller logo is needed for spacing / hierarchy reasons (eps logo file at 100% is the smallest it should be when printed - based on the text 'transnationalinstitute' at 6.5pt)



ALTERNATE FORMATS

Use name / logo separate from each other when needed for design purposes. Make sure name and TNI mark are separated enough where each stands alone.

CORRECT USAGE

transnationalinstitute

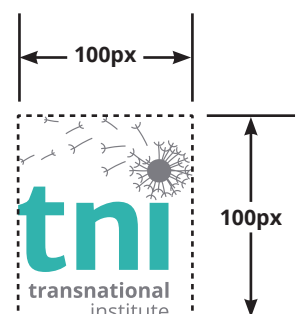
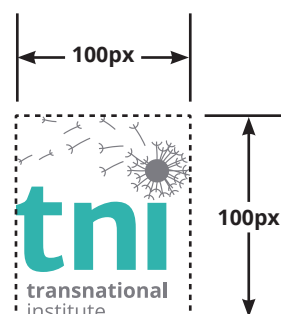
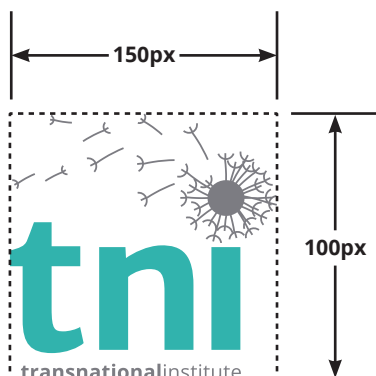


INCORRECT USAGE

Name and logo should not be combined into new 'logo' that is not one of the approved logo formats.



Minimum recommended Electronic Sizes



Strapline

The strapline for Transnational Institute is “ideas into movement.”

ideas into movement

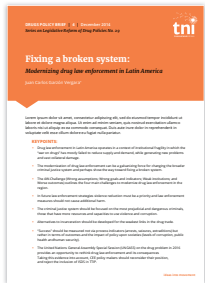
Font: Open Sans Bold

Tracking: 0

Case: Lowercase

Size: While font size can vary, try to keep the prominence on the logo, i.e. the tagline should never carry more visual weight than the logo or the name of the organisation (transnationalinstitute).

Placement: While often times straplines appear directly under a logo, our strapline does not work in that fashion, the result being too busy. Rather than having the strapline appear near the logo it should be used as shown in the publication examples where it is used in the footer of the cover page.



— Logo

— Strapline

Colour: When used with the TNI logo in white on a coloured background, the strapline should be the same colour as the background.

When using the full colour logo on white, the strapline colour should be TNI green / PMS 325:



ideas into movement



ideas into movement

INCORRECT USAGE

Ideas Into Movement

IDEAS INTO MOVEMENT

do not change caps

ideas into movement

do not change tracking

Ideas Into Movement

do not change font

ideas into
movement

do not break into multiple lines



t
n
i

transnationalinstitute

ideas into movement

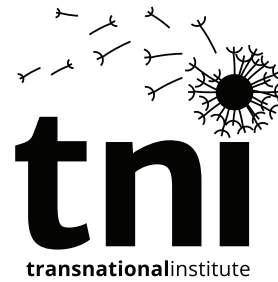
do not combine with logo



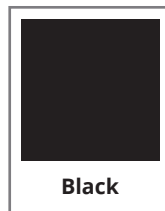
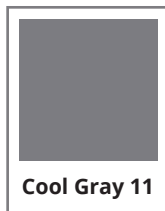
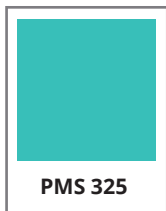
ideas into movement

do not use strapline / mark without the name transnationalinstitute appearing on the same page.

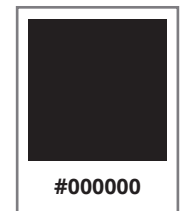
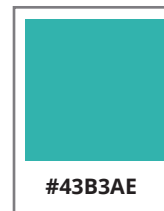
The logo – colours



PRINT



DIGITAL



R	66	R	124	R	0
G	179	G	124	G	0
B	174	B	129	B	0

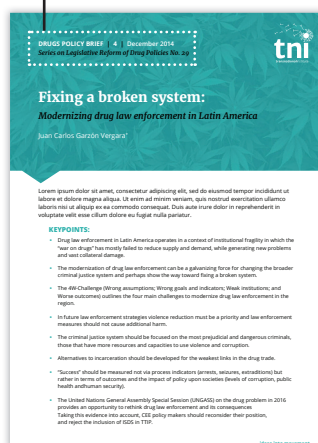
Transnational Institute and TNI

Transnational Institute should always be spelled out in full the first time it is used with (TNI) in brackets afterwards. After it has been used once, it can be spelled out as TNI.

Project names and Sub brands

Transnational Institute (TNI) has different projects, but to the outside world we should present ourselves as one institution. For that reason, as a general rule, TNI will no longer have sub-brands, use of distinct colours for each project, adaptations of the main logo to include projects, or reports published by Transnational Institute So-and-So programme rather than TNI. We are one Transnational Institute and this will be our default description. Where it is necessary to mention the Project this should be done in the body of the text, in descriptions of publication formats, and in inside or back covers of reports.

A set 'boilerplate' description of each project has been agreed which can be found together with the logos on the shared drive. There may be occasional exceptions to this, but they must be agreed with the Communications Manager.



Policy brief example.
List the issue, not
the name of the
project here.



BACK PAGE: Non-Cobranding

When TNI is the only
publishing organisation,
the project description
appears in a strip
(Trade & Investment
project for example).



BACK PAGE: Cobranding

When a publication is
cobranding, with one
or more additional
organisation, the project
description is left off.

Co-branding publications

When another organisation is involved in creating or publishing a publication their logo may appear in the following places at the discretion of the project leader and / or designer.

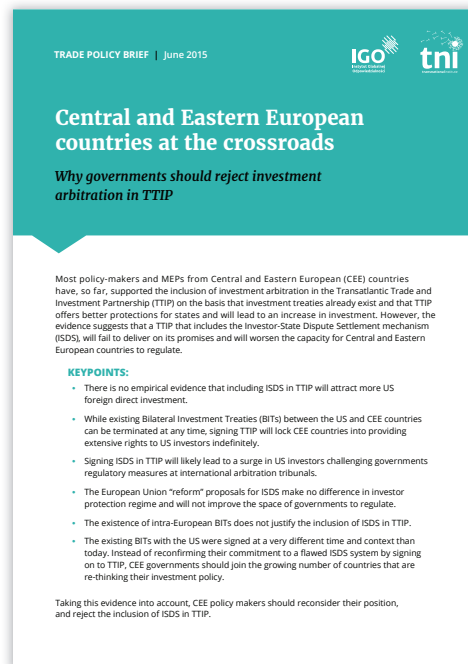
1. COVER - BOTTOM RIGHT

Preferred for Issue Briefs



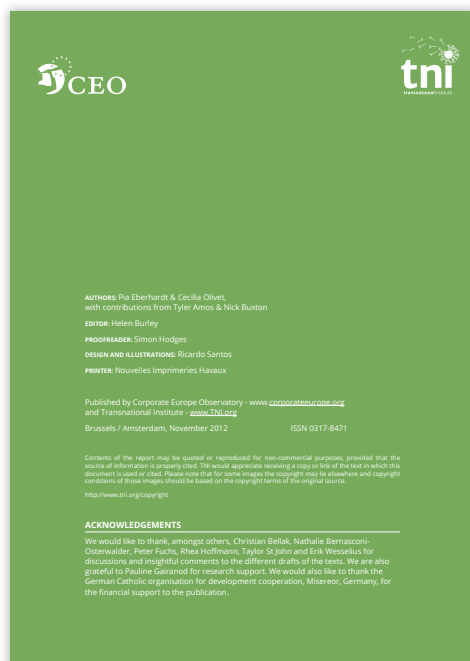
2. COVER - TOP RIGHT

Preferred for Policy Briefs



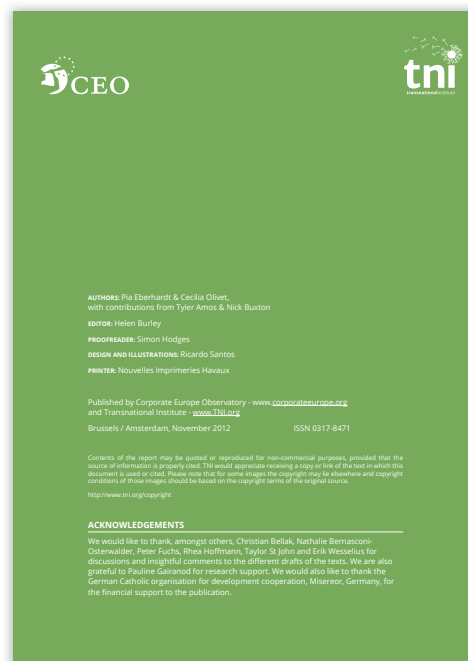
3. INSIDE FRONT COVER

Preferred for Reports



3. INSIDE FRONT COVER

Preferred for Reports



Primary colour palette

The primary TNI colour palette is shown here, along with each colour's "shade."
The shade colour should be used when art elements appear on top of the main colour (see Primer Covers for example).

Main Colour Shade



C	69	C	69
M	7	M	7
Y	36	Y	36
K	0	K	20

DIGITAL
#43B3AE DIGITAL
#359591

Main Colour Shade



C	53	C	53
M	45	M	45
Y	42	Y	42
K	8	K	28

DIGITAL
#7C7C81 DIGITAL
#68686B

Main Colour Shade



C	87	C	87
M	38	M	38
Y	44	Y	44
K	10	K	30

DIGITAL
#0D7780 DIGITAL
#03636B

Main Colour Shade



C	77	C	77
M	22	M	22
Y	14	Y	14
K	0	K	20

DIGITAL
#139BC2 DIGITAL
#1182A3

Main Colour Shade



C	75	C	75
M	43	M	43
Y	0	Y	0
K	0	K	20

DIGITAL
#4080C2 DIGITAL
#366CA3

Main Colour Shade



C	0	C	0
M	62	M	62
Y	79	Y	79
K	0	K	20

DIGITAL
#F47F46 DIGITAL
#C96399

Main Colour Shade



C	30	C	30
M	75	M	75
Y	60	Y	60
K	17	K	37

DIGITAL
#9D5153 DIGITAL
#7F4041

Main Colour Shade



C	4	C	4
M	3	M	3
Y	4	Y	4
K	0	K	20

DIGITAL
#F1F0EE DIGITAL
#C6C7C7

Main Colour Shade



C	35	C	35
M	27	M	27
Y	27	Y	27
K	0	K	20

DIGITAL
#A9ABAC DIGITAL
#8D8F91

Extended colour palette

The extended TNI colour palette is shown here, along with each colour's "shade."

The shade colour should be used when art elements appear on top of the main colour (see Primer Covers for example).

Main Colour Shade



C	60	C	60
M	15	M	15
Y	85	Y	85
K	20	K	40

DIGITAL
#608F49

DIGITAL
#497339

Main Colour Shade



C	10	C	10
M	85	M	85
Y	40	Y	40
K	25	K	45

DIGITAL
#AD3A57

DIGITAL
#8A2A43

Main Colour Shade



C	80	C	80
M	50	M	50
Y	5	Y	5
K	55	K	70

DIGITAL
#173F67

DIGITAL
#0F2E50

Main Colour Shade



C	57	C	57
M	60	M	60
Y	13	Y	13
K	0	K	20

DIGITAL
#7F71A3

DIGITAL
#6B5E89

Main Colour Shade



C	10	C	10
M	25	M	30
Y	85	Y	90
K	5	K	15

DIGITAL
#DDB343

DIGITAL
#C79B33

Main Colour Shade



C	45	C	45
M	75	M	75
Y	40	Y	40
K	30	K	50

DIGITAL
#74445A

DIGITAL
#5B3345

Main Colour Shade



C	15	C	20
M	15	M	20
Y	15	Y	20
K	90	K	95

DIGITAL
#333031

DIGITAL
#211B1C

Main Colour Shade

Main Colour Shade

Typography

Consistent use of typography is critical in bringing consistency in quality and recognisability to our brand. Chosen for their clean lines and legibility both online and offline as well as their compatibility with the logo, Open Sans and Merriweather have been selected as the font families for TNI publications. Open Sans and Merriweather are diverse in weight and style, work well when paired together, and are open source fonts making them convenient to use internally and externally.

1: Open Sans - our sans-serif typeface

Preferable for long texts that will be read mostly online, open sans can also work well for headlines, subheadlines, etc. when a sans-serif font is compliments the design.

OPEN SANS LIGHT

Research and advocacy

OPEN SANS LIGHT ITALIC

Research and advocacy

OPEN SANS REGULAR

Research and advocacy

OPEN SANS REGULAR ITALIC

Research and advocacy

OPEN SANS SEMIBOLD

Research and advocacy

OPEN SANS SEMIBOLD ITALIC

Research and advocacy

OPEN SANS BOLD

Research and advocacy

OPEN SANS BOLD ITALIC

Research and advocacy

OPEN SANS EXTRABOLD

Research and advocacy

OPEN SANS EXTRABOLD ITALIC

Research and advocacy

2: Open Sans Condensed - our condensed typeface

Used sparingly for headlines, subheadlines, infographics, etc. where a condensed font is desirable. Rather than compressing the width of the regular open sans font, use these open sans condensed fonts:

OPEN SANS CONDENSED LIGHT

Research and advocacy

OPEN SANS CONDENSED

Research and advocacy

Typography

3. Merriweather – our serif typeface

Merriweather is preferable for headlines, subheadlines, and callout texts. It also works well for long body texts for materials that will be read mostly offline (printed).

MERRIWEATHER LIGHT

Research and advocacy

MERRIWEATHER LIGHT ITALIC

Research and advocacy

MERRIWEATHER REGULAR

Research and advocacy

MERRIWEATHER ITALIC

Research and advocacy

MERRIWEATHER BOLD

Research and advocacy

MERRIWEATHER BOLD ITALIC

Research and advocacy

*Greek Alphabet

Merriweather does not offer a Greek alphabet. For texts that contain Greek characters please use open sans in place of merriweather.

Type Styles

CHARACTER STYLES / PARAGRAPH STYLES

All formats use Character Styles and Paragraph Styles defined in their InDesign files. See the original InDesign files provided for details about font sizes paragraph spacing / etc. Changes can only be made in consultation with the Communications Manager. It is recommended that text changes be made to the Character Style which will apply across the entire document.

Optimal body text font size

The following font specifications were determined as a happy medium that works in both printed and online applications.

Font: Open Sans regular

Font size: 10pt

Leading: 16pt

*Leading can change slightly increase or decrease to make content fit well on a page.

Smaller font sizes

Smaller font sizes may be used for special circumstances like table or box text, image captions, etc. Please avoid going under 7pt text.

Page Layout

Three different layouts have been created as options. Please select the layout that works best with the content. Please see page 35 through end for examples of the following option:

1. Standard Format 1-column (preferable for documents viewed mostly online)
2. Standard Format 2-column (preferable for longer printed documents)
3. Standard Format wide-left (use as needed to accomodate content)

Standardized sections

Author / Credit pages: On longer documents such as reports this appears on the inside cover. Shorter documents it can appear as the second to last page - the page before the back cover.

AUTHORS

EDITORS

PHOTO CREDITS

DESIGNERS

PRINTER

PUBLISHERS

COPYRIGHT

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

AUTHORS: Alberto Alonso-Fradejas, Juan Liu, Tania Salerno and Yunan Xu

EDITOR: David Aronson

DESIGN: Ricardo Santos

PHOTO CREDITS: Hash Marihuana & Hemp Museum - Amsterdam/Barcelona, Floris Leeuwenberg, Pien Metaal, UNOG Library/League of Nations Archives, UN Photo

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<http://www.tni.org/copyright>

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This contribution is the result of the international workshop: "Problematizing and researching 'flex crops & commodities': Reframing issues, rethinking actions". The workshop was co-organized by the Transnational Institute (TNI) and the Institute of Social Studies (ISS) on 23 January 2014, at the ISS, in The Hague. The authors are most grateful to TNI for funding such a workshop, to Jennifer Franco and Jun Borrás for their meaningful comments on earlier versions, and to Elyse Mills for her helpful editorial support. Any remaining errors are our own.

Standardized sections

BACK PAGES

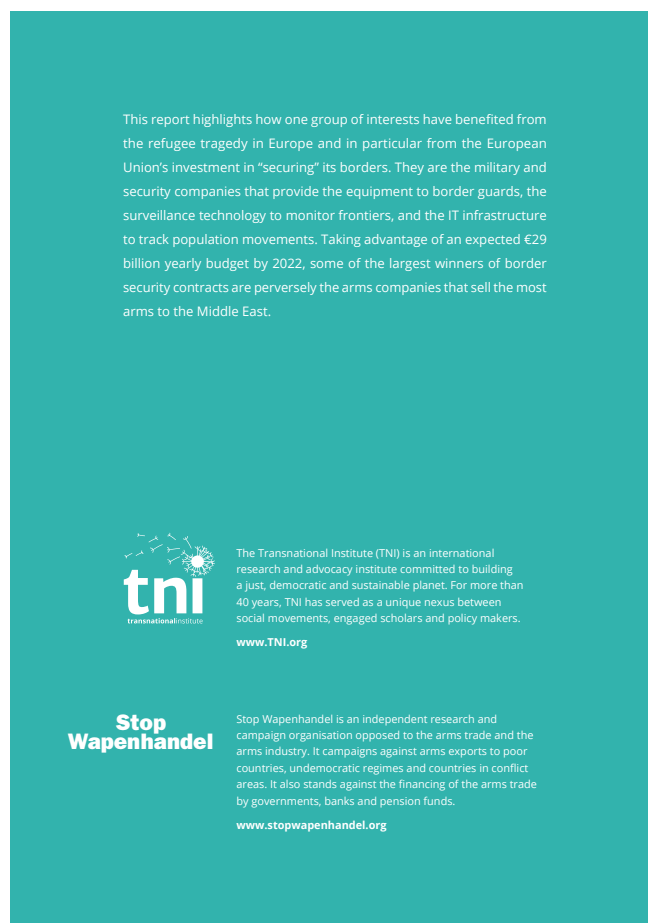


The Transnational Institute (TNI) is an international research and advocacy institute committed to building a just, democratic and sustainable planet. For more than 40 years, TNI has served as a unique nexus between social movements, engaged scholars and policy makers.

www.TNI.org

TNI's **War and Pacification** project explores the growing militarisation of our societies that accompanies the expansion of corporate power and imperial strategies. Our research seeks to expose and challenge the actors and policies that have militarised our borders, climate change policy and domestic policing. We also highlight how the resulting repression most affects marginalised communities, including Muslims, indigenous peoples, and Black communities.

Sign up to receive regular updates from this project and TNI at www.tni.org/subscribe



This report highlights how one group of interests have benefited from the refugee tragedy in Europe and in particular from the European Union's investment in "securing" its borders. They are the military and security companies that provide the equipment to border guards, the surveillance technology to monitor frontiers, and the IT infrastructure to track population movements. Taking advantage of an expected €29 billion yearly budget by 2022, some of the largest winners of border security contracts are perversely the arms companies that sell the most arms to the Middle East.

The Transnational Institute (TNI) is an international research and advocacy institute committed to building a just, democratic and sustainable planet. For more than 40 years, TNI has served as a unique nexus between social movements, engaged scholars and policy makers.

www.TNI.org

Stop Wapenhandel

Stop Wapenhandel is an independent research and campaign organisation opposed to the arms trade and the arms industry. It campaigns against arms exports to poor countries, undemocratic regimes and countries in conflict areas. It also stands against the financing of the arms trade by governments, banks and pension funds.

www.stopwapenhandel.org

BACK PAGE WITH PROJECT DESCRIPTION

BACK PAGE WITH DOCUMENT SUMMARY / MULTIPLE ORGANISATIONS

Exceptions for back pages

For shorter documents such as fact sheets and working papers, you can use a simpler format crediting author/editor/designer and featuring the website.



concerns with the European Commission in relation to human rights violations in Colombia and the displacement of farmers and indigenous communities due to land grabbing, among others (Ferreira and Sárba, 2009-2010). A cross-party group of MEPs that visited Colombia said, in a joint letter in December 2010, that there is no evidence that Colombia is tackling the abuses of human rights and trade union rights which President Santos had promised to address when he spoke to the European Parliament in July 2010 (MEPs, 2010).

These concerns and demands have been largely ignored by the European Commission (EC). In a speech to the International Trade Committee of the European Parliament (INTA) on 16 March 2010, European Commissioner for Trade Karel De Gucht (2010:22), presented his vision on the EU Trade Agreement with Colombia and Peru, arguing that these agreements 'will generate new opportunities for economic operators and act as an incentive for Andean countries to push through their reform agenda but also - more importantly - to develop the means to offer improved social protection. This would ultimately contribute to the alleviation of poverty'. This briefing presents the evidence that contradicts the assumptions made by Mr. De Gucht and also summarises the reasons why trade unions and civil society organisations are calling for the non-ratification of these FTAs.

3.1 These FTAs are undermining regional integration processes in the Andean region

Strengthening of regional integration in the Andean region has been a declared core objective of the European Union since negotiations with Andean countries started in 2006. Both the negotiating mandate for an Association Agreement with the Community of Andean Nations (CAN) (European Commission, 2007) as well as the European Commission's Regional Strategy Paper for the Andean Community 2007-2013 (European Commission, 2007a) explicitly stated that supporting the strengthening of CAN integration system was crucial to creating political stability, economic growth and sustainable development in the region.

By refusing to allow for a differentiated approach as agreed by CAN countries at their meeting in Tarja in June 2007, the European commission caused a breakdown of negotiations with all CAN member states. The EU decision to pursue bilateral negotiations with Peru and Colombia, has aggravated the already existent tensions within CAN, and will almost certainly affect the advance of the Andean integration process - one of the oldest regional blocks in Latin America. This is evidence of the lack of policy coherence between the trade and cooperation aims of the EU.

CONTRIBUTORS

AUTHOR: Dave Bewley-Taylor, Tom Blickman, Martin Jelsma

EDITOR: David Aronson

COPY EDITOR: Todd Matthews

PROOF READER: Jennifer Jane

DESIGN: Evan Clayburg

www.TNI.org

FORMAT 1

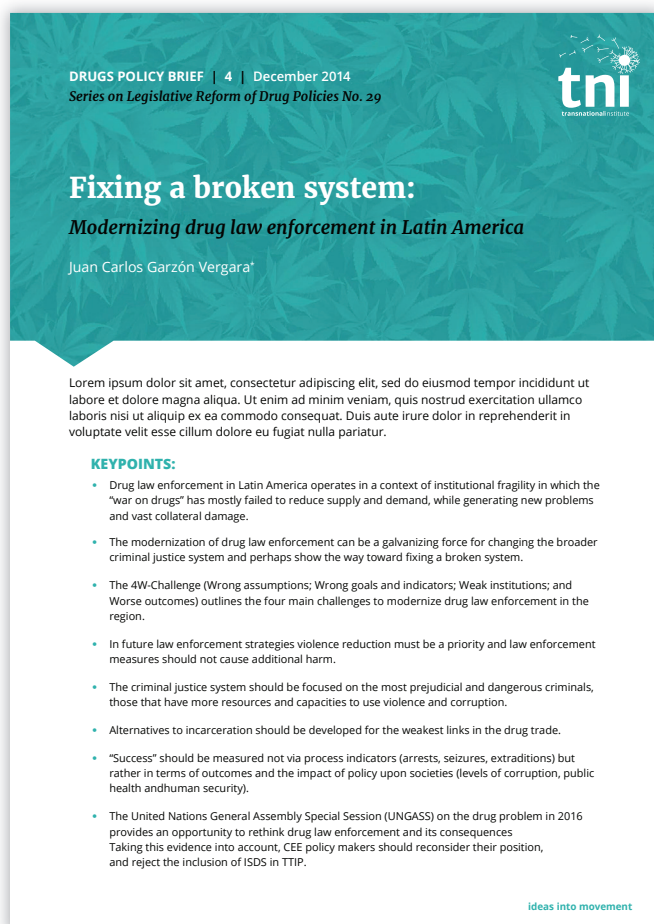
Policy brief

A policy brief is intended particularly for policy-makers and influencers with a clearly stated position by TNI and a concise outline of a specific issue. As a general rule:

- It should be short: between 2,000 and 7,000 words
- Easily readable online
- Include a summary of key points on the first page
- Make recommendations at the end
- Doesn't usually feature graphics
- Occasionally, there will be longer policy briefs eg commenting on legislation

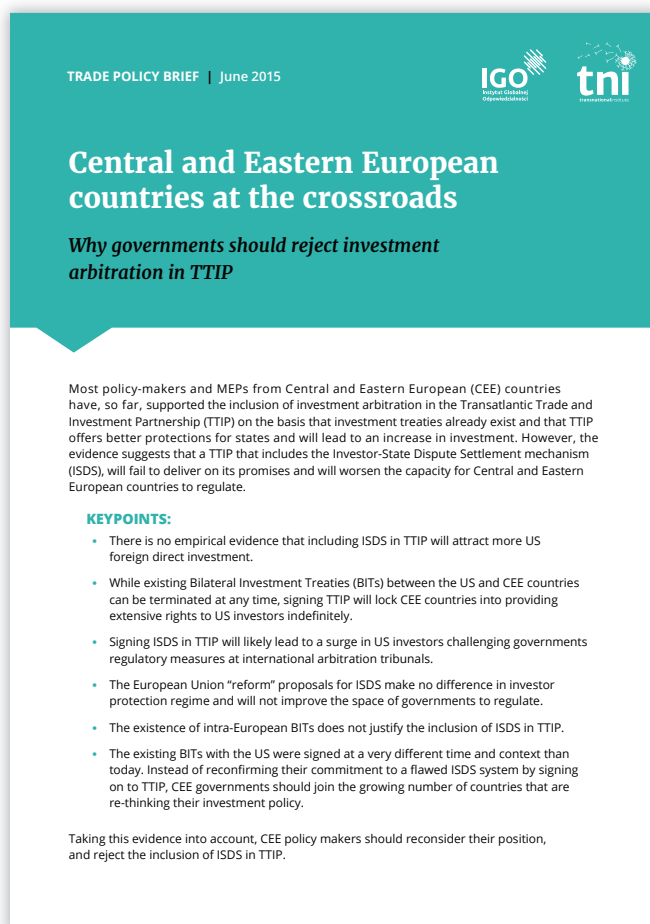
TNI PUBLICATION

Logos appears on top right. Strapline appears at bottom right.



CO-BRANDED PUBLICATION

Logos appear top right with equal visual weight. TNI always appears at far right.



no strapline used

Policy brief: cover page

PUBLICATION TYPE / VERSION
/DATE

Logo appears top right

PUBLICATION TYPE / VERSION /DATE

SERIES TITLE

HEADLINE

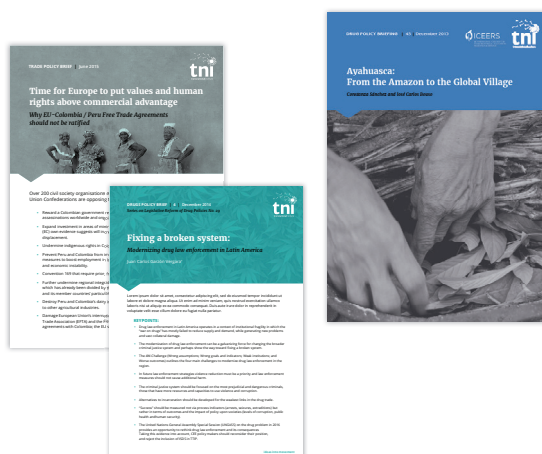
SUBHEADLINE

AUTHOR

FRONT PAGE BODY

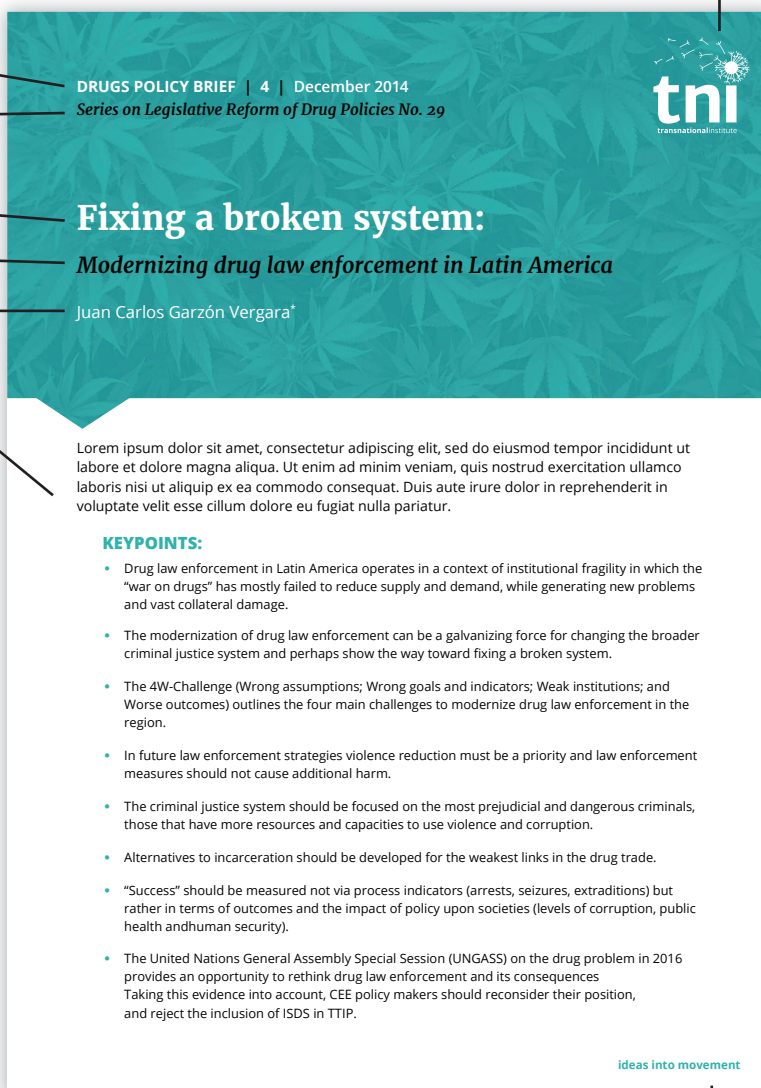
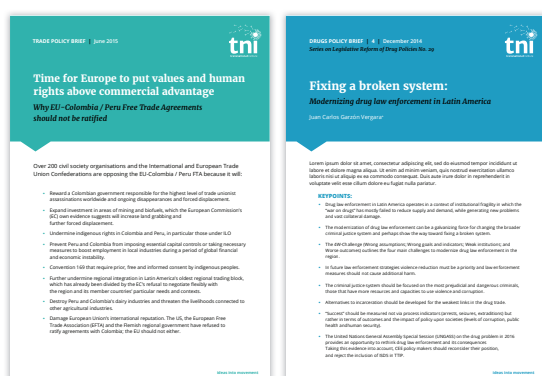
Colour for numbers / callouts should be the same TNI colour selected as the main
Colour for the policy brief.

Cover with Image



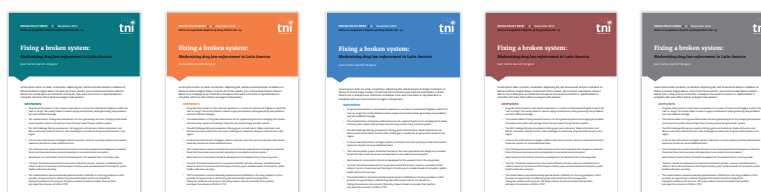
Images should be either grayscale or duotone image that use the TNI colour palette. In general, one strong image is preferable to collaged images. Choose images that work well as a background and do not compete with the title / logo that will appear on to of the image.

Cover without Image



Strapline appears bottom right using the same TNI colour selected as the main colour for the policy brief

If no good images are available, a solid colour background may be used. Colours can be chosen from the TNI extended colour palette found on page 4 of this document. These colours can be used to differentiate between policy brief series.



FORMAT 2

Issue brief

An Issue Brief unpacks and explains a specific issue that TNI is working on. It could also be called a Backgrounder. It is intended primarily for activists, academics and researchers.

- Between 3,000 and 12,000 words
- Includes summary at beginning unless very small
- Format can be Q and A or sections plus case-studies
- May feature graphics/tables etc



FORMAT 2

Issue brief

Issue Brief Covers



Colors chosen from the TNI extended colour palette to define series.

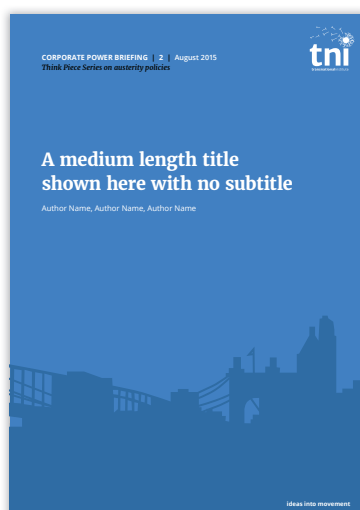
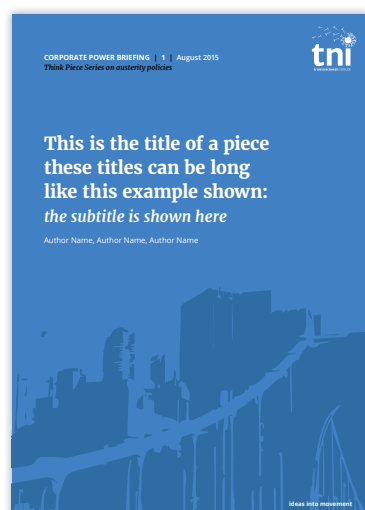
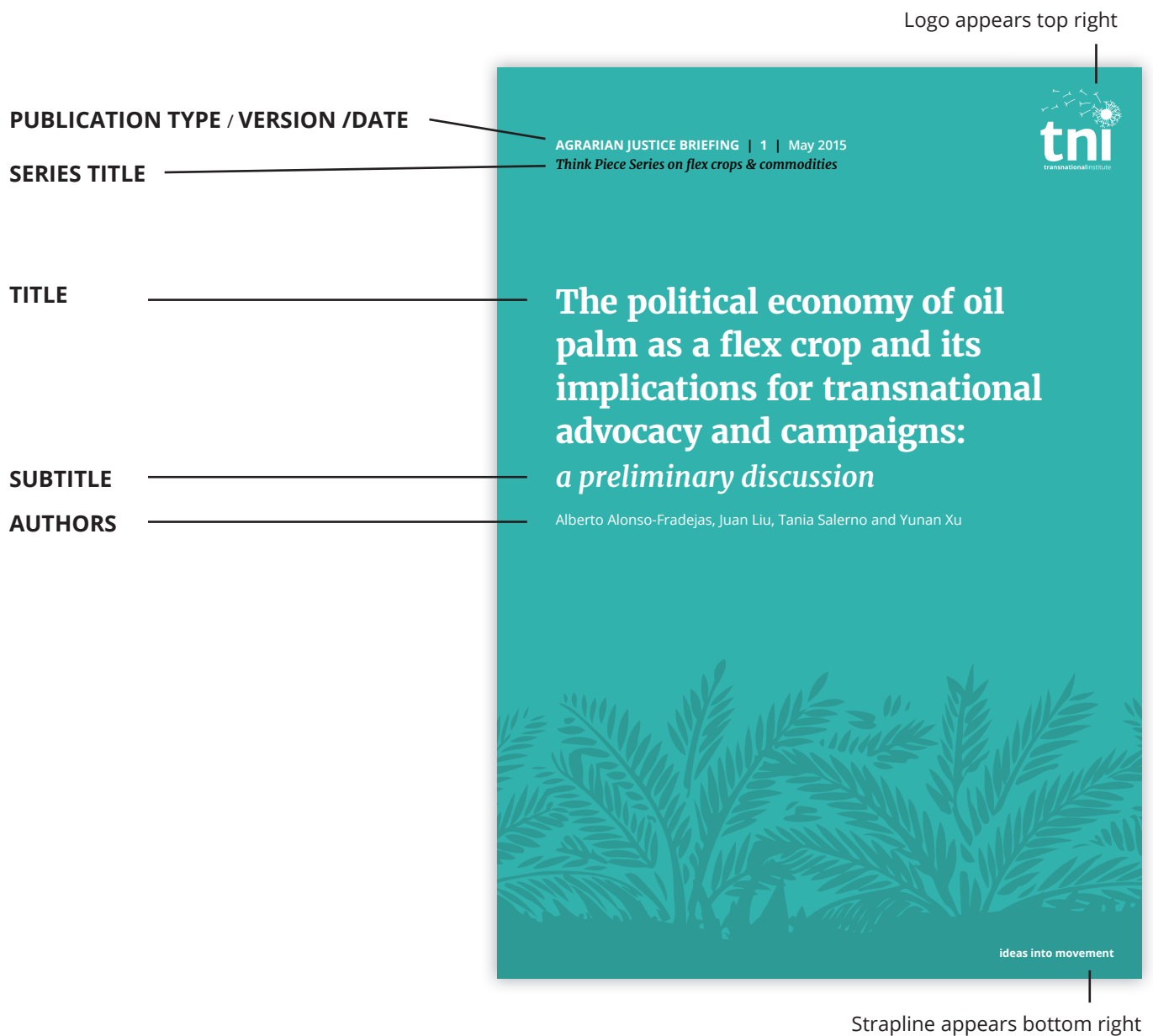


Illustration style / colours can also differentiate between series



Co-branded briefs logos appear at bottom right of cover

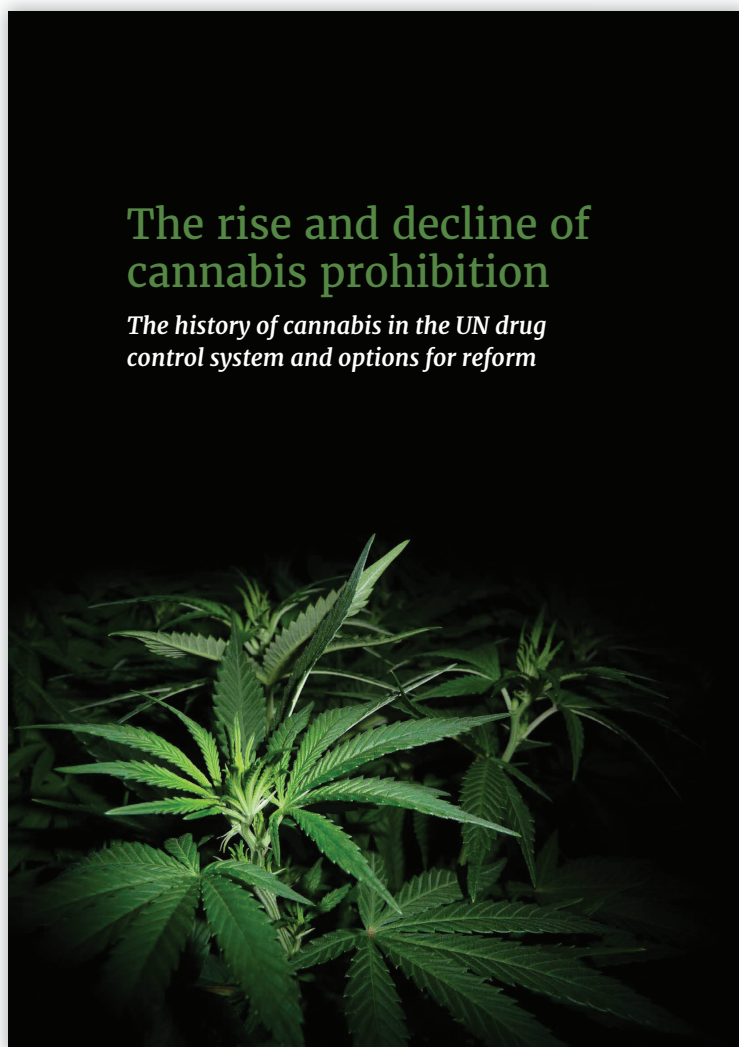
Issue brief: cover page



Reports

A report has in-depth analysis, usually original research, intended for media, social movement leaders, academics, and policy-makers.

- 15,000 to 30,000 words
- Printed
- Includes executive summary (usually with key findings), Introduction, chapters, and recommendations at end
- Investment made in using good photos or bold graphics to accompany the text
- Usually tied to press work and focused associated outreach (press release, social media graphics etc etc)



...s of the twentieth century. For cannabis, ...ries had opted for more regulatory than ...bels of control, and evidence was already ...on to suggest that, while not harmless, ...not as dangerous as sensationalist reports ...spite a lack of agreement among delegates ...international meetings on the need to add ...the agenda, it was not long before cannabis ...to the multilateral framework. While many ...ed any knowledge of the substance and were ...bewildered by inclusion of cannabis in the ...the efforts of Italy, with support from the ...ensured that concern about "Indian Hemp" ...d in an addendum to the 1912 International ...tion. Following World War I, efforts to ...p the international drug control system under ...of the League of Nations saw the drug become ...increased attention. This time it was the ...gation, with support from the United States ...ing hyperbole and hysteria rather than the ...tific evidence base to help ensure cannabis ...as addictive and dangerous as opium.

...is came under international control in the ...Convention, and gradually signatory states ...s more prohibition-orientated legislation ...Driven by growing concerns around the ...bis within its own borders, particularly ...n ethnic groups, during the 1930s, the ...moved from playing a supporting role to ...an international anti-cannabis campaign. ...tentions with the 1936 Convention for ...on of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, ...ely failed. The U.S.'s ability to overcome

opposition or apathy toward its staunch belief in outlawing the non-medical and non-scientific use of cannabis failed would increase a decade later in the post-war environment.

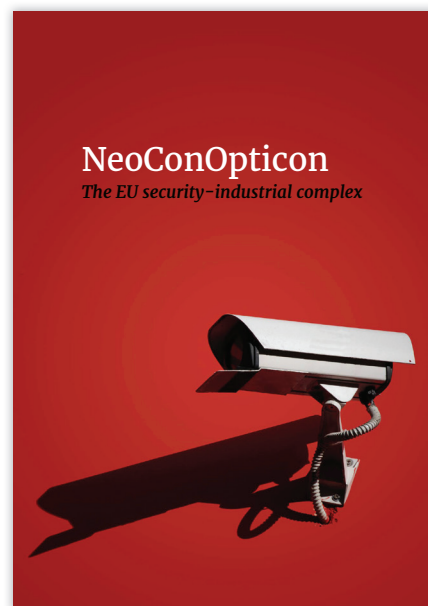
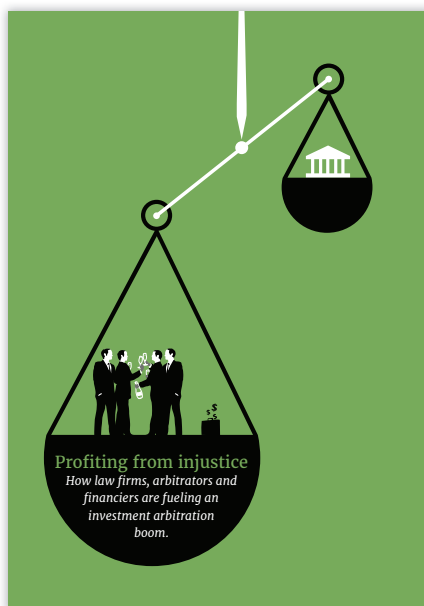
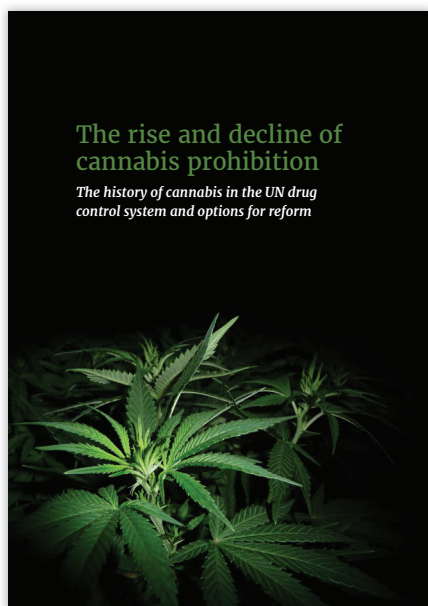
After 1945 Washington, D.C. exploited its newfound superpower status and dominance within the United Nations to push successfully for more stringent control of cannabis at the international level. Despite the evidence undermining U.S. messages concerning addiction, its role as a gateway drug and its links to criminality, the trend to prohibit the recreational use of cannabis became integral in developing a new "Single" convention that would replace the existing drug control treaties, cobbled together piecemeal since 1912. Beginning in 1948, the process was to entail three drafts and considerable debate about the place of cannabis within the unifying instrument. Vigorous U.S. endeavour, including the use of unreliable scientific data and considerable influence over the recently established WHO, did much to ensure that cannabis was condemned within the 1961 Single Convention as a drug with particularly dangerous properties. Cannabis never passed the test of a scientific review by WHO experts against the criteria required for inclusion of any psychoactive substance in the UN schedules of controlled drugs.

With the passage of the Single Convention, cannabis became classified as one of the most dangerous psychoactive substances under international control considered to have hardly any therapeutic value. In spite of concerns regarding traditional uses in many Asian and African countries, the Convention's final form reflected the dominance of Western states within the negotiation process. Abolition of the "use of cannabis, cannabis resin, extracts and tinctures of cannabis for non-medical

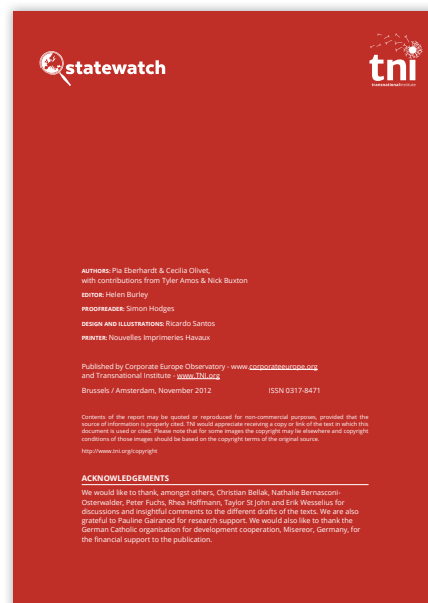
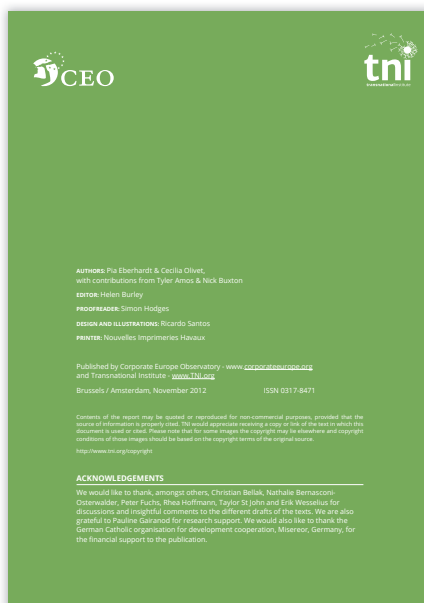


FORMAT 3 Reports

COVER



INSIDE COVER



While reports should have unique designs based on the content / theme, certain suggestions should be followed to ensure a level of consistency.

1. FONTS

Rely mainly on the Merriweather font family. If a sans-serif font is needed use Open Sans.

2. LOGOS

Keep all logos off the front cover. Logos should appear on the back cover, or on inside title pages.

3. COLOURS

When possible, use the TNI extended colour palette provided in this guide. If using colours outside of this colour palette - for example to work well with a particular photo please make sure they work well with the TNI colour palette.

4. IMAGES

Use simple bold graphics or photos that work well with a single colour.

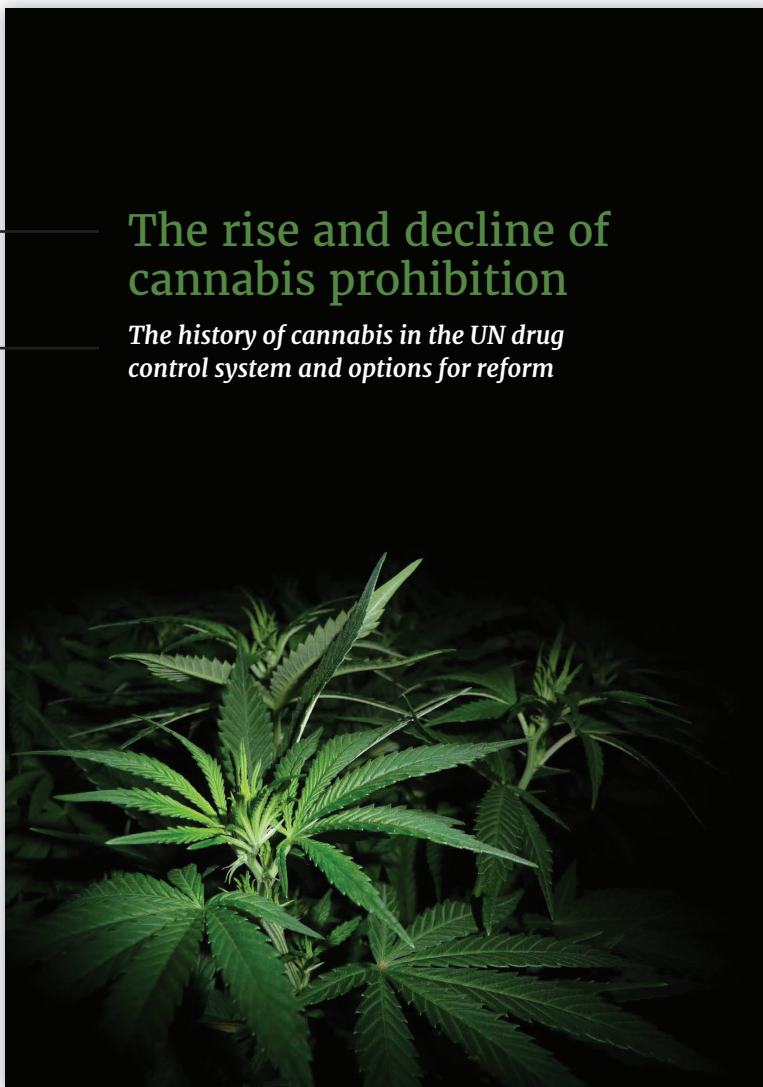
Report 1: cover

TITLE

The rise and decline of
cannabis prohibition

SUBTITLE

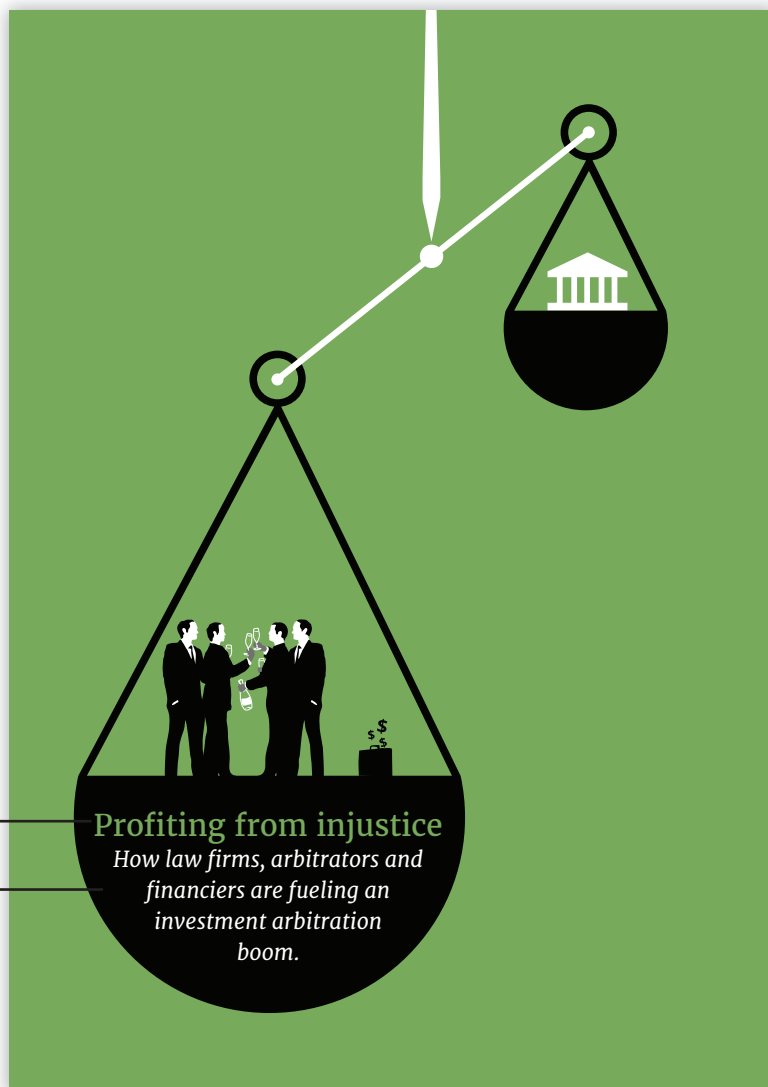
*The history of cannabis in the UN drug
control system and options for reform*



Report 2: cover

TITLE

SUBTITLE



FORMAT 4

Primer

A primer is a concise overview introducing an issue TNI works on to activists, students, public and journalists. It is a highly popular format.

- Printed size: A5
- 5,000 to 12,000 words
- Question and Answer Format
- Boxed case studies



FORMAT 4

Primer: cover page



SIZE

While the other formats use a standard A4 size, primers use an A5 size (half of A4)

LOGO

At this smaller size the TNI Mark (without the words transnational institute) appears at the top right.

TITLE

ILLUSTRATION

Vector illustration style, uses the "Shade" colour defined in the TNI extended colour palette in this document (adding 20 K to the main TNI colour)

PUBLICATION TYPE

TNI NAME LOGO

STRAPLINE

COLOURS

Colours chosen from the TNI extended colour palette defined in this document



Primer: inside / back page

INSIDE PAGE

Hands Off the Land Alliance

March 2014 | Revised edition. First edition published in March 2012



1 What is 'water grabbing'?

Water grabbing refers to situations where powerful actors are able to take control of or reallocate to their own benefit water resources at the expense of previous (un)registered local users or the ecosystems on which those users' livelihoods are based. It involves the capturing of the decision-making power around water, including the power to decide how and for what purposes water resources are used now and in the future.

Thinking of water grabbing as a form of control grabbing means going beyond the narrow, proceduralist definition of 'grabbing' as 'illegal appropriation' since the means by which new powerful actors gain and maintain access to and benefit from water resources often involve legal but illegitimate dynamics.

The resulting trajectories of change frequently entail dispossession and ecological destruction. Often, the new economic and environmental arrangements overlook the hydrological complexity of local landscapes due to the fluidity of water. The socio-ecological impacts that follow on from the transformation of waterscapes are unevenly distributed, often with already poor and marginalised populations losing out most. The mismanagement of water further disrupts water-retentive landscapes and their hydrologic cycles, acting as an additional stress factor on fragile ecosystems and accelerating processes of desertification, depletion of fisheries, etc.

BACK PAGE

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The Transnational Institute (TNI) is an international research and advocacy institute committed to building a just, democratic and sustainable planet. For more than 40 years, TNI has served as a unique nexus between social movements, engaged scholars and policy makers.

www.TNI.org

TNI's **Agrarian Justice** project brings together research and analysis on the collective struggles of working people in rural areas to democratize access, ownership, and control of land, water and other natural resources. It works closely in alliance with local, national and global alliances of small-scale farmers, fisherfolk and marginalised rural working people.

Sign up to receive regular updates from this project and TNI at www.tni.org/subscribe

SYNOPSIS

TNI LOGO / SHORT DESCRIPTION / WEBSITE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Fact sheet

A fact sheet is TNI's simplest format, intended for activists, students, public and policy-makers to present important facts related to an issue.

- 500 to 2000 words
- No graphics/photos
- Usually done in numbered format eg
8 facts on EU-Colombia Trade Agreement




Fact sheet

This format can also work for other simple documents such as declarations or statements.

COVER PAGE

FACT SHEET | June 2015



This is the title of a fact sheet

This is a subtitle of the fact sheet shown here

Over 200 civil society organisations and the International and European Trade Union Confederations are opposing the EU-Colombia / Peru FTA because it will:

1. Reward a Colombian government responsible for the highest level of trade unionist assassinations worldwide and ongoing disappearances and forced displacement.
2. Expand investment in areas of mining and biofuels, which the European Commission's (EC) own evidence suggests will increase land grabbing and further forced displacement.
3. Undermine indigenous rights in Colombia and Peru, in particular those under ILO

Inter-regional trade has traditionally received strong support in the European Union for its potential to increase investment, create jobs and build linkages and mutual ties between regions. However, it is widely agreed that commercial needs can not take precedence over human rights, tackling poverty and environmental degradation, and the need for sustainable development. The European Union's own documents assert this: "Within the broad context of EU policy making, coherence is a multidimensional commitment which needs to take place within the overall framework of the EU sustainable development strategy. Non-development policies [trade, agriculture, fisheries, food safety, transport and energy] should respect development policy objectives..." (European Commission, 2005:3).

That is why the European Trade Union Confederation (representing 60 million members from 36 countries) along with more than 200 civil society organisations and social movements from Europe and Latin America are shocked that the EC is prepared to sign deals with Colombia and Peru – which will legitimise a country responsible for the highest levels of assassinations of trade unionists, and exacerbate violations of indigenous rights across the Andes and the Amazon.

If the European Union wants to show that its rhetoric of 'policy coherence' and respect for human rights is more than empty words, it needs to draw the line somewhere and say 'no' to the EU-Colombia/Peru FTAs. At the very least, these agreements must be opened up to a Europe-wide debate by elected politicians, which can be done if these agreements are declared 'mixed agreement'.

After failing to negotiate an Association Agreement on a region-to-region base with the Andean Region, the EU went ahead and negotiated bilateral Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with Peru and Colombia alone. These FTAs would replace the preferential scheme for Colombia and Peru, the General System of Preferences, known as GSP+.

The formal negotiations closed in March 2010 but the agreements are yet to come into force. Once the final texts are initiated by the negotiators, the Commission will submit them to the Council

1 | The title of the fact sheet here

transnationalinstitute

INSIDE PAGE

for formal approval. The FTAs will then be submitted by the Council to the European Parliament for its consent¹. Furthermore, if the agreements are declared 'mixed', national Parliaments of the 27 EU Member States would also need to ratify the agreements. According to the legal services department of the European Parliament, when National Parliaments are consulted, their vote refers to the whole Agreement and not just to the part that is of their competence. Therefore, if one National or local Parliament decides not to ratify, the agreement would not enter into force. Finally, ratification is also needed by the Peruvian and Colombian Congresses.

Classifying whether the agreement is "mixed" or purely "commercial" is key to define who has competence to ratify. According to the leaked version of the negotiated text (European Union-Colombia-Peru, 2010), these agreements contain provisions that are not part of the common trade policy of the EU: disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (Art.2), a democratic clause (Art.1) and some provisions on environment. The inclusion of these clauses constitutes the legal basis for the agreements to be considered of "mixed" nature. Furthermore, the agreements will have repercussions in areas that are non-commercial, such as public health, essential services, the capacity of States to promote sustainable development and human rights, and therefore National Parliaments should be consulted.

While the legal services departments of the European Commission, European Parliament and the Council have yet to produce legal opinions on the issue, parliamentarians of Germany, UK and Ireland have all presented motions demanding that the agreement with Colombia and Peru be declared mixed and therefore be discussed and put for ratification by their respective national parliaments.

The motion by German MPs insisted on the German Bundestag's right to assess and ratify the FTA between the EU, Colombia and Peru. They called on 'the Bundestag to exercise its legislative duty of taking a decision on the ratification of a free-trade agreement between the EU, Colombia and Peru which, rather than dealing exclusively with trade policy, also deals with issues relating to structural, constitutional and human rights policy' (German Bundestag, 2010). In a similar tone, the motion by UK MPs, called on the Government to accept that the EU FTA with Colombia and Peru is a mixed agreement, and therefore 'has to be expressly ratified by each member state, including the UK' (UK Parliament, 2010).

The signing of the agreements by the Council and the beginning of the ratification process is likely to take place in 2012, and the conclusion much later. However, the European Commission will almost certainly propose the provisional implementation of the FTAs at the time the European Parliament is supposed to give its consent.

Trade Unions from Colombia and Europe, including the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) and the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), as well as civil society organisations from Latin America and Europe have repeatedly presented evidence of the socio-economic and environmental impacts of these FTAs² and exposed as unacceptable the willingness of the European Union to enter into FTAs with countries where clear abuses of human rights and trade union rights are committed, in some cases with the complicit support of the government³. Furthermore, recently, they have denounced the Colombian government for its attempts to mislead the international community, and the European Parliament in particular, on the advances made by the Santos Administration regarding the situation of human rights.

Some Latin American and European parliamentarians have voiced similar concerns and have rejected the FTA signed by the EU with Colombia and Peru for prioritising European investments in the region above any other social or human rights concerns. Several MEPs have raised

2 | The title of the fact sheet here

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BACK PAGE

concerns with the European Commission in relation to human rights violations in Colombia and the displacement of farmers and indigenous communities due to land grabbing, among others (Ferreira and Sárbu, 2009-2010). A cross-party group of MEPs that visited Colombia said, in a joint letter in December 2010, that there is no evidence that Colombia is tackling the abuses of human rights and trade union rights which President Santos had promised to address when he spoke to the European Parliament in July 2010 (MEPs, 2010).

These concerns and demands have been largely ignored by the European Commission (EC). In a speech to the International Trade Committee of the European Parliament (INTA) on 16 March 2010, European Commissioner for Trade Karel De Gucht (2010:2), presented his vision on the EU Trade Agreement with Colombia and Peru, arguing that these agreements "will generate new opportunities for economic operators and act as an incentive for Andean countries to push through their reform agenda but also – more importantly – to develop the means to offer improved social protection. This would ultimately contribute to the alleviation of poverty". This briefing presents the evidence that contradicts the assumptions made by Mr. De Gucht and also summarises the reasons why trade unions and civil society organisations are calling for the non-ratification of these FTAs.

3.1 These FTAs are undermining regional integration processes in the Andean region

Strengthening of regional integration in the Andean region has been a declared core objective of the European Union since negotiations with Andean countries started in 2006. Both the negotiating mandate for an Association Agreement with the Community of Andean Nations (CAN) (European Commission, 2007) as well as the European Commission's Regional Strategy Paper for the Andean Community 2007-2013 (European Commission, 2007a) explicitly stated that supporting the strengthening of CAN integration system was crucial to creating political stability, economic growth and sustainable development in the region.

By refusing to allow for a differentiated approach as agreed by CAN countries at their meeting in Tarifa in June 2007, the European commission caused a breakdown of negotiations with all CAN member states. The EU decision to pursue bilateral negotiations with Peru and Colombia, has aggravated the already existent tensions within CAN, and will almost certainly affect the advance of the Andean integration process – one of the oldest regional blocks in Latin America. This is evidence of the lack of policy coherence between the trade and cooperation aims of the EU.

CONTRIBUTORS

AUTHOR: Dave Bewley-Taylor, Tom Blickman, Martin Jelsma

EDITOR: David Aronson

COPY EDITOR: Todd Matthews

PROOF READER: Jennifer Jane

DESIGN: Evan Clayburg

www.TNI.org

FORMAT 6

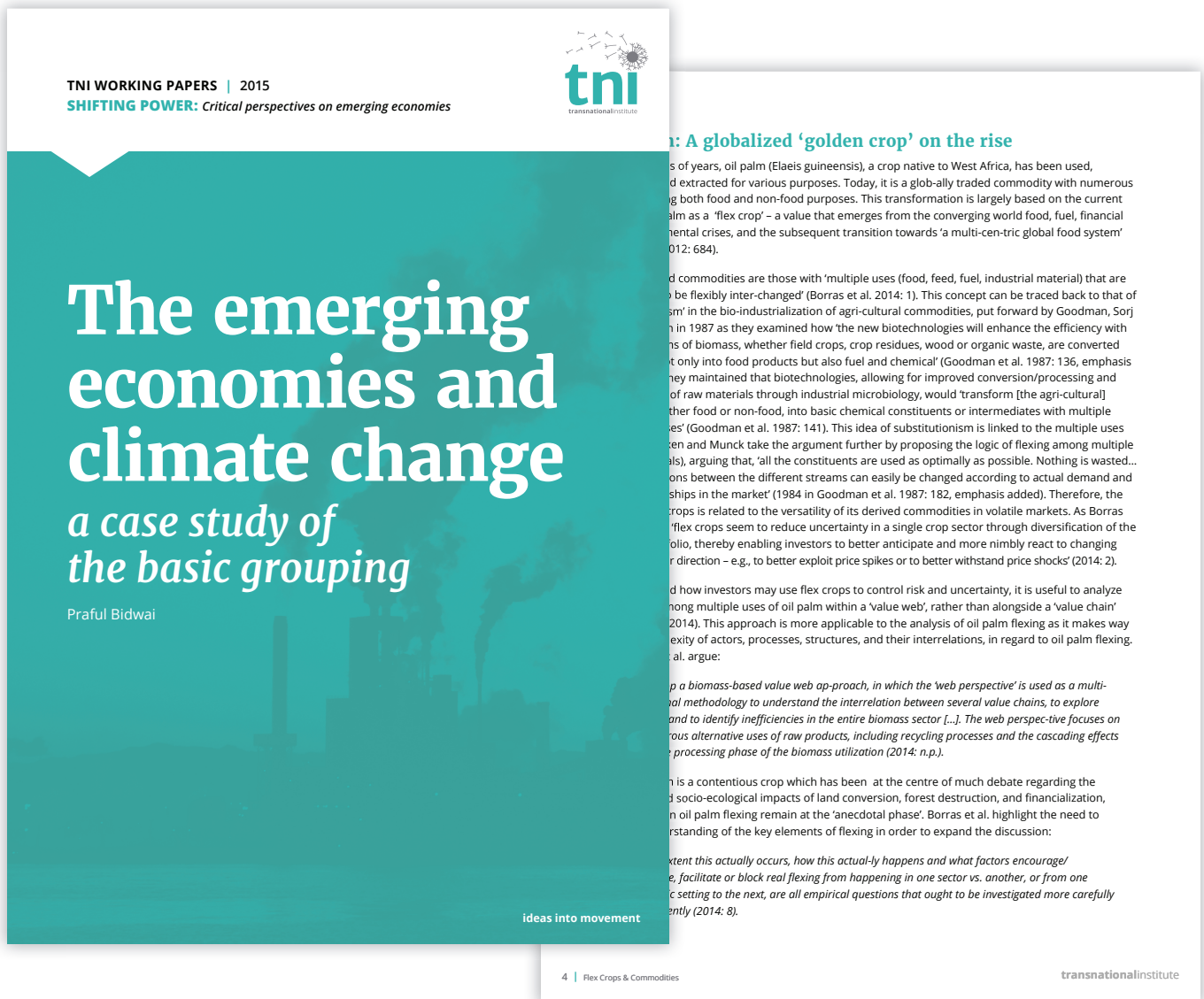
Working papers / essays / memos

Working Papers are usually academic papers or chapter drafts intended mainly for an academic audience.

- 2,500 to 10,000 words
- Includes abstract or summary at beginning
- May use tables, photos, graphics inside
- May use in-text citations (most of our publications don't)

Essays are long-form articles or chapters/papers that make up a book that are put online but may be accompanied by a PDF. They follow the same design format as working papers, but are more likely to have a designed cover or image to publicise them.

This format can also be used for longer documents that don't need design inputs or which we don't want to branded like memos. See <http://bit.ly/ungassmemo>



Working papers / essays

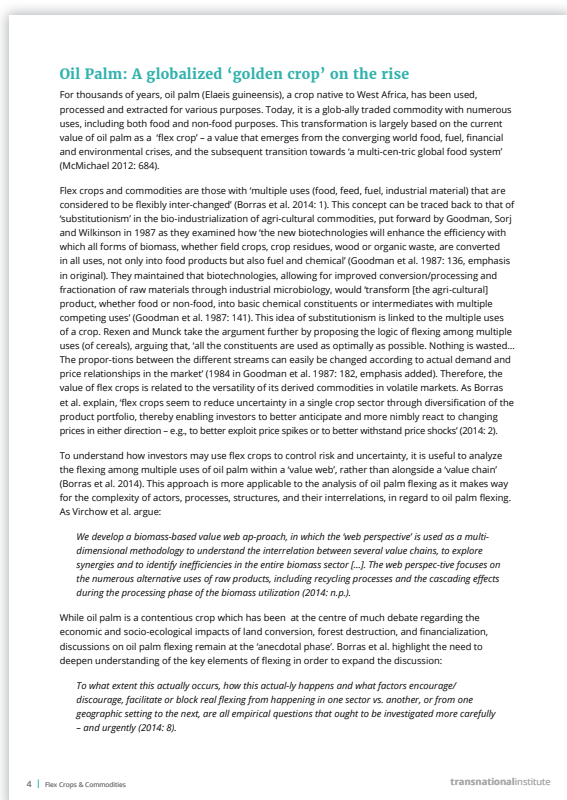
COVER PAGE WITH IMAGE



COVER PAGE WITHOUT IMAGE



INSIDE PAGE



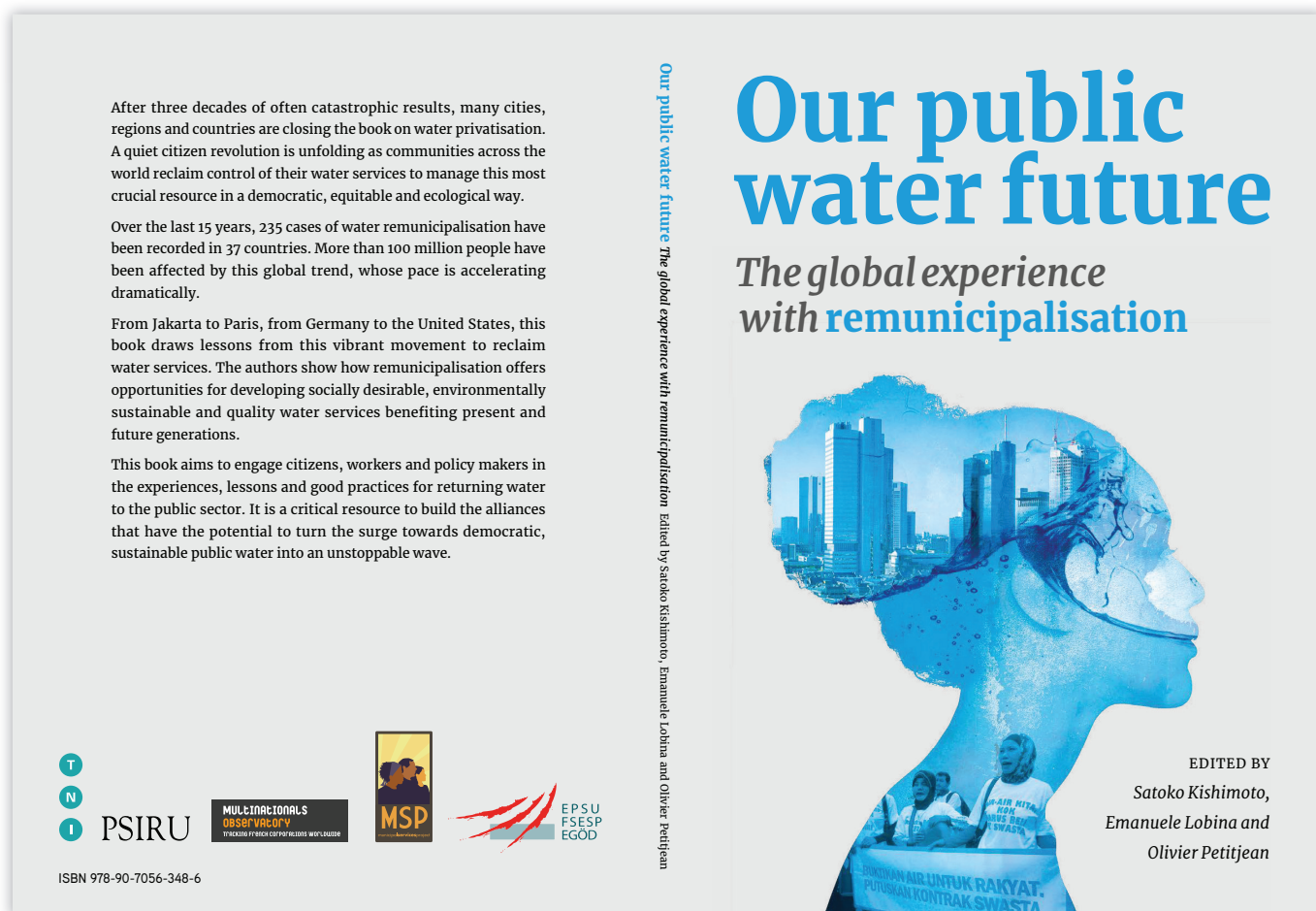
BACK PAGE



FORMAT 7

Books

Books are involved projects intended for broad audience - not only social movement activists and researchers but also the media and the public. They follow the usual format of books.



While books should have unique designs based on the content / theme, certain suggestions should be followed to ensure a level of consistency.

1. FONTS

Rely mainly on the Merriweather font family. If a sans-serif font is needed use Open Sans.

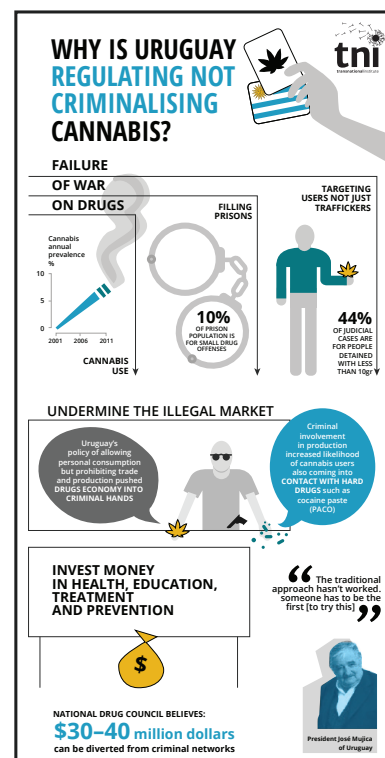
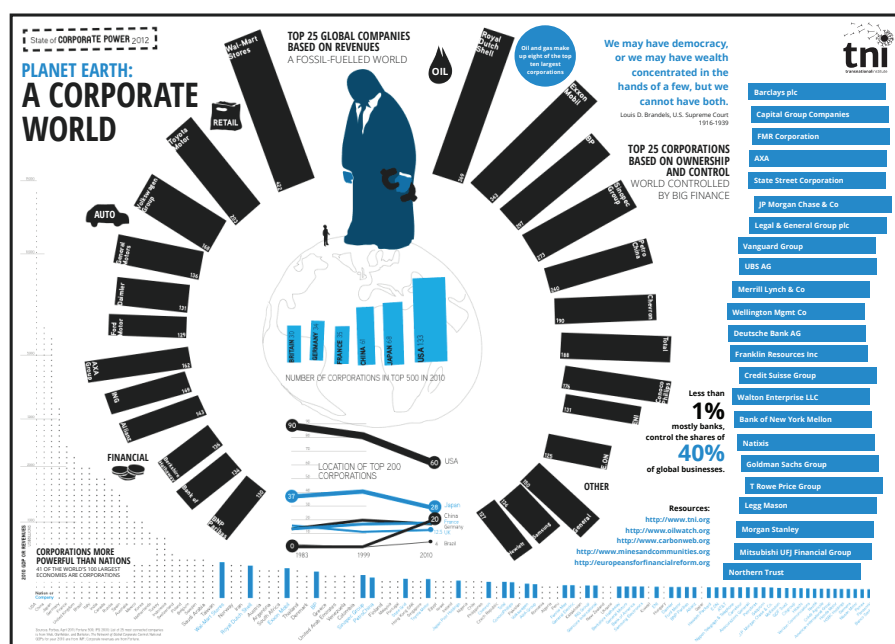
2. LOGOS

Keep all logos off the front cover. Logos may appear on the back cover, or on inside title pages but not more than once.

3. Colours

When possible, use the TNI extended colour palette provided in this guide. If using colours outside of this colour palette - for example to work well with a particular photo or theme please make sure they work well with the TNI colour palette.

Infographics



While infographics should have unique designs based on the content / theme, certain suggestions should be followed to ensure a level of consistency.

1. FONTS

Keep all fonts to Open Sans, Open Sans Condensed and Merriweather. When special circumstances are called for select additional fonts sparingly and make sure they work well in conjunction and don't compete with the other the TNI font families.

2. LOGOS

In most cases either the TNI black logo or the TNI white logo on a coloured background as to not compete with the colours of the infographic.

3. Colours

When possible, use the TNI extended colour palette provided in this guide. If using colours outside of this colour palette - for example to work well with a particular photo or theme please make sure they work well with the TNI colour palette.

Other formats

TNI may occasionally produce other formats such as leaflets or pamphlets, even though these are not our main formats. If it is produced only by TNI and it is important to stress TNI's involvement then please use TNI fonts and colours. However in some cases, it is best that it is not branded as TNI in which case our name is listed as producing it but without our logo. This could be for strategic reasons, because we are doing it as part of a coalition or because we want a completely different look. For example TNI's EU Crisis Pocket Guide was intended as an educational tool, didn't really fit our normal work, and looked out of place with our other work so it makes sense to downplay our visibility. This also allows for maximum flexibility in design.



Layout options

VERSION 1: Standard format 1-column

(preferable for documents viewed mostly online)

Section Header

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List paragraphs

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Full width image



Drone 'pilots' controlling lethal drone strikes in Afghanistan from their control stations at Creech U.S. air force base on the northern fringes of Las Vegas, Nevada

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Half-width images



*A tribesman in North Western Pakistan sits in the remains of his house after a drone attack in January 2006. (Photo: Tariq Mahmood/AFP/Getty Images)
Source: <https://www.thebureauinvestigates.com>*



*Funeral for civilian drone victims, North Western Pakistan
Source: <https://www.thebureauinvestigates.com>*

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*A tribesman in North Western Pakistan sits in the remains of his house after a drone attack in January 2006. (Photo: Tariq Mahmood/AFP/Getty Images)
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BOX 1:

Recent reform initiatives in Latin America

Guatemala: The coordination mechanism between the Attorney General's Office, the Ministry of Interior, and the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala.

Guatemala launched an initiative in 2007 to strengthen the criminal investigation capacities of its National Civilian Police, adopting a decentralized management model for the unit responsible for violent crimes. In the process, it strengthened collaboration between the Ministry of Interior – which has jurisdiction over the police – and the Attorney General's Office. Supported by the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG),⁴⁴ the strategy has proven effective in solving high-profile cases and bringing down the impunity rate for homicides. Prosecutors supervise police investigators as they collect evidence, obtain arrest or search warrants, and carry out wiretapping.⁴⁵

Colombia: The “Quadrants Plan” and a decentralized police system based on establishing close ties with the community.

Colombia's National Plan for Community Policing by Quadrants (Plan Nacional de Vigilancia Comunitaria por Cuadrantes), which has been implemented in eight cities, developed a decentralized law enforcement strategy based on establishing close police ties with the community in order to address social problems and respond to crime. It is implemented based on a strategic study of each quadrant and relies on geo-referenced data to inform decision making and improve resource distribution. An evaluation by the Fundación Ideas para la Paz found that police stations with units fully trained to operate under this model were more effective at controlling crime compared to their counterparts who had not received this training.⁴⁶

Brazil: Rio de Janeiro's Pacifying Police Unit (UPP), a community policing programme created to regain control of the favelas in Rio de Janeiro.

Based primarily on establishing territorial control, this strategy is carried out in three phases: 1) “tactical” intervention by the military police; 2) stabilization; and 3) consolidation. The UPP is responsible for the latter two stages. According to Fernández de Castro et. al., in contrast to the previous “strike and retreat” strategy, this model operates as a form of community policing where territorial presence and quality of service differ significantly from traditional policing models.⁴⁷ The units are made up of new recruits who receive higher salaries and training in community relations, human rights, and conflict resolution.⁴⁸ Since its creation the programme's gains in public security have been evident, but recently the confidence in the UPP has been sapped by a series of human rights abuses by police officers. In some places disputes between drug traffickers and police have resurged. Some people argue the “pacification” has not been followed by improvement in social service and infrastructure.⁴⁹

Brazil: Minas Gerais's “Fica vivo” (“Stay Alive”), created to reduce the number of murders in high-risk populations.

Launched in 2003, this program grew out of a geo-referenced study on violent crimes committed from 1992 to 2002 conducted by the government and the Federal University of Minas Gerais. It aims to reduce the number of murders in high-risk populations, namely young men aged 15 to 19. According to Fernández et al. Fica Vivo began with three basic premises: 1) violence tends to be concentrated in specific locations; 2) the use of violence is “contagious” and can spread among the most vulnerable groups; 3) violence is usually employed by a small group.⁵⁰ Consistent with this thinking, the programme targeted six disadvantaged neighbourhoods with the highest violence rates. It set up task forces comprised of police, prosecutors, and representatives of the child welfare agency and the schools to design long-term strategies tailored to the problems in each area.⁵¹

Endnotes

1. The name derives from a type of target calculation software first used in 2002, which US drone pilots routinely label using the dehumanising euphemism 'Bug Splat'.
2. Insideoutproject.org, 'Not a Bug Splat: Undisclosed Location, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Region, Pakistan', April, 2014 available at <http://www.insideoutproject.net/en/group-actions/pakistan-undisclosed-location>
3. The best resource for exploring the politics and geographies of drone warfare is the superb website Geographical Imaginations run by Derek Gregory of the University of British Columbia. See <https://geographicalimaginations.com>. See also his essays 'From a view to a kill drones and late modern war,' Theory, Culture & Society 28.7-8 (2011): 188-215 and 'Drone geographies,' Radical Philosophy 183 (2014): 7-19.
4. See Derek Gregory, 'The everywhere war,' The Geographical Journal, 177.3 (2011): 238-250.
5. Importantly, the very term 'superiority' derives from the Latin prefix 'super' meaning 'high' or 'above'; conversely, the term 'subjugated' derives from the Latin prefix 'sub' meaning below.
6. Henrik Furrst, and Karin Hagren Idevall, "'Drone porn' and violence: comments on YouTube to a drone attack." Unpublished paper presented at the 10th Conference of the European Sociological Association, 7-10 September 2011, p. 12. Cited in Mark Dorrian, 'Drone semiosis: Weaponry and witnessing,' Cabinet Magazine, Summer, pp. 52. 2014
7. Charlie Frapp, 'Do gamers make for perfect drone pilots?' IT News South Africa, October 10th, 2013, available at <http://www.itnewsafrika.com/2013/10/do-gamers-make-for-perfect-drone-pilots/>
8. Noah Shachtman, 'Attack of the Drones,' Wired 3 :6, 2005. Tightening such connections further still, some of the latest video games themselves recreate the world of the drone 'pilot'. In the 'unmanned' game released by the Molleindustria company in 2012 – one example – players "control... unmanned attack aircraft by day, and by night goes home to a suburban life." The game is marketed under the strapline: "When the war is fought on screen, where is the real damage experienced? See <http://www.gamesforchange.org/play/unmanned/>
9. Dorrian, 'Drone semiosis', ibid. 55.
10. Tim Blackmore, War X: Human Extensions in Battlespace, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2011, pp. 137.
11. "Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney," January 31, 2012, available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-pressoffice/2012/01/31/press-briefing-press-secretary-jay-carney-13112>.
12. Dawkins, James, Unmanned Combat Aerial Vehicles: Examining The Political, Moral, And Social Implications, Air University Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, 2005.
13. Tim Blackmore, 'Dead slow: Unmanned aerial vehicles loitering in battlespace,' Bulletin of Science, Technology Society; 25; 2005, 195-216, pp. 199
14. Chamayou, Grégoire, A Theory of the Drone, New York: The New Press, 2014. Pp. 13.
15. Brian Bennett, 'Homeland security adding 3 drone aircraft despite lack of pilots,' The Los Angeles Times, 27 October 2011. Available at articles.latimes.com/2011/oct/27/nation/la-na-us-drone-20111027.
16. See Feldman, Keith, 'Empire's verticality: The Af/Pak frontier, visual culture, and racialization from above', Comparative American Studies, Vol. 9 No. 4, December, 325-41. 2011, PP. 330.
17. Cited in Cook, Jonathon, 'Gaza: Life and death under Israel's drones,' Al Jazeera, 28th November, 2013, available at '<http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2013/11/gaza-life-death-under-israel-drones-20131125124214350423.html>
18. See also Anne Wright, 'Israeli Drone Strikes in Gaza in November 2012 Attack: Two-Thirds Killed Were Civilians', Op.Ed. News, 2nd June, 2013, available at <http://www.opednews.com/articles/Israeli-Drone-Strikes-in-Gaza-by-Ann-Wright-130206-621.html>
19. Said, Edward, Orientalism, New York: Pantheon, 1978 . On the history of Orientalism, see Gregory, Derek, Geographical Imaginations, Oxford: Blackwell, 1994.
20. Weizman, Eyal, Hollow Land: Israel's Architecture of Occupation, London: Verso. 2007, Pp. 325
21. Neocleous, Mark, War Power, Police Power, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2014, pp. 153.

Layout options

VERSION 2: Standard format 2-column

(preferable for longer printed document)

Section headline level one

Inter-regional trade has traditionally received strong support in the European Union for its potential to increase investment, create jobs and build linkages and mutual ties between regions. However, it is widely agreed that commercial needs can not take precedence over human rights, tackling poverty and environmental degradation, and the need for sustainable development. The European Union's own documents assert this: "Within the broad context of EU policy making, coherence is a multidimensional commitment which needs to take place within the overall framework of the EU sustainable development strategy. Non-development policies [trade, agriculture, fisheries, food safety, transport and energy] should respect development policy objectives..." (European Commission, 2005:3).

That is why the European Trade Union Confederation (representing 60 million members from 36 countries) along with more than 200 civil society organisations and social movements from Europe and Latin America are shocked that the EC is prepared to sign deals with Colombia and Peru – which will legitimise a country responsible for the highest levels of assassinations of trade unionists, and exacerbate violations of indigenous rights across the Andes and the Amazon.

If the European Union wants to show that its rhetoric of 'policy coherence' and respect for human rights is more than empty words, it needs to draw the line somewhere and say 'no' to the EU-Colombia/Peru FTAs. At the very least, these agreements must be opened up to a Europe-wide debate by elected politicians, which can be done if these agreements are declared 'mixed agreement'.

Section headline level one

After failing to negotiate an Association Agreement on a region-to-region base with the Andean Region, the EU went ahead and negotiated bilateral Free

Trade Agreements (FTAs) with Peru and Colombia alone. These FTAs would replace the preferential scheme for Colombia and Peru, the General System of Preferences, known as GSP+.

The formal negotiations closed in March 2010 but the agreements are yet to come into force. Once the final texts are initialled by the negotiators, the Commission will submit them to the Council for formal approval. The FTAs will then be submitted by the Council to the European Parliament for its consent¹. Furthermore, if the agreements are declared "mixed", national Parliaments of the 27 EU Member States would also need to ratify the agreements. According to the legal services department of the European Parliament, when National Parliaments are consulted, their vote refers to the whole Agreement and not just to the part that is of their competence. Therefore, if one National or local Parliament decides not to ratify, the agreement would not enter into force. Finally, ratification is also needed by the Peruvian and Colombian Congresses.

Section headline level one: longer title to show multiple lines in a section headline

The inclusion of these clauses constitutes the legal basis for the agreements to be considered of "mixed" nature. Furthermore, the agreements will have repercussions in areas that are non-commercial, such as public health, essential services, the capacity of States to promote sustainable development and human rights, and therefore National Parliaments should be consulted.

While the legal services departments of the European Commission, European Parliament and the Council have yet to produce legal opinions on the issue, parliamentarians of Germany, UK and Ireland have all presented motions demanding that the agreement with Colombia and Peru be declared mixed and therefore be discussed and put for ratification by their respective national parliaments.

The signing of the agreements by the Council and the beginning of the ratification process is likely to take place in 2012, and the conclusion much later. However, the European Commission will almost certainly propose the provisional implementation of the FTAs at the time the European Parliament is supposed to give its consent.

Trade Unions from Colombia and Europe, including the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) and the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), as well as civil society organisations from Latin America and Europe have repeatedly presented evidence of the socio-economic and environmental impacts of these FTAs² and exposed as unacceptable the willingness of the European Union to enter into FTAs with countries where clear abuses of human rights and trade union rights are committed, in some cases with the complicit support of the government³. Furthermore, recently, they have denounced the Colombian government for its attempts to mislead the international community, and the European Parliament in particular, on the advances made by the Santos Administration regarding the situation of human rights.

Section subheadline level two

The European Commission argues that the agreement is a good deal because it requires ambitious commitments from all sides. It assumes that EU, Colombia and Peru are equal partners, yet there are huge asymmetries between the EU on one side and Colombia and Peru on the other. For example, the gross national income (GNI) per capita of the EU is 3.3 times the GNI per capita of Colombia and 3.6 times the one of Peru⁴. According to the EU-Andean Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA, 2009: 24, 27), “by 2000, it was estimated that 45 percent of children in Colombia live in poverty. High income inequality and demographic transitions are among the most significant factors that help to explain this pattern”. The report also noted that “widespread inequality was observed in terms of income, poverty rates and most related social indicators.

Decreasing these differences among and inside the regions was to be a priority of the negotiations. However, the agreements do not incorporate effective mechanisms that take into consideration the existing wide asymmetries. Rather, they are likely to increase these inequalities. This concern has been expressed by the UN Economic and Social Council that in 2010 referring to Colombia stated:

“The Committee is concerned that bilateral and multilateral trade agreements signed by the State party may affect the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, in particular of disadvantaged and marginalized groups, such as indigenous and Afro-Colombian peoples and persons living in rural areas” (UN, 2010a:3).

Colombia and Peru FTAs with the EU contain provisions related to investment, intellectual property, competition policy, government procurement and services in addition to demands for trade liberalisation. The inclusion of far-reaching demands in these areas will require crucial changes in national law and policy in these developing countries. Furthermore, it will likely reduce Colombia and Peru’s policy space to promote policies of sustainable and equitable development in these critical areas.

Section headline level two: longer subheadline to show multiple lines in a section subheadline

Because import taxes in Peru and Colombia for EU products are higher than EU import taxes, the FTA requires substantially more effort from these Latin American countries in reducing tariffs. As a consequence governments will see large reductions in tax income that they could have otherwise used on social expenditures. In the case of Peru, it is expected a decrease in tariff revenues of 27.8 percent. Furthermore, many domestic sectors will be affected

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Drone 'pilots' controlling lethal drone strikes in Afghanistan from their control stations at Creech U.S. air force base on the northern fringes of Las Vegas, Nevada

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*A tribesman in North Western Pakistan sits in the remains of his house after a drone attack in January 2006
(Photo: Tariq Mahmood/AFP/Getty Images)
Source: <https://www.thebureauinvestigates.com>*



*Funeral for civilian drone victims, North Western Pakistan
Source: <https://www.thebureauinvestigates.com>*

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Endnotes

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7. Charlie Frapp, 'Do gamers make for perfect drone pilots?' *IT News South Africa*, October 10th, 2013, available at <http://www.itnewsafrika.com/2013/10/do-gamers-make-for-perfect-drone-pilots/>
8. Noah Shachtman, 'Attack of the Drones,' *Wired* 3 :6, 2005. Tightening such connections further still, some of the latest video games themselves recreate the world of the drone 'pilot'. In the 'unmanned' game released by the Molleindustria company in 2012 – one example – players "control... unmanned attack aircraft by day, and by night goes home to a suburban life." The game is marketed under the strapline: "When the war is fought on screen, where is the real damage experienced? See <http://www.gamesforchange.org/play/unmanned/>
9. Dorrian, 'Drone semiosis', *ibid.* 55.
10. Tim Blackmore, *War X: Human Extensions in Battlespace*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2011, pp. 137.
11. "Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney," January 31, 2012, available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-pressoffice/2012/01/31/press-briefing-press-secretary-jay-carney-13112>.
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16. See Feldman, Keith, 'Empire's verticality: The Af/Pak frontier, visual culture, and racialization from above', *Comparative American Studies*, Vol. 9 No. 4, December, 325-41. 2011, PP. 330.
17. Cited in Cook, Jonathon, 'Gaza: Life and death under Israel's drones,' *Al Jazeera*, 28th November, 2013, available at <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2013/11/gaza-life-death-under-israel-drones-20131125124214350423.html>
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21. Neocleous, Mark, *War Power, Police Power*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2014, pp. 153.
22. Dorrian, 'Drone semiosis', *ibid.* 55.
23. Tim Blackmore, *War X: Human Extensions in Battlespace*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2011, pp. 137.
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Layout options

VERSION 3: Standard format wide left

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Introduction

Inter-regional trade has traditionally received strong support in the European Union for its potential to increase investment, create jobs and build linkages and mutual ties between regions. However, it is widely agreed that commercial needs can not take precedence over human rights, tackling poverty and environmental degradation, and the need for sustainable development. The European Union's own documents assert this: "Within the broad context of EU policy making, coherence is a multidimensional commitment which needs to take place within the overall framework of the EU sustainable development strategy. Non-development policies [trade, agriculture, fisheries, food safety, transport and energy] should respect development policy objectives..." (European Commission, 2005:3).

That is why the European Trade Union Confederation (representing 60 million members from 36 countries) along with more than 200 civil society organisations and social movements from Europe and Latin America are shocked that the EC is prepared to sign deals with Colombia and Peru – which will legitimise a country responsible for the highest levels of assassinations of trade unionists, and exacerbate violations of indigenous rights across the Andes and the Amazon.

If the European Union wants to show that its rhetoric of 'policy coherence' and respect for human rights is more than empty words, it needs to draw the line somewhere and say 'no' to the EU-Colombia/Peru FTAs. At the very least, these agreements must be opened up to a Europe-wide debate by elected politicians, which can be done if these agreements are declared 'mixed agreement'.

Background

After failing to negotiate an Association Agreement on a region-to-region base with the Andean Region, the EU went ahead and negotiated bilateral Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with Peru and Colombia alone. These FTAs would replace the preferential scheme for Colombia and Peru, the General System of Preferences, known as GSP+.

The formal negotiations closed in March 2010 but the agreements are yet to come into force. Once the final texts are initialled by the negotiators, the Commission will submit them to the Council for formal approval. The FTAs will then be submitted by the Council to the European Parliament for its consent¹. Furthermore, if the agreements are declared "mixed", national Parliaments of the 27 EU Member States would also need to ratify the agreements. According to the legal services department of the European Parliament, when National Parliaments are consulted, their vote refers to the whole Agreement and not just to the part that is of their competence. Therefore, if one National or local Parliament decides not to ratify, the agreement would not enter into force. Finally, ratification is also needed by the Peruvian and Colombian Congresses.

contain provisions that are not part of the common trade policy of the EU: disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (Art.2), a democratic clause (Art.1) and some provisions on environment. The inclusion of these clauses constitutes the legal basis for the agreements to be considered of “mixed” nature. Furthermore, the agreements will have repercussions in areas that are non-commercial, such as public health, essential services, the capacity of States to promote sustainable development and human rights, and therefore National Parliaments should be consulted.

While the legal services departments of the European Commission, European Parliament and the Council have yet to produce legal opinions on the issue, parliamentarians of Germany, UK and Ireland have all presented motions demanding that the agreement with Colombia and Peru be declared mixed and therefore be discussed and put for ratification by their respective national parliaments.

The motion by German MPs insisted on the German Bundestag’s right to assess and ratify the FTA between the EU, Colombia and Peru. They called on “the Bundestag to exercise its legislative duty of taking a decision on the ratification of a free-trade agreement between the EU, Colombia and Peru which, rather than dealing exclusively with trade policy, also deals with issues relating to structural, constitutional and human rights policy” (German Bundestag, 2010). In a similar tone, the motion by UK MPs, called on the Government to accept that the EU FTA with Colombia and Peru is a mixed agreement, and therefore “has to be expressly ratified by each member state, including the UK” (UK Parliament, 2010).

The signing of the agreements by the Council and the beginning of the ratification process is likely to take place in 2012, and the conclusion much later. However, the European Commission will almost certainly propose the provisional implementation of the FTAs at the time the European Parliament is supposed to give its consent.

Why civil society, trade unions and many parliamentarians reject the EU-Colombia / Peru FTAs

Trade Unions from Colombia and Europe, including the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) and the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), as well as civil society organisations from Latin America and Europe have repeatedly presented evidence of the socio-economic and environmental impacts of these FTAs² and exposed as unacceptable the willingness of the European Union to enter into FTAs with countries where clear abuses of human rights and trade union rights are committed, in some cases with the complicit support of the government³. Furthermore, recently, they have denounced the Colombian government for its attempts to mislead the international community, and the European Parliament in particular, on the advances made by the Santos Administration regarding the situation of human rights.

These FTAs will have serious negative socio-economic and environmental impacts

The Colombian Federation of cattle farmers has warned that by signing the FTA, 400 thousand small producers will be bankrupted by the inundation of European milk.

The European Commission argues that the agreement is a good deal because it requires ambitious commitments from all sides. It assumes that EU, Colombia and Peru are equal partners, yet there are huge asymmetries between the EU on one side and Colombia and Peru on the other. For example, the gross national income (GNI) per capita of the EU is 3.3 times the GNI per capita of Colombia and 3.6 times the one of Peru⁴. According to the EU-Andean Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA, 2009: 24, 27), “by 2000, it was estimated that 45 percent of children in Colombia live in poverty. High income inequality and demographic transitions are among the most significant factors that help to explain this pattern”. The report also noted that “widespread inequality was observed in terms of income, poverty rates and most related social indicators (for instance, access to healthcare and educational services)”.

Decreasing these differences among and inside the regions was to be a priority of the negotiations. However, the agreements do not incorporate effective mechanisms that take into consideration the existing wide asymmetries. Rather, they are likely to increase these inequalities. This concern has been expressed by the UN Economic and Social Council that in 2010 referring to Colombia stated:

“The Committee is concerned that bilateral and multilateral trade agreements signed by the State party may affect the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, in particular of disadvantaged and marginalized groups, such as indigenous and Afro-Colombian peoples and persons living in rural areas” (UN, 2010a:3).

Colombia and Peru FTAs with the EU contain provisions related to investment, intellectual property, competition policy, government procurement and services in addition to demands for trade liberalisation. The inclusion of far-reaching demands in these areas will require crucial changes in national law and policy in these developing countries. Furthermore, it will likely reduce Colombia and Peru’s policy space to promote policies of sustainable and equitable development in these critical areas.

Trade liberalisation will decrease tax income and undermine agricultural sectors in Colombia and Peru

Because import taxes in Peru and Colombia for EU products are higher than EU import taxes, the FTA requires substantially more effort from these Latin American countries in reducing tariffs. As a consequence governments will see large reductions in tax income that they could have otherwise used on social expenditures. In the case of Peru, it is expected a decrease in tariff revenues of 27.8 percent. Furthermore, many domestic sectors will be affected

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*Funeral for civilian drone victims, North Western Pakistan
Source: <https://www.thebureauinvestigates.com>*

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*A tribesman in North Western Pakistan
sits in the remains of his house after a
drone attack in January 2006*



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5. Importantly, the very term 'superiority' derives from the Latin prefix 'super' meaning 'high' or 'above'; conversely, the term 'subjugated' derives from the Latin prefix 'sub' meaning below.
6. Henrik Furrst, and Karin Hagren Idevall, "Drone porn" and violence: comments on YouTube to a drone attack." Unpublished paper presented at the 10th Conference of the European Sociological Association, 7-10 September 2011, p. 12. Cited in Mark Dorrian, 'Drone semiosis: Weaponry and witnessing,' Cabinet Magazine, Summer, pp. 52. 2014
7. Charlie Frapp, 'Do gamers make for perfect drone pilots?' IT News South Africa, October 10th, 2013, available at <http://www.itnewsafrika.com/2013/10/do-gamers-make-for-perfect-drone-pilots/>
8. Noah Shachtman, 'Attack of the Drones,' Wired 3 :6, 2005. Tightening such connections further still, some of the latest video games themselves recreate the world of the drone 'pilot'. In the 'unmanned' game released by the Molleindustria company in 2012 – one example – players "control... unmanned attack aircraft by day, and by night goes home to a suburban life." The game is marketed under the strapline: "When the war is fought on screen, where is the real damage experienced? See <http://www.gamesforchange.org/play/unmanned/>
9. Dorrian, 'Drone semiosis', ibid. 55.
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