

Legislación Economía

PRÁCTICOS DEL CANAL: CASTA LABORAL

**NUEVAS TENDENCIAS EN MATERIA
DE DERECHO LABORAL Y MIGRATORIO**



**SANTOS NO LEVANTA EL SECRETO
SOBRE EL GALEON SAN JOSÉ**

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**MARTINELLI EN MANOS
DEL JUEZ TORRES**

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Editorial

PRÁCTICOS DEL CANAL: CASTA LABORAL

It is well known that number of collaborators who uninterruptedly serve in the Panama Canal Authority rebuilds the 8 thousand people, most of them Panamanians and that according to their efforts and sacrifices the Panama Canal provides a service to the world maritime commerce. In the same vein, since June last year, the country fulfilled its commitment to upgrade the inter-oceanic route, allowing neo-panamax ships to use the route to transport goods, efficiently and generating environmental impact savings.

According to current regulations, the Panama Canal Authority has exclusive responsibility for the operation, administration, operation, maintenance, upgrading and modernization of the Canal, as well as its related activities and services, in accordance with the rules Constitutional laws in force, in order for the Canal to operate in a safe, continuous, efficient and profitable manner.

The Authority is subject to a special labor regime, based on a system of merits and equal opportunities, in such a way that recruit-

ment, transfers and promotions are governed by merit competition and based on the preparation, qualities, suitability and experience of worker or candidate to each position, preferring Panamanians over foreigners.

Based on this, base salary is fixed taking into account salary category, which is determined according to the position, allocations, responsibilities and in each category there are degrees and steps, which allows the worker within a category, prior fulfillment of the parameters can ascend another step and each one represents a better income or salary.

According to the General Regulation of Personnel Administration, there are eight categories within which are, executive, management, expert professionals, non-manual, manuals, special manuals, special and miscellaneous specials. In addition to the base salary, workers may receive additional annual compensation for remaining available, bonuses, bonuses, gratuities or compensation, as

well as a reward and incentive program.

Likewise, they have at least five Collective Labor Conventions subscribed with: 1. Union of Pilots of the Panama Canal, which will rule until the end of 2021. 2. Non-Professional Workers' Unit, which groups more than 80 % Of the workers of the Canal which will run until September 30, 2019. 3. Professional Workers Unit, effective until December 30, 2019. 4. Union of Captains and Officers of Coverage (UCOC) that will govern for four years. 5. International Firefighters Association (IAFF), Local 13, exclusive representative of the Firefighters Negotiating Unit, which will be in force until June 25, 2021.

We have brought up these general elements, given that in recent days the amount of salaries paid by the Canal pilots has been made public, which, using the inherited system of social stratification, is clearly superior to the rest of the salary categories that Exist in the ACP.

According to information published by La Prensa newspaper in its July 17 and July 18 present year deliveries, the approximately 275 workers working in the Canal earned in the year 2016 revenues of approximately 124 million dollars between salary and overtime, this means that 25% of the Canal's budget goes to the payroll of the pilots. They are without prejudice to vehicles, special schedules, waiting area and possibility of providing services to third parties.

There is no doubt that the Collective Agreement signed between ACP and the pilots, signed last year, set an exorbitant increase in wages and other benefits that now gravitate on the profits of this entity.

Some of the distinctive features of the ACP partners are related to the continuous improvement of their skills, for example the cable hangers,

engineers who largely assumed tasks of design, control, the expansion project, personnel who monitoring water quality and maintaining Canal's assets, which are concerned with preservation of the environment and the capacity to produce electricity, water and other benefits for the country. Likewise, those who are monitoring trends in use of the inter-oceanic route with other strategic, logistic and transport purposes and therefore the productive use of country's geographical position.

It is within this context that a set of economic benefits that has the consequence of generating an excessive remuneration is unequal. Worse still if the system doesn't agree with a high productivity and with the possibility to optimize the use of new system of locks in the extended Canal. That is why it is mandatory that these issues be discussed with the utmost force, safeguarding interests of most of ACP's collaborators and collective benefit that the Panama Canal must provide.

We can't, under any circumstances, repeat historical error of the SUNTRACS that has generated a perverse sequel in value of constructions in our country, since it is a service that must be competitive in the offer of maritime services worldwide.

The historic responsibility of the Canal administrator and his Board of Directors, at this stage of negotiation of this Collective Convention, requires firmness, economic fundamentals and the ability to make decisions that are redistributive over time and that are not affected by threats of force actions that affect the guarantee of uninterrupted service of the Panama Canal.

Amanecerá y veremos...



Invited Writer

Santos no levanta el secreto sobre el galelón San José

Fuente: Jesus Garcia Calero
www.abc.es/cultura

A thousand meters under surface of the sea, near Cartagena de Indias, was discovered in December 2015 the wreck of a Spanish galleon, San José.

Yesterday, in the colonial city, Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos appeared to, as had announced, tell "the progress achieved" in future excavation of sunken galleon on June 8, 1708.

In fact, not much data was offered, in fast-paced television format that even had a hostess, but if they were once again fed high expectations and adorned with patriotic borders investigation, of which Spain remains apart as if that galleon had nothing to do with our history. It is also the tomb of almost 600 Spanish sailors.

Regarding financing, Santos said that there is already an investor overshadowed by the secret that surrounds everything and said that he is willing to accept conditions that are still a mystery but, if we listen to the words of the president and Minister of Culture, Mariana Garcés, << meets the highest scientific, technological and financial standards required and guarantees a process fully respectful of the historical and heritage values of the galleon >>.

SECRETS:
The investor, the equipment and the financing remain under state secrecy. There is no such reserve in purely scientific projects, based on knowledge sharing.

The man will allow, in the words of authorities, that Colombia access virtually unlimited resources and technologies for this project.

This unknown investor - worthy of a monument next to Blas de Lezo if we believe in the praise of the president - is also willing to hire the "best team in the world", called to make a turning point in archeology, But of which we don't know anything yet. We do know that a project like this needs a multidisciplinary set of specialists in archeology, oceanography, geology and engineering to handle ROVs and other deep-sea exploration vehicles. It is worth remembering that Spain has experience in this type of wrecks, since the Mercedes frigate is at a depth of 1,130 meters.

The act of yesterday before cameras was more a gala, gala of the galleon, in which also it wasn't revealed what will be the remuneration that will obtain that unknown investor, so that it is still difficult to evaluate its intentions. And we must remember that Colombia passed an Act that allows to sell part of the recovered property in order to pay the excavation.

Santos said, yes, that on July 14 will become official agreement, a Public Private Partnership with that investor, open to competition from other

TECHNOLOGY:
What has been shown makes it possible to ensure the highest technology available to specialists. Expectations are very high in this regard.

Both the president and the minister, accompanied by the heads of the Colombian Navy and the director of the official archaeological institution, the ICANH, Ernesto Montenegro, didn't fail to underline the scientific challenge that the galleon poses: << Nobody has proposed such a dig Complete to this depth >> As an archaeologist at the head of the project, Montenegro highlighted the amount of historical information collected, as well as the immense bank of images that already has after several campaigns on the price.

One of the few new data offered yesterday had to do with a map of the Colombian Caribbean, guarded in the Library of Congress of the United States that a Colombian investigator had found after forty years dedicated to the search of the galleon and that was determinant to locate the place of shipwreck.



However, Montenegro revealed that current and climatic studies have been carried out to reproduce the behavior of the ship during the battle in which Charles Wager wrecked the galleon, which

investors. suffered an explosion in the bow and was swallowed by the sea in a few minutes .

When they found the sonar anomaly, learned that it was probably San Jose, according to Montenegro, by bronze cannons that were later documented. On the treasure, there is little to speculate, after the book by Carla Rahn << The treasure of the galleon San José >> published by Marcial Pons in Spain. However, ICANH estimates that there may be 10 million elements in the reservoir, including pieces of the ship's struc-



ture, cargo remains and crew wounds.

More human remains of Spanish sailors that surely kept for 300 years in the abyssal silence.

During the ceremony, authorities worked hard to offer high-tech images and technology, plus security provided by Colombian Navy to operations. Santos announced that there will be a large museum <<a cipote museum>> in Cartagena, and laboratories will be created for conservation of pieces at naval base.

But Spain remains banished from the project. According to lawyer José María Lancho, specializing in underwater heritage << Santos initially conceived a proj-

ARCHEOLOGY: It will be the first intact galleon excavated, although the great depth does not advise a complete intervention. It is outrageous that cooperation with Spain should be totally ruled out.

ect associated with a group of treasure hunters The press and international scientific community fell upon it. The ultimate purpose remains in full force: to deactivate the international right of protection of underwater patrimony. Santos decides how and with whom he pleases about the fate of a war grave. Perhaps the fate of the rest of underwater cultural heritage of Hispanic origin in the world is not his problem and that is why it surprises Santos so much that his legacy is the biggest favor to international industry of plunder.

>>L&T



Norms of INTEREST



PROTECTION OF NEWBORNS

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On July 11, Law 55 was passed, through which protection mechanisms will be developed for newborns delivered by their mother to a receiving center, with the objective of providing the necessary assurances in those cases in which their life is or may be at risk.

The standard develops the terms of confidential information, receiving center, foster family, suitable staff and newborn; Being understood as a receiving center for those health posts, health centers, local primary health care units, polyclinics, public and private medical centers, shelters at the national level, with suitable personnel certified by the National Secretariat for Children, Adolescents and

the Family, with the purpose of receiving and provisionally guarding a newborn.

Another aspect that is contemplated is that the voluntary surrender of a newborn by his mother to a receiving center, for the first time, will not be the subject of a criminal investigation, except in those circumstances in which the minor is evidenced or suspected to have been Victim of abuse.

It should be noted that the mother can only do it once in the course of her life.

Likewise establishes obligations that receiving center acquires with respect to the newborn and exempts appropriate per-

sonnel that provides first aid to newborn or moves it to an emergency service of criminal or civil responsibility for the actions that this implies, provided that it acts according to existing protocols of care, with professional diligence and prudence and that doesn't mediate fraud in the action.

The SENNIAF Protection Directorate, in the case of a recidivist mother, must send the file and all information to the Public Prosecutor's Office to carry out the respective investigations, which doesn't prevent newborn from being given the care he requires.

Law 55 amends the Penal Code by introducing article 148-A which establishes that the mother who for first time is delivered to a receiving center within first seven days of life certified by a pediatrician is exempt from criminal responsibility or a suitable doctor in the absence of the first.

Law 55 will be regulated.

We believe that this Act opens a debate within ethical and religious framework. However, in the face of exorbitant figures of pregnancies of minors, the heart of the Law is to preserve life not only of the born, but also of the nasciturus, through option of delivery for adoption.

In our view, determination and action on the sexual education of our population, an effective tool for the prevention and reduction of unwanted pregnancies, is needed.

L&E

NEW RULES FOR THE SHARED BANKING

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The Superintendency of Banks issued Agreement No.006-2017 of July 4, 2017, which establishes new provisions on shared banking, in the sense of establishing that the Superintendency may grant authorization when it considers them viable, so that one or several banks and one or more financial entities, all established in Panama and belonging to same economic group, share offices and/or personnel.

Agreement No.006-2017 eliminates Agreement No. 7-2010 of November 2010 and there is a need and need to update scope of provisions on shared banking, in order that concept of shared banking will be applied to other financial entities established and belonging to same economic group, to share offices and/or personnel. *L&E*

PARTICIPACIÓN DE MUJERES EN JUNTAS DIRECTIVAS ESTATALES



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With the approval of Law 56 of July 11, 2017, the right of women to access and active participation in the decision-making of public and private entities of the country is established.

It has been established that, in central government institutions, decentralized, public enterprises, financial intermediaries and those regulated by them, which have a board of directors, a board of administration or similar, must designate at least 30% of women of its totality.

On the other hand, for institutions where appointments are periodic, the State will seek to maintain a minimum participation of women through the different periods.

Law 56 will be applied in a staggered way, that is, in three different stages, the first being applied to the fulfill-

ment of a year of desertion, having to have at least 10% of a participation of women in its boards of directors.

The second stage will apply to the two years of validity, which will force boards to have at least 20% of women's participation and third stage, will apply to three years of force that will force it to count With a 30% participation in its boards of directors.

L&E



INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY LAW REGULATIONS

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By means of Executive Decree No.85 of July 4, 2017, a new legal regulation has been generated that regulates Law 61 of October 5, 2012 (Industrial Property Law), which responds to commitments acquired in the Free Trade Agreements in the area of Industrial Property, but also managed to lay foundations for an Industrial Property office, which has an automated system, whose legal validity is recognized by a new law (paperless procedures).

The introduction and/or development of topics on intangible assets will allow government to promote registration of trademarks and their use as a source to obtain economic financing in commercial activities.

In the area of technology, it is expected that a significant number of requests for protection will be generated in Panama, which entails feeding databases of trademark and patent office (DIGERPI) with state-of-the-art technological information, which must have an effect on the country's scientific community.

This Decree regulates Law 35 of 1996 and Law 61 of 2012 that modified and/or revoked articles of Law 35.

The regulation consists of 179 articles, which cover the following topics:

- Electronic systems.
- Compulsory Licenses.



- Indications of Geographical Indications (IG), indications of (IP) and Denominations of Origin (DO).
- Patents of Invention.
- Industrial designs.
- Fees and Rights.

The Register of Powers is developed in the DIGERPI, so that the applicant to do their paperwork, will only make reference to the inscription of the Power.

It regulates the processing of national patents and PCT, in order to strengthen the patents that have better recognition both nationally and internationally.

In the area of trademarks, everything related to multiclass marks is regulated in greater detail and the registration procedure is simplified.

It contemplates who and how to process a geographical indication, including the content of the regulation of use.

The subject of electronic processing for applications to DIGERPI is developed,

and fees and fees for registration of Intellectual Property rights are increased.

This regulation closes the circle of the commitments acquired by Panama in the commercial treaties that it has celebrated.

It is a new route of opportunities for people or companies (nationals, residents with commercial or industrial or foreign establishments) in Panama, to protect their Industrial Property Rights abroad.

As a result, the new legal framework, while not eliminating traditional registration system, implies a more economical and simple route for companies to protect their brands in Panama and abroad, improving their competitiveness in the global market and preserving welfare of consumers.

As a final conclusion, it can be noted that Panama has a modern regulation in the field of Industrial Property, which will allow the entities to negotiate treaties or international trade agreements, not having any type of difficulty when analyzing the issues of Industrial Property as part of the subjects of an international treaty or agreement. *L&E*

Pursuant to article 174 of the Labor Code, the minimum wage will be fixed periodically, at least every two years, according to the recommendation of the Minimum Wage Commission and by Executive Decree.

In this context, Executive Decree 293 of December 22, 2015, which establishes current minimum wage began to apply on January 1, 2016, so that it will be for Commission to determine, if it is appropriate, the new rate of Wage, taking into account many factors, one of them being productivity, which is fundamental for determination of a salary payment and that has been approach of employer sector.

Increasing minimum wage disproportionately produces a harmful effect for the economy of Minimum Wage and Executive Decree.

In this context, Executive Decree 293 of December 22, 2015, which establishes the current minimum wage began to apply on January 1, 2016, so that it will be the responsibility of the Commission. *L&E*

COMMISSION ON MINIMUM WAGE

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The Ministry of Labor and Labor Development issued Executive Decree No.17 of July 19, 2017, which appoints members of the National Minimum Wage Commission, who represent the government sector, the employer sector and the trade union sector.



FORUM ON LABOR FLEXIBILITY OR MIGRATORY RESTRICTION

WHAT DO WE NEED?

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The Panamanian Association of Business Executives (APEDE) presented the Labor Flexibility or Migration Restriction forum What do we need?, in which Experts from both the public and private sectors participated, highlighting the participation of the Minister of Labor and Labor Development and the Director of National Migration Service.



This is an issue that, for the last few months, has been subject of several formal debates, as well as social networks, which ignite spirits of those living in this territory, regardless of whether we are Panamanians or foreigners. A factor of utmost importance in the development and peaceful coexistence in our country.

The Minister of Labor stated, among other things, that state and private universities are required to update academic offer to what the market really needs and not to stay in traditional professions.

Country requires technical training, to fill vacancies in the country and that "the growth of our country is in its human talent, the more skilled, the more qualified."

According to studies conducted, it is estimated that between 2017 and 2027 the country will continue to grow and in areas such as construction there will be a shortage of workers of around 26,819, for tourism is estimated to be at least 4,113 and in agricultural sector will be 3,203 and that from 28 to 45% of jobs generated by the economy between 2013 and 2025 will require importation of professionals.

He presented various steps taken by the Ministry in this area and it is important that there is no unfair competition between companies and this is achieved when companies that have foreign personnel, the same is legalized, that the fact that some Companies comply with the regulations and others don't, resulting in unfair competition.

He made clear that there must be an orderly labor migration and that there are several challenges, such as the definition of a labor migration policy, the strengthening of the legal framework, adoption of legal sanctions in line with current times and the implementation of standards. He added that in "Panama there are companies that are models of an orderly labor migration".

For its part, Director of Migration, presented a summary of what actions developed by the Institution for migration control to the country, made reference to international agreements that it has and that allow detection of people who intend to enter the country but who have a police record or are required in other countries. He said that there is a constant monitoring of the entrance and exit gates of the country, recognized that sometimes it is not easy to meet all the requirements that are required to stay in the country.

Another participant, Juan Gabriel Gonzalez, concluded by stating that talent has no nationality, that there must be flexibility to import academics, there must be fair and non-disloyal competition, no poverty should be imported and the Panamanian must be trained to compete in a world Globalized and that "foreign jugglers" or "well-cared for" are not required here.

In summary, experts agreed that a labor migration policy is required, changes in migration and labor laws, better immigration controls, that allow the entry of people who actually come to country to contribute, that there is a transfer

of Knowledge and coordination between all institutions, whether the National Migration Service, the Ministry of Labor and the Social Security Fund, is not a question of closing the borders, but that there is a control as foreigners will continue to enter Panama, since Requires skilled labor and professionals, but not from any foreigner. In our opinion, migration policy is nothing more than "a public policy that contains a normative framework of action directed to the management of a country's migratory issues."

As a result, migratory movements are a major challenge for countries, which require complex, adequately formulated decisions that require a long-range vision, which implies a short, medium and long-term calculation. Panama, is a country that historically has had a constant migratory flow and in one way or another we have been able to coexist with it, it is true, were other times, now we are in a globalized world and migrations that as we know can be due to various reasons, are also part of globalization, maximizing our attractive country potential and greater economic growth in the region especially for people with skills and knowledge qualified, aimed at bringing about changes in our youth and education.



Consult Doctrine & JURISPRUDENCE

AUTHENTICATION OF EXTENSIVE DOCUMENTS SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT BY THE SECRETARY OR THE OFFICIAL THAT MAKES HIS TIMES IN PUBLIC REGISTRATION

Source: Attorney General's Office Administration

The Public Prosecutor's Office, through consultation C-066-17 of July 5, 2017, had the opportunity to acquit the question raised by the Director of the Public Registry on the legal feasibility of authenticating extensive documents (eg, public deeds and administrative records) by placing the institutional seal on each page and a "mooring seal" on the last page.

To absolve question raised, the Attorney General considered that "given the absence of a general or special administrative procedure that establishes the procedure to be followed, to authenticate the registered public deeds and records of administrati-

ve proceedings substantiated by the Public Registry of Panama, would be viable to authenticate them by placing institutional seal on each page and a "mooring seal" in the last one; Based on the jurisprudential standards established in reiterated jurisprudence of the Third Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice."

The criterion of the Office of the Attorney General is based, among other things, on fact that procedure to be followed for authentication of copies of documents issued by State institutions or retained in the State's archives is regulated by the Judicial Code, being of particular interest in case in

question, contemplated in articles 183 and following of Book Two, which establish duties and obligations of the Secretaries of Judicial Dispatch and provisions of articles 833 and following of the same body of Rules, which regulate probative value of documentary evidence, particularly of public documents.

Authority considers that these rules may be applied by institutions of the Public Administration, when their special legal regime or other rules of administrative procedure governing similar matters don't include a special procedure for authentication.

In this particular case, it would correspond to the General Secretary of the Public Registry of Panama, to authenticate copies that are required, as indicated by those regulations.

In the absence of a rule that establishes the procedure to be followed, the Attorney's Office considers that, in order to authenticate copies of extensive documents, such as those registered in Public Registry, or information contained in registry system, Institutional on each page and a "mooring seal" on the last one.

Prosecutor concludes, stating that "we believe that such authentication should be carried out in accordance with above-mentioned jurisprudence, in the sense that:

- 1) The Secretary or General Secretary, or the official or who acts as a manager, must extend authentication;
- 2) The document must bear, at the end, the seal of authentication and fresh signature (understood, the "seal of tie");

- 3) This seal must contain: a) the date of authentication; b) The phrase "faithful copy of its original" and, c) signature of the official who holds the original;

- 4) Said "mooring seal" will only protect the document in which it has been stamped and that which are properly folded;

- 5) The document must bear institutional seal of the Public Registry of Panama, on each page."

Interesting the approach of the Office of the Public Prosecutor in which it details and precise, orients the official about procedure that should be used for the authentication of extensive documents by the Public Registry, for it has a probative value before courts of justice or the instance in question. *L&E*



BEYOND REQUEST FOR EXTRADITION OF PANAMA BY RICARDO MARTINELLI



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M Beyond request for extradition made by the Supreme Court of Justice of Panama, the Supreme Court of United States of America has prepared an analysis of principles governing extradition between United Nations, international treaties and conventions adopted between the two countries, leaving a clear precedent, that research and liberation is not just a matter of bail.

Judge Torres begins among other comments stating that: "In the exercise of the jurisdiction that we are charged with enforcing, and although this case is in its infancy, the Court has reviewed the entire file to determine whether the requirements of justice authorize the Exercise of the power to grant bail."

The Judge acknowledges that: "Former President Martinelli is free to waive any extradition proceedings and return to Panama expeditiously where he can apply again for bail of release."

But this is not "a criminal case where bail would ordinarily be granted. This is an administrative procedure under international law for the certification and approval of the decision of the Department of State to obtain the extradition of this person at the request of a foreign government.

Our law assumes that the Court will keep the defendant in custody "until such delivery." ("International law responds to a high purpose when subscribing to the determination by

Nations to rely on their national courts to enforce legitimate laws and procedures)."

FUND ISSUES

Within the ruling, the judge analyzes the fundamental issues, this case refers to the potential extradition of former President Ricardo Alberto Martinelli Berrocal.

He then states that on October 9, 2015, Magistrate Harry Diaz of the Supreme Court of Justice of Panama issued an indictment against former President Martinelli for four offenses.

OFFENSES FOR WHICH THEIR EXTRADITION IS REQUESTED

1. Interception of telecommunications without judicial authorization, violating Article 167 of the Criminal Code of Panama which states that:

"Article 167. Any person who, without the authorization of the judicial authority, intercepts telecommunications or uses technical artifices of listening, transmitting, recording or reproducing conversations not addressed to the public, shall be punished with two to four years' imprisonment.

2. Follow-up, prosecution, and surveillance without judicial authorization, violating Article 168 of the Criminal Code of Panama which reads as follows:

"Article 168. Any person who, without corresponding authorization, pursues, pursues or supervises a person for unlawful purposes, shall be punished with two to four years in prison. The same sanction will be imposed on whoever sponsors or promotes these events."

3. Misappropriation of funds in violation of article 338 of the Criminal Code of Panama which states the following:

"Article 338. A public servant who removes or misbehaves in any way, or consents that another person appropriates, subtracts from, or misbehaves in any way, money, securities or property, whose administration, perception or custody has been entrusted to him by reason of his position, will be punished with imprisonment from four to ten years.

If the amount of appropriation exceeds one hundred thousand balboas (B/.1,000,000.00), or if the money, securities or appropriate goods were destined for welfare purposes or development or social support programs, the penalty shall be eight to fifteen years in prison."

4. Misappropriation of use of public funds in violation of article 341 of the Penal Code, which reads as follows:

"Article 341. A public servant who, for purposes other than service, uses for his own benefit or for the benefit of others, or allows another to use money, securities, assets that are under his charge due to his functions or that are under his custody punished with imprisonment of one to three years, or its equivalent in days penalties or arrest of weekends.

The same penalty shall apply to the public servant who uses official services or services for his benefit or allows another to do so.

REPORTING CONDITIONS



According to the request for extradition, Panamanian court argued that former President Martinelli Berrocal was unable to appear before the court when he was summoned for a hearing on charges on December 21, 2015, so that the Court of Justice issued An order for the arrest of Martinelli Berrocal."

Likewise, in request for extradition from Panama, Judge Jerónimo Mejía, who has role of judge of guarantees, requested that former President Martinelli be detained in order that extradition of the same to the Republic of Panama be made effective.

ALLEGATIONS BY DEFENSE

According to former President Martinelli, current president was elected Juan Carlos Varela to the presidency in 2014, launched criminal investigations against him.

Due to actions of President Varela in February 2015, former President Martinelli traveled to the United States, and on July 15, 2015 filed an application for asylum, providing the US government with his address and fingerprints.

Former President Martinelli openly discussed, in a hearing with the security department on March 16, 2017, pending investigations against him, including investigations by government team of political opponents, Martinelli denied any involvement in illegal activities.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

Judge Torres referred to a series of important international treaties signed by both countries, among which we can mention the following:

Treaty of Extradition between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama of May 25, 1904, April 8, 1905 and May 8, 1905.

This treaty, according to transcript, states that "the United States America and the Republic of Panama, ratify the commitment to deliver to any person who is charged with crimes and specifies that within the jurisdiction of



one of the parties, where asylum is sought, can be granted based on evidence according to laws of the Place where the fugitive is, so his apprehension would be justified."

Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama providing for extradition of criminals, dated May 25, 1904.

This treaty provides that the signatories shall grant extradition in the case of offenses against public funds; Where in any class of cases the embezzlement exceeds the sum of two hundred dollars. In addition, an authenticated copy of the detention authorization must be sent in the country where the crime was committed, the legal provisions violated, the evidence gathered.

Both countries have signed an agreement on cybercrime, which states that:

Each Party shall adopt the necessary legislative measures and any other measures necessary to prevent offenses under its national law, when there is an intentional interception by technicians, private transmissions from a computer, computer system, including electromagnetic information systems .

Convention on the Art of Cybercrime of 23 November 2001:

This article applies to extradition between countries for crimes established in accordance with articles 2 to 11 of this Convention, in relation to the punishment under the laws of both parties deprivation of li-

berty for a maximum period of one year, or by a more severe penalty.

The final treaty cited by government is corruption, this treaty consecrates crimes such as: embezzlement of State-owned funds, ie each State will adopt legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as crimes, embezzlement of funds by officials for their own benefit or benefit from a third party, whether from public or private funds, entrusted to the official by virtue of his position.

SUPPOSED CONFLICT OF LAWS

Among arguments enunciated by the defense of the former president cited article 191 of the National Constitution of the Republic of Panama, which states:

“Article 191. The President and Vice President of the Republic are only responsible in the following cases:

1. For overreaching in their constitutional functions,
2. For acts of violence or coercion in course of electoral process; By impeding the meeting of the National Assembly, by hindering exercise of functions of this or other public bodies or authorities established by the Constitution;
3. For crimes against international personality of the State or against the Public Administration.

In the first two cases, penalty will be dismissal and disqualification to exercise public office for the term established by law. In third case, common law will apply.

According to this article, former President Martinelli said that crime attributed is the interception of wiretaps without judicial authorization, in addition to posses-

sing parliamentary immunity, since he is a member of the Central American Parliament, that is PARLACEN.

In addition, charges attributed come from rumors, and no single interception is identified. In addition mention is made of Mr. Ronny Rodríguez of the director of the National Police, who have called him several times to serve as a protected witness against him.

The former president maintains that evidence against him is weak and doesn't have the force of law, because there is no connection between the attributable crime and evidence presented.

CASE ANALYSIS

We begin by acknowledging that the federal extradition statute doesn't provide explicit authority for a US District Court to grant bail for potential extradition.

The great interest of the government in denying bail stems from its need to ensure that the United States complies with its obligations under international treaty.

This is because the extradition treaties create a binding obligation of the United States government to deliver fugitives who are required for extradition.



In the event that if the United States would release and escape a foreign fugitive the government would suffer the embarrassment and this could create potential reciprocal breach by other countries.

The "supreme importance" of an extradition treaty supports denial of bail in foreign cases for extradition proceedings.

Evidence of special circumstances was established to allow a limited number of cases in which bail may be granted because any risk of flight is too significant a risk for tolerance of the national interest.

In the case of Venezuela when he sought the extradition of a former president and military leader, who ruled Venezuela from 1948 to 1958.

When extradition was requested, it was argued that there were financial crimes that were carried out during his presidential term.

After fleeing Venezuela to Miami, last decision of the district court was to deny bail because the petitioner didn't show the special reasons that justified to this Court that he should benefit him with a bail. On the contrary, all relevant facts and circumstances that exist at this time all lead to the conclusion that the most reasonable and most appropriate course is to deny appellant granting of the bond.

No amount of money could counteract the damage that would be sustained by the United States.

The obligation of this country under its treaty with Venezuela is of supreme importance.

The concept of bail is only relevant in our criminal justice system based on its incentive to appear in court for fear of defendant's and probably his family's penalty.

That is, admission to bail and extradition should be in practice an unusual and extraordinary thing, because whole procedure is opposed to our historical ideas on bail.

Bail is taken from our courts not from the theory of punishment, but from the defendant's duty not to escape.

Persons accused of crimes in foreign lands have not probably violated the laws of this country; Therefore, it is absurd that our State or Nation receives the money of the accused. Nor can such money influence the demanding government, from an international point of view, is ridiculous.

The granting of bail in any case of extradition seems to escape the limited jurisdiction of the Court. But we must also apply the current doctrine of the Supreme Court granting us some limited power to grant bail even in an extradition case. We proceed to look for special circumstances in this case.

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE CASE OF RICARDO MARTINELLI

The unique situation of former President Martinelli as the former head of the Panamanian State, is that he has sought asylum in this country. But even assuming that qualified as a special circumstance, we still can't grant the petition to release this defendant, based on the risk of leak that is present in this file.

REASONS WHICH ARGUE THE APPLICATION FOR BOND

1. Former President Martinelli maintains as a special circumstance that he has numerous demands with a high probability of success in his favor.
2. The government of Panama has to offer evidence that holds reasonable doubts about the culpability of the above crimes.

3. The Provisional Detention order was faulty.
4. The parliamentary immunity is a defense that will assert in the corresponding procedural stage.
5. The above crimes don't qualify for an extradition order.
6. It is a process of a political nature.
7. The extradition process will be prolonged.
8. You need to collect the evidence to prove falsity of allegations.
9. Your age and your health.

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

"We don't find in this case the real and special circumstances sufficient to grant bail contrary to presumption of detention."

Even if bail was available in Panama, this is not a special circumstance for our purposes. What we do is the right thing because several courts have rejected such a request in similar circumstances.

We find no special circumstance present in this file based on this diplomatic theory of necessity, alleged by the former president.

The criminal record of former President Martinelli is not a special circumstance, we don't consider that a clean criminal record could be a special circumstance as happened in a case of Taitz where several factors were present:

1. The complexity of the case, which involved 434 fraud accounts and substantial questions if the crimes were subject to extradition.
2. Delay of extradition hearing, which wouldn't likely occur for at least six months.
3. The defendant was allergic to certain substances present in the food, to the soap used in the correctional institution.
4. Correctional facility lacked facilities and materials for the defendant to practice their religion.

5. In this case there was no diplomatic need to deny bail because under South African law, fraud is an offense.

Therefore, decision in Taitz is distinguishable and doesn't support defendant's argument that the nature of his offense and his lack of a criminal history are the special circumstances that support his release.

DECISION OF JUDGE POINTED IN JURISPRUDENCE

The former president has applied for bail based on the relevance of proving that he doesn't pose a serious risk of flight.

Within that context, courts have considered a defendant's financial means, foreign connections, age, and seriousness of crimes holding that in Beresford-Redman's case; The defendant was a risk of flight because he is a man of considerable means, with access to substantial economic resources.

After reviewing the record in this case, we find the weight of evidence against former President Martinelli regarding his wealth, foreign connections, age, and the seriousness of crimes.

The weight of evidence is undoubtedly sufficient to support pre-trial detention.

Former President Martinelli is a serious risk of escape because he could use his wealth spread to flee the country and to stay abroad. Martinelli is an extremely rich individual.

He reportedly owns an airplane, a yacht, two helicopters, and the 99 supermarket chain in Panama, which generates more than \$ 700 million in revenue annually.

Martinelli can easily use his accumulated wealth to support himself and his family after fleeing to another country.

("Any individual who is facing imprisonment if convicted and has at his disposal \$

200 million in the U.S., in cash has grounds to flee...").

Martinelli is a serious risk of escape because he could use his reported foreign connections to settle abroad. According to the government's request, the arrest of Martinelli is based on having multiple passports and significant contacts with foreign countries.

The courts have held that significant contacts with foreign countries are an important factor in determining their risk of flight. All these considerations are firmly present in this case. The unique political situation of Martinelli may give rise to considerations of special circumstance.

Their professional ties in many countries including Brazil where extradition is often difficult are the current obstacles to securing in this case.

Martinelli is a serious risk of escape because he could spend the rest of his life in prison if convicted in Panama. The severity of their crimes also contribute to the high risk of escape. The former president is sixty-six years old and faces a potential 21-year sentence in Panama.

Although it is also entirely possible that the government's threatening 21-year sentence is exaggerated, especially considering the fact that former President Martinelli may ultimately end up with all charges filed against him in Panama. However, any period of imprisonment is serious, given their age and situation. That consideration certainly supports the position of the government in this case.

Former President Martinelli remains a serious risk of escape despite his ties to our community, although he certainly has a substantial connection in South Florida, and owns property and assets that are theoretically insured here, but the greater connection and Which predominates are the ties in many other parts of the world.

Based on the presumption that applies here, and the risk of a form of escape that exists, we have no intention to contradict the obligations of our Nation's treaty to suffer from an erroneous determination of bail on an individual with means, And the power to abandon his defense of this case.

Former President Martinelli believes that the judicial procedure in Panama is a witch-hunt initiated by his political opponents.

This dilemma posed in the circumstances of this case poses too great a risk to the Court and our Executive Power.

The obligations of our nation that present themselves of multiple treaties with a neighbor in our region of the world are supreme.

In addition, from a practical perspective of the issues, the implementation of the extradition treaties is one that our Nation takes very seriously. We undoubtedly invoke extradition treaties for pending cases in our jurisdictions beyond inviting us to obtain the extradition of loved ones in foreign countries. Thus our executive branch has a vested interest in enforcing our own treaty obligations for fear that other treaty partners will refrain from doing so in the future.

That is our obligation under the 1904 treaty with Panama, as well as the rest of the similar extradition treaties that we are limited to, so we are not hesitant to take any risk with regard to the subject of extradition.

For the foregoing reasons, the following is decreed:

The defendant will remain in the custody of the United States court.

A hearing will be set for July 25, 2017, at 9:00 am in the United States courtroom, James Lawrence 99, Northeast 4th Street, 10-5 courtroom, Miami, Florida

TORRES de /s/ Edwin G. Torres EDWIN G.
Judge of the United States magistrate

OUR OPINION

It is evident that in the United States of America processes are resolved differently than in the rest of our Latin American countries. The defense of the former president considered within its strategy a request for bail of release where a large sum of money was involved. However, Judge Torres among his arguments to deny this request of a supreme importance to the agreements, treaties and international conventions, taking into account the importance of fulfilling the obligations between Nations when they ratify a convention beyond its borders .

Our Code of Criminal Procedure, in its article 241, provides for the possibility of being released even if the person is the subject of an investigation stating that:

"All imputed persons have the right to secure bail of safe jail, in order not to be arrested or after being arrested, to obtain their freedom during the process."

It is not that the American Courts give a contrary sense to the respect of fundamental guarantees, as the fact of being at liberty while it completes the process. What happens in the particular case of former president in our view and with fear of being mistaken is that a complex analysis of norms that govern international law, the control of conventionality, including the constitutional block, is required because it must be analyzed from a perspective that turns to a right not of people only but of States.

Otherwise, as Judge Torres rightly pointed out, the link between reciprocity between Member States would be lost.

In our view, there is a marked precedent that the quality of the person, ie the extraditable

person or the applicant for the precautionary measure, as well as their purchasing power, connections, personal or professional ties that they have, represent a high risk at the moment To accede to requests of freedom under figure of the bond as in this case happened.

The judge argued that as a state you can't take the risk of releasing former president as if it were ordinary circumstances, because the damages or consequences for the whole state apparatus would be very serious.

On August 3 of this year, a hearing is scheduled to discuss the substantive issues that will make possible extradition of former President Martinelli.

American procedural law is made up of a multitude of doctrines and jurisprudence that are intertwined at the moment of making decisions with the federal laws of the different states, giving the judge absolute freedom of which is being acted in full right and attention to the supremacy of laws applicable to the case. *L&T*



ROOM I CANCEL RESOLUTION OF FEBRUARY 16, 2016 IN THE SUMMARY PROCESS OF ACQUISITIVE PRESCRIPTION FILED BY SUNILDA CALDERON FRÍAS AGAINST LUO WEIZHI

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Under presentation of Judge Angela Russo de Cedeño, the Resolution of January 26, 2017, related to the cassation Appeal against the Order of February 16, 2016, issued by the Superior Court of the Second Judicial District, is issued. Summary of acquisitive prescription of dominion, filed against Mr. LUO WEIZHI.

The interposed claim falls, on the whole of the estate No. 20897 with location code No. 9901, inscribed in roll 22443 and document 10 of the property section of the Public Registry, province of Veraguas, since the plaintiff claims that it has owned Public, peaceful and in good faith for over fifteen years the property and currently its owner is Mr. LUO WEIZHI.

The application is admissible on January 16, 2015, the Second Circuit Court of Veraguas; However, on July 10, 2015, by means of Order No. 724, the admission decision is revoked because of the alleged existence of lis pendens, taking into account article 674 of the Judicial Code; Since it indicates that "there is a Summary of Prescription of Sunilda Calderón against Charity Murillo, on the same pretension and the same facts". Another reason is that "the prescription is of a real nature, and therefore, when dealing with the same farm, there is already a procedure of limitation on the same farm, regardless of the owner."

This decision is appealed by the applicant; But in decision of first instan-

ce it is confirmed and now it is object of this extraordinary resource.

POSITION OF THE ROOM

The legal representative of Mrs. CALDERÓN FRÍAS, presented as a reason violation of substantive rules of law, in concept of misinterpretation of the rule of law that, in her opinion, has had a substantial influence, in the operative part of the decision appealed.

The appeal is based on three grounds:

(i) Explains that the Superior Court of the Second District (Coclé and Veraguas), in confirming the decision of the first instance, bases its decision "by misinterpreting the substantive rule of law at issue, arguing that it was a new process between them Parties, on the same claim and the same facts, regardless of the route chosen, while the latter is pending."

(ii) The second is that the appellate court "erroneously interpreted that the substantive rule of applied law allows the extension of its legal effects to proceedings regardless of whether or not they are between the same parties." Argues that this misleading interpretation, which influenced the result, since its claim was inadmissible and made it impossible for our company to initiate a

process against a natural person other than that mentioned in an earlier process.

(iii) el tercero, fungía como colofón del segundo.

In that sense, the allegedly misunderstood norm is article 674 of the Judicial Code, a legal provision, of a substantive nature.

The appellant - explains that the breach of rules occurred by commission, since the provision provides that "a new process can't be initiated between the same parties, on the same claim and the same facts", which has not occurred here.

He adds that there are two different processes: one promoted against Mr. LUOWEIZHI, natural person other than CARIDAD VERÓNICA MURILLO PÉREZ GUZMÁN, with whom the plaintiff had an earlier process.

The foregoing entails violation of Article 9 of the Civil Code, which establishes that:

"Proposed a suit can't be initiated a new process between same parties, on the same claim and the same facts, regardless of which route is chosen while the first is pending. The Judge shall order ex officio or at the request of a party the rejection of the second suit, proving the existence of the previous one and that in it the same parts appear and it is about the same thing and the same facts."

The Superior Court of the Second Judicial District, in its decision expresses that "lis pendens occurs when it comes to same parties and interprets that acquisitive prescription of dominion is" a real action "that" falls on the property and not on a certain person " And adds that in the two processes it is the same property.

He adds that, if we compare the claims, we will see that, as regards the parties, the

plaintiff is the same person, Mrs. SUNILDA ELENA CALDERÓN FRÍAS, and on the defendant, if it appears, another person as owner of the real property, without However, because it is a real action, it falls on the farm and not on a particular person, that is, independently of the owner of the property.

As for the facts, these are based on the very nature of the process, on the supposed possession of the land and, therefore, it is indifferent if an ordinary process is instituted and then a summary process, for which the law Different, the determined time in possession of the thing.

The error of the court of appeal is proven, from the extract that the Chamber transcribed; That is, even if it is expressed that the acquisitive prescription of dominion is a declarative claim of real character that falls on the thing and is distinguished from a personal action that affects the person, does not constitute sufficient justification to leave aside the literality of the norm , Where it is ordered that for the declaration of lis pendens it is necessary that there be uniformity of parts, pretension and facts in processes in process.

Affirmation that the ad quem points out at the beginning of his analysis, but that it obliterates when giving primacy to the element of the pretension to the detriment of the other points; The decision will therefore be cancel, since the second plea put forward by applicant has been reliably established since there was an infringement of Article 9 of the Civil Code. Consequently, Auto 724 of 10 July 2015 of the Second Civil Circuit Court of Veraguas is revoked.

The Chamber reiterates that the fact that the claim of the applicant resides on the same property doesn't imply that defendants' criterion regarding the lis pendens shouldn't be taken into account. Likewise, the legal precept is clear when contem-

plating three aspects that must concur in unison and with similar value: equality of parts, facts and pretension; Finally, it doesn't concern chosen legal route.

It is for this reason that, in view of the foregoing, THE FIRST CIVIL ROOM, HOUSE, The decision of February 16, 2016 of the Superior Court of the Second Judicial District within the summary proceedings that SUNLLDA ELENA CALDERÓN FRÍAS filed against Mr. LUO WEIZHI.

Consequently, and as the court of appeal, REVOCATES Auto No. 724 of July 10, 2015 of the Second Civil Circuit Court of Veraguas.

Regarding the decision taken by the First Civil Chamber, we consider its success with regard to CANCEL, the decision of February 16, 2016 of the Superior Court

of the Second Judicial District, within the summary proceedings that SUNLLDA ELENA CALDERÓN FRÍAS filed against Mr. LUO WEIZHI and, therefore, to revoke Auto No. 724 of July 10, 2015 preferred by the Second Civil Circuit Court of Veraguas, which revokes the decision of admission in this case, in the proceedings against Mr. LUO WEIZHI, for The fact of the existence of a process CARIDAD VERÓNICA MURILLO PÉREZ GUZMÁN, although it is true, the process falls on the same farm, not so on the same people, is why we agree that the same must be taken into account the literal tenor of the rule (Article 9 CC) as established by the Tribunal and to address said claim, allowing the parties to be able to present and argue in order to obtain answers to the requested rights to be recognized. *L&E*

TAX ADMINISTRATIVE COURT DECLARED PROVEN THE INCIDENT OF KIDNAP SURVEY WITHIN THE EXECUTIVE PROCESS BY COACTIVE CO-INSTANCE COURTED BY EXECUTIVE COURT FOURTH OF GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF INCOME OF MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE

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VIEWS

The Provincial Revenue Administrator of Los Santos, by means of Note No. 218-01-385, forwarded a Kidnap Removal incident filed before said entity by the special apportionment of the taxpayer, within the Coactive Collection Process that follows it where Issued the Order Execution Order No. 201-514-JC-1, where he issued a warrant of payment until the concurrence of BALBOAS WITH 02/100

issued by the First Executing Court of the General Directorate of Revenue of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

BACKGROUND

The First Executing Court of the General Directorate of Revenue by Resolution No. 201-513-JC-1 initiates the Coactive Collection Process against

the taxpayer up to the sum of BALBOAS CON 02/100, broken down as follows:

- Taxes on the Natural person's Income.
- Taxes on Income from Disposal of Real Estate and Other Movable Property.
- Tax Declaration of Timbres.
- Educational insurance Social insurance contributions.

All with normal accounts, including interest generated at the date of cancellation plus 20% additional surcharge.

First Executing Court of the General Directorate of Income Book of order of payment by executive branch against the Taxpayer through Auto 201-514-JC-1.

By means of Order No. 201-515-JC-1, it was ordered to sequester movable and immovable property, bank accounts, savings accounts, checking accounts, fixed terms, security boxes and any other right registered in the name of the taxpayer.

We proceeded with the sending of Office No. 201-01-716-JC to all public and private banking entities at national level, which are in keeping with the provisions; Ordering the withholding of funds up to the sum of BALBOAS CON 00/100.

ARGUMENTS OF THE INCIDENT

The special agent of the Taxpayer through its writing supports the INCIDENT OF KIDNAP SURVEY, basing the following facts and their considerations:

1- That Resolution No. 201-5134C-1, ordered the seizure of movable and immovable property, bank accounts. Of savings, among others in the name of the taxpayer.

2- That Resolution No. 201-513-JC-1, violates Numeral 11 of Article 1650 of the Judicial Code.

3- That the General Directorate of Revenue ordered the sequestration of savings accounts in the name of the taxpayer, all with sums of money less than balboas (B /.).

4- That in view of the above, proceeded with the lifting of the abduction of said bank accounts, for being executed in an illegal way.

REPLY OF THE EXECUTIVE COURT

That by means of a resolution No TAT-ADM-209, the Tax Administrative Court represented by the undersigned Judge, decided to admit the Incident of removal of kidnap that was filed by the taxpayer's special agent, where they order transfer of said Resolution.

The Fourth Execution Judge, representing the Department of Coercive Jurisdiction of the General Directorate of Revenue, formally presented its allegations within the Incidence of Abduction Survey, against Resolution No. 201-513-JC-1, which was duly received by the Secretary of Procedures of this Court.

The allegations were based on the following facts:

That Resolution No. 201-513-JC-1 ordered kidnap of movable and immovable property, bank savings accounts, and other assets in the name of the taxpayer.

That, in a coercive collection process, it is a question of protecting all the assets that each taxpayer has.

That by means of Order of Seizure No. 201-515-JC-1 of March 15, 2016, a series of offices were sent to the banking entities, Vehicular Registry, Social Security Fund and Public Registry;

And these entities respond to the order contained in the car in question.

That the Banco General subsequently informed the following: The taxpayer maintains two bank accounts in this entity. Multibank stated that taxpayer maintains a Bank Account in said entity.

In view of the above, it is possible to appreciate the clear intent of the taxpayer to evade action.

In view of the aforementioned grounds, the Tax Administration, through its representative, requested that the Incident of Kidnap Uprising be declared Not Tested.

OF THE INCIDENT PROCESS

That the Tax Administrative Tribunal, represented in the Unitarian Chamber, after admitting the Incident of Rise of Kidnap and ordered the transfer, issues Resolution No. TAT-AUD-010, by which, pursuant to article 531 of the Judicial Code, Orders the holding of a hearing in order to provide orally the Incident of Rise of Kidnapping, resolving in the act what corresponds.

THE COURT'S CONSIDERATIONS

The Court proceeded to resolve dispute in order to hear in a single instance of third parties, incidents, exceptions and nullities that are submitted in processes of collection coercive, in accordance with provisions of article 1247-F of Tax Code.

In light of the foregoing, petition contained in the Incident of Abduction Surveillance letter filed with Tax Administration, which issued the Executive Order No. 201-514-JC-1, was examined. Freed order of payment until concurrence of BALBOAS WITH 02/100.

For the Court, it is evident that the taxpayer maintains a clear, liquid, enforceable and time-lagged debt in favor of the Tax Administration, however, it is observed that the rule is clear when setting limits to the scope of precautionary measures that can be practiced on the assets of the executor, in a process of coercive collection, meaning that these measures are aimed at procuring payment of overdue obligations of the executed, through their assets, rather than deprive him completely of the ability to satisfy Their basic needs, within the provisions of the standard.

In reference to the claims of the performer, on the taxpayer's intention to keep certain amounts in his bank accounts with a view to avoiding this type of actions are taken against him, it is very important not to lose sight of the fact that the executed person is in freedom To manage its assets, in this case its savings accounts, except for restrictions provided for by law, without this implying an obvious intention to evade its obligations, to the Tax Administration or the actions that it may exercise against it.

The Court determined that it is appropriate to declare the Incident of Kidnap Surveillance to be proven, specifically on bank accounts sequestered in the name of the taxpayer, since according to the texts cited in this controversy they are exempt from this measure because funds Not exceed the minimum amount excepted by law.

RESOLUTIVE PART

The ADMINISTRATIVE TAX CPURT decided to DECLARE PROBATE the Incident of Rise of Kidnap within the executive process by means of a coercive collection established by the Fourth Executing Court of the General Directorate of Revenue of the Ministry of Economy and Finance. *L&F.*

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE SETS FIRST JANUARY 2018 TO APPLY THE ACCUSING CRIMINAL SYSTEM

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By decision of June 5, 2017, the Plenum of the Supreme Court of Justice, resolves four actions of Habeas Corpus Against the Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor of the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation because of the investigation order and other measures adopted by means of a January 23, 2017.

The Habeas Corpus interposed were in favor of the following persons and against the following acts:

1. Guillermo Julio Sáez Llorens, against the Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office of the Attorney General's Office, entry N° 65-17.
2. Federico José Suárez Cedeño, against the Special Anti-Corruption Office of the Attorney General of the Nation, entry N° 75-17.
3. Ana Isabel Suárez Cedeño, against the Special Anti-Corruption Office of the Attorney General of the Nation, entry N° 76-17.
4. Against the order of conduction and investigation by the Public Prosecutor's Office 1 Anti-corruption against Federico José Suárez, Ricardo Francolini Arosemena, Evelyn Vargas Reynaga, Ricardo Alberto Martinelli Linares, Luis Enrique Martinelli Linares, Guillermo Sáez Llorens, Ana Isabel Suarez Cedeño, Mario Martinelli and Nitzela Bonilla Pérez, entry N° 77-17.

This same situation was also noticed in file No. 91-17 corresponding to the Action of Habeas Corpus filed by the lawyer Juan Domingo Ibarra, in favor of Riccardo Fran-

colini Arosemena, against the Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor of the Attorney General's Office.

All of these actions seek to declare the illegality of order contained in Provisional Order No. 1 of January 23, 2017, which in its operative part reads as follows:

FIRST: Receive investigative statement to FEDERICO JOSÉ SUÁREZ, with personal identification card No. 8-230-1437, RICARDO FRANCOLINI AROSEMENA, with document 8-336-255; EVELYN IVETT VARGAS REYNAGA with document 9-704-1060; RICARDO ALBERTO MARTINELLI LINARES with document 8-729-2361 and LUIS ENRIQUE MARTINELLI LINARES with document 8-752-335; GUILLERMO SAEZ LLORENZ (sic) with document 8-213-2564; ANA ISABEL SUÁREZ CEDEÑO with ID No. 8-260-54; MARIO MARTINELLI with document number 8-173-139 and NITZELA BONILLA PEREZ with personal identification card No. 8-468-895 for being suspected violators of the provisions contained in Book II of the Criminal Code, Title VII, Chapter IV, that is to say For a crime AGAINST THE ECONOMIC ORDER, specifically CAPITAL BLANKING.

SECOND: To order the conduction of FEDERICO JOSÉ SUÁREZ, with personal identification card No. 8-230-1437, RICARDO FRANCOLINI AROSEMENA, with ballot 8-336-255; EVELYN IVETT VARGAS REYNAGA with document 9-704-1060; RICARDO ALBERTO MARTINELLI LINARES

with document 8-729-2361 and LUIS ENRIQUE MARTINELLI LINARES with document 8-752-335; GUILLERMO SAEZ LLORENZ (sic) with document 8-213-2564; ANA ISABEL SUÁREZ CEDEÑO with ID No. 8-260-54; MARIO MARTINELLI with ID number 8-173-139 and NITZELA BONILLA PEREZ with personal identity card No. 8-468-895, to this office with the purpose of rendering their disclaimers in Diligence of Inquiry Statement..."

What was appropriate in this case was to determine whether or not the measures taken by the Investigating Agent were legal and whether or not these constitute a real threat to the freedom of the accused; Although they are pretensions of different actors, all are related to each other, because all are linked to alleged criminal acts investigated within the same criminal process, for this reason proceed to accumulate all the claims, to analyze the procedural situation of each accused.

A. GUILLERMO JULIO SÁEZ LLORENS

The interposed action is requesting that the Restrictive Measures of Personal Freedom that can be decreed, based on:

"...FIRST: It is a public and notorious fact the series of accusations and accusations of corruption on an international level that has been carried out by the company transnational CONSTRUCTORA ODEBRECHT..."

...THIRD: Yesterday, Tuesday, January 24, 2017 circulated in the media and in various social networks that there is a driving order against several people including our represented Mr. GUILLERMO SÁEZ LLORENS...

...EIGHTH: There is an imminent danger of issuing a custody order by the Special Prosecutor's Office despite the fact that it did not take any steps to notify it and proceeded to issue a driving order in a direct manner, this being contrary to law, in addition to the fact That Mr. GUILLERMO SÁEZ LLORENS is not related to the facts that are the subject of the present investigation..."

But the Anti-Corruption Attorney of the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation reported:

"1. This Prosecutor's Office has not ordered to apply precautionary measure of Provisional Detention, against GUILLERMO SAEZ LLORENZ (sic) with personal identification card No. 8-213-2564.

2. This Office has no custody of GUILLERMO SAEZ LLORENZ (sic) with personal identification card No.8-213-2564..."

B. FEDERICO JOSÉ SUÁREZ CEDEÑO

In support of the interposed action, it is pointed out that:

"...FIRST: The Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office of the Attorney General of the Nation, according to news reports in the media, has initiated an investigation and as a result of this has been ordered driving and therefore we must deduce the existence of an inquiry Dated January 23, 2017, against our represented, for the alleged commission of an offense against the Economic order related to Money Laundering, and that relates to the alleged bribes (sic) or illegal payment made by the company Constructora Odebrecht to people (natural and legal) in our country, according to social media.

SECOND: We don't know the facts that base the investigation, since despite the fact that our client has been ordered to lead, we haven't been able to access the file, since the prosecution denied the same, yesterday, 24 January 2017.

...FOURTH: As has been the experience in the criminal jurisdiction, both the driving order and provisional detention constitute constraints, which in our opinion are constitutionally forbidden and which is unnecessary in this case; Since our representative has prosecuted against him and where he has been ordered precautionary measures other than pre-trial detention and others where he is mentioned but has not been charged and has always complied with all subpoenas that the authority has Communicated

and has faithfully and punctually complied with the precautionary measure that exists against him, so there is no legal or material reason for imposing a precautionary measure of preventive detention and whose threat, in this case, is real.

In this case, the need, as a procedural budget, has not been rationalized by the research agent as required by the regulations; Since she must prove that other measures are ineffective and my represented has never been cited, as to be considered to evade the process.

FIFTH: All measures that have characterized the prudential management of the Public Prosecutor's Office affect material possibility of our representative to exercise a timely and efficient defense as guaranteed by the law and the National Constitution..."

To which the Instruction Agent in his report explained that:

"1. This Prosecutor's Office has not ordered to apply precautionary measure of Provisional Detention, against FEDERICO JOSÉ SUÁREZ CEDEÑO with personal identification card No. 8-230-1437.

2. This Office does not have under its custody FEDERICO JOSÉ SUÁREZ CEDEÑO with personal identification card No. 8-230-1437..."

C. ANA ISABEL SUARÉZ CEDEÑO

This claim was based on:

"...FIRST: The Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office of the Attorney General's Office has initiated an investigation where a driving order is issued and therefore we must deduce, on January 23, 2017, an investigation, against our company, for the alleged Commission of an offense against the Economic Order (Money Laundering), as a result of the news arising in the mass media by the alleged bribes (sic) or illegal payment made by the company Constructora Odebrecht to persons (natural and legal) in our country.

SECOND: We are not aware of the facts underlying the investigating resolution, since despite the fact that our client has been ordered to lead, we have not been able to access the file, since the prosecution denied the same yesterday, 24 January 2017.

...FOURTH: As experience (sic) shows, both the driving order and the provisional detention constitute constraints, which in our opinion are constitutionally prohibited and which is unnecessary in this case; Since my client has been represented and has never ignored any summons.

In this case, the need, as a procedural budget, has not been rationalized by the research agent as required by the regulations; Since she must prove that other measures are ineffective and my represented has never been cited, as to be considered to evade the process.

FIFTH: All measures that have characterized the prudential management of the Public Ministry affect the material possibility of our representative to exercise a defense, without any constraint, as mandated by law and the National Constitution..."

The Anti-Corruption Attorney of the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation reported:

"1. This Public Prosecutor's Office has not ordered the application of a precautionary measure of Provisional Detention, against ANA ISABEL SUÁREZ CEDEÑO with personal identification card No. 8-260-54.

2. This Office doesn't have under its custody ANA ISABEL SUÁREZ CEDEÑO with personal identification card No. 8-260-54."

D. FEDERICO JOSÉ SUÁREZ, RICARDO FRANCOLINI AROSEMENA, EVELYN IVETT VARGAS REYNAGA, RICARDO ALBERTO MARTINELLI LINARES, LUIS ENRIQUE MARTINELLI LINARES, GUILLERMO SÁEZ LLORENS, ANA ISABEL SUÁREZ CEDEÑO, MARIO MARTINELLI and NITZELA BONILLA PÉREZ.

Preventive habeas Corpus was filed in favor of all the defendants linked through probation order No. 1 of January 23, 2017, including Mr. GUILLERMO SÁEZ LLORENS, stating the following:

"...Through this action of Habeas Corpus, against the order of conduction and investigation imposed by the First Anti-Corruption Prosecutor, which results in a real and certain threat against the bodily freedom of the prenomads...

...In which there are serious deficiencies in the investigation carried out by the public vindicta in which even documentary, testimonial and expert evidence has not been practiced that produce full certainty of guilt, there are only indications within this file, not being the same ones Binding evidence of alleged corruption offenses, economic crimes, bribery offenses and money laundering offenses, where due process and the presumption of innocence of those designated have not been respected..."

And on this occasion, once the commandment of Habeas Corpus was delivered, the Training Agent indicated:

"1. Yes, this Office of the Public Prosecutor ordered by means of a written resolution dated January 23, 2017, to receive an investigative statement from FEDERICO JOSÉ SUÁREZ, RICARDO FRANCOLINI AROSEMENA, EVELYN IVETT VARGAS REYNAGA, RICARDO ALBERTO MARTINELLI LINARES, LUIS ENRIQUE MARTINELLI, GUILLERMO SÁEZ LLORENS, ANA ISABEL SUÁREZ CEDEÑO, MARIO MARTINELLI and NITZELA BONILLA PÉREZ, for the alleged commission of crimes against the Economic Order, specifically Money Laundering.

Given the above, the aforementioned resolution also ordered the conduct of FEDERICO JOSÉ SUÁREZ, RICARDO FRANCOLINI AROSEMENA, EVELYN IVETT VARGAS REYNAGA, RICARDO ALBERTO MARTINELLI LINARES, LUIS ENRIQUE MARTINELLI, GUILLERMO SÁEZ LLORENS, ANA ISABEL SUÁREZ CEDE-

ÑO, MARIO MARTINELLI and NITZELA BONILLA PÉREZ.

3. There is no diligence that may affect the corporal freedom of FEDERICO JOSÉ SUÁREZ, RICARDO FRANCOLINI AROSEMENA, EVELYN IVETT VARGAS REYNAGA, RICARDO ALBERTO MARTINELLI LINARES, LUIS ENRIQUE MARTINELLI, GUILLERMO SÁEZ LLORENS, ANA ISABEL SUÁREZ CEDEÑO, MARIO MARTINELLI and NITZELA BONILLA PÉREZ, Based on article 2151 of the Judicial Code and its link to the present process.

5. The defendants who have attended the investigative statement with their lawyers have been personally notified..."

In spite of all that had been raised, GUILLERMO SÁEZ LLORENS and the defense attorneys of RICARDO FRANCOLINI, FEDERICO JOSÉ SUÁREZ, ANA ISABEL SUÁREZ, submitted letters of resignation, which were admitted as they contemplated all the necessary requirements for such action.

For the actions of Habeas Corpus brought by EVELYN IVETT VARGAS REYNAGA, RICARDO ALBERTO MARTINELLI LINARES, LUIS ENRIQUE MARTINELLI, MARIO MARTINELLI and NITZELA BONILLA PÉREZ, which were not rejected, the Plenum of the Court will resolve the corresponding.

E. RICCARDO FRANCOLINI AROSEMENA

The proxy of this, supports the following:

"...Third: The official defendant in this action of guardianship, proceeded to initiate the criminal investigation dictating measures of apprehension and conduction without foundation any, against several people, including Riccardo Francolini Arosemena.

Fourth: The official defendant in this action of guardianship, proceeded to decree measures that threaten in a real and certain way the freedom of RICCARDO FRANCOLINI AROSEMENA,

Fifth: By means of a resolution dated January 23, 2017, the accused prosecutor orders the conduction, among others, of Riccardo Francolini Arosemena.

Sixth: Since this restrictive measure of freedom violates Article 21 of the National Constitution, which states that no one may be detained for more than 24 hours without being placed under orders of the competent authority, having passed this term more than Prosecutor has charged him.

Seventh: In spite of the foregoing, I am aware that the TISIA STERLING, without foundation, will order the restrictive measure of the liberation (sic) to the detriment of RICCARDO FRANCOLINI, violating all his rights..."

To which the accused official responds:

"1. This public prosecutor's office has not ordered a precautionary measure of Provisional Detention, against RICCARDO FRANCOLINI AROSEMENA with personal identification card No. 8-336-255, at this procedural moment.

2. This Office does not have under its custody RICCARDO FRANCOLINI AROSEMENA with personal identification card No. 8-336-255."

But after this his represented also presents Desistance, and the same is admitted because it meets all the necessary requirements.

ANALYSIS OF THE PLENARY

The Plenary considers that the Code of Criminal Procedure applies to all criminal proceedings that are to be initiated after having entered into force, irrespective of the date on which the events occurred, so that Book III of the Judicial Code that regulates the procedure Criminal law applies to criminal proceedings initiated prior to the entry into force of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

For this reason, it was determined that the Plenum of the Supreme Court of Justice, is competent to hear these Habeas Corpus.

The Plenary continues to point out that it is an unquestionable fact that after the entry into force of the Code of Criminal Procedure in the various Judicial Districts, including the First Judicial District, several criminal proceedings have been initiated and are being processed with support in the rules of the Book Third of the Judicial Code, for events that occurred before the entry into force of the accusatory criminal system in the various Judicial Districts, but in respect of which criminal proceedings were not initiated before the respective accusatory criminal system entered into force in the respective Districts Judiciary.

Such a possibility could be justified by clarifying the principle *tempus regit actum* provided for in Article 32 of the Civil Code - which the Plenum has repeatedly used in its jurisprudence to solve problems of transition from one procedural system to another or from procedural rules to others - , In order to apply that principle which may derive from the guarantee of due process, according to which the procedure to be applied to deal with a fact should be the one that was in force before the occurrence of that fact - which also the Plenary has used in some Moments in his jurisprudence.

Consequently, the rules of the Judicial Code must be strictly adhered to on the basis of the immediately preceding principle.

All this as a result of the transition to the change from one procedural system to the other, so that the Plenary must comply with what is stipulated in numeral 7 of article 87 of the Judicial Code, which empowers it to: "Monitor that, Respecting the guarantee of due process, administer prompt and complete justice, for which he will take the measures he deems necessary." One of these measures is to establish a deadline to apply the rules described, in order to ensure that there is certainty and legal certainty, and in

this way to administer prompt and complete justice.

Therefore, the authorities of the various Judicial Districts must at any time cease to initiate ex officio and/or receive complaints or complaints to be processed on the basis of the Judicial Code, in order to bring about the full transition to the system Criminal proceedings throughout the country.

The Court understands that in certain Judicial Districts this transition is ending, so that, provided that at some point the authorities established to deal with cases of mixed system regulated in the Judicial Code will be left with a number of processes that would not justify the existence of all. Because of the number of cases that could continue to be triggered by events occurring before the accusatory system entered into force in the respective Judicial Districts, it is reasonable to set a deadline to avoid further prosecution based on Rules of the Judicial Code.

This in order to ensure certainty and legal security, avoiding inconsistencies and acting safely within their respective frameworks of competence.

The Court observes that the legislature established time limits for the entry into force of the accusatory criminal system from one Judicial District to another, and considers that this method may be useful for purposes that are pursued. Therefore, it sets until 11:59 pm on December 31, 2017 as a deadline within which it can be initiated ex officio or file complaints or complaints to be processed with the rules of the Third Book of the Judicial Code for events occurred before the entry into force of the Code of Criminal Procedure in the respective Judicial Districts.

As of January 1, 2018, all criminal proceedings initiated, regardless of the date on which the events occurred, must be processed with the rules of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

It can be concluded that "the Code of Criminal Procedure applies... to events that occurred before its entry into force, but for which the processing of criminal proceedings has not been initiated", would apply from January 1, 2018.

Therefore, it is from that date on that the Courts of Appeals of the respective Judicial Districts would have competence to know the habeas corpus related to such facts, being therefore competent for such tasks until December 31, 2017 (11: 59 of the night) the Tribunals that were for those causes in the light of the established in article 2611 of the Judicial Code.

Hence, the plenary is competent to hear the present actions of habeas corpus, to be within the aforementioned period and because they are facts that occurred prior to the entry into force of the Accusatory Criminal System in the First Judicial District, which have been Processed in this process in accordance with the rules of the Judicial Code.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE PLENARY SESSION

It provides for the accumulation of different initiatives, since, although they are different beneficiaries, accumulation was executed respecting the criteria sustained, by the Magistrates Speakers against the approaches of the actors and as evidenced during the process.

The Plenary considers that in order for an action of Habeas Corpus to prosper, it must comply with certain requirements established in our Constitution, such as: that there is an effective threat against corporal freedom, which, by its nature, as a general rule, must a pre-trial detention order or conduct, which doesn't exclude the possibility that, even in the absence of a mandate of these types, a situation involving a real or certain threat against the Corporal liberty; And that the detention has not taken place.

Similarly, the Plenary has indicated that even if a warrant has not been issued against the

beneficiary of the action, both crimes that are punishable by fine days and those that carry a prison sentence may exist. A real threat to a person's ambulatory freedom, yes, before ordering his or her conduct, the investigating officer has not issued an order to compel the accused for the purpose of voluntarily committing himself or herself to the proceedings.

This is not a limitation for the Public Prosecutor's Office to continue its investigation, especially when it is faced with serious criminal figures and the attachment of the accused is accredited through a probative means that produces legal certainty of that act, since it is not reasonable to expect that a person involved in an illegal offense of a serious nature must first be summoned up to three times in order to be able to order his or her conduct; However, the Prosecutor is under an obligation to substantiate why he is ordering driving, not the subpoena.

In the present case, the Plenary warned that the investigating agent expressly denied having issued an arrest warrant against FEDERICO JOSÉ SUÁREZ, RICARDO FRANCOLINI AROSEMENA, EVELYN IVETT VARGAS REYNAGA, RICARDO ALBERTO MARTINELLI LINARES, LUIS ENRIQUE MARTINELLI, GUILLERMO SÁEZES LLORENS, ANA ISABEL SUÁREZ CEDEÑO and MARIO MARTINELLI; And that lawyers support the fear of deprivation of liberty in the fact that driving order has been revoked and in a generalization of what, in his opinion, has been the handling of "cautiousness" by the Public Ministry, without providing details that contribute to clarify real and palpable elements that can reveal that effective threat against corporal freedom of some of these imputed ones.

All this leads us to the conclusion that the object of the present Preventive Habeas Corpus Action has been lost.

This is so because the claim on this occasion was to examine the legality or otherwise of a driving order drawn by the Special Anti-Corruption Attorney of the Attorney General's Office.

However, the review of the criminal record reveals that the majority of the accused appeared before the Public Ministry to render their releases and that, as a result, Investigation Agent terminated the driving order drawn against those appearing.

Thus, as the purpose of driving order is satisfied, the budget that allows the Plenum of the Supreme Court of Justice to examine the parameters of legality of such a mandate, such as the real and effective threat against their bodily freedom, for which reason the actions of Habeas Corpus must be declared non-viable.

The magistrate concludes by accumulating the actions of Habeas Corpus, admitting the abstention presented and declaring non-viable the Habeas Corpus Actions, which were not subject to withdrawal.

Accordingly, it fixes on December 31, 2017 (until 11:59 pm) as a deadline to be able to initiate ex officio or file complaints or complaints to be processed with the rules of the Third Book of the Judicial Code for events occurring before the entry into force of the Code of Criminal Procedure in the respective Judicial Districts.

As of January 1, 2018, all criminal proceedings initiated, regardless of the date on which the events occurred, must be processed with the rules of the Code of Criminal Procedure; And establishes that the Superior Courts of Appeals of the Judicial Districts are competent to know the proceedings of habeas corpus related to facts that are processed in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, in the terms established in this resolution.

For all other cases, the authorities established in article 2611 of the Judicial Code are competent to hear a habeas corpus.

L&E

NOTIFICATION OF JUDGMENT AT BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND LABOR DECISION

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VIEWS:

It meets the Plenum of this Corporation of Justice of the action of protection of constitutional guarantees, against the Auto of 1 of December of 2016, issued by the Superior Labor Court of the First Judicial District of Panama.

FOUNDATION OF DEMAND:

The legal representative of Mr. Oscar Eloy Castillo, points out that at the time he formally filed a labor claim for unjustified dismissal and vested rights owed to the Conciliation and Decision Board in favor of his principal.

It indicates that within that process, the Superior Labor Court of the First Judicial District of Panama ruled by means of an Order dated December 1, 2016, decreeing the nullity of all actions based on Auto 203-PJCD-16-2016 of December 16, August 2016, which granted the appeal, and ordered the return of the file to the Conciliation Board and Decision Number 16.

The protectionist considers that the declaration of nullity flagrantly violates article 32 of the Political Constitution, since it ignores article 10 of Law 7 of 1975, according to which the judgment of the Conciliation and Decision Board is notified by edict and departure of its de-allocation is that the term runs to appeal in writing.

He considers that notification was made in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Code and not the provisions of the aforementioned special law. It affirms that Law 7 of 1975, had to prevail against the application of the Labor Code, as recognized by the Supreme Court of Justice through the decisions of the Plenary.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS WHICH ARE ESTABLISHED VIOLATES:

1. The proponent argues, as the only norm violated, article 32 of the Political Constitution.

REPORT OF DEMANDED AUTHORITY:

The High Court, in application of cleansing order provided for in article 940 of the Labor Code, proceeded to examine everything that had been done, finding that the plaintiff's legal representative was personally notified, as well as the defendant, of decision of petitioner. Board of Conciliation and Decision No. 16, as stated on the reverse of page 92 of the file.

Therefore, in accordance with the provisions of Article 915 of the Labor Code, the appeal should have been filed at the same time of the signature of the personal notification, which wasn't done or written in the three days after the notification, which also did not occur, considering that the letter in question was filed on August 9, 2016, in which the appeal of the so-called oral decision of the Board is allegedly filed when it had already elapsed more than three days, if the oral ruling was considered as the date of the resolution of the Board.

We consider that this High Labor Court, in issuing the contested order, has not violated any constitutional provision and even less of its jurisdiction to hear the appeal process against the decisions of the Conciliation and Decision Board.

CONSIDERATIONS OF THE PLENARY SESSION:

In essence, promoter of the action argues that the violation to the guarantee of due process originates with the issue of the Order of December 1, 2016, by means of which the Superior Labor Court of the First Judicial District of Panama declared the nullity of everything acted from the Auto-203-PJCD-16-2016 of August 16, 2016.

For the protectionist, such nullity doesn't conform to the applicable legal regula-

tions. According to its approach, contested court doesn't know that in the cases of the Board of Conciliation and Decision, the notification of the judgment is not based on the Labor Code, but in accordance with the provisions of article 10 of Law 7 Of 1975, is notified by edict of 48 hours, when it is a posterior oral fault.

In fact, as stated by the plaintiff, in the recent Judgment of June 19, 2012, this Plenary reiterated the criterion that, in cases preceded by the Conciliation and Decision Boards, when the decision is rendered outside the hearing, the notification Must be made in accordance with the provisions of Law 7 of February 1975, since "...the special nature of Law No. 7 of February 25, 1975, has been recognized, which causes this rule to prevail over the general rule of the notification provided for in the Labor Code."

Therefore, the Plenary doesn't share the criterion that underpins the decision of the defendant authority to declare the nullity of what was acted on the basis of Auto-203-PJCD-16-2016, since, as mentioned, there wasn't application of the general rule established in article 915 of the Labor Code, but that provided for in the third paragraph of article 19 of Law 7 of 1975, because it is a decision taken outside the hearing.

RESOLUTIVE PART:

The Supreme Court, Plenum, grants the protection filed by Mr. Vicente Murillo, on behalf of Oscar Eloy Castillo López, against the Order of December 1, 2016, issued by the Superior Labor Court of the First Judicial District of Panama. *L&E*

Politics

START AND END OF THE COTO CONFLICT

When the Isthmus of Panama became independent from Spain on November 28, 1921, and voluntarily decided to join Gran Colombia, it immediately became part of the future conflicts and discrepancies between the Federal Republic of Central America, which was then belonged to Costa Rica and Gran Colombia, to which Panama was incorporated.

Rafael Fernández Lara - Abogado Independiente
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From colonial times, when Spaniards issued the capitulations that referred to lands discovered and colonized in the new continent, they had difficulties and problems in the delimitation of their borders and therefore these were never clearly indicated.

When the Isthmus of Panama became independent from Spain on November 28, 1921, and voluntarily decided to join Gran Colombia, it immediately became part of the future conflicts and discrepancies between the Federal Republic of Central America, which was then belonged to Costa Rica and Gran Colombia, to which Panama was incorporated.

Como consecuencia de lo señalado, se firmaron varios tratados limítrofes, pero desafortunadamente ninguno fue ratificado por las dos partes. Ellos fueron:

Friendship Agreement of 1840, which was annulled in 1882.

The Calvo-Herran Treaty was signed in 1856 between Costa Rica and the Republic of New Granada (now Colombia), represented by Mr. Joaquín Bernardo Calvo Rosales, Minister of

Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Pedro Alcántara Herán, Minister Plenipotentiary respectively.

The Valenzuela-Castro Agreement of 1865, signed by Dr. Teodoro Valenzuela for Colombia and Dr. José María Castro for Costa Rica.

The Treaty Correoso-Montufar of 1873.

The agreements mentioned did not produce a final decision satisfactory to the parties, so other arbitration agreements were given, such as the Castro-Quijano of 1880 and the Esquivel-Holguin in 1896. In this last convention, the arbitration was assigned to the President of France, Francois Felix Faune, who died in 1899, so that this function rested on his successor, President Emile Francois Loubet Nicolet, who on September 11, 1900 issued the arbitration award in Rambouillet, France, better known as the "Loubet." Regrettably, this ruling didn't meet the expectations of the parties because it didn't include categorical signaling of the border line, among other considerations. Also, the Costa Rican government indicated that Panama (Colombia) was awarded lands that weren't in dispute, especially the Sixaola River basin, therefore, this ruling wasn't accepted by Costa Rica.



In 1905, two years after our independence from Colombia, an attempt was made to sign a treaty, known as the Pacheco-De la Guardia Treaty of March 6, 1905, which was not ratified by Costa Rica because it was considered obsolete and under pressure from banana companies. While the Republic of Panama has ratified it.

Subsequently, Panama, as a sovereign and independent state that replaced Colombia as a neighboring country of Costa Rica since 1903, signed the Anderson-Porrás Convention of 1910, which in essence didn't solve the whole problem.

Then came the White Judgment, issued by Edward D. White, President of the Supreme Court of Justice of the United States of America, dated September 12, 1914, whose arbitration was chosen by the disputing parties. This ruling prompted the Republic of Panama to challenge the opinion in full, claiming that Mr. White had exceeded the powers granted to him.

Thus, in spite of much intention of direct negotiation and of two international arbitrations between the parties, both governments, according to their interests and points of view,

established their own provisional limit, not solving their border conflict.

On February 20, 1921, Costa Rican President Julio Acosta García and his cabinet declared "an attack on the sovereignty of Costa Rica by the occupation of Panama by the west and north of the border line between the two republics", Based, at their discretion, on the above-mentioned conventions and arbitrations.

As a consequence of this decree, on February 21, 1921, in the afternoon, an expeditionary detachment led by Colonel Héctor Zúñiga Mora, occupied on behalf of Costa Rica the town of Pueblo Nuevo de Coto, a hamlet in the District of Alanje, in the Panamanian Province of Chiriquí and there hoisted the Tica flag.

The action of Costa Rica was understood as an invasion of the territory of the Republic of Panama, and on the night of the day 22, 50 police officers were sent to the vessel "Veraguas", under the command of Captain Tomás Armuelles. General Manuel Quintero Villarreal, veteran of the War of the Thousand Days, was named as the Supreme Chief of the Campaign who was originally from Chiriquí.

General Quintero was also accompanied by 50 armed agents. Similarly, on February 22, approximately 60 police officers from David, capital of the Province of Chiriquí, where they first learned and were the first to organize, under the authority of Captain Juan B. Grimaldo and officers Solís, Benítez, Rosales, Cañizales and Aguilar, were transferred by rail to La Concepción, then to La Pita, Divalá and Progreso, and then went on foot through the mountains to Coto.

The chiricanos also organized the First Company of Volunteers of David, commanded by Captain Alfonso Vásquez, old military of the War of the Thousand Days. Likewise, a group called "The 13 Volunteers of Bugaba", led by Colonel Laureano Gazca, left La Concepción. Additional Boquete and Dolega companies were formed, the first command of Captains Eudoro Watson and Esteban Ruíz Ordóñez, and the second in command of Captains Manuel del Rosario Miranda and José Natividad Miranda.

Panama's army had been suppressed in 1904 for fear of a coup and had long-range fire-arms because Panamanians had been forced to hand them over to North Americans as a corollary of clashes between Panamanian civilians in the capital and soldiers The Canal Zone. As an interesting fact, the expedition from Panama City was supplied with rifles that the police used inside the Republic and with 50 Remington and 60,000 ammunition that President Belisario Porras Barahona had hidden in the Presidential Palace during the disarmament demanded in 1916 by the American soldiers. Also used were some carbines of commercial premises that were dedicated to the sale of arms.

With these events nationalism was boosted in both Costa Rica and Panama. In San Jose, Costa Rica, a concentration was grouped that arrived until the Consulate of Panama and some protesters eliminated the Shield of Panama.

In Panama, a few days after the Costa Rican expedition to Panamanian territory, Constitutional President Don Belisario Porras Barahona called for the defense of national

sovereignty on February 25 and called for military service to all Panamanian citizens whose age ranged from 18 to 40 years of age to form the "Tomás Herrera Battalion". The next day the steamer David went to Coto, with 200 policemen under Inspector Alberto Lamb, accompanied by several Panamanian doctors and a Red Cross corps under the direction of Dr. Aurelio A. Dutari.

The conflict developed in two places. The first place was in Pueblo Nuevo de Coto and the vicinity of Río Coto in the Pacific Sector.

On the morning of February 27, 1921, the Panamanians recovered Coto and the invading tactical forces were taken prisoner. In the confrontation there were two Panamanian wounded and two dead and nine wounded Costa Ricans.

In the afternoon hours of that same day 27 a new clash occurred with Tica troops at the Sultana gas station in the Rio Coto, which arrived to secure those who had surrendered. Their boat was captured and they were submitted by the Panamanians. There were two Panamanian wounded and four dead and nine wounded Costa Ricans.



On the morning of March 1, another battle took place in Coto. The Panamanians captured the Estrella gas station, where one Panamanian was wounded and 25 killed, 12 injured and 64 Ticos prisoners. On March 2, the motorboat Esperanza

was also captured. On March 2 Panama denounced before the Council of the League of Nations "the repeated acts of violence committed by Costa Rica".

Despite the military inferiority of Panama, the troops of Costa Rica suffered a crushing defeat in the three confrontations that took place.

In revenge for the defeats suffered in the Pacific sector and knowing that it would be impossible for them to withhold Coto, on March 4, with approximately two thousand soldiers, Costa Rica invaded the distant and remote province of Bocas del Toro on the Atlantic coast, of the population of Guabito and with the support of the United company Company United Fruit Company, its soldiers moved to the Port of Almirante, which they took and advanced without greater resistance because there were no clashes. This territory was not the subject of controversy.

The State Department of the US government decided to mediate in the dispute, calling on both countries to suppress hostilities, to withdraw the Ticos from Bocas del Toro and demanded that Panama withdraw its forces from Coto and recognize what was ruled in the White 1914, which becomes a guarantor, putting pressure on Panama at the diplomatic level. For intimidating purposes and measures of force, on March 4, the Americans sent the Charco Azul Bay in Chiriquí to the Pennsylvania battleship and the Sacramento cruiser to the Atlantic coast, in order to stop the clashes between the two countries.

In this way, Panama was constrained to grant a section of its territory to Costa Rica, conterminous by the powerful nation of the north with all the weight of its political and military power against Panama and in favor of the Ticos, even though we won the war In the warlike aspect. On September 5, 1921, the Tico government took possession of Coto, following an ultimatum from the

United States Department of State. This undoubtedly included, among other things, the interests of US companies engaged in the banana trade.

The situation was not completely resolved with the results mentioned. Panama was forced to accept the ruling issued by Judge Edward White, President of the Supreme Court of Justice of the United States, and subsequently the boundary problems were only finally overcome with the Echardi-Fernandez Treaty, also known as the Arias-Calderón Treaty, A land boundary agreement between Costa Rica and Panama, signed in May 1941 by Costa Rican Minister of Foreign Affairs Alberto Echandi Montero and the Ambassador of Panama in Costa Rica, Ezequiel Fernández Jaén, during the governments of Mr. Rafael Ángel Caldera Guardia in Costa Rica and Dr. Arnulfo Arias Madrid in Panama.

Recalling these facts and making this chronicle of the military conflict of the Coto War between Panama and Costa Rica in February 1921 conveys an acknowledgment to the soldiers of Coto, who proved to be ready to offer their lives for their homeland, starring an example for the Future generations, paying tribute to the courage and love of those who had historical honor of safeguarding the integrity and dignity of their country when it attacked our independence and sovereignty.

Loveless and much more than fair would be the building of a monument in honor of those courageous Panamanians, who were heroes who gallantly and valued our country with patriotic spirit, loyalty and discipline. Our country must honor those who honored it and recognize the achievement of duty fulfilled. Of a defender of democracy and personal liberties, the Pakistani politician BENA-ZIR BHUTTO, who pointed out "Democracy needs support and the best support for democracy comes from other democracies." *L&E*

Panamanian

ECONOMY

SAVING THE SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

Source: Vicente Feliciano
www.rbcweb.com.pa

Panama faces a challenge in terms of the Social Security Fund, but has the resources to take care of it.

As a foreigner, I must be cautious when commenting on Panamanian issues. On the other hand, being a foreigner offers me a different perspective from which to contribute.

The difficulties faced by the Social Security Fund arise mainly from fact that the participants of Solidarity Fund contributed less money than they plan to receive in retirement payments.

This problem is common in retirement systems worldwide. At present, the Fund has an actuarial deficit of \$ 12 billion and is estimated to be insolvent by 2025.

Like other countries, instead of trying to solve the root cause, Panamanian government could consider how to address the issue in such a way as to extend life of Fund and reduce the actuarial deficit.

For example, the United States has taken decades to take actions that, without sol-

ving the problem of its pension system, extend the life of the pension system.

At present, United States Social Security will become insolvent in 2028 for payments to the disabled and in 2034 for payments to retirees.

But probably before that happens, they will continue to take steps to extend their lives.

In Panama, the challenge is to transfer the burden of the Solidarity Fund deficit to younger generations after 2025 and for less than \$ 12 billion.

For this to happen, there are a number of measures that could be implemented. For example:

(1) It is striking that current retirement age of women is lower than that of men. This structure is anchored in macho and nineteenth-century visions of a limited role of women in the labor market. The retirement age should be the same, particularly when it is taken into account that woman has a longer life expectancy than man and, therefore, will be receiving retirement pension for more years than the man.

(2) It could increase the withdrawal age of all participants. As life expectancy has increased, workers are healthier and able to begin their retirement period at an older age. United States, with more resources than Panama, has a retirement age of 66 years and is already legislated and will soon increase to 67 years.

(3) The contribution of the participants to the system could be stepped up, perhaps at the rate of 1% annually. Even after increasing the contribution percentage, Solidarity Fund retirees would be receiving much more than they contributed.



Humanizándonos

(4) The years of greatest need for retirees are when they are over 75 years old, when drug and care expenses increase considerably. The younger the retiree, the lower their expenses and, therefore, the greater ability to handle a small cut in the amount of retirement payments for the period prior to 75 years.

Panama faces a challenge in terms of the Social Security Fund, but has the resources to take care of it.

The key is to take action today that will lighten the size of the problem to make it manageable for future generations. *L&E*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

JUNE 2016-17

Source: MEF



The groups that most influenced the annual percentage change in the National Urban CPI of June 2017 with its similar in 2016 were:

Education with 3.6% and Health with 2.5%; However, group of Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages that has greatest weight in the CPI, presented a negative variation of -0.3%.

The monthly evolution of the National Urban CPI to June 2017, compared to December 2016, registered a variation of 0.3%.

The National Urban CPI of June with respect to May 2017, reflected a variation of -0.2%.

The groups that showed decreases in the National Urban CPI of June with respect to May were:

Food and non-alcoholic beverages and Alcoholic beverages and tobacco both with - 0.5%; Transportation with -0.4%; Clothing and Footwear and Communications both with -0.2%; Recreation and culture and Restaurants and hotels both with -0.1%.

The decrease observed in the group Food and non-alcoholic beverages, was due to the decrease registered in five of its eleven classes.

The classes with the greatest variation were "Fish" with - 2.1% and "Meat" with -1.5%, due to the reduction in the price of beef, pork and chicken.

The drop reflected in the group Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, was due to the decrease in three of its four classes. The largest variation was in the "Beer" class with -1.0%.

In the Transport group, there were decreases of two of its seven classes, "Air Passenger Transport" with -7.7%, due to the decrease in the price of the plane ticket, and "Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment" with -0.9% , By the reduction in the price of fuel for automobiles.

The group Garments and footwear presented decrease two of its four classes. The biggest variation was in the "Shoes and other footwear" class with -1.3%, caused by the decrease in the price of shoes, slippers and men's slippers and shoes, sneakers and sandals for women.

The group Communications declined in one of its two classes, "Telephone equipment" with -1.2%, caused by the decrease in price of mobile phones.

The reduction reflected in the group Recreation and culture, was by the decrease of five of its sixteen classes. The class with the greatest variation was "Equipment for reception, recording and reproduction of sounds and images" with -0.9%, due to the decrease in the price of TV and DVD player.

The drop observed in the Restaurants and Hotels group was due to the reduction in the price of meals and non-alcoholic drinks outside the home and meals prepared to take away. The groups Housing, water, electricity and gas; Furniture, ncomidas prepared to take. The groups Housing, water, electricity and gas;

Furniture, housewares and for ordinary household maintenance and Education remained unchanged.

The groups with positive variations were: Health with 0.7% and Miscellaneous goods and services with 0.2%.

The Health group showed a rise in five of its seven classes. The classes with the greatest variation were "Dental services" with 1.2%, due to the increase in the price of the dentistry service; "Medical services" and "Hospital services" both with 1.1%.

The increase presented in the class "Medical services" was by the increase in the price of medical consultations.

In the class "Hospital services" was by increase in the price of hospital expenses.

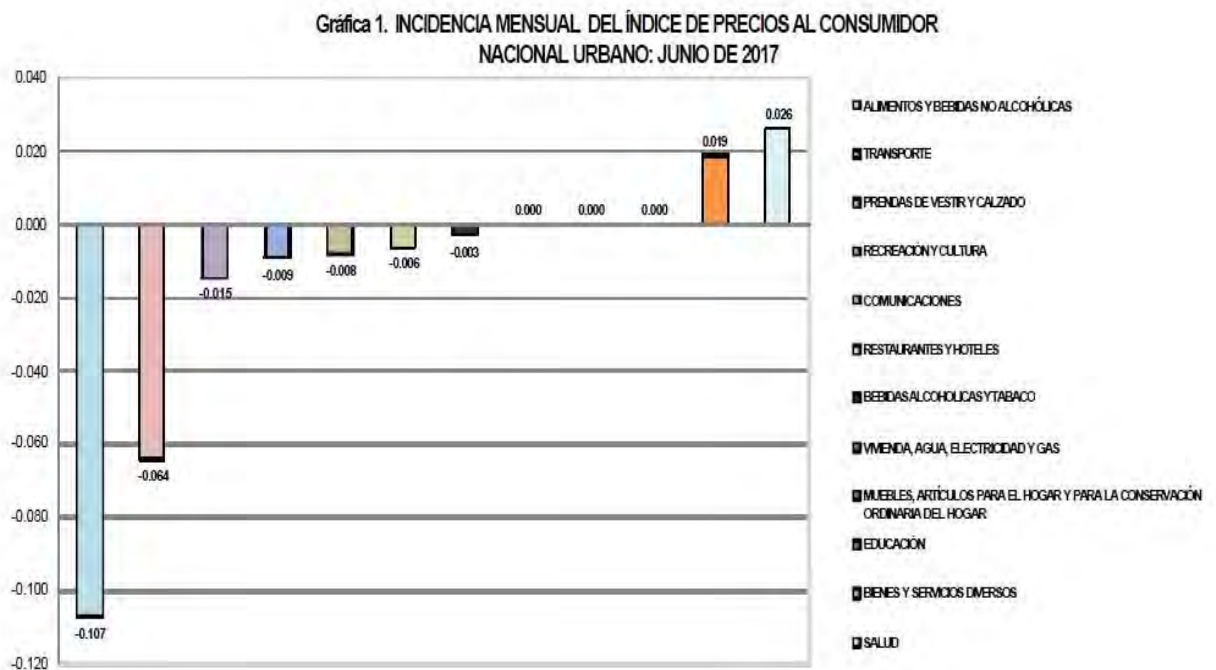
However, the "Pharmaceuticals" class that has the highest weight in the group, presented a variation of 0.8%, due to the rise in the price of medicines.

The increase presented in the Miscellaneous goods and services group was influenced by the increase in seven of its ten classes. The class with the greatest variation was "Health-related insurance" with 1.1%.

When comparing National Urban CPI of June 2017, with its similar of 2016, following increases were observed: Education 3.6%; Health 2.5%; Miscellaneous goods and services 1.6%; Housing, water, electricity and gas 1.5%; Restaurants and hotels 0.9%; Transport 0.8%; Recreation and culture 0.7%; Furniture, articles for home and ordinary household maintenance 0.4%; Clothing and footwear 0.1%.

The groups that presented decreases were: Communications -0.8%; Food and non-alcoholic beverages and Alcoholic beverages and tobacco both -0.3%. *L&E*

Then, graph with the monthly incidence by group of the National Urban CPI of June 2017



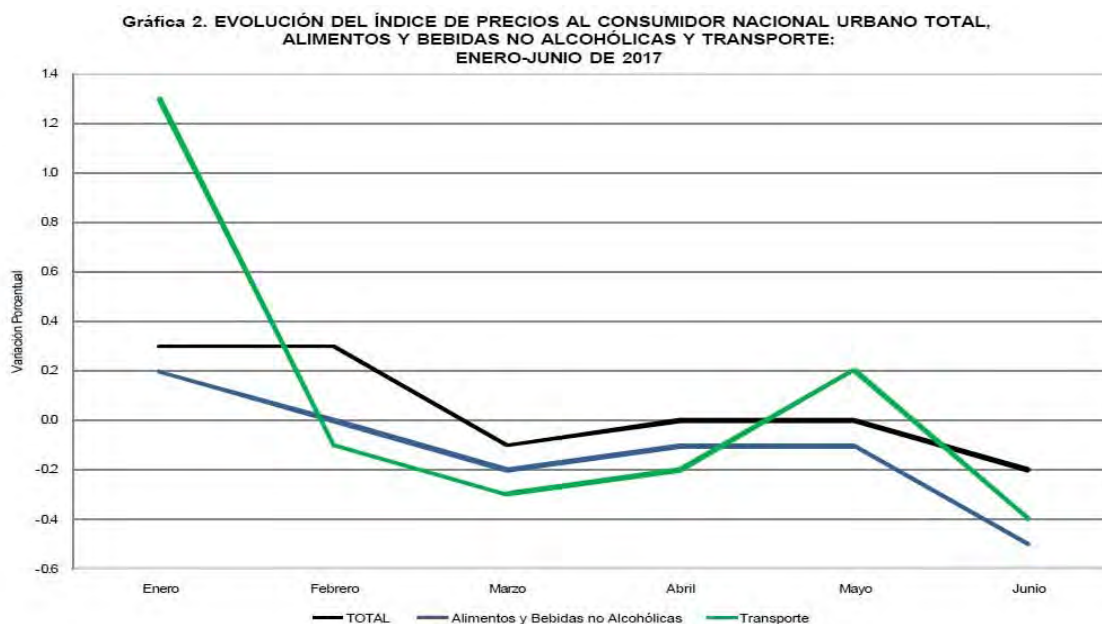
Incidence: corresponds to the contribution of each group with respect to the total variation of the National Urban Index, therefore, the sum of the incidents results in the variation of the index

TABLE 1. INCIDENCE AND PERCENTAGE VARIATION PER MONTH OF THE PRICE INDEX TO THE NATIONAL URBAN CONSUMER, ACCORDING TO ARTICLES AND SERVICES GROUP. JUNE 2017 BASE 2013 = 100

**CUADRO 1. INCIDENCIA Y VARIACIÓN PORCENTUAL MENSUAL DEL ÍNDICE DE PRECIOS AL CONSUMIDOR NACIONAL URBANO, SEGÚN GRUPO DE ARTÍCULOS Y SERVICIOS: JUNIO DE 2017
BASE 2013=100**

Grupo de artículos y servicios	Ponderaciones	Incidencia	Variación mensual
TOTAL	100.0	-0.2	-0.2
Alimentos y Bebidas no Alcohólicas	22.4	-0.107	-0.5
Bebidas Alcohólicas y Tabaco	0.7	-0.003	-0.5
Prendas de Vestir y Calzado	7.7	-0.015	-0.2
Vivienda, Agua, Electricidad y Gas	8.5	0.000	-
Muebles, Artículos para el Hogar y para la Conservación Ordinaria del Hogar	7.8	0.000	-
Salud	3.4	0.026	0.7
Transporte	16.8	-0.064	-0.4
Comunicaciones	4.3	-0.008	-0.2
Recreación y Cultura	9.7	-0.009	-0.1
Educación	2.4	0.000	-
Restaurantes y Hoteles	6.7	-0.006	-0.1
Bienes y Servicios Diversos	9.8	0.019	0.2

Below, graph with the evolution of the National Urban Total CPI and the most weighted groups, Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages and Transportation January-June 2017:



MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS JANUARY - MAY 2016-17

Source: CGRP

1. Transport:

The cargo transported by the Panama Canal, from January to May 2017, in long tons, registered a variation of 25.9% over the same period of 2016. The toll revenues of the waterway had a variation of 18.7% and the transit of ships by the interoceanic route increased by 5.4%, in the mentioned period.



The movement of containers (TEU - container equivalent to 20 feet), rose 12.6% from January to May this year, compared to January to May of the previous year. The cargo movement through the National Port System (SPN) grew 14.7%, of which bulk cargo with a variation of 14.5% and containerized cargo was highlighted in 15.3% during the indicated period.

2. Foreign Trade:

a. CIF de las importaciones. CIF value of imports of goods: The CIF (Cost, Insurance and Freight) value of goods imports rose by 8.0%, with non-durable consumer goods standing at 18.6% and intermediate goods at 7.3%. Ca-



pital goods reported negative variation of 5.6%.

b. FOB value of goods exports:

The FOB value of goods exports registered a positive variation of 4.5% and the most influential items were: shrimp in 8.8%, fish and fish fillets (fresh, chilled and frozen) 0.4%, flour and oil 106.2%, coffee 265.1%, clothing in 64.3% and meat of cattle in 6.6%. There were negative variations in the following items: petroleum products of 14.6%, banana 7.2%, melon 52.3%, watermelon 55.1%, pineapple 17.9%, other seafood 55.9%, unrefined sugar 17.2%, cattle standing 30.4%, and hides and skins 34.9%.

c. Weight of goods exports:

The weight of exports of goods (net kilos) increased by 11.8%, with an increase in the following categories: shrimp 0.9%, fish meal and fish 168.8%, coffee 266.2%, clothing 74.3% and beef cattle 7.5%. Negative behavior was reported in: petroleum products 13.4%, banana 4.5%, melon 35.0%, watermelon 42.6%, pineapple 14.9%, fish and fish fillet (fresh, chilled and frozen) 0.2%, other seafood 72.4%, Unrefined sugar 23.6%, cattle standing 65.7%, and hides and skins 41.6%.

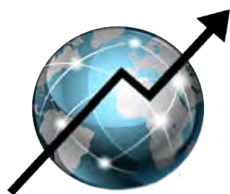
d. Colon Free Zone:

The value of commercial movement in the Colón Free Zone registered an increase of 10.3%, with FOB re-exports at 10.4% and CIF imports at 10.2%. On the other hand, a favorable performance in the weight (metric tons) of 6.2% was reported, mainly, by the increase of the imports in 9.8% and the reexportations in 2.7%.

3. Internal Trade:

a. Sale of fuels for national consumption:

The sale of fuels for domestic consumption fell by 1.7%, mainly the consumption of bunker C by 25.2%, 91 octane gasoline by 5.5% and other fuels by 3.3%; However, there was a positive variation of 95 octane gasoline by 15.6%, low sulfur diesel 2.8% and liquefied gas consumption by 4.5%.



b. New registered cars:

The number of new cars registered, which obtained a single vehicle registration, decreased by 10.6% and the segments that decreased were: regular cars in 17.2%, luxury cars 6.8%, minivans 13.5%, panels 25.2%, pick ups 15.7%, buses 29.1% and trucks in 3.9%; However, the SUVs (Sports Utility Vehicle) had a positive variation of 3.1%.

4. Building:

The value of permits for construction, additions and repairs registered a positive variation of 24.0%, mainly residential works in 34.7% and non-residential works in 12.2%. At the regional level, the districts that grew were: San Miguelito in 165.3%, Colón 93.8% and Panama in 25.4%. There was a drop in the district of Arraiján of 18.2% and those of David, Santiago, Chitré, Aguadulce and La Chorrera grouped, in 5.9%. Production of gray cement rose 1.4%.



5. Financial Intermediation:

a. National Banking System:

Data not available to date, by the source that provides information.

b. Stock Market Indicators:

The trading volume (balboas) of the stock market on the Panama Stock Exchange (BVP) rose by 74.3% and the number of shares by 121.5%. The primary market fell by 45.3% as did the secondary market by 0.2% and the repurchase by 59.1%. The calculated BVP index increased by 9.5%.



c. Insurance:

Data not available to date, by the source that provides information.

d. Loans approved by the Agricultural Development Bank:

Loans approved by the Agricultural Development Bank (BDA) were reduced by 46.3% and of these, those for agriculture in 43.0%, livestock in 45.6%, fishing 72.1% and other items in 47.2%.

6. Leisure Activities:

a. Gross bets:

The gross betting report (including paid prizes) of gambling operators registered a positive variation of 0.3%, mainly, slot machines "A" increased by 0.6%, sports betting rooms by 46.5% And the racetrack in 18.5%; However, bingo halls were reduced by 17.0% and gaming tables by 12.0%.



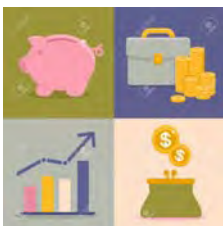
b. Net betting:

Net bets (excluding prizes) increased by 0.2%, mainly the racetrack by 1.0%, sports betting rooms 53.4% and slot machines "A" by 0.7%; On the contrary, there was a negative variation in the gaming tables of 13.6% and bingo halls by 18.3%.

7. Electricity and water:

a. Electricity supply:

Electricity supply registered by the Commercial Measurement System (SMEC) showed a positive variation of 0.9%, due to the increase of renewable energy by 16.0%, with hydropower being 23.0%, solar 249.8% and self-generation 67.4%. Electricity imports decreased by 74.6%.



b. Destination of the electricity:

The destination of the electric energy offered increased by 0.9%, with large customers standing at 25.0% and generators (plant use) at 51.3%. Invoiced consumption decreased by 0.1%, mainly commercial customers by 0.3% and industrial customers by 4.6%; On the other hand, residential clients increased by 0.4% and other clients (political parties, non-profit entities, etc.) by 21.7%.

c. Water:

The billing for drinking water in the Republic increased by 2.6%, linked to sectors: commercial 1.9%, residential 2.9% and Government 1.8%; However, the industrial rate was reduced by 0.7%

8. Manufacturing industries:

In the manufacturing sector, during the January-May period, there was growth in slaughter of pigs of 0.3%, chicken meat production 1.9%, evaporated milk, condensed and powdered milk 2.3%, pasteurized milk 3.1%, natural milk Used for the production of derived products 3.2% and the production of alcoholic beverages in 11.8%. There were negative variations in production of tomato derivatives of 11.9%, sugar 5.3%, salt 21.1%, production of soft drinks 7.2% and of alcohol rectified in 3.5%.



9. Hotels and entrance of passengers:

a. Hotels:

The hotel activity in Panama City reported an increase in the average daily overnight stays by 23.6% and the number of room units by 0.4%; However, there was a negative variation in the occupancy rate of 0.8% and in the average of occupied quarters of 0.8%.



10. Public Sector Finance:

a. Current income of the Central Government: From January to May, the Government's current revenue decreased by 0.8%, given the decrease in tax revenues by 1.7% and of these, indirect taxes by 0.6%, mainly the Tax on the Transfer of Personal Property and Furniture Provision of Sales Services (ITBMS), fell by 6.6%. Non-tax revenues increased by 10.4%.

11. Other Related:

a. Registered labor contracts in MITRADEL: Labor contracts reported in the Republic¹ fell by 4.0%;

Mainly those reported in Panama City (registered at MITRADEL Headquarters)

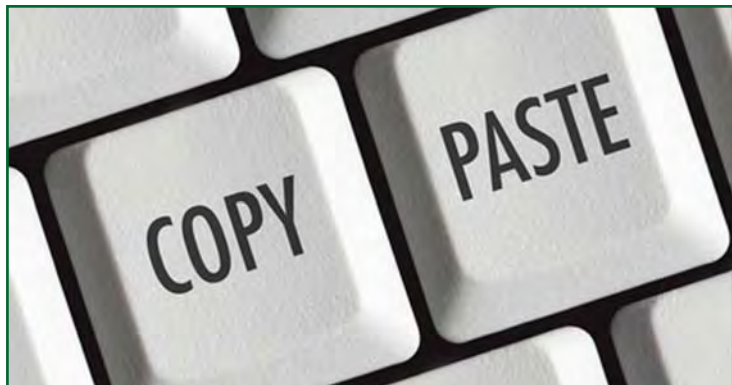
in 7.1%, specifically, the indefinite ones in 16.8% and works determined in 7.6%; On the contrary, those defined increased by 1.1%. In turn, there was an increase in the work contracts registered in the Rest of regional offices of MITRADEL, by 1.5%, standing out the indefinite ones in 9.7% and works determined in 2.0%; However, those defined were reduced by 0.8%.



L&E

REGIONAL COOPERATION AGREED TO IMPULSE COPYRIGHT AND RELATED RIGHTS

Source: MICI



The Copyright Offices of Central America and the Dominican Republic signed a Cooperation Agreement on Copyright and Related Rights, within the framework of the Fifth Ministerial Meeting on Intellectual Property in this region held in Panama.

The Director of Copyright of the Ministry of Commerce and Industries of Panama, explained that the agreement will allow sharing experiences and knowledge, collaborate in the promotion and dissemination of practices to ensure better protection, promotion and economic enjoyment of these rights, as well as how to develop the participation of their creative industries in the international markets.

He stressed that it seeks to strengthen human resources and institutional capacities. Improve quality and timeliness of services offered by these Copyright Offices, including availability of information, data management and provision of consultation.

He indicated that it also intends to take action to make visible and position the creative industries in global framework of economic development of the countries; In addition

to playing a proactive role in development of activities to raise awareness, promote and respect Copyright and Related Rights.

Signatories of this agreement are: Intellectual Property Registry of Guatemala, National Registry of Costa Rica, Registry of Intellectual Property of El Salvador (CNR), Intellectual Property Registry of Nicaragua, General Property Directorate Intellectual Property of Honduras, the National Copyright Office (ONDA) of the Dominican Republic and General Directorate of Copyright of Panama.

It is important to emphasize under the agreement that Parties shall ensure adequate and effective protection of intellectual products created or derived from cooperative activities undertaken under this Agreement in accordance with their national legislation.

Within 30 days after the entry into force of this Agreement, the Parties shall designate a focal point in their respective offices, which shall be responsible for joint planning of cooperation activities, including other actions. *L&E*

PANAMA CANAL REAFFIRMS BEFORE IMO ITS COMMITMENT AS GREEN AND EFFICIENT MARITIME ROUTE



CANAL DE PANAMÁ

Source: ACP

As part of the national delegation, the Panama Canal reaffirmed its commitment to combating global warming as one of the seventh sessions of the Maritime Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) of the International Maritime Organization (IMO). Green route and efficient for shipping industry.

"Considering IMO's new strategy, the Panama Canal remains committed to reducing its impact on the environment to combat global warming, as we have done since the Canal was inaugurated 102 years ago," said Alexis Rodríguez, a protection specialist environmental.

Held in London, England, MEPC 71 brought together the entire maritime community to discuss energy efficiency of ships and the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This year's session focused specifically on implementation of Ballast Water Convention and new strategy for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in maritime sector.

Members of Panama delegation spoke with industry specialists about the impact of shipping industry on the environment. Likewise, in the framework of MEPC 71 this representation participated in two working groups. The first, on reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases from ships, and the second, on technical and operational measures to improve the energy efficiency of global shipping.

Since its opening in 1914, the strategic geographic location of the Panama Canal has allowed ships to shorten distance compared to alternative routes, thereby reducing costs and greenhouse gas emissions. It is estimated that the inter-oceanic route has

saved more than 670 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions throughout its history. The Panama Canal, which recently celebrated the first anniversary of its expansion, further diminishes environmental impact of ships.

In addition to offering the shortest route, more than 1,500 neopanamax ships have been transiting new locks over past year, providing greater cargo capacity on fewer vessels, reducing costs, fuel consumption and emissions.

In its first 12 months of operation, the expanded Canal contributed to a reduction of more than 17 million tons of carbon dioxide, and in combination with panamax locks, was reduced more than 35 million tons, which is equivalent to 60,000 hectares of forests.

The Green Route of the Panama Canal leads a series of sustainability initiatives, such as the Green Connection Award and the Environmental Premium Ranking, which reward customers who meet high standards of environmental efficiency.

To date, more than 85 vessels have received the Green Connection Award and more than 275 vessels qualify for the Environmental Premium Ranking since it was implemented in January 2017. *L&E*

World

ECONOMY

IMF'S MANAGING DIRECTOR CHRISTINE LAGARDE URGES TO TAKE MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN WORLD GROWTH AND DEVELOP INCLUSIVE ECONOMIES

Source: International Monetary Fund

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) Managing Director, Christine Lagarde, issued the following statement at the end of the Group of 20 (G20) Summit in Hamburg, Germany:

"I would like to express my sincere congratulations to Chancellor Merkel and the German authorities for their strong leadership in the G-20 presidency this year and for the organization of this summit of rulers in the beautiful city of Hamburg.

"In the talks I had with the leaders I highlighted the good news that the global economic recovery is underway, it is broad-based and is expected to continue next year. At the same time, I warned about complacency and risks,

including high financial vulnerabilities, low productivity and growing inequality."



"The current growth period should be used as an opportunity to carry out the following measures: strengthening financial sector safeguards (by building capital reserves and securing the balance sheets of companies and banks); Address the stagnation of real wages (which can undermine recovery and generate discontent); And to address the problem of excessive current account imbalances, with the collaboration of both surplus and deficit countries.

"According to the Hamburg Action Plan, I emphasized five priorities:

- Promote trade reform. A crucial aspect of this effort must be the reduction of barriers, subsidies and other measures that distort trade. To underpin global trading system we can reaffirm our commitment to rules and their proper application, in order to foster competition and at same time establish egalitarian conditions.
- Increase investment in productive infrastructure. This measure would stimulate employment and short-term growth and productivity in the medium term.
- Promote financial inclusion. To support sustainable growth - which will create millions of additional jobs - it is essential to expand access to finance, especially for women.
- Invest in human capital. This is a priority so that populations are better prepared to meet challenges of technological change and economic structures; This is especially important in the context of increasing use of automation and artificial intelligence.
- Accelerate labor market reforms. This includes expanding the population's access to the labor market, improving flexibility and reducing informality. A crucial aspect is to close gender gap in women's participation in the labor force, thus helping to foster growth, reduce inequality and diversify economies.

"I am very pleased with the G-20's focus on climate change, sustainable development

goals and the challenges facing low-income countries. I particularly welcome leadership of Germany in launching the Pact with Africa, which aims to promote private investment throughout the continent.

Countries participating in first phase of this initiative have already received support from the IMF to help them strengthen their macroeconomic frameworks and institutions, inter alia through increased support for capacity building.

"I am pleased that the Hamburg Action Plan emphasizes the strengthening of the global financial security network, which is to be driven by a sound, accountable and adequately funded IMF.

I am also pleased that the leaders of the G-20 have emphasized the importance of the IMF continuing to contribute to capacity-building in the area of combating money laundering and financing of terrorism.

"I would like to express my deep gratitude to German government for their generous hospitality during their G20 presidency.

Special thanks also to the city of Hamburg, and in particular to men and women who relentlessly watched over public safety and contributed to the success of the meeting, and I wish a speedy recovery to those who were injured during the protest in the last days. "Finally, in my discussions with the G-20 leaders, I pointed out that just as the global crisis served to give impetus to effective multilateral action, global economic recovery must be an opportunity we need to continue to collaborate with In order to address risks and ensure vigorous, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.

In this regard, the IMF looks forward to the opportunity to work closely with the Argentine presidency of the G-20 in 2018." *L&E*

AGENDA 2030: A DIFFERENT STRATEGY FOR A DIFFERENT TIME

Source: CEPAL

Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (ODS) were approved two years ago by the 193 Member States of the United Nations as a collective and transformative call for action that will change the course of our common destiny towards a model more equitable and sustainable development.

Since then, countries have taken important steps to start this new path, as they are fully aware that this agenda requires a paradigm shift.

In Latin America and the Caribbean alone, at least 16 countries have improved their institutional frameworks to facilitate the implementation of Agenda 2030.

They have also developed frameworks for multi-stakeholder dialogue to integrate ODS into their national and sub-national development plans, and their fiscal and investment frameworks.

At the global level, 66 countries - one in three Member States of the United Nations - will have submitted their voluntary national review by July 2017 in the context of the High-Level Political Forum (in case of Latin America and the Caribbean, This figure is equivalent to 14 of their 33 countries, that is, almost 50% of them). Another 16 countries have already committed to do so by 2018.

In addition, five regional forums on sustainable development have been established as regional platforms to support the implementation, monitoring and review mechanisms of Agenda 2030 and the Addis Ababa Agenda for Action. For example, the Forum of Latin American and Caribbean Countries on Sustainable Development was held for the first time in Mexico City last April and brought together nearly 800 participants from government, civil society, private sector and other actors to promote peer learning and to share progress and experiences in implementing the agenda and to strengthen collaboration and coordination among regional actors.

In addition, in order to effectively monitor progress made in the implementation of SDOs and support data-based decision-making, countries will have to address problems in data collection, disaggregation and dissemination of statistics and data. This involves strengthening capacities of their national statistical systems and the development of data ecosystems with a comprehensive approach to global indicator framework.

These advances, coupled with unprecedented enthusiasm, commitment and political support for implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, are a source of great optimism among those who advocate structural change in development model of our nations.



However, global economy has not fully recovered from the financial crisis of 2008 and growth in both trade and GDP remains stagnant at much lower levels than in recent decades.

Despite progress, inequality is increasing and the increase in refugee and immigrant flows in the last two years has created tensions in destination countries.

In Latin America and the Caribbean countries are facing increasing demands and increasingly tight budgets. Despite efforts by tax administrations in the region, tax evasion remains endemic and illicit flows continue to erode the tax base.

Private flows have also become the main source of financing for developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (52% of FDI in the last decade), as well as remittances (accounting for 24% of the total). The net private financial flows in the region, more than 10% of GDP in some Central American and Caribbean economies), while more traditional forms such as official development assistance (ODA) have declined.

In this context, the road to achieving Agenda 2030 and its ODS appears to be full of obstacles. But different times require different strategies and,

if we are to achieve our common vision by 2030, we must continue to work together to meet global challenges.

A key challenge in the development finance architecture of Agenda 2030 is to mobilize private resources and channel them towards the ODS. Public and private resources must be combined to maximize their development impact. The mobilization of domestic resources is necessary, but not sufficient, to respond effectively to the development needs of countries.

In addition, an enabling external environment is essential for the achievement of Agenda 2030. This will require a profound change in the means of implementation, including in the world trading system and in the conditions for the transfer of knowledge and technology from developed countries to developing countries. In addition, such efforts must be accompanied by the promotion of new and innovative instruments and mechanisms to finance development.

We need to maintain the momentum and harness the attention that this new Agenda has generated so that all countries, both developed and developing, and all sectors of society participate and take measures that benefit all, thus ensuring a real and *L&E* Towards sustainable development.

LOS EFECTOS VISIBLES DE LA GUERRA SIRIA PUEDEN SER SOLO LA PUNTA DEL ICEBERG

Source: World Bank

A new World Bank report estimates that by early 2017, the conflict in Syria had damaged or destroyed about one-third of the homes and nearly half of the country's health and education centers and had caused major economic losses. A key conclusion of the report is that collapse of systems that organize both the economy and society, coupled with erosion of trust that unites people, has had a greater economic impact than destruction of physical infrastructure. The report also concludes that longer the conflict, more persistent the impact, which will make recovery and reconstruction even more difficult.

The six years of conflict in Syria have had devastating effects on its inhabitants, with more than 400 000 estimated casualties and forced removal of their homes from more than half the population, in what is the largest refugee crisis since the Second World War. In the report entitled *The Toll of War: The Economic and Social Consequences of the Conflict in Syria*, a detailed analysis of physical damage caused by war is provided, impact of deaths



and forced displacement, effect on the economy and overall situation of Syrian population. To calculate extent of damage, satellite images were used, which were verified with news published in traditional and social media, data from ongoing assessment of damage in Syria and information from organizations associated with presence in field.

“The war in Syria is tearing apart the social and economic fabric of the country,” said Hafez Ghanem, vice president of the Middle East and North Africa Regional Office of the World Bank. “The number of victims is devastating, but war is also destroying institutions and systems necessary for functioning of societies, and their repair will be a greater challenge than the reconstruction of infrastruc-

ture, a challenge that will only increase to As the war continues.”

The report notes that around 538,000 jobs were destroyed each year during first five years of conflict, and that young people, now facing an unemployment rate of 78%, have few options to survive.



Specific attacks on health facilities have significantly disrupted health system: communicable diseases such as poliomyelitis have resurfaced, and it is estimated that lack of access to medical care is causing more Syrian deaths than direct effects of fighting. The damage suffered by schools and the use of schools as military installations have similarly disrupted the education system, and fuel shortages have caused electricity supply in major cities to be reduced to two hours per day, which affects a whole series of basic services.

“The fact that 9 million Syrians are not working will have consequences long after the cessation of hostilities,” said Saroj Kumar Jha, World Bank director for the Maishreq. “The departure of nearly 5 million refugees, combined with inadequate schooling and malnutrition leading to stunting, will cause a long-term deterioration of the country’s most valuable asset, its human capital.

In the future, when Syria needs them most, it will suffer a collective lack of vital skills.”

By comparing the current circumstances with a projection of how the country’s development would have been without the conflict, the report

estimates that the war has caused a loss of USD 226 billion in gross domestic product (GDP), equivalent to four times the value of GDP in 2010.

Economic models were also used to unravel multiple effects of the war, to measure their impacts separately, and to determine consequences of prolonging the conflict. While the rate of economic decline declines over time, its effects are more persistent and make recovery difficult.

“Our results show that if war were to end this year, economy would recover 41 percent of the difference from pre-conflict level over next four years, and losses would be 7.6 times pre-conflict GDP at over 20 years,” said Harun Onder, senior economist at the Bank

World and lead author of the report. “However, if war goes on for up to a decade, less than a third of this difference will recover in four years after end of the conflict, and the total losses would amount to 13 times the GDP of 2010 over two decades. We also estimate that between sixth and twentieth year of the conflict, the number of Syrians who flee and cross the border would be doubled in search of security.” *L&E*

THE IDB LAUNCHES THE E-BOOK "ORANGE ECONOMY: INNOVATIONS YOU DIDN'T KNOW THAT WERE FROM LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN"

Source: BID



In order to give visibility to creative talents that contribute to economic and social development of the region, the Inter-American Development Bank today presented the e-book "Orange Economy: Innovations that you didn't know were from Latin America and the Caribbean."

For the IDB, Orange economy encompasses cultural and creative industries, in disciplines such as architecture, crafts, audiovisual arts, graphic and industrial design, fashion, music, digital services and software. In 2015, it generated revenues of US \$ 124 billion and employed 1.9 million people in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The new e-book, which can be downloaded for free at this link, documents 50 innovative initiatives in cultural and creative industries of 12 countries in the region.

These case studies demonstrate how creativity works as an engine of innovation and a tool to help Latin American and Caribbean countries to diversify their pro-

duction and to insert themselves in the knowledge economy.

Innovations from cultural and creative industries can improve the productivity of traditional sectors such as retail, education, transport or tourism. In addition, development of these industries promotes formation of new talents necessary to increase competitiveness of the economies of the region in face of advances in technologies such as robotics and artificial intelligence.

"Among all selected startups, innovations in which the analogue and digital coexist, indispensable convergence to reinvent entrepreneurship ecosystem and cities from integral solutions, inspired by what communities need, the atmosphere that surrounds them and revaluation of autochthonous and cultural heritage," said Alejandra Luzardo, IDB's leading specialist and one of authors of the e-book.

The book gathers many of the experiences highlighted in different editions of Idear Solutions, IDB's flagship initiative on creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship, which encourages the search for creative solutions to development problems.

Together with Luzardo, the co-authors are the international consultants Dyanis de Jesús and Michelle Pérez Kenderish. *L&E*

THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK AND GOOGLE COMMIT TO IMPULSE INNOVATION IN EDUCATION

Source: Inter-American Development Bank

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and Google for Education announced an alliance to generate innovative solutions to improve education in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The collaboration focuses on implementing technology-intensive activities through IDB-funded projects, working to implement transformative tools such as G Suite for Education and Chromebooks, and processes for designing technology-based classroom dynamics. The two organizations are also committed to exploring additional opportunities to integrate Google education projects into IDB programs and initiatives.

"Improving the quality of education throughout the region requires us to capture the potential of technology as a tool to increase access and promote commitment of teachers and students," said Emiliana Vegas, Head of the IDB Education Division.

"Collaborating with Google enables the Bank to leverage resources and expertise of one of the world's most advanced companies while collaborating with the IDB enables Google to work in communities that are difficult to access and impact education on a regional scale."

In addition to this focus on technology-based learning, Google and the IDB will focus on generating a productive dialogue on the role of innovation initiatives

in education, creating spaces for the exchange of knowledge on the subject.

"We firmly believe that innovation through technology in education can have a significant positive impact, but it has to be properly and carefully implemented and supported by partners," said Rodrigo Pimentel, Director of Google for Education for Latin America. "That is the main reason why we believe that this collaboration with the IDB is important. We are working and looking for projects with a quantifiable impact on education."

This joint commitment to education is based on an existing collaboration between the IDB and Google. At this time, Google is one of the four anchor organizations involved in the IDB's ConnectAmericas initiative that works to help small and medium-sized businesses in the region expand globally. *L&E*



THE ILO AND THE WTO PRESENT A STUDY ON COMPETENCES TO PROMOTE INCLUSIVE TRADE

Source: ILO

A joint ILO-WTO study, *Investing in Skills for Inclusive Trade*, shows that strengthening basic skills, skills and management can help countries and The challenges of an increasingly competitive global economy, by reducing costs and improving quality and products.

The authors point out that countries that have reactive skills development systems are able to put their skills at service of commercial activities and thus improve their competitive position in world economy.

"While trade has helped hundreds of millions of people out of poverty and has been an important tool in service of growth, development and job creation have lagged behind. Improving capacity of our workers and our managers to respond to these changes is clearly the best way to foster more inclusive trade," said WTO Director-General Roberto Azevêdo.

"It is essential to provide the right skills to reap the benefits of trade in terms of

increased productivity and better jobs, and to ensure that trade contributes to inclusive development. In a rapidly evolving world of work, it is more important than ever that capacity building responds to current and emerging needs, improving the performance of current and future workers and enterprises," said the Director-General of The ILO, Guy Ryder.

The need to improve skills exists in developed and developing countries, as they seek to adapt and find opportunities in global economy undergoing a profound transformation, driven by political changes and forces of trade integration and technological progress.

The authors describe the main four mechanisms through which trade influences the relative demand for skills:

- Trade increases demand for products for which countries have a comparative advantage. In countries with a comparative advantage in those sectors that require higher qualifications, trade increases demand for skilled workers.
- International trade leads to the expansion of more productive enterprises, which tend to employ more skilled workers.
- As the costs of offshoring decline, the less complex phases of





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production tend to be shifted from high-income to low-income economies.

- Lower trade prices can act as a catalyst for changes in technology production, including automation, which increases productivity and favors a highly skilled labor force in exporting and import-competing firms. Addressing the need to develop a more competitive workforce is a long-term process, according to the study. In countries at all stages of development, continuing education and training, in universities or in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutions, and in-service training can help workers and Managers of the companies to face the great changes in the demand of competences provoked, to varying degrees, by the globalization.

The authors noted a number of policy approaches that have helped countries respond effectively to these challenges and include:

- Policy coherence: Strengthening skills and improving national competitiveness requires a number of policies and it is essential that they be coherent.
- Social dialogue between government and social partners: It is essential for skills development systems to respond to the needs of industry, including those industries that produce marketable goods and services.

skilled workers, workers with no transferable skills, workers whose learning capacities are limited, and workers whose skills are at risk of becoming obsolete benefit Less from trade and are more vulnerable to technological change or a trade-related employment crisis.

- Training aimed at workers who are displaced and/or at risk of being displaced: In order to gain access to a new profession or a considerably different job, workers may have to be recalculated, either because their original employment has become unnecessary or because Change represents a good opportunity.

- Invest in training for employed workers: Training of workers at all levels of training is an integral part of the implementation of effective strategies to strengthen the qualifications needed by the markets for tradable goods and services.

- Basic professional skills: Basic professional qualifications, such as teamwork and problem solving, complement technical skills and are an essential factor in the employability and performance of the company.

- Analysis and anticipation of competency needs: A prospective analysis and anticipation of competencies that will be required are necessary to foster policy coherence and social dialogue and to inform decision-making of all relevant partners. *L&E*

Broad access to education, skills development and lifelong learning: Low-

FAO DIRECTOR-GENERAL REINFORCES NEW PARTNERSHIPS WITH PANAMA AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Source: FAO

During his visit to Panama, FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva signed four cooperation agreements with the country to accelerate eradication of hunger and established an alliance with the Secretariat of Central American Social Integration to reduce poverty and Malnutrition in Central America.

"Panama has expressed a commitment at highest level to eradicate hunger and meet the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," said FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva during his meeting with the President of the Republic of Panama, Juan Carlos Varela.

Graziano da Silva signed cooperation agreements with the Ministers of Agriculture, Government, Environment and Foreign Affairs to address the main causes of malnutrition in Panama and to share these experiences with other developing countries.

"Panama has developed an innovative multisectoral approach to reduce malnutrition rates through the implementation of coordinated public policies among different ministries," said the Director-General of FAO.

Support for indigenous peoples

The President of the Republic of Panama and the Director General of FAO agreed to work together to promote productive development of indigenous regions of Panama.

Undernourishment affects more than 60 percent of Panama's indigenous population. For this reason, FAO and the Ministry of Agricultural Development signed a technical assistance agreement today to implement a program to strengthen food and nutritional security of indigenous communities and improve their productivity and organizational capacities.

According to the Director General of FAO, these actions will give impetus to the implementation of the Plan of Integral Development of Indigenous Peoples of Panama, together with the traditional authorities of these peoples.

Strengthen Resilience in the Dry Corridor

The agreements signed with the Ministry of Environment will provide technical assistance to design the national

component of the Program for the Central American Dry Corridor, which FAO is helping to formulate.

This program seeks to improve protection of ecosystems, environmental services, and the resilience of the most vulnerable communities of the Dry Corridor of Panama to the effects of climate change.

"It is essential to move from emergency response to comprehensive action that addresses the structural causes of vulnerability, degradation of natural resources, hunger and poverty in the area," said the Director-General.

Cooperate to share the Panamanian experience

The agreement signed between FAO and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Panama seeks to promote cooperation with other developing countries in matters of food and nutritional security and strengthening of family agriculture within the framework of the Panama Coopera 2030 Plan.

Through triangular cooperation with FAO, Panama is already working with Haiti to promote sustainable food production, and in the future we will seek to replicate this experience with other countries.

An alliance to reduce malnutrition in Central America

The Central American Social Integration Secretariat (SISCA) and the Director-General of FAO signed a new alliance to reduce malnutrition and rural poverty in Central America.

The alliance will last for five years and will promote the exchange and dissemination of technical information and knowledge management among the countries that make up the Central American Integration System, promoting South-South cooperation in strategic areas.

The agreement will promote intersectoral public policies and technical cooperation to reduce hunger, malnutrition and rural poverty in Central American countries.

SISCA and FAO will provide training for the design and development of policies, plans and strategies to address the problems of hunger, malnutrition and rural poverty, promoting inclusive systems of social protection from a cross-sectoral perspective. *L&E*

Environmental CAPSULE



HOW TO ATTRACT FINANCING TO COMBAT DEFORESTATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN LATIN AMERICA

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On July 11 and 12, a workshop on “Financing Strategies for Sustainable Forest Management and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD)” was held in Panama City, organized by The UN-REDD Program, which brought together experts from 12 countries in Latin America to discuss how to increase funding for sustainable forest management that allows forest harvesting without deforestation or degradation.

The UN-REDD Program is a collaborative initiative to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries. The Program was launched in 2008 and draws on expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Na-

tions (FAO), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Program Environment (UNEP).

Its objective is for developing countries to reduce emissions and invest in low-carbon economic alternatives, such as strengthening community forest management capacity or enhancing the environmental services of forests.

Deforestation and forest degradation increase concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and contribute to climate change. Both activities account for approximately 17% of all carbon emissions, more than entire transport sector and only behind energy.

The loss of forested areas also has important environmental and social consequences. An

estimated 1.6 billion people worldwide depend on forests for their livelihoods, as well as for employment and income generation.

UN Program Officer -REDD, Gabriel Labbate, pointed out that more resources need to be devoted to fight against deforestation. Investing in sustainable forest management allows ecosystems to remain healthy and provide essential goods and services. In addition, it contributes to reduction of carbon emissions and, therefore, to fight against climate change.

Most of funding for the program comes from public sector, mainly from donor governments and multilateral institutions. Between 2009 and 2014, private sector contributed only 10% of funding in 13 countries around the world monitoring deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) In charge of tracking the resources that are committed to this UN program worldwide.

Mobilizing more resources from private sector and making investments in sustainable forest management more attractive to private sector is one of the focus of workshop.

According to Keith Anderson, Forestry and Climate Policy Adviser, Swiss Federal Office for the Environment, "this workshop responds to a global problem: forests are today as never before on the political radar, there are unprecedented levels of funding. However, many developing countries are still expecting more funding, while donor countries, multilateral initiatives and the private sector are hoping to establish stable and attractive investment conditions."

The multilateral institutions and funds with the highest funding for forests in the region are the Norwegian International Initiative for Climate and Forests, REDD Early Movers, the Forest Investment Program, the Amazon Fund, the Forest Carbon Cooperative Fund, UN REDD, The Biocarbon Fund, the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund.

During workshop, countries in the region shared their experiences and success stories in financing strategies for sustainable forest management and reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD). Representatives from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru participated in the event.

As human beings, we must become more aware of the conservation and sustainable management of forests and forests, and apply measures of use for sustainable forest management to reduce damage to the forest and reduce degradation.

Forest fires, environmental impact studies, environmental education, among others are factors that we believe still require greater awareness and that we must acquire the commitment to strengthen actions to reduce the environmental risk we have created with our planet. *L&E*



Illustrious PEOPLE

THE ONE WHO HAS ARRIVED: EMMANUEL MACRON

Now that Emmanuel Macron has shown his capabilities by becoming President of the Republic of France, the question of how he achieved that result is becoming general. Indeed, how a man who created his political movement for only a year became President and nothing less than France.

In France, Macron was a stranger, although his political career began in May 2012, as deputy general secretary for 2 years of the Office of the

president in function, François Hollande, and despite his young age, from the beginning he drew attention His very great charisma (let's not forget that he was 34), his political ideas less left than people his age and his sociability.

Thanks to his extensive panel of relations due to his policy studies, in August of the same year he was appointed Minister of Economy, Industry and Digital Technology by Prime Minister Manuel Valls. Some said that his appointment is the symbol of the social-liberal turn of

the Executive. From then on its political role and its mediation became more and more ample.

It was catapulted by the law known as Macron Law, concerning growth, activity and equal economic opportunities) and also with the industrial issues that will have to face (Alstom, Renault, for example).

However, he encountered problems during those two years as a minister, mainly the rejection of the Macron 2 law as an inadequacy of the Government and his own. From that moment he began

to move away from the Government, and that reached its peak in April 2016, when he founded his own political movement, which became the political party "En Marche!".

After several months of tensions with the president and the prime minister about his willingness to leave the government, he decides to leave office at the end of August. His act was criticized by Hollande and Valls who saw here a lack of solidarity towards the government. Here begins his electoral campaign, although he doesn't say it liter-

Solène Bélardi
French internship in Panama



ally. He announced his candidacy for the presidential elections in November, and shortly afterwards some personalities of the Socialist Party proposed to him to participate in the primaries of the party, but he rejected the proposal because he was not considered as a socialist and also because of the divisions in the bosom Of the party.

During his election campaign, the fact that he worked for 2 years in the Rothschild bank, was used several times to accuse him of his financial ties with her to finance his campaign, for example.

These allegations were never used to begin judicial investigations. His links with the media were also criticized by many journalists because his coverage was much longer than other candidates such as Jean-Luc Mélenchon of the France Insumisa, hence his alias "The media candidate" sometimes.

The change during his campaign came when François Fillon, the favorite candidate since a few weeks of the right-wing party The Republicans, is affected by a case of fictitious jobs in the government regarding his wife and children. When Fillon goes down in the polls, it is Macron who climbs, although his program is a bit confusing, which will be corrected in March 2017.

After Macron introduced his program, many right wing Socialist politicians held him, which was criticized by his opponents who qualify him as the candidate of the left, a bit like Hollande's son.

In the first round of the elections on April 23, 2017, he came in first place with 24.01% of the votes and faced Marine Le Pen, the candidate of the ultra-right of the National Front. During the second round, won the elections with 66.10% of the votes, but with a record abstention of 25.44%.

Hurricane Macron continues during the legislative elections because its party obtained 314 seats in the Legislative Assembly in 577, it is equal to say that it obtained the absolute majority.

In the opinion of some, it is the beginning of a presidential monarchy. In the end we can see that these elections changed French political landscape a lot with the failure of the traditional parties, Socialist Party and Republicans, and a flashy rise of the alternative parties, In March !, France Insumisa and the National Front.

Therefore, the renewal of the elect is flagrant because many traditional personalities of the government were replaced by others almost all unknown; It was Macron's wish. Now he has to prove his worth to change what he wants to change in the functioning of the French system, although he does not really have legitimacy for a notable part of the French. *L&T.*



Fashion CAPSULE

UN ESTILO EJECUTIVO PARA LAS MUJERES PROFESIONALES DE HOY



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Based on the premise of this renowned designer we can say that, in these times, the personal image is an important aspect in our daily life, therefore, it is important to know how to dress according to the occasion, in this case, orienting us to the area Professional, working in an office is no longer what it used to be.

Today, dress codes have relaxed a lot, and in office have been found new languages of elegance and style that allow to dress well, without leaving aside fashion and good taste, as well sobriety that supposes atmosphere of many jobs.

However, sometimes we don't have adequate knowledge of how the professional woman should dress to attend her daily tasks in an office or in the field of business, falling into unprofessional dress, which is far from dress code.

Here are some points that should be taken into consideration when it comes to dressing in the professional women's field:

"Viste vulgar y sólo verán el vestido, viste elegante y sólo verán a la persona"
Coco Chanel.

•Clothing

Skirts: It is always advisable to avoid short garments in case of skirts and dresses, these should be according to the shape of our body, it is suggested that the length of it is at the limit of the knee, preferably should be worn with stockings, Which will have to be smooth and without figures or designs.

Pants: We must take into account shape of our body and avoid using them too tight, try to be classic and elegant cut, as long as we take into account the following tips:

- Never let the hem of your pants touch the floor. This will simply destroy the hem and create a risk of tripping.

- The hem of your women's pants depends on size of the heel you wear with them.

- A general rule of thumb when wearing high heels with pants is to let the tip of your shoe appear. The back of the hem should be half-heel.

- Don't let the hem of your pants stand at your ankle height. This will make you look lower and more stuffed.

Blouses: In the case of blouses, which are not low cut is a fundamental key, it wouldn't be well seen to teach too much. The long sleeve shirts are also an ideal complement to a tailor suit (bag and trouser set or skirt) and at same time give a touch of elegance.

• Makeup with discretion

The makeup has become a fundamental part, to complement our look, but we must avoid the excess.

Use discreetly and according to your skin type. The dark bases look too artificial and, moreover, give more years than you have for it, there is nothing good for the formal look of the office. The strong shades do not reflect seriousness and professionalism, therefore they are not suitable for office makeup, in this case a palette of shades in nude or beige colors will be our best allies for daily makeup. It is NOT appropriate to wear eye-catching lipsticks, since it is serious, pastel colors will be the best complement for a formal finish.

• In the heights?

The heels make us look stylish and elegant, but always in sober colors, and avoiding extravagant shoes, which we must leave for exclusive use of parties and informal meetings.

Black shoes are versatile, therefore, shouldn't be missing inside our attire for the office. It is important that you have at least one pair.

Of the thousands of options we highlight these three to face any situation:

1. Flats: Black flats with non-slip sole are your best allies for busy day of the office.
2. Stilettos: these are the traditional pointed-toe shoes and thin heels. Knowing how to choose them is not easy, as well as ele-

gant they have to be comfortable, otherwise we will be dead tired in a few hours. Choose some stilettos that make you feel beautiful but do not make you suffer at every step

3. Pumps: It stands out for its elevated front platform and for giving a "tip" effect. Because of their design, they tend to be very comfortable and can make you gain several centimeters.

• Colors

- In the labor field we must know how to choose the color of our clothes, the neutral colors are a good option as they are easy to combine and give greater formality and seriousness, suggesting:
 - Black: it is the most common color and therefore more used, easy to combine and adjustable to different skin tones, reflects authority.
 - Navy blue: a darker blue than normal, easy to combine and representing quality and responsibility.
 - Gray: this color in all its shades, going from light gray, to gray mouse and ending in dark gray, versatile, combinable and reflecting innovation.
 - If you prefer the prints in dresses or skirts, try to be discreet, it is always good to avoid extravagant prints and very flashy.

• Casual Friday

In today's offices, it is common for Fridays to be a casual day, but casual is not synonymous with bad dress, which means that you only drop one degree in formal. A jeans, a matching blouse with a flat would be a good example of casual Friday.

A jacket will always bring that simple yet elegant touch you need for your look. Avoid sports shoes, broken or with much decoration, as well as little formal sandals. *L&E*

Sport Capsule

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Basketball

Flag Futbol

Committing ourselves to the environment and setting corporate and personal policies much greener, has become a necessity.

And it's something that social networks support, like #2minutos2bolsas initiative, which consists of spending 2 minutes of your time collecting 2 trash bags, uploading photo or video as evidence to networks and challenging two more friends. To which have been joined private companies, sports equipment, among others.

This weekend the women's football team "Cardinals" joined this initiative challenged by Coach of the national team Diego Cohen and who nominated the current LIFFF champions "Cyclons" and the current world champions, the selection Of Female Flag Football. *L&E*



U - 1 7
b a s -



U-17 basketball team, led by Puerto Rican coach David Rosario, will play Centro Basket Championship Sub17, to be played in Santo Domingo from 26 to 30 July.

Panama is in Group A with the host, Virgin Islands and Jamaica.

The tournament distributes three seats for the FIBA Sub18 Championship of the Americas.

On the other hand, on Friday, July 21, the Interbarrial Championship began in the U-23 Men's and Women's Open categories in the Reynando Grenalld gym of Río Abajo, organized by the Panamanian Federation of Basketball (Fepaba) through the Provincial League of Basketball of Panama.

This tournament will have the participation of 18 teams in the male branch and six in the female. The matches will be held from 7 pm on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday and Saturday from 4:30 pm.

The men's competition will be divided into two groups: A Pueblo Nuevo, San Miguelito, Colón C-3, Betania, Parque Lefevre, Calidonia, El Chorriillo, Pedregal and Special Olympics, and B by Juan Díaz, the current champion, Costa del Este, Guna Yala, Ancón, Río Abajo, Parque Lefevre, La Chorrera, San Miguelito and El Dorado.

The female is made up of the Rio Abajo, Parque Lefevre, Puerto Armuelles, Betania, Sentinels of Tuira and El Tecal. *L&E*

Volleyball

National Mini-Volleyball Championship

In the National Championship of Mini-Volleyball, the province of Veraguas was crowned champion in the masculine as well as the feminine category.

The men disputed the final against the province of Herrera, obtaining a score of 25-16, 25-22 and 25-16.

On the other hand, the women's team disputed the final against the Guna Yala Comarca, obtaining a score of 25-22, 25-10 and 25-22.

Of these meetings stood out as most valuable players Emmanuel Pérez and Ekaterina Ureña.

Guna Yala's player Keidy Arias was elected the best defense of the Championship.

L&E

U19 National Championship

The National Under-19 Championship, organized by the Pan-American Volleyball Federation (Fepavol) and the Panamanian Sports Institute (Pandeportes) won the province of Herrera unbeaten, to the east to overcome Chiriquí Oriente in three sets with a marker of 25-19, 25-16 and 26-24.

Panama Centro occupied the third place, after defeating to the province of Colon in two sets by marker of 25-13 and 25-11.

Of this Championship the Herreranos stood out, Christian Flores, who was awarded as the Most Valuable Player and Jose Vásquez as the Biggest scorer with 60 points.

In this Championship participated the provinces of: Bocas del Toro, Colón, Coclé, Chiriquí Oriente, Chiriquí Occidente, Panama Center, West Panama, the district of San Miguelito and the Guna Yala region.

Fepavol announced that this championship will be preselected to form the national team, which will participate in the Central American Championship of this category in October, where Panama is the host country. *L&E*



Tour de France 2017

Jonathan Forget
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Chris Froome born in Nairobi, Kenya on May 20, 1985, naturalized Englishman, with a height of 1.85 m and a weight of 70 kg, has been part of several cycling team. In 2007 he started with Konica Minolta from South Africa in 2008 to 2009 with Barloworld from South Africa and from 2010 to this year his team is Sky. In 2013 he finished again with the yellow jersey in the Tour de France. In 2015 he finished again all the stages until Paris with the yellow shirt and the best mountaineer of the Tour de France; For 2016 he finished all the stages until finishing in Paris also with the yellow shirt, had a better watch and for the fourth consecutive time Chris Froome is crowned again in the Tour de France 2017.

He has won in the years 2013, 2015, 2016 and 2017 with a clock of 82h 20'55" and also won by team with a time

of 259h 21'06" with Sky, has never won a stage, made it clear that he is going for his 5th consecutive title for 2018.

For his part, the 26-year-old Frenchman, Bartele Romain, finished 3 of the overall standings in 83h 23'15".

In press release said that he will continue to progress to win a day yellow jersey.

Similarly 30-year-old Rigoberto Urán finished No. 2 in the overall standings with 86h 21'49", saying he had worked hard and did not expect to be on the podium. The best with 370 points was Michael Matthews an Australian, but the best mountaineer was the Frenchman Warren Barguil with 169 points and the best supportive was the English Simon Yates that accumulated 86h 27' 09". As we know, this Tour began in Dusseldorf in Germany on July 1, 2017, passed through Belgium to France and through high mountains, the most complicated stage was stage 18 from Briançon to Izoard, which has very steep elevations, finishing the Tour on Sunday, July 23 in Paris.

The last stage was won by Primož Roglič, a 27-year-old Slovenian, who is the first time to win the Tour de France. He said that since he was a kid, he dreamed of winning the Tour.

Work, discipline and tenacity always reward. *L&E*



II World Games of Indigenous Peoples

At II World Indigenous Peoples Games held from July 1 to 10 in Edmonton Canada, Panama delegation had a good participation, achieving a total of 17 medals.

Medals obtained were: 3 in Swimming, 10 in Canoeing, 3 in Athletics and 1 in Throw of Spear. They totaled 7 gold medals, 4 silver and 6 bronze medals.

Following is the official list of the winners of Panama:

Gold Medals

- Emanuel Ortega 50 y 100 mts - Athletics.
- Climbing Dogirama - Swimming.
- Brayan Dancer and Daniel Garrido - Canoeing in Couple.
- Leonela Mariano and Rufina Mariano - Canoeing in Couple.
- Karina Mariano - Individual Canoeing.
- Edgar Valdez - Individual Canoeing.

Silver Medals

- Liried Lopez and Catherine López - Canoeing in Couple.
- Wilber González - Swimming.
- Suenakiler Durán - Boating.
- Alejandro Fernández - Individual Canoeing.

Bronze Medals

- Alejandro Fernández - Swimming.
- Asiel Abad - Individual Canoeing.
- Kelineth García and Cecibel González - Canoeing.
- Olodidinapi González and Eufrazio Méndez - Canoeing..
- Joel Cedeño - 50 meters.
- Atilano Flaco - Throw Shot.

Football athlete Jocabed Solano also received a Medal from the Win Games - 2017 for Culture and Conference. *L&E*



Boxing

On July 5 at the Fantastic Casino of Albrook Mall, it had an international card that was developed in the capital with 8 combats, six ended by the fast track, among which were provided by: Luis Nica Concepción, Ricardo Científico Núñez and Bryan La Roca Degracia.

Former world champion Roberto La Araña Vásquez won a unanimous six-round victory over Colombian Mauricio Martínez in the 122-pound, 58-56, 59-55 and 58-56. *L&E*

Swimming



The Hungarian capital, Budapest, hosts the 2017 World Swimming Championships, which runs from Friday 14 to Sunday 30 July. Where Panama is represented by Edgar Crespo, Carolina Cermelli and Alberto and Gabriela Bello in the mode of synchronized swimming.

The athlete Edgar Crespo finished his participation in the Munidal, where he participated in the 100 meters chest, being in position 32 of 73 participants. And in the 50 meters chest, where he ranked 32 out of 81 competitors, recording a time of 27.93 seconds, while Kevin Cordes, from the United States, who took first place, recorded a time of 26.83 seconds.

On the other hand, Carolina Cermelli, a 16-year-old swimmer, participated in the 100 meters backstroke, where she was ranked 44 out of 59 participants with a time of 1 minute 5 seconds 50 hundredths. The best of the series was Noemi Ruele of Botswana, who recorded a time of 1 minute 2.96 seconds.

Cermelli will participate again this Wednesday July 26 in the 50 meters back.

In the Synchronized Swim mode Panama makes history with a solid participation of Gabriella Bello and Alberto Pinto, who occupied the 11th place of the final of the mixed duet category with a score of 60,7667. *L&E*

XIV Race on Wheelchairs

With alliance between Panamanian Sports Institute (Pandeportes), National Lottery of Charity (LNB), National Disability Secretariat (Senadis) and Government of Colón took place last Sunday July 23 the XIV Race On Chairs Of Wheels, “Eric Díaz in Memoriam” in province of Colón. In which about 120 competitors took part.

The organization awarded with trophies and 100, 80 and 60 balboas to occupants of top three positions in the eight categories disputed and an incentive of 20 to the other athletes.

First to reach finish line were Luis Espinosa of Panama Centro with time of 21 minutes and 41 seconds in men’s branch in the category of Amputee and Polio and Desireé Aguilar of Panama West with 30 minutes 36 seconds in female branch.

Espinosa in the category of Amputees and Polio was seconded by two representatives of Panama Centro, Arístides Guevara with a record of 23.43 and Leonel Castro with 29.36 and Aguilar by Miriam Quintero also of West Panama with 52.29 and Doralis Ávila with 57.02 in the tour that included Villa del Caribe and the goal in the 16th Street Park in the Coastal Strip.

The race of 10 kilometers for Bicycles had as winners the chiricanos, Félix Ríos with time of 33.11, followed by Julio Murillo another representative of the Valley of the Moon with 36.10 and the coclesano Nilo Lopez with 1: 02.03 and in the feminine Maria Rivers with 49.20, as sole competitor.

In the 5 kilometers also it was run in the category of Thoráxica, controlled by Panama Center, with the first position for Gabriel Salazar with 24.25, and the other two places for Epifanio Mendieta with 25.27 and Rubén Lansiquot with 31.20 and in feminine also by the capitalina Miriam Cubilla with 44.11, escorted by the “cowgirl” Karian Moncada with 52.41 and the chiricana Maryorie Chen with 55.51.

Category of Cervical was Gertrudis Ortega of Panama West with 26.43, then Diógenes González of Los Santos with 28.35 and Josué Castillo of Bocas del Toro with 45.59 and Eneida Ovalle of Panama Centro in first place in female with 49.47.

In the Lumbar category, Raúl Andrade of Panama Centro was the first with a time of 24.49, followed by Victoriano Mendoza de Coclé with 28.05 and Juan González del Oeste with 32.17.

The Assisted competition of a kilometer, where the competitor was accompanied by a relative. The Luigi Valdés native took first place, escorted by the chiricanos Roger Caicedo and Kevin Villarreal.

The category Juvenil corrida in distance of 5 kilometers had as winner Jeremy Jurado de Chiriquí with 25.59, followed by Juan De Gracia of Bocas del Toro with 39.21 and Eric Pisario of East Panama with 45.24 and in the feminine to the bocatoreña Sissy Castrellón with 32.20 , With second place for Evelyn Pineda with 43.02 and Coclesana Mitzuri Abrego with 1: 50.01.

And in the Infant test with a distance of 500 meters was controlled by Amir Salada de Chiriquí with 01.30, followed by Eloy Pérez and Roderick Martínez, both from Coclé with 01.30 and 01.33 respectively and in the female by Andrea González from Panama Centro with 03.23 and Didiana Pinilla of Veraguas with 04.50 *L&F*



Soccer



Male

On July 19, the Panama team stayed on the road in the 2017 Gold Cup, after falling 1-0 to Costa Rica by Aníbal Godoy's own goal in the 77th minute.

Despite the fact that Costa Rican team failed to beat Panamanian goalkeeper Jose Calderón after a match where Panama dominated the first half and after Gabriel Gavilan and Miguel Camargo left for muscle problems, Ticos went on to play the semi-final with the United States in Arlington, where they were defeated 2 to 0.

On the other hand, Jamaica posing a simply tactical game waiting for a counterattack, defeated Mexico 1 to 0 and passed to the final, which will dispute with the United States.

The Panamanian team must continue to prepare to achieve the dream of passing the qualifiers for the 2018 World Cup in

Russia. This effort is already reflected, as Panama rose from 59 to 52 in the FIFA ranking.

The Women's Football League of Panama, is not far behind and demonstrating their talents, Atletico Nacional is leading the table with 15 points, followed by Chorrillo FC with 12 points and occupying a third place in the table team El Brujas FC de Veraguas with 9 points and Sporting SM in fourth place with 9 points equal.

This Wednesday 26 we have a day where they will face:

- Azuero FC vs UTP at 2:00 pm at the Los Milagros stadium.
- FMS Academy vs. The Bruges F.C. At 4:30 pm at the Los Milagros stadium.
- Chorrillo FC vs. Sporting SM at 4:00 pm at Luis Ernesto Stadium "Cascarita" Tapia.
- San Francisco FC vs. SD Atletico Nacional at 4:00 pm at the Agustín stadium "Musquita Sánchez. *L&E*



Walk to the top of Baru Volcano

Continuing with the inclusion campaign was held on July 1 and 2, the fourth Inclusion Walk to the top of the Barú Volcano and the second International Walk to the Baru Volcano, more than 200 participants were gathered, including 53 visually impaired people and Athletes from Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama, organized by the Trekking Association of Panama and supported by the Panamanian Sports Institute (Pandeportes), the National Disability Secretariat (Senadis), the Ministry of Education (Meduca), the National System Civil Protection (Sinaproc), the National Border Service (Senafrent), students from different universities, who served as guides to the blind, among others.

In this activity all winners were made by completing the 13.5 km climb to the top of the Baru Volcano.

Among the participants we can highlight the multiple Paralympic gold medalist, Said Gómez, accompanied by his guide

Olbenis Atencio completed the challenge in 3 hours and 28 minutes for the first place. The other two positions were also for Panamanians, with the second for the pair of Eduardo Pérez and Vladimir Araúz with time of 3 hours and 45 minutes and the third for Alberto and Gallardo Mena with 4 hours. The Panamanian Ana Raquel Gálvez with the guide of Alekine Herrera was the first lady to reach the goal with a record of 5 hours and 30 minutes. *L&T*



Athletics



At the XXVIII Central American Athletics Championships, held in Honduras, the proud Panamanian delegation was victorious, with gold medals from: Chamar Chamber, in 800 meters; Andre Ferris, at 800 and 1,500 meters; Nathalee Aranda, in 100 meters and long jump; Axia Midleton, in bullet and disc; Matthew Edward, in 100 meters; Kashany Rivers, in high jump; Alexander Bowen in high jump: Jamal Bowen in long jump and Jorge Mena in decathlon. *L&E*

First Valid of the Triangle of Night Motovelocidad

The Coronado Karting Center welcomed more than 70 national and international drivers for first valid 2017, on July 8, organized by Panamanian Motor Speed Association (APM), with support of the Panamanian Sports Institute (Pandeportes).

It was divided into the categories of:

- Scooters. Making their debut and demonstrating their skills, the winning drivers were: Daniel Gonzalez # 382 in the first place, second, Juan Gonzalez # 78 and the third Ricardo Sánchez # 227.
- Supermoto B (rookies), walked the tarmac entirely, omitting 30% of the dirt track, Mark

Guttman # 124 driver took the first place, despite having suffered an accident of one of the corners, followed By Sebastián Arias # 382 and occupying the third place the pilot Alexis Donado # 16.

- Low-capacity, the 8 competing riders showed their full potential, however, David Quintero # 600, Ricardo Sánchez # 227 and Luis Alberto Arango # 721 took first place respectively-

- Moto 3 is the smallest category in this international competition. It was divided in 2, A and B. Being the A, the less experienced pilots, where they were winners: Santiago Alzate # 4 taking first, Juan Bosco De La Cruz # 130 in second and Victor Dominguez with # 46 in third place.

On the other hand, in the B, Carlos Ibáñez # 93 takes the first position, in the second Carlos Castillo # 29 and in the third place Daniel Calza with the # 23.

- Pitbike, making an approximate time of 55 seconds per lap, Andrea Bordigon # 19 is in the first place, Andrés Osorio # 35 in the second and in the third position the # 33 Sebastián Ortiz.

In addition, a race scheduled for 15 laps for each race in a 900-meter track, with curves locked and a long straight, in the sum of the sleeves, the first place was for, Juan Bosco De La Cruz # 130, Santiago Alzate # 4 for the second and Andrés Ríos # 104.

It is scheduled for August 12 and October 7 other tests of national motor-speed, to promote that races run on the slopes and not on the streets, explained De De la Cruz explained by the APM. *L&E*



Baseball

Sub-12

Our Sub-12 will play this Friday the World Championship of this category in Taiwan, organized by the World Confederation of Baseball and Softball.

Panama is part of Group B with South Korea, Germany, Australia, Nicaragua and the United States.

Sub-14

The Panamanian Baseball Federation (FEDEBEIS) announced 30 players that make up National Pre-Qualification Baseball, Sub 14, which will compete in Pan American Championship to be held in Chihuahua, Mexico, from August 25 to September 3.

The Technical Corps will be directed by Francisco Gutiérrez, who will have as assistants Kenny Serracín and Victor Olmos; In addition to Ángel Rubiel Moreno, as pitching coach, and Israel Delgado, as training coordinator.

The National Preselection of Baseball of Panama is formed by pitchers Jonathan Mendoza Martinez (Bocas del Toro), Carlos Atencio Castillo and Brad González Solís (Chiriquí), Joaquín Tejada Ortega, Carlos González Cossio and Eward Rodríguez Palacios (Coclé), José Pineda Jaén And Luis Sánchez Mejía (East Panama), Michael Mendoza Ramírez (Los Santos), David Quintero Rudas (Panama Metro A), Ryan Burrowes Fuentes (Panama Metro B), Kenny Pinto Vega and Fran-



cisco Cárdenas Tejada (West Panama) and Pedro Muñoz Portugal (Veraguas).

In addition, there are gardeners Roberto Domínguez Mariña (Los Santos), Luis Durango Otero and Francisco Villamil Serrano (Panama Metro A), Leonel González Román (West Panama) and José Cedeño González (Veraguas).

In the first base position appears Robert Hendrick Grant (Panama Metro A); In the second base, Jorge Rodríguez Caballero (Chiriquí); And third baseman Erick Barriá Pitty (Chiriquí) and Mauricio Pierre Álvarez (West Panama).

The short courses are Reginald Preciado Araúz (Chiriquí), Gilbert Hall García (Colón) and Rodrigo Rodríguez Pinilla (Panama Metro A); While the receivers will be Leonardo Bernal Carrión (Coclé), Julio Miranda Moreno (East Panama), Aldahir Bonilla Vergara (Panama Metro A) and Edwin Hidalgo Osorio (Veraguas).

The provincial composition of this National Preselection Sub 14 is of six players of Panama Metro A; Five, from Chiriquí; Four, from Coclé; Four, from West Panama; Three, of East Panama; Three, from Veraguas; Two, from Los Santos; And one for each team in Bocas del Toro, Colón and Panama Metro B. *L&E*

Cultural Capsule

Mariela de Sanjur
mariela.sanjur@rbc.com.pa

THEATER



- ABA Theater: Scooby the Detective from July 9 to September 17.
- Theater La Estacion: Low Therapy from August 10 to September 11.
- Domo University of Panama -Curundú: Broadway Opera Show, 1 and 2 of August.
- Teatro La Plaza: The Dossier from the 26th to the 27th of August.
- La Plaza Theater: The Theory of Relativity & 21 Chump Street: The Musical: August 9-12.
- Teatro La Plaza: Absolute Magic, August 2nd and 3rd.
- La Plaza Theater: The Haunted House, August 6.
- El Ángel Theater: Thieves are also honest, from August 5 to September 3.
- Teatro El Ángel: Looking for La Maravilla, from August 6 to September 10.
- El Ángel Theater: Bed for three from August 1 to 13.
- Theater In Circulo: Hairspray from the 8 to the 27 of August.
- ATLAPA: Letras de el Duende August 16th at 8:00 p.m.
- CAFÉ 507: Casting August 5
- Teatro La Huaca: Gentlemen prefer crude, August 2 and 3.

MOVIES

- 1 of August: Dunkirk.
- August 3: Planet of the Apes: The War.
- August 3: Premonition 2:22.
- August 17: Hard of Care.r
- August 31: A happy family.
- August 31: What really matters.

FESTIVALS AND FAIRS



- International Book Fair from August 18 to 20 ATLAPA.
- Panama Expo Gráfica 2017 from 24 to 26 in ATLAPA.
- Panama City Ink Fest - from August 11 to 13 at the Hotel Riu.
- Festipug 2017, August 20 on the Cinta Costera.
- Heroes Fest, August 19 in the City of Knowledge-Clayton.
- The Story Hour, August 6 / Cultural Center of Spain-The House of the Soldier.
- Convivienda 2017, August 4 in ATLAPA.
- Wine & Beer Festival 2017 Panama, August 3 and 4, Megapolis Convention Center.
- Central American Percussion Festival, August 26 / Casco Viejo.
- Golden Frog Festival-The Anton Valley, August 13.
- National Festival of Manito Ocueño, from August 17 to 20 in Ocú.

9TH PANAMA CITY INK FEST

HOTEL RIU PLAZA PANAMA
AUGUST 11, 12, 13 2017

\$10 (EARLY) \$25 (FULL PASS)

ARTISTAS NACIONALES E INTERNACIONALES - SEMINARIOS - COMPETENCIA AL MEJOR TATTOO
WELCOME PARTY - EXHIBICIÓN DE AUTOS

MERCADO INK FEST - GALERÍA DE ARTE VISUAL - ENTRETENIMIENTO EN VIVO
SHOW DE SUSPENSIÓN - PRESENTACIONES CULTURALES

12:00 - 10PM

panamacityinkfest@gmail.com

VARIOUS ACTIVITIES AND CELEBRATIONS



- August 6 - Atomic bomb in Hiroshima.
- August 9 - Attorney's Day.
- August 9 - International Day of Indigenous Peoples.
- August 9 - Atomic bomb in Nagasaki.
- August 12 - International Youth Day.
- August 15 - Assumption of the Virgin.
- August 15 - Foundation of Panama la Vieja.
- August 15 - Inauguration of the Panama Canal.
- August 19 - International Day of Photography.
- August 24 - Ganesha Chaturthi.
- August 28 - Day of the Cattleman.
- August 28 - St. Augustine.
- August 29 - International Day against Nuclear Tests.
- August 30 - Archdiocesan Campaign ends.

EXPO, SEMINARS AND CONGRESSES

- XXVI Auction of Excellencies for the benefit of the San Felipe Neri Foundation, August 15 at the Marriot Hotel.
- The Art of Helping, August 5 in House of Love & Light.
- CSR Week from 21 to 24 August in Sumar.
- 2nd. Congress of Primary Health Care from August 10 to 12 at Hotel Sortis.
- XIV Panamanian Congress of Procedural Law August 16 at the Colombo-Panamanian Institute of Procedural Law.

SPORTS

- 18th Family Walk Susie Thayer, August 27 on the Coastal Cinta.
- Carrera-Walk in La Dorada Trail, August 13 The Valley of Anton.
- XVI Race-Walk Trail of Light, August 20 in the Coastal Cinta.
- Race Bac Credomatic Pro Childhood, August 6 Coastal Ribbon.

- Mc Gregor vs. Mayweather on Aug. 26.
- CONCACAF-Chorrillo FC vs CD Honduras: August 1 Rommel Fernández Stadium.
- LXN17 Chair Festival on August 19th at the Eleodoro Patiño Gymnasium.

CONCERTS AND PRESENTATIONS

- Full Moon of Drums: August 5 and 6, in David, Boquete and Volcan.
- Paradise 507, 11 and 12 of August in Punta Barco.
- Mega Rumba Typical / August 19 / Megapolis Convention Center.
- Russian Circus on Ice from August 1-7 at Metro-Mall.
- Lior Suchard Master Mentalist, August 9 at the Teatro Aboud Attie Alberto Einstein Institute.
- Omar Alfano, Among Friends: August 17, Salón Las Perlas.
- History of the Isthmus, August 19 at the Ateneo of the City of Knowledge-Clayton.
- Duel of Chefs on the days 7, 8 and 14 of August in the Hotel Las Americas Golden Tower.
- Armando Manzanero in Concert, August 31 in ATLAPA.
- Duoflano (flute and piano) August 31, Ateneo of the City of Knowledge.
- Melodies with Di Blasio in favor of Casa Esperanza, August 24, Salón Las Perlas del Club Union.

L&E



Alianzas alrededor del Mundo

Mitrani, Caballero, Rosso Alba, Francia, Ojam & Ruiz Moreno- ARGENTINA

Guevara & Gutiérrez S. C. Servicios Legales- BOLIVIA

Machado Associados Advogados e Consultores- BRASIL

DSN Consultants Inc- CANADÁ

Lewin & Wills Abogados- COLOMBIA

Rivera, Bolívar y Castañedas- PANAMÁ

Espinosa & Asociados- CHILE

Lawnetworker S.A. Asesores Legales- ECUADOR

Peter Byrne & Associates- ESTADOS UNIDOS

Machado Associados Advogados e Consultores- ESTADOS UNIDOS

Ortiz, Sosa, Ysusi y Cía., S.C.- MÉXICO

Estudio Rubio Leguia Normand & Asociados- PERU

Adsuar Muñoz Goyco Seda & Pérez-Ochoa, P.S.C.- PUERTO RICO

Pellerano & Herrera- REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

Alvarado & Asociados- NICARAGUA

Torres, Plaz & Araujo- VENEZUELA

Facio & Cañas- COSTA RICA

