

Legislación Economía



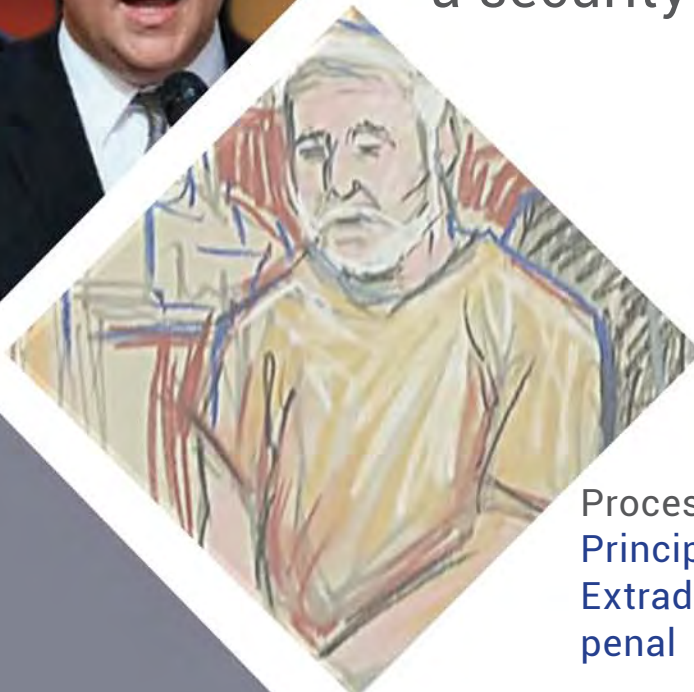
Can Mark Zuckerberg be the next president of the United States?



China, business opportunities for Panama



Trump y Varela a security agenda



Process Martinelli:
Principles governing the
Extradition on matters
penal

Consejo Editorial

José Javier Rivera J.
Giovana del C. Miranda G.

Portada y Diagramación:
Virginia Medina

Fotografía:
Mariela De Sedas de Sanjur

Colaboradores en esta edición

José Javier Rivera J.
Rafael Fernández Lara
Giovana del C.
Miranda Garzola
David Rodríguez
Joel Rincon
Ailen Galván
Casilda Quiróz
Lisbeth Martéz
Milena Vergara
Ana Sofía Corrales
Mariela de Sanjur

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EN LA RADIO

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Por:

La Exitosa



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José Javier Rivera - Attorney
jj.rivera@rbc.com.pa

Editorial

VARELA-TRUMP: A SECURITY AGENDA

A week after reestablishment of diplomatic relations between China and Panama, with consequent cessation of diplomatic relations with Taiwan, President Varela undertook a state visit and a complementary tour in the United States of America.

Frankly, this meeting was surprising because US president has had a tight schedule in his own country and practically hasn't visited abroad.

However, focus of the agenda was on security issues, especially fight against terrorism, drug trafficking and cooperation between countries to achieve a reduction in these crimes.

Much was rumored about the possibility that United States would raise at this table a request to locate some kind of facility equivalent to a military base on patriotic

soil, but this issue was quickly removed from agenda for political reasons.

President Trump acknowledged the success of Canal Authority in managing waterway particularly after enlargement. And economic issues such as increasing US investment in Panama and other issues such as education weren't included in the agenda.

President Varela passed a difficult test, but no mention was made during this talk about China's approach to our country and possibility that companies from that country, which are state-owned enterprises, participate in issues of importance for Panama, such as the canal expansion project, construction of mega ports, reactivation of Colon Free Zone by installing inventory in our country and implementation of turnkey projects in mining, transportation, agriculture, tele-

communications and financial fields.

From a business perspective, the meeting of President Varela with representatives of multinational companies dedicated to financial activities and the meeting with presidents of the IDB and the Monetary Fund speak well of good health of Panamanian economy.

After this visit, it is worth suggesting to the central government and business guilds the organization of commercial tours to the United States and China, respectively, to pave the way for return of the trust that has been eroded by black lists of The OECD and roles of Panama.

By the way, it is worth mentioning that everything points to the fact that the OECD will finally consider Panama as a cooperating jurisdiction, and therefore remove it from the list of tax ha-

vens, following an expensive process of reviewing changes in legislation and policies Exchange of information and know their client that have been executed by public and private sectors.

The inclusion of Panama in the list of jurisdictions of cooperating OECD countries should also be reflected in country's economy, favorable news for the establishment of multinational companies that comply with the legislation of branches of multinational companies.

It will dawn and see...



Fotografía: La Estrella de Panamá



Invited Writer

Can Mark Zuckerberg be the next president of the United States?

Fuente: Rodrigo Terrasa
www.elmundo.es

The first days of each January, Mark Zuckerberg publishes a Facebook post with his purpose for the New Year. In 2009, for example, he committed to wearing ties every day to dress with the gravity that deserved the economic crisis. A year later he challenged himself to learn Mandarin Chinese and then to eat only meat from animals that he himself had sacrificed. His image at that time was not the best, especially following the premiere of David Fincher's social network, which portrayed the creator of Facebook as a lad and scruffy hooded and unscrupulous.

So, in 2013, he promised to meet a person outside his office every day and write thank-you notes by hand. Two years ago Zuckerberg set himself the goal of reading a book a week and last year, running 365 miles and developing an Artificial Intelligence system for his home that is now called Jarvis and has the voice of Morgan Freeman.

What was its purpose for 2017? "My personal challenge is to have visited and met people across US by end of year. I have spent a lot of time in many states, so I will have to travel about 30 this year to complete this challenge", he wrote on January 3.

He's been touring for five months, and there's Zuckerberg in rodeo in Texas, fishing for shrimp like Forrest Gump in Alabama, giving milk to a calf in Wisconsin, going to an African Mass in South Carolina, having lunch with the army in North Carolina and Dining by surprise in Ohio with the Moore, a family of Democratic tradition who voted for Trump in November. "We met a very cool guy," Mr. Moore said.

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Would you have more power?

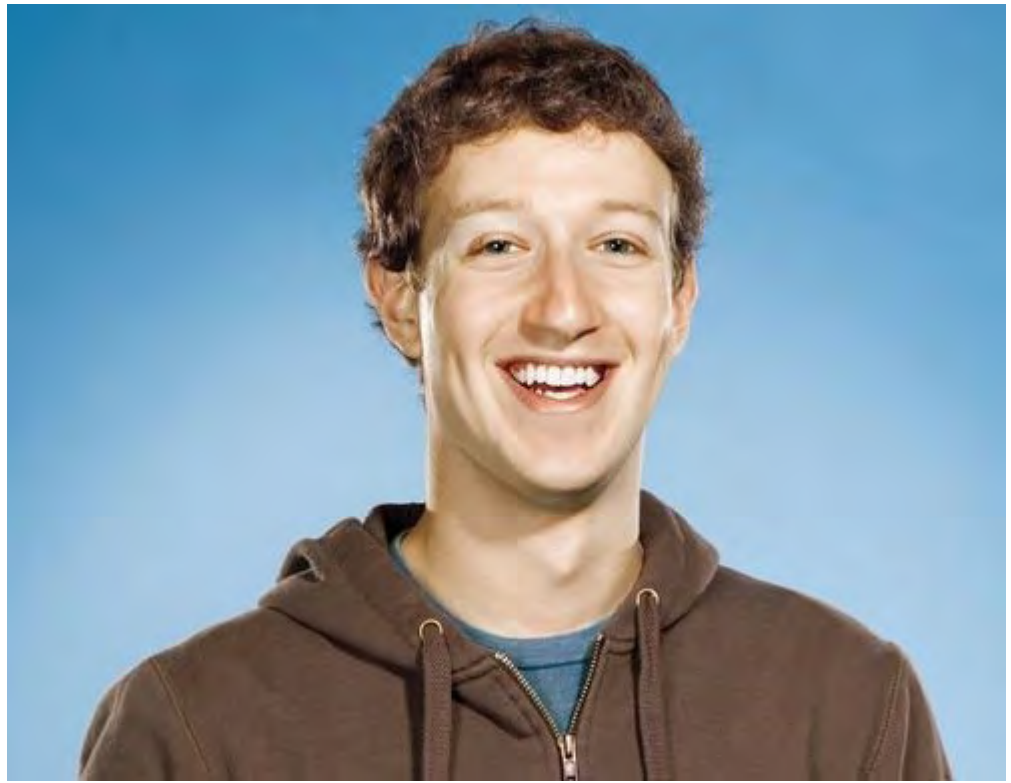
“Much more. Facebook still does not have nuclear weapons “

ican Mass in South Carolina, having lunch with the army in North Carolina and Dining by surprise in Ohio with Moore, a family of Democratic tradition who voted for Trump in November. “We met a very cool guy”. Mr. Moore said.

His trip to deep America, portrayed as a campaign diary on a Facebook page, has fueled rumors about a possible nomination of Mark Zuckerberg to the US presidency in 2020 or 2024 that he has denied with little success. “I am focused on building our community on Facebook and working on the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative”, he said.

In 2015 he and his wife created a charity to “build a better world” through which he donated 99% of his \$ 45 billion worth of Facebook shares. To manage his foundation he hired (happened?) To which he was head of campaign of Barack Obama in 2008, David Plouffe.

“If Zuckerberg has a personal aspiration to become president of the United States, it is still to be seen, but it is absolutely clear that wants to get into the political arena”, says Juan Verde, an Obama adviser and contributor to Ted Kennedy’s campaigns, Bill Clinton, Al Gore, John Kerry and Hillary Clinton. “Its strategy is clear interest in having an impact in the public sphere. He wants to make sure that, whatever party he rules, he understands that people like him play an important role”. Would he have more power? “Much more... Facebook still has no nuclear weapons”



Zuckerberg has recently taken steps to improve his oratory, including Chinese, has met with heads of state, given a drone to the Pope, and last year managed to introduce a clause in his contract that would allow him to have a position in the public administration without losing control of the company. Would there be political space for a character like him in the US? “It’s hard to say. Zuckerberg is pure Silicon Valley, a technocratic elite on the West Coast”, says Connecticut political scientist Roger Senserrich. “He’s got all the money in the world to run a campaign, but convincing average American that his troubles concern him is something else”.

Nick Bilton wrote this year at Vanity Fair: “Unlike Trump, who has Twitter troll diplomacy, Zuckerberg has become an expert on statesmen, meeting with world leaders since he was just 20 years old. He knows where to fo-

cus his energies from a global perspective. "The owner of Facebook has never spoken expressly against Donald Trump, but he has criticized from his personal account those "fearful voices who ask to build walls and distancing people." According to Eric Trump, president's son, his father and Zuckerberg are, nevertheless, twin souls, "two enterprising types who became the epitome of the American dream."

"Comparing them is like comparing pears and apples", Juan Verdeditch. "Trumpismean, visceral, direct and populist. Zuckeberg is cool, calculating, technocratic and data-based," adds Senserrich. "Trump lost the millennial vote by lot, it's pure New York City. Zuckeberg is San Francisco. Different worlds."

Perhaps Mark does not want to be a politician, perhaps only to win the reputation of a committed businessman, to Bill Gates or Warren Buffet. In addition, "the titans of industry, and more of a company as big as Facebook, have to have their backs well covered politically", recalls the political scientist.

Álvaro Santana-Acuña holds a doctorate in Sociology from Harvard, where studied Zuckerberg. According to his analysis, the mere fact that a possible candidacy of the head of Facebook is rumored reveals the growing tension between political and informational power in the era of the future. "It wouldn't be a new phenomenon either," he warns. "William Randolph Hearst, whose story tells the movie Citizen Kane, was Mark Zuckerberg of the early twentieth century and in 1904 tried unsuccessfully to become president of the United States."

Does the Democratic Party have room for Mark? "I don't know if it will be him, but I am sure that the next Democratic candidate will be a person we don't know today in the party," says Juan Verde. "Someone who does not come from the system. Peo-

ple are thirsty for freshness. "Silicon Valley has changed the pattern, society has changed. "Millennials have another vision. Before the ideal was Wall Street, money, the profession. Today is happiness, responsibility, the environment, the passion for what you do, for what you like ». Yes, we like.

Zuckerberg knows more about the personal lives of millions of users around the world than any government president, manages our most intimate secrets. "Only the Pope can seem to him because he doesn't need to be president of any country to govern souls of believers," says Santana-Acuña. "Mark is already a powerful ruler."

Imagine Mark Zuckerberg sitting in the Oval Office of White House, with or without a hood. Question is: would it have more or less power than on Facebook? "Much more" says Roger Senserrich. "Facebook doesn't have nuclear weapons yet."

L&T



ADDRESS BY MARK ZUCKERBERG HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Fuente: <https://www.facebook.com/zuck/posts/10154853758606634>

President Faust, Board of Overseers, faculty, alumni, friends, proud parents, members of the ad board, and graduates of the greatest university in the world, I'm honored to be with you today because, let's face it, you accomplished something I never could. If I get through this speech, it'll be the first time I actually finish something at Harvard. Class of 2017, congratulations! I'm an unlikely speaker, not just because I dropped out, but because we're technically in the same generation. We walked this yard less than a decade apart, studied the same ideas and slept through the same Ec10 lectures. We may have taken different paths to get here, especially if you came all the way from the Quad, but today I want to share what I've learned about our generation and the world we're building together.

Mark Zuckerberg Commencement Address | Harvard Commencement 2017
Facebook Founder Mark Zuckerberg gave his address at Harvard's 366th Commencement on May 25, 2017 at Tercentenary Theatre. But first, the last couple of days have brought back a lot of good memories.

How many of you remember exactly what you were doing when you got that email telling you that you got into Harvard? I was playing Civilization and

I ran downstairs, got my dad, and for some reason, his reaction was to video me opening the email. That could have been a really sad video. I swear getting into Harvard is still the thing my parents are most proud of me for. What about your first lecture at Harvard? Mine was Computer Science 121 with the incredible Harry Lewis. I was late so I threw on a t-shirt and didn't realize until afterwards it was inside out and backwards with my tag sticking out the front.

I couldn't figure out why no one would talk to me — except one guy, KX Jin, he just went with it. We ended up doing our problem sets together, and now he runs a big part of Facebook. And that, Class of 2017, is why you should be nice to people.

But my best memory from Harvard was meeting Priscilla. I had just launched this prank website Facemash, and the ad board wanted to "see me". Everyone thought I was going to get kicked out. My parents came to help me pack. My friends threw me a going away party. As luck would have it, Priscilla was at that party with her friend. We met in line for the bathroom in the Pfoho Belltower, and in what must be one of the all time romantic lines, I said: "I'm going to get kicked out in three days,

so we need to go on a date quickly.”

Actually, any of you graduating can use that line.

I didn't end up getting kicked out — I did that to myself. Priscilla and I started dating. And, you know, that movie made it seem like Facemash was so important to creating Facebook. It wasn't. But without Facemash I wouldn't have met Priscilla, and she's the most important person in my life, so you could say it was the most important thing I built in my time here.

We've all started lifelong friendships here, and some of us even families. That's why I'm so grateful to this place. Thanks, Harvard. Today I want to talk about purpose. But I'm not here to give you the standard commencement about finding your purpose. We're millennials. We'll try to do that instinctively. Instead, I'm here to tell you finding your purpose isn't enough. The challenge for our generation is creating a world where everyone has a sense of purpose.

One of my favorite stories is when John F Kennedy visited the NASA space center, he saw a janitor carrying a broom and he walked over and asked what he was doing. The janitor responded: “Mr. President, I'm helping put a man on the moon”. Purpose is that sense that we are part of something bigger than ourselves, that we are needed, that we have something better ahead to work for. Purpose is what creates true happiness.

You're graduating at a time when this is especially important. When our parents graduated, purpose reliably came from your job, your church, your com-

munity. But today, technology and automation are eliminating many jobs. Membership in communities is declining. Many people feel disconnected and depressed, and are trying to fill a void. As I've traveled around, I've sat with children in juvenile detention and opioid addicts, who told me their lives could have turned out differently if they just had something to do, an after school program or somewhere to go. I've met factory workers who know their old jobs aren't coming back and are trying to find their place. To keep our society moving forward, we have a generational challenge — to not only create new jobs, but create a renewed sense of purpose.

I remember the night I launched Facebook from my little dorm in Kirkland House. I went to Noch's with my friend KX. I remember telling him I was excited to connect the Harvard community, but one day someone would connect the whole world.

The thing is, it never even occurred to me that someone might be us. We were just college kids. We didn't know anything about that. There were all these big technology companies with resources. I just assumed one of them would do it. But this idea was so clear to us — that all people want to connect. So we just kept moving forward, day by day.

I know a lot of you will have your own stories just like this. A change in the world that seems so clear you're sure someone else will do it. But they won't. You will. But it's not enough to have purpose yourself. You have to create a sense of purpose for others.

I found that out the hard way. You

see, my hope was never to build a company, but to make an impact. And as all these people started joining us, I just assumed that's what they cared about too, so I never explained what I hoped we'd build.

A couple years in, some big companies wanted to buy us. I didn't want to sell. I wanted to see if we could connect more people. We were building the first News Feed, and I thought if we could just launch this, it could change how we learn about the world. Nearly everyone else wanted to sell. Without a sense of higher purpose, this was the startup dream come true. It tore our company apart. After one tense argument, an advisor told me if I didn't agree to sell, I would regret the decision for the rest of my life. Relationships were so frayed that within a year or so every single person on the management team was gone.

That was my hardest time leading Facebook. I believed in what we were doing, but I felt alone. And worse, it was my fault. I wondered if I was just wrong, an imposter, a 22 year-old kid who had no idea how the world worked. Now, years later, I understand that **is** how things work with no sense of higher purpose. It's up to us to create it so we can all keep moving forward together.

Today I want to talk about three ways to create a world where everyone has a sense of purpose: by taking on big meaningful projects together, by re-defining equality so everyone has the freedom to pursue purpose, and by building community across the world. First, let's take on big meaningful projects. Our generation will have to deal with tens of millions of jobs replaced by



automation like self-driving cars and trucks. But we have the potential to do so much more together. Every generation has its defining works.

More than 300,000 people worked to put a man on the moon – including that janitor. Millions of volunteers immunized children around the world against polio. Millions of more people built the Hoover dam and other great projects. These projects didn't just provide purpose for the people doing those jobs, they gave our whole country a sense of pride that we could do great things. Now it's our turn to do great things. I know, you're probably thinking: I don't know how to build a dam, or get a million people involved in anything. But let me tell you a secret: no one does when they begin. Ideas don't come out fully formed. They only become clear as you work on them. You just have to get started.

If I had to understand everything about connecting people before I began, I never would have started Facebook. Movies and pop culture get this all wrong. The idea of a single eureka moment is a dangerous lie. It makes us feel inadequate since we haven't had

ours. It prevents people with seeds of good ideas from getting started. Oh, you know what else movies get wrong about innovation? No one writes math formulas on glass. That's not a thing.

It's good to be idealistic. But be prepared to be misunderstood. Anyone working on a big vision will get called crazy, even if you end up right. Anyone working on a complex problem will get blamed for not fully understanding the challenge, even though it's impossible to know everything upfront. Anyone taking initiative will get criticized for moving too fast, because there's always someone who wants to slow you down.

In our society, we often don't do big things because we're so afraid of making mistakes that we ignore all the things wrong today if we do nothing. The reality is, anything we do will have issues in the future. But that can't keep us from starting.

So what are we waiting for? It's time for our generation-defining public works. How about stopping climate change before we destroy the planet and getting millions of people involved manufacturing and installing solar panels? How about curing all diseases and asking volunteers to track their health data and share their genomes? Today we spend 50x more treating people who are sick than we spend finding cures so people don't get sick in the first place. That makes no sense. We can fix this. How about modernizing democracy so everyone can vote online, and personalizing education so everyone can learn? These achievements are within our reach. Let's do them all in a way that gives everyone in our society a role.

Let's do big things, not only to create progress, but to create purpose. So taking on big meaningful projects is the first thing we can do to create a world where everyone has a sense of purpose. The second is redefining equality to give everyone the freedom they need to pursue purpose.

Many of our parents had stable jobs throughout their careers. Now we're all entrepreneurial, whether we're starting projects or finding our role. And that's great. Our culture of entrepreneurship is how we create so much progress. Now, an entrepreneurial culture thrives when it's easy to try lots of new ideas. Facebook wasn't the first thing I built. I also built games, chat systems, study tools and music players. I'm not alone.

JK Rowling got rejected 12 times before publishing Harry Potter. Even Beyonce had to make hundreds of songs to get Halo. The greatest successes come from having the freedom to fail. But today, we have a level of wealth inequality that hurts everyone. When you don't have the freedom to take your idea and turn it into a historic enterprise, we all lose. Right now our society is way over-indexed on rewarding success and we don't do nearly enough to make it easy for everyone to take lots of shots.

Let's face it. There is something wrong with our system when I can leave here and make billions of dollars in 10 years while millions of students can't afford to pay off their loans, let alone start a business. Look, I know a lot of entrepreneurs, and I don't know a single person who gave up on starting a business because they might not make enough money. But I know lots of people who haven't pursued dreams because they didn't have

a cushion to fall back on if they failed.

We all know we don't succeed just by having a good idea or working hard. We succeed by being lucky too. If I had to support my family growing up instead of having time to code, if I didn't know I'd be fine if Facebook didn't work out, I wouldn't be standing here today. If we're honest, we all know how much luck we've had. Every generation expands its definition of equality. Previous generations fought for the vote and civil rights.

They had the New Deal and Great Society. Now it's our time to define a new social contract for our generation. We should have a society that measures progress not just by economic metrics like GDP, but by how many of us have a role we find meaningful. We should explore ideas like universal basic income to give everyone a cushion to try new things. We're going to change jobs many times, so we need affordable childcare to get to work and healthcare that aren't tied to one company. We're all going to make mistakes, so we need a society that focuses less on locking us up or stigmatizing us. And as technology keeps changing, we need to focus more on continuous education throughout our lives.

And yes, giving everyone the freedom to pursue purpose isn't free. People like me should pay for it. Many of you will do well and you should too. That's why Priscilla and I started the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative and committed our wealth to promoting equal opportunity. These are the values of our generation. It was never a question of if we were going to do this. The only question was when. Millennials are already one of the

most charitable generations in history. In one year, three of four US millennials made a donation and seven out of ten raised money for charity.

But it's not just about money. You can also give time. I promise you, if you take an hour or two a week — that's all it takes to give someone a hand, to help them reach their potential. Maybe you think that's too much time. I used to. When Priscilla graduated from Harvard she became a teacher, and before she'd do education work with me, she told me I needed to teach a class. I complained: "Well, I'm kind of busy. I'm running this company." But she insisted, so I taught a middle school program on entrepreneurship at the local Boys and Girls Club.

I taught them lessons on product development and marketing, and they taught me what it's like feeling targeted for your race and having a family member in prison. I shared stories from my time in school, and they shared their hope of one day going to college too. For five years now, I've been having dinner with those kids every month. One of them threw me and Priscilla our first baby shower. And next year they're going to college. Every one of them. First in their families.

We can all make time to give someone a hand. Let's give everyone the freedom to pursue their purpose — not only because it's the right thing to do, but because when more people can turn their dreams into something great, we're all better for it. Purpose doesn't only come from work.

The third way we can create a sense of purpose for everyone is by building community. And when

our generation says “everyone”, we mean everyone in the world. Quick show of hands: how many of you are from another country? Now, how many of you are friends with one of these folks? Now we’re talking. We have grown up connected.

In a survey asking millennials around the world what defines our identity, the most popular answer wasn’t nationality, religion or ethnicity, it was “citizen of the world”. That’s a big deal. Every generation expands the circle of people we consider “one of us”. For us, it now encompasses the entire world.

We understand the great arc of human history bends towards people coming together in ever greater numbers – from tribes to cities to nations – to achieve things we couldn’t on our own. We get that our greatest opportunities are now global – we can be the generation that ends poverty, that ends disease. We get that our greatest challenges need global responses too – no country can fight climate change alone or prevent pandemics. Progress now requires coming together not just as cities or nations, but also as a global community.

But we live in an unstable time. There are people left behind by globalization across the world. It’s hard to care about people in other places if we don’t feel good about our lives here at home. There’s pressure to turn inwards.

This is the struggle of our time. The forces of freedom, openness and global community against the forces of authoritarianism, isolationism and nationalism. Forces for the flow of knowledge, trade and immigration against those who would slow them

down. This is not a battle of nations, it’s a battle of ideas. There are people in every country for global connection and good people against it.

This isn’t going to be decided at the UN either. It’s going to happen at the local level, when enough of us feel a sense of purpose and stability in our own lives that we can open up and start caring about everyone. The best way to do that is to start building local communities right now.

We all get meaning from our communities. Whether our communities are houses or sports teams, churches or music groups, they give us that sense we are part of something bigger, that we are not alone; they give us the strength to expand our horizons. That’s why it’s so striking that for decades, membership in all kinds of groups has declined as much as one-quarter. That’s a lot of people who now need to find purpose somewhere else.

But I know we can rebuild our communities and start new ones because many of you already are. I met Agnes Igoye, who’s graduating today. Where are you, Agnes? She spent her childhood navigating conflict zones in Uganda, and now she trains thousands of law enforcement officers to keep communities safe. I met Kayla Oakley and Niha Jain, graduating today, too. Stand up. Kayla and Niha started a non-profit that connects people suffering from illnesses with people in their communities willing to help.

I met David Razu Aznar, graduating from the Kennedy School today. David, stand up. He’s a former city councilor who successfully led the

battle to make Mexico City the first Latin American city to pass marriage equality — even before San Francisco.

This is my story too. A student in a dorm room, connecting one community at a time, and keeping at it until one day we connect the whole world. Change starts local. Even global changes start small — with people like us. In our generation, the struggle of whether we connect more, whether we achieve our biggest opportunities, comes down to this — your ability to build communities and create a world where every single person has a sense of purpose.

Class of 2017, you are graduating into a world that needs purpose. It's up to you to create it. Now, you may be thinking: can I really do this? Remember when I told you about that class I taught at the Boys and Girls Club? One day after class I was talking to them about college, and one of my top students raised his hand and said he wasn't sure he could go because he's undocumented. He didn't know if they'd let him in.

Last year I took him out to breakfast for his birthday. I wanted to get him a present, so I asked him and he started talking about students he saw struggling and said "You know, I'd really just like a book on social justice." I was blown away. Here's a young guy who has every reason to be cynical. He didn't know if the country he calls home — the only one he's known — would deny him his dream of going to college. But he wasn't feeling sorry for himself. He wasn't even thinking of himself. He has a greater sense of purpose, and he's going to bring people along with him.

It says something about our current situation that I can't even say his name because I don't want to put him at risk. But if a high school senior who doesn't know what the future holds can do his part to move the world forward, then we owe it to the world to do our part too.

Before you walk out those gates one last time, as we sit in front of Memorial Church, I am reminded of a prayer, Mi Shebeirach, that I say whenever I face a challenge, that I sing to my daughter thinking about her future when I tuck her into bed. It goes: "May the source of strength, who blessed the ones before us, help us *find the courage* to make our lives a blessing."

I hope you find the courage to make your life a blessing.
Congratulations, Class of '17! Good luck out there. *L&E*





Fotografía: www.mingob.com.pa

JUSTICIA COMUNITARIA DE PAZ

Giovana del C. Miranda G. - Attorney
giovana.miranda@rbc.com.pa

Law 41 of May 31, 2017 prolongs entry into force of Law 16 of 2016 that regulates the community justice of peace and application of methods of conflict resolution in Panama to promote effective solution of community controversies And peaceful coexistence, in order to guarantee democratic access to justice equally, without discrimination of race, sex, religion or political ideology.

Originally Law 16 came into effect twelve months after its promulgation, but as a consequence of Law 41, it will come into effect from January 2, 2018 for

the first Judicial District and June 18, 2018 in the rest Of the national territory, with the exception of articles 108,109, 111, 112 and 114 that came into effect the day after promulgation of Law 16.

It is important to mention that possibility of implementing a pilot plan prior to January 2, 2018, in those corregimientos or municipalities of the First Judicial District that have necessary conditions for implementation and that the process of training and Selection provided for in the Law. *L&E*

MEASURES FOR THE IMPORT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS



Giovana del C. Miranda G.- Attorney
giovana.miranda@rbc.com.pa

With enactment of Law 47 of June 2017, provisions are established for the importation of agricultural products subject to contingencies due to shortages.

Law 47 provides that, in order to guarantee national food security, the Cabinet Council shall authorize calls the opening of tariff quotas for shortages that are necessary to meet national demand.

On the other hand, it is indicated that the Technical Secretary of the Quota Li-

censing Commission will verify with the secretary of the food chain in question, before authorizing importation that this doesn't coincide with the pre-harvest period (two months before) or harvest of the item, according to official calendar established by Institute of Food Insurance.

A term no longer than ninety days counted from its promulgation has been granted to Executive Body for regulation of the Law in question.

L&E

EXTEND COVERAGE OF PREFERENTIAL INTERESTS TO THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR



Giovana del C. Miranda G.- Attorney
giovana.miranda@rbc.com.pa

Law 46 June 16, 2017 amends provisions of Law 4 of 1994 to allow "producers and processors of salt of national sea" to opt for discounts on the interest rate of loans, which was previously only allowed to persons Natural and legal entities that had the status of agricultural producers.

It's further established that maximum amount per production cycle per item is B/. 500,000.

L&E

ORGANIZATION OF FOOD CHAINS



Giovana del C. Miranda G. - Attorney
giovana.miranda@rbc.com.pa

Law 49 of June 16, 2017 empowers the Ministry of Agricultural Development for the creation of agrifood chains, which must be representative and legitimate, and which must involve actors in various areas that carry out agricultural activity in the country.

Technical and social relations, from primary production, conversion and packaging, industrial transformation and final transformation and consumption, incorporating the processes of preproduction, production, postproduction and commercialization.

Likewise, the Ministry of Agricultural Development must create the Technical Unit of Agro-Food Chains, in order to maintain linkage of public institutions with all the actors of agrifood chains and with private institutions.

It has been arranged that the agrifood chain has the purpose of developing and executing programs and projects aimed at its strengthening, for which they will obtain legal status through the Ministry of Agricultural Development.

Among the objects of the agrifood chains, are among others:

1. Propose specific policies and actions for development of different items or chains.
2. To promote national and international markets for commercialization of food-stuffs in the agro-food chain.
3. Establish and implement strategic alliances with public and private orga-

nizations, national and international, in aspects such as technological innovation, technology transfer, commercial and environmental.

4. To recommend conservation of natural resources and environment, as well as their proper management.

The Technical Unit of the Agrifood Chains shall create the agrifood chain committees by item as a permanent institutional entity in the Ministry of Agricultural Development and will have among others the following functions:

1. Coordinate actions with the higher office of the Ministry of Agriculture Agricultural Development and other public and private estates, as well as with the different chains.

2. To elaborate a proposal of structuring of the chains together with all actors.

3. Propose the functions of each agri-food chain, as long as it is necessary to readjust it so that it fulfills the objectives of the present Law.

4. To carry out coordination, follow-up and accompaniment of the technical coordinators of committees of the agrifood chains by item.

5. Manage, along with the chains, human and budgetary resources allocated to them and necessary for the effective management of chains for their management and organization.

It establishes the competitiveness agreements that will be mandatory for all actors in the agri-food chain and for state entities and must comply with requirements established in the regulations of this Law.

The competitiveness agreements that link

state institutions must be complied with by these institutions and incorporated into government policies and budgets, as well as provision of public information, in order to program and implement actions agreed as a public sector commitment.

Lastly, contingent shortages based on transparency and consensus objectives of the primary and agroindustrial agricultural products that present a deficit to supply the national consumption will be those recommended by the respective agrifood chains, respecting the quantities and deadlines of entry of products of these calls.

L&E



EXTEND PERIOD TO RECOGNIZE BENEFITS OF PROGRAM FOR AGRICULTURAL AND AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION

Giovana de C. Miranda G. - Attorney
giovana.miranda@rbc.com.pa

Law 48 of June 16, 2017, modifies article 38 (transitional) of Law 105 of 2013, in the sense of noting that natural or legal persons who couldn't have made effective benefits of Law 82 of 2009 in the period from 1 November 2012 to 31 December 2013 may formalize their application procedures before the Commission, in order to obtain the benefits of said Law.

In this context, applicant will be exempt from presenting certifications of the verification companies only for these periods, provided they comply with the rest of the established requirements. *L&E*

MODIFY NORMS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND OPPORTUNITY EQUITY

Giovana del C. Miranda G. - Attorney
giovana.miranda@rbc.com.pa

Following enactment of Law 43 of June 6, 2017, women, especially those who are victims of some form of violence provided for in the Law, will be entitled to receive free, immediate, and free counseling, counseling and technical assistance. Specialized in civil and criminal matters, a right that extends to the guardians or healers of the victim.

Likewise, free and expeditious access to justice for women victims of violence is extended to tutors or curators, as well as legal technical assistance in civil and criminal matters.

A numeral 4 is introduced to article 33, in the sense of creating in a period of no more than six months from the entry into force of Law 43, the necessary positions in the Institute of Ombudsman's Office to provide legal advice, sponsorship Free legal assistance and legal assistance for filing of civil lawsuit against women, their relatives, guardians or curators, who are victims or affected by any type of violence against women defined in the law.

Another aspect to be mentioned is that it is indicated that any person who is considered aggrieved by publications of a social media that incurs any type of violence against women, may claim civil responsibility, before the reform was empowered to the Ministry Of Government for the imposition of a fine on the aggressor in this type of cases.

With regard to Law 42 on equalization of opportunities, article 58 is reformed by establishing that lawsuits brought against the promotion or approach of the issue of persons with disabilities in Social media or any public place.

Likewise, free legal assistance in civil and criminal matters is extended to the healers or guardians of persons with disabilities. *L&E*

Consult Doctrine & **JURISPRUDENCE**

IN ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSES OF TRANSIT TERM TO PRESENT THE APPEAL RESOURCE BEGINS TO RUN FROM TIME NEXT TO NOTIFICATION

Source: Attorney's office of the Administración

The Office of the Attorney General of the Administration had the opportunity to issue the Consultation C-052-17 of June 5, 2017, by which it acquitted the question posed by Transit and Land Transport Authority requesting to interpret the content of article 232 of the Executive Decree No. 640 of December 27, 2006, which issues the Vehicle Traffic Regulations, in order to determine meaning and scope of the phrase "within twenty-four (24) business hours after notification", contained in this Article.

In this respect, the Office of the Public Prosecutor is of the opinion that twenty-four (24) working hours following notification, referred to in article 232, begin

to run from the next working hour of the one in which it was notified to the person concerned, and for purposes of computation, only the hours in which the administrative unit remains open, that is, official timetable, are taken into account.

The Attorney Office maintains its criterion in the rules of interpretation contained in articles 9 and 10 of Civil Code, since article was drafted in a clear and simple manner, and determines precisely the form and term within which to file an appeal, when the person who feels unhappy with decision, doesn't do so at moment in which signs the personal notice process expressing the word "appeal", but afterwards.

It adds that the article in question uses phrase “within”, to refer to the hours that must elapse between that in which personal notification is made, and the one from which the letter must be filed announcing the appeal, so that is out of time, if it is presented “outside” the mentioned term of the twenty-four working hours.

The Attorney General states that these processes are regulated by Cabinet Decree No. 640 of 2006 and that the provisions contained in Law 38 of July 31, 2000, which regulates the General Administrative Procedure, applies when they occur in gaps or vacuums when special laws contain gaps on specific cases or matters.

Taking into account that Cabinet Decree No. 640 doesn't contemplate starting from what moment the twenty-four (24) working hours from which it establishes its article 232, to which consultation refers, Law 38 should be applied in a supplementary form of 2000.

The Authority maintains that article 67 of

the aforementioned Law 38 of 2000 states that “All the days and hours that they indicate in administrative processes, will only comprise the working days, unless a special rules provides otherwise and so be recorded in The respective resolution “adding that” The terms of hours will elapse from the next one of the one in which it was notified to the interested person, those of days from the following one to the one in which the notification occurred. Working hours, numeral 51 of article 201 of the same legal excerpt says that they are “all those included in the official schedule of the respective administrative unit.”

The Attorney General concludes, noting that in case of administrative traffic accident proceedings, twenty-four (24) referred to in Article 222 of Executive No. 640 of 2006, in order to lodge an appeal in these kinds of proceedings, run from the hour after notification was made, and for purposes of computation, it is only taken into account for those offices whose dependencies in which they remain open, that is, the working schedule. *L&E*



THIRD ROOM OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE DECREES PROVISIONAL SUSPENSION OF A CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE OF PANAMA, WHICH IS INTENDED TO MODIFY PRIVATE PROCUREMENT METHOD BETWEEN INSURANCE COMPANY AND REINSURANCE COMPANIES

Ailen Galván - Legal Assistant
ailen.galvan@rbc.com.pa

Under the presentation of Judge Abel Augusto Zamorano, the Third Administrative Litigation Chamber resolved to temporarily suspend effects of Circular No.046 of May 26, 2015, issued by the Superintendency of Insurance and Reinsurance of Panama within the Application for Invalidity filed by the Lic. Aris Pérez Gallardo.

THE ACTOR POINTS THAT ILLEGALITY CONSISTS IN WHICH:

1. By means of this circular, the Superintendence imposes, as of January 1, 2016, the type of contract that must exist between insurers and their insurers.
2. Likewise, through the circular that we challenge the superintendency intervenes directly in a private contract, which is exclusive between the insurer and the reinsurer, by imposing a particular type of contract.
3. This circular restricts private contracting of Panama's insurers, in the sense that they assume 30% of their clients' risk in the event of an accident, and can not transfer it to their reinsurers.
4. This circular obliges insurers to put their risk back into the businesses already started, so that they have to go from non-proportional contracts to proportional contracts, that is to say a specific contract.
5. The attacked act restricts the use of non-proportional contracts and also imposes a term in them, in the sense that they will only be in force until the time they reach the year of renewal for its extinction, ie only one year

OF THE ACT IMPUGNATED

Circular No.046 of May 26, 2015, issued by the Superintendency of Insurance and Reinsurance, provides the following: "Insurance companies are informed that they are signing surety bonds, that as of January 1, 2016, any new or renewed business must be subscribed under the reinsurance method called quota share and with a withholding of not more than thirty percent (30%). Such contracts may not condition the proportional participation of the reinsurer to a determined accident result.

Those companies that operate the industry under non-proportional contracts should try to re-position the risk and manage all relevant procedures so that they are agreed under proportional contracts.

In the event that what is indicated in previous paragraph couldn't be carried out, non-proportional (XL) expenses shall be renewed until their extinction under the operating method of the year of subscription at the time of renewal.

We make it clear that XL excess loss contracts must be maintained to cover retention portion according to the risk appetite of each assignor. Likewise, voluntary loans may be used to assist in placement of risks, always keeping terms and conditions included in the offer."

CONSIDERATIONS OF THE ROOM

The Chamber highlights conditions outlined by the plaintiff regarding imposition that the entity has to conditions for pri-

vate contracting that exists between insurers and reinsurers, since in communicating to general managers of insurance companies, changes or modifications to Reinsurance contracts, says the actor, which prevents free private contracting between the insurance company and its reinsurer, and at the same time imposes conditions and terms that should contain such contracts.

The plaintiff continues to point out that this action violates supervisory and supervisory powers of the Superintendent of Insurance and Reinsurance, and that of the superintendent, since article 12 of Law 12 of 2012 doesn't establish that such officer has the legal power to dictate such technical criterion of the subject of insurance and reinsurance of Panama, nor less oblige or require insurance companies to change their form of contracting. Restricting use of non-proportional contracts and imposing the term thereof.

Therefore, the Chamber considered the adoption of precautionary measure to be appropriate, and ordered provisional suspension of the act, since based on what is stipulated in article 12 of Law 12 of April 3, 2012, which regulates the activity Insurance and other provisions, competence of the Superintendency of Insurance and Reinsurance to issue the contested act is not observed; And that neither of the technical functions conferred by the Law on superintendent of said entity, which has the regulatory authority to issue Circular No. 046 of May 26, 2015, nor does it require or require insurance companies To change their way of hiring.

RESCUE OF VOTE

For Judge Efrén Tello the support of the Room to access provisional suspension of the circular issued by the Superintendency of Insurance and Reinsurance on the reinsurance contracts of bonds is not clear enough to take this measure, and is that it starts invoking Article 1 of Law 63 of September 19, 1996, "By which reinsurance operations are regulated and those of companies engaged in this activity", provides that companies or entities whose purpose is to carry out reinsurance operations, in any Of their branch-

es, ...are subject to control, prior authorization, supervision, supervision, regulation and supervision and the Superintendency of Insurance and Reinsurance. And that same, article 4 says that: "When an insurance company accepts reinsurance, those operations will be governed by this Law".

It continues to indicate that the Superintendency of Insurance and Reinsurance, in representation of the State, has among its functions to regulate, regulate, supervise, control and supervise the entities and persons that carry out insurance operations in any of its branches and bonds; Since it is an activity that is considered of public interest (article 1 of Law 12 of April 3, 2012, which regulates insurance activity and dictates other provisions); In addition, article 12 of this Law, in paragraphs 1 and 22, establishes that among the attributions it is contemplated that the Superintendent of Insurance and Reinsurance, can regulate the contracting of the insurer and the reinsurer, to the extent that it affects profit and/or prejudice of the insured, since its scope of application includes "the proper protection of the insured and the adequate development of the insurance market in the country".

It considers that this circular is aimed at regulating the hiring, so that the proportional participation of the reinsurer is not conditioned to a certain accident result.

Concluding, Saving the Vow, stating that the enforcement is not done by decreeing this provisional suspension, from the competence of the Superintendency of Insurance and Reinsurance to issue the contested act; And the less it is observed that among the technical functions is the regulatory power to issue Circular No.046 nor does it require or require insurance companies to change their way of hiring. *L&E*

THIRD ROOM OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND LABOR LITIGATION ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEMPORARY DEMAND OF FULL JURISDICTION, SUBMITTED BY THE LICIDE. NODIER A. POLANCO SAMUDIO, IN NAME AND REPRESENTATION OF ALEXIS TORRES RIOS, TO BE NORWAY, BY ILLEGAL, ADMINISTRATIVE RESOLUTION 317-15 OF AUGUST 17, 2015, ISSUED BY THE BANK OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, ITS ACT CONFIRMATORY AND FOR TO MAKE OTHER DECLARATIONS

David Rodríguez - Legal Assistant
david.rodriguez@rbc.com.pa

MAGISTRADO PONENTE: Cecilio Cedalise Riquelme.

The Licide. NODIER A. POLANCO SAMUDIO, has filed a formal Contentious-Administrative Full Jurisdiction claim, in name and representation of ALEXIS TORRES RÍOS, against Administrative Resolution 317-15 of August 17, 2015, and its confirmatory act issued by the Bank Of Agricultural Development; And to make further statements.

BACKGROUND

Engineer ALEXIS TORRES RIOS worked for the Agricultural Development Bank for five (5) years, starting work in 2010 and dismissed in September 2015, he took office in January 2010, in the position of agricultural engineer III, in the Branch of Renacimiento, Chiriquí.

Since the end of 2010 Mr. ALEXIS TORRES RIOS has been suffering from Diabetes Mellitus II and there is legislation that protects this type of people in relation to their work environment, both in the private sector and in the public sector.

As a consequence of Administrative Resolution No. 317 of August 17, 2015, the Engineer ALEXIS TORRES RÍOS was dismissed, on the basis that the Engineer didn't enter to occupy position of Engineer

Agronomist III through a merit contest. On August 15, 2015, a series of irregularities were sustained, and dismissed official maintained a poor performance and apathetic attitude to the Bank's requirements.

On August 27, 2015, an appeal for reconsideration was filed, which was resolved through Administrative Resolution No. 326 of September 1, 2015, and which confirms in all its parts the original administrative act.

RULES ESTABLISHED VIOLATES AND CONCEPT OF THE VIOLATION:

In applicant's view, the applicant considers that the following provisions have been infringed:

- *Article 34 of Law 38/2000, of July 31.*
- *Articles 2 and 3 of Law 11/1982, of April 12.*
- *Articles 3 and 4 of Law 59/2005 of 28 December.*
- *Article 8 (literals b, c and f) Law 15/1977, of October 28 (by which the American Convention on Human Rights is approved).*
- *Article 5 of the Civil Code.*
- *Article 15 of the Civil Code.*

REPORT ON THE CONDUCT OF DEMANDED OFFICIAL:

Through note G.G No. 020-16, dated

January 11, 2016, containing the conduct report of the General Manager of the Agricultural Development Bank, Mr. RICARDO ALBERTO SOLÍS PONCE.

1. By means of Administrative Resolution 317-15, dated August 17, 2015, ALEXIS TORRES RÍOS was dismissed from the position of Agronomist Engineer at the Renacimiento Branch. The resolution was notified on August 20, 2015, and the affected party presented his corresponding recourse for reconsideration; And stating that it was covered by a special law (Law 22/1961 of 30 January). He also argued that he had been dismissed by arbitrarily violating laws 38/2000 and 9/1994, as well as the principle of due process. Similarly, the contested act had violated Decree 265 of September 24, 1968 (approving the Internal Regulations of the National Technical Council of Agriculture), which indicates the procedure for the dismissal of professionals in the agricultural sciences.

2. In the appeal for reconsideration, Mr. ALEXIS TORRES RÍOS indicated that he is diabetic and diagnosed for five (5) years; However, provided no evidence of this condition. Article 3 of the Act lists as chronic disease, diabetes mellitus; While article 5 stating that the physical or mental condition of persons suffering from these diseases will be issued by an interdisciplinary commission appointed for that purpose.

3. When resolving the remedy of reconsideration by Resolution Administrative Law 326-15 of September 1, 2015, it was indicated that none of the documents provided as evidence, demonstrates its status as a diabetic, nor does it comply with what is established in article 5 of Law 59/2005.

4. The reason for the dismissal of Mr. ALEXIS TORRES RÍOS was due to the Discretionary power that has the Agricultural Development Bank.

5. The Supreme Court of Justice has reiterated in several judgments that public servants related to Agricultural Sciences acquire stability at the moment they enter the public function, through contests, and those who do not accredit such income, are governed by the principle Of discretionary power.

OPINION OF THE OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATION:

1. The entry of ALEXIS TORRES RÍOS to the Agricultural Development Bank was done on a discretionary basis.

2. Neither does applicant form part of a public career, which guarantees him work stability, so his post was a position of free appointment and removal.

3. Neither does it include in the file any documentation that demonstrates that the disease that says to him to have put it in a condition that limits its capacity to carry out some activity in the form or within the margin that is considered normal in the human being.

4. The Office of the Attorney General of the Administration has indicated with respect to the work disability alleged by the complainant that there is insufficient evidence to prove the incapacity for work.

5. The Office of the Public Prosecutor considers that the actions of the Bank of Agricultural Development adhered to the provisions of the Law; And the right of defense was guaranteed to the actor.

CONSIDERATIONS OF THE ROOM:

It is incumbent on this Third Chamber to examine the charges of violation of the rules that are considered to be violated within this Contentious-Adminis-

trative Complaint of Full Jurisdiction, in order to determine whether the reasons adopted by the defendant entity with the issuance of the administrative act Contested whether or not they conform.

A. That it be declared Null, By Illegal, Resolution OIRH No. 317 of August 17, 2015.

B. That the BANK OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT be ordered to repay and make effective the payment, in favor of the Engineer ALEXIS TORRES, of the salaries and other rights acquired and left to receive.

In the opinion of this Corporation of Justice, deficient performance and attitude of apathy that served to the Bank of Agricultural Development to justify dismissal of Mr. ALEXIS TORRES RÍOS is strictly coupled to the condition of disabling disease that it suffers. In this sense, the complainant has indicated that since year two thousand and ten (2010), he suffers from the disease called diabetes mellitus type 2, of medium or long evolution.

In matters of evidence, it is pertinent to point out that in judicial file there is a private certification of doctor's office Dr. ROLANDO CABALLERO. It should be noted that the judicial file includes the signature recognition process, by Dr. ROLANDO EDUARDO CABALLERO ARAUZ, internist ---- Endocrinology, where recognizes the signature and seal of the documentation previously transcribed.

In the opinion of the Third Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice, the plaintiff ALEXIS TORRES RÍOS has verified that he suffers from the diabetes mellitus II disease.

For the above reasons this Office is based on the criterion that the administrative act demanded that consists of the removal of the engineer ALEXIS TORRES RÍOS is ille-

gal, since it violates the prohibition contained in article 3 of Law 59/2005, which Prevents or prohibits public institutions from discriminating against and dismissing any worker suffering from a chronic illness that causes him or her to be disabled.

Under the principle of procedural economy, this Office considers it prudent that after having been recognized and acceded to the declaration of nullity of the contested Administrative Act as a result of the analysis and recognition of the violation of article 3 of Law 59/2005, of 28 December, it is pertinent not to enter into the analysis of the other rules that are also considered to have been infringed by the plaintiff, for having recognized the illegality of the administrative act.

ROOM DECISION:

The Third Room of the Supreme Court, declared the illegality of administrative resolution and its confirmatory act issued by the General Manager of the Agricultural Development Bank and Accede to order the reinstatement.

However, he doesn't agree to the payment of the wages left to be collected as a result of the removal of the position he held within the public entity. *L&E*

THE THIRD ROOM OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND LABOR LITIGATION DECLARES PARTIALLY TRIED THE EXCEPTION OF PRESCRIPTION WITHIN THE EXECUTIVE PROCESS BY COACTIVE COBUCTION FOLLOWED BY THE MUNICIPAL TREASURY OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PANAMA, THROUGH THE EXECUTIVE COURT

Casilda Quiróz - Legal Assistant
casilda.quirroz@rbc.com.pa

Under statement of Judge Cecilio Cedallise, the Third Room of the Supreme Court of Justice, partially resolves the limitation exception within executive process by coercive collection, followed by Municipal Treasury of the Municipality of Panama.

BACKGROUND:

Within the judicial file, Municipal Treasurer of the Municipality of Panama issued a certificate stating that the taxpayer owes the Municipal Treasury of the District of Panama the sum of B/. 48,627.12 in the form of delinquent taxes.

The First Executing Court of the Municipality of Panama opened a process for a coercive collection against the taxpayer as a result of the existing debt, then proceeded to issue an Executive Order No. 40-16/JE, from which the Order of Payment by the executive route for the benefit of the Municipality of Panama.

The taxpayer was notified for conclusive conduct of the Order in that date, the executor proceeded to request before the Executing Court the request for copies of the file relating to the executive process that is carried out against him.

EXCEPTIONAL POSITION:

El apoderado judicial del contribuyente en su escrito de excepción de prescripción, fundamento la presente solicitud dentro del proceso ejecutivo bajo los siguientes términos.

- 1- That the First Executing Court of Municipal Treasury of the Municipality of Panama issued an Executive Order dated PAYMENT OF PAYMENT against the taxpayer for the sum of B/. 48,627.12.
- 2- That the taxpayer was personally notified on March 1, 2016,
- 3- 12 years.
- 4- That based on provisions of Article 96 of Law 106 of October 1973, the obligation is prescribed, and so must be declared.
- 5- Depending on the statement of account given to the Taxpayer, it can be seen that the debt is from 2004, and that consequently, more than five (5) years have elapsed, so that the figure of the prescription recognized in the Referred to above.

As a result of the aforementioned events, the attorney-in-fact of the plaintiff requests that the Prescription of the obligation be declared Proved, in favor of its represented.

POSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE COURT:

Within the judicial file, there is exception reply filed by the First Executing Judge of the Municipality of Panama, where stated the following:

The taxpayer was notified for conclusive conduct, not personally, as indicated by his attorney.

Payment obligation maintained by defendant is for taxes due from March 2004 until January 2016, in addition to fines from April 2013 to April 2015. These facts contradict what was indicated by the party executed in the sense that taxes are more than twelve (12) years of having been caused.

The executed part is contradicted when indicating that taxes are of year 2004.

The debate within the present process should focus on determining whether taxes that are more than twelve (12) years have been imposed or those caused in 2004, in order to comply with the Executed part.

POSITION OF THE OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATION:

For its part, the Public Prosecutor issued the Fiscal Opinion No. 835, maintaining the following: The Municipal Treasury of the Municipality of Panama having issued the certificate of debt and the Executive Car proceeded to interrupt the term of prescription established in section C Article 738 of the Tax Code.

Tax Obligations incurred by the Excepting Person, taking into account the statement of account for period from March 2004 until January 2016, gives a debt due to expiration of five (5) year limitation period that regulates Article 96 of Law 106 of 1973.

With the issuance of the Order of Payment Order in February 2016, it is proceeded to interrupt the prescription of the obligation from March 2011 until January 2016.

It requests that the exception of limitation be declared partially proven, as regards municipal taxes from March 2004 until February 2011.

ROOM DECISION:

The Third Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice stated the following:

Although it is true, article 1642 of the Judicial Code states that the executed shall within the term of two (2) days following the notification of resolution proceed to pay or comply with the claim or declare under oath severity whether or not he has assets for the payment of what is demanded of the taxpayer's action When requesting copies of the file in the First Executing Court of the Municipality of Panama, resulted in the tacit notification or conclusive conduct, which is set forth in Article 1021 of the Judicial Code that provides the following.

“Article 1021: If a person to whom notice of a resolution is to be addressed refers to a resolution in writing or otherwise manifests himself to be aware of or aware of it by any written means, or does the management in relation to it, Said manifestation or management of the person from the making, the effects of a personal notification.

Observing the above, it has been possible to obtain that the Executive Order issued by the Executing Judge of the Municipality of Panama where he proceeded to the release of a payment order by the executive branch in favor of the Municipality of Panama against the taxpayer was notified by Con-

clusive conduct The day when the same procedure is requested a copy of the file.

RESOLUTIVE PART:

The Third Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice, DECLARES PARTIALLY PROHIBITED THE EXCEPTION OF PRESCRIPTION in the Executive Process by Coercion Collection that is followed by Municipal Treasury of the Municipality of Panama, through the First Executing Court to the taxpayer, March 2004 to February of 2011.

OPINION:

Estimates that a teaching level, of the commented judicial decision may highlight the importance of the action of the affected party or its representative in a file, an administrative or judicial level, which for legal technical reasons could be adverse to the interest of The party In the case that does not occupy, the notification of the car contributes by way of the conclusive conduct, when it required the copy of the file, which produced the notification that interrupted the prescription.

Therefore, in procedural matters the lack of an express notification of the party, does not necessarily mean absence of the notification requirement, as demonstrated in this process. *L&E*



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PRINCIPLES THAT REGULATE EXTRADITION IN CRIMINAL MATTERS

Joel Rincon - Legal Assistant
joel.rincon@rbc.com.pa



International judicial cooperation is the mutual assistance provided by the courts of different countries for effective administration of justice. In this article we will analyze guiding principles of extradition, but, from a criminal law perspective, and make the difference between types of extradition applicable in our country.

This instrument of international public law in recent days has had a great impact on the Panamanian society, and is that at this moment in a US court is resolving the request made by Panamanian judicial body for a possible extradition of the former president of the Republic, Ricardo Martinelli, which is something critical for our country, especially for all kinds of complaints about corruption in the past administration, including the case of Odebrecht with serious repercussions in our beloved country.

Panama has a population of less than 4 million inhabitants, an economic growth that exceeds 6%, which contrasts with the enormous deficiencies in education and health, mainly. Corruption is the main cause of poverty in our countries, and Odebrecht proves irrefutable. Then, subject of extradition to presumably corrupt politicians,

becomes capital importance for Panama, presents valuable for other cases to come.

Extradition is an instrument of international public law, whereby a State by solidarity, request or in compliance with universal treaties or conventions, including the same law, hands over to another State a person tried or convicted abroad, when the latter is resident or refugee in its territory. This instrument of international cooperation aims at combating crime and impunity, which has awakened legal conscience of peoples. (Yezid Viveros Castellanos, Dianny Andrea Orosco Ruíz, Diego Hernán Fernández Güecha, Manuel Alejandro Correal Tovar, Genny Milena Rico Revelo and Adriana Del Pilar Trujillo Carvajal, *General Criminal Law Casuístico*, Second Edition, Ediciones Doctrina y Ley Ltda, Bogotá 2015, p. 114.).

Our legal system in Criminal Procedure establishes two forms of extradition, one passively and one active.

Regarding Passive Extradition, article 517 of Act 63 of August 28, 2008, which adopted the Code of Criminal Procedure of Panama, in the first paragraph establishes the following:

Article 517: Extradition. The Executive Body may, by way of reciprocity, grant the extradition of persons prosecuted or punished by the authorities of another State within the territory of Panama.

Within the same normative body in Chapter III of Title IX, article 545 prescribes.

Article 545. Active Extradition. The Panamanian judicial authorities may make a request to a foreign State for the extradition of a person for the purpose of criminal prosecution or imposition or enforcement of sentences with respect to an offense over which the Republic of Panama has jurisdiction.

The same authorities may also request a foreign State to provisionally arrest a person pending the filing of an extradition request, or to submit a request for consent after surrender of a person by means of a special rule exception.

The corresponding request will be handled through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at request of the Judge who issued the trial or sentence, or corresponding officer in charge of the investigation of the process for the offense in question.

In the event that the Panamanian State makes an extradition request, in order for it to be appropriate, it must be stated that the offense that motivated the process to condemn the claim, regardless of the circumstances modifying the guilt, is punishable by deprivation of liberty, in the moment of infringement.

The request for extradition must contain certain formalities as expressed in article 546 of the Panamanian Code of Criminal Procedure.

Article 546. Application. With the request referred to in the previous article

must be accompanied by the following:

- 1. When the accused had been sanctioned, a copy of executed judgment and the elements that prove that it was founded, if they didn't appear in it.*
- 2. In the case of an accused, a copy of the indictment or preventive detention, as well as the evidence on which the decision is based.*
- 3. A precise relation of the facts constituting the imputed offense, when the documents mentioned in previous numbers don't appear.*
- 4. The text of the applicable legal provisions, as well as those relating to the prescription of the criminal action and the penalty.*
- 5. The special data that will allow the identification of the claimed.*
- 6. When necessary, of their corresponding translation into the language of the requested country.*

Es de suma relevancia dependiendo de la calidad de la persona establecer la competencia del Tribunal que solicitó la extradición, en el caso de Panamá existen normas específicas dependiendo de la calidad de la parte, cual Órgano Jurisdiccional del Estado puede conocer sobre el proceso.

La solicitud de extradición tiene limitantes, y es que la persona no puede ser procesada, ni se le puede aplicar una restricción de libertad o extraditarla a un tercer Estado, por algún delito cometido antes de la entrega o que no sea el mismo por el cual ha sido extraditada.

Una vez realizado la diferencia entre ambos tipos de extradición consagrados en nuestras normas jurídicas en materia procesal penal, pasamos a detallar los principios que intervienen en la Extradición desde la óptica penal.

Principle of legality:

Extradition as a legal mechanism for cooperation between countries must be regulated in the penal or procedural code of each nation or in international treaties or agreements signed by those involved or interested in its application, nor can anyone be convicted or convicted of any extradition. You apply a security measure without a prior trial. In our particular case, the process must be processed in accordance with the rules of the Political Constitution of Panama, international treaties and conventions of an international character that have been ratified by our country.



our national legal system the death penalty is prohibited as established in Article 30 of our Constitution There is no death penalty, expatriation, or confiscation of property.

Principle of Non Bis In Idem:

Extradition proceeds when the facts to which the request is told haven't been tried in the requested State, except for the exceptions inherent in the domestic law of each country. Article 32 of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Panama establishes that



no one shall be tried, except by competent authority and in accordance with legal procedures, and not more than once by the same criminal, administrative, police or disciplinary cause.

Principle of jurisdiction:

The extradited person can only be tried by the competent authority at the time of the commission of imputed fact which means that the defendant can't be brought to trial by a different court or constituted in an exceptional manner for particular case.



Principle of the dignity of the human person:

Every person subject to an extradition process must be treated in accordance with the principles of human dignity



and fundamental rights enshrined in our Constitution, we can observe this principle from the Preamble of our Constitution to state that with the supreme purpose of strengthening the nation, guaranteeing freedom, ensuring democracy and institutional stability, exalting human dignity, promoting social justice and regional integration, and invoking God's protection, we decree the Political Constitution of the Republic of Panama.

Principle of double criminality:

Punishable conduct for which a person is offered or surrendered in extradition must be criminalized in both the receiving country and granting State.



Principle of commutation or prohibition of capital punishment:

This principle means that no person surrendered in extradition may be sentenced to death. If the receiving State consecrates this punishment within its punitive statute, it must commute it, this principle is related to double criminality, since in



Before amendment of numeral 7 of article 40 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, recently amended by article 8 of Law No. 4 of February 17, 2017, jurisdiction of the Criminal Chamber was able to extend requests for extradition, but with this Last reform only has competence for the processes of Passive Extradition. *L&E*

Politics

Rafael Fernández Lara - Independent Lawyer
rbcweb@rbc.com.pa

REQUIEM OF SOCIALISM OF 21ST CENTURY

There was some discontent with the Venezuelan political system when Hugo Rafael Chávez Frías, young military man turned politician, organized in 1982 clandestine Bolivarian Revolutionary Movement 200, made up of mid-level officers.

Other events, such as the so-called CARACAZO or SACUDON, in 1989, when armed forces suppressed protests of civilian population and their dire consequences that unofficial figures speak of more than 300 people deceased, motivated among other reactions, to lead a failed coup against The Constitutional President Carlos Andres Perez on February 4, 1992, whose government was characterized by corruption and malaise by hunger in the population. As a result of this unconstitutional action, Hugo Rafael Chávez Frías was imprisoned and on May 27, 1994, two years later, he was released by the dismissal granted him by the new elected President of the Republic, Rafael Caldera Rodríguez.

After his release, having increased his popularity by his years of imprisonment, the coup leader Chávez Frías initiates a drastic change of strategy for the accomplishment of its objectives, organized the new political party denominated Movement Fifth Republic, is dedicated to the political activity and participates As candidate for the Presidency of the Republic in the elections of December 6, 1998, and winning the electoral victory with 56.20% of

the votes, succeeding Rafael Caldera Rodríguez in the Presidency of the Republic.

On July 30, 2000, general elections were held under the new Magna Carta approved through the Constitutional Referendum of December 15, 1999 to change the National Constitution of 1961, backed up with 71.78% of votes counted and through this change Constitutional right to achieve better conditions to govern and carry out its revolution. In those elections Hugo Chávez Frías is elected President for the period January 10, 2001 to January 10, 2007, achieving 59.75% of votes counted this time.

On April 11, 2002, an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Hugo Chávez, came about in the face of deteriorating economic situation. At dawn of April 14, 2002, Chavez resumed the presidency supported by military followers of his government. Later, Chávez government had to face the so-called National Strike or General Strike or Petroleum Paro, which lasted from December 2002 to February 2003.

On August 15, 2004, a presidential referendum was held in Venezuela with the aim

of deciding whether Hugo Chávez should remain in the state's leadership, as a result of political polarization in the



the opponent Henrique Capriles Radonski, 49.12% of the votes counted. This outcome

was questioned by the opposition. The result of referendum, although questioned by some, benefited Hugo Chávez, who was ratified in his position with 59.1% of votes counted against 40.64% of opposing votes. That way Hugo Chavez wasn't revoked.

On Sunday, December 3, 2006, presidential elections were held, and President Chavez was re-elected with 62.84% of votes cast against 36.90% of his main opponent, Manuel Antonio Rosales Guerrero.

He regains victory for a fourth term in elections on October 7, 2012 with 56.07% of votes counted against 44.31% of his opponent Henrique Capriles Radonski. Henrique Capriles acknowledged results and called for respect for the opposition.

President Chávez didn't take his oath of office for the period 2013-2019, scheduled for January 10, 2013, as the Legislative Body delayed the ceremony to allow him to recover from cancer he suffered. Chavez died in Caracas on March 5, 2013 at the age of 58.

Upon death of President Hugo Chávez Frías, Nicolás Maduro Moros as Vice President, assumes administrative and economic functions during illness of President Chávez, takes the Head of State three days later, with the title of President-in-Charge of Venezuela until celebration of the elections Which were held on April 14, 2013. The result of this vote was: Nicolás Maduro Moros, 50.61% and

the opposition.

After this simple compendium of results of the elections and referendum in which Chavismo has participated and in the last heading and directed by Nicolás Maduro Moros, we observe that all those promises that in the beginning Chavez and his followers postulated and what they denominated Bolivarian Revolution, sought to be carried out in a sequence of changes and social programs in order to increase the population's access to housing, education, health, food, advances in literacy, improvement of the living conditions of Venezuelans, Taking advantage of the enormous profitability of sales and oil prices of the moment. Then, everything negative began to flourish, the authoritarian regime began the road to dictatorship, noted the obvious inability of his team, deterioration of the country's economy little by little, inflation, price control, exorbitant spending of administration, lack of products on many occasions, expropriations, terrifying insecurity, clearly reducing limits of freedom of expression and significant increase of uncontrolled corruption.

The Bolivarian Revolution and Socialism of the XXI Century, also called "New Left", by Hugo Chávez Frías and his followers undertook a failed international policy and opposed to the true interests of Venezuela and its people in aligning and advising themselves by an impoverished and histori-

cally tyranny. Accustomed to approach other nations as Cuba is, in order to maintain its government and system in every sense of the word, and other left-leaning governments of our Latin America, which took on some of the ideas of XXI Century Socialism.

It also contributed and supported other Latin American and Caribbean nations with creation of UNASUR, the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America, the Bank of the South, through economic aid from its oil production that cost the Venezuelan government thousands of millions of dollars a year in unrealized income, in exchange for gaining support for their ideas, style and proposals related to their Bolivarian thoughts and the so-called Socialism of the XXI Century, among others, in exchange for their votes in the various international organizations and Geopolitical alliances to the detriment of meeting the needs of its people, poverty, discontent stemming from the lack of staple food and rising inflation.

After 19 years with political control of Venezuela, new socialism, the 21st Century Socialism of Hugo Rafael Chávez Frías and his followers and their indirect expansion in some other Latin American states, based on precise ideas, as he pointed out in "La Moral", in his struggle against the demons that sowed capitalism: "individualism, selfishness, hatred, privileges, "being" a weapon in the fight against corruption, an evil that is proper to capitalism"; "Participatory and proactive democracy" "we must focus everything on the people, the party must be subordinate to the people"; "Equality conjugated with freedom, a society of included, of equal without privileges"; "Cooperativism and associativism", launching a test of social production enterprises and community production units; "Look at the socialist model before the tumultuous failure of neoliberalism."

As we have seen, all these considerations of the architect of Socialism of the 21st Century have been different and failed in every way. Today Venezuela is a country with an impoverished social chaos, with an unpopular, anti-democratic government led by a satrap that constantly violates human rights, with the highest inflation in the world, scarcity of medicines and food, administrative corruption, Brutal repression by the regime against citizens, and a people that claims majority and demands to go to the polls so that the people themselves decide the fate of the country.

Socialism of the twenty-first century was a failure, pure demagoguery, the antithesis of the defense of human rights, the political liberties of Venezuelans, enemy of electoral exits, characterized by economic problems.

Post-Chavism begins to collapse, appealing to violence as a form of political action, with a disregard for democracy, with an unfavorable international environment and as always, all this happens when left-wing governments intend to continue beyond logical and Don't go to polls for the country to democratically decide its future.

All that has happened and continues to happen in the brother country of Venezuela, teaches us that sometimes when we make mistakes within democracy and we don't reflect and correct them, people, already tired, are looking for other and different alternatives that in the long run They turn out to be worse than those we had. For this reason, it is necessary to quote a quote from a defender of democracy and personal liberties, the Pakistani politician BENA-ZIR BHUTTO, who said "Democracy needs support and the best support for democracy comes from other democracies." *L&E*

Panamamanian

ECONOMY

Source: GCRP

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The groups that most influenced annual percentage change of the National Urban CPI of May 2017 with its similar of 2016 were: Transportation with 1.7% and Education with 3.5%. However, the group of Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages that has the highest weight in the CPI, presented a negative variation of -0.1%.

Monthly evolution of the National Urban CPI to May 2017, compared to December 2016, presented a variation of 0.5%.

- The National Urban CPI of

May with respect to April 2017, didn't register any variation.

Groups that showed an increase in the National Urban CPI of May compared to April were: Transport with 0.2%; Housing, water, electricity and gas, Health, Recreation and culture and Miscellaneous goods and services all with 0.1%.

The increase observed in the Transport group was caused by increase in one of its seven classes, "Transport of passengers by air" with 24.6%, due to increase in price of plane ticket.

Housing, water, electricity and gas increased in two of its eight classes, "Services for the conservation and repair of housing" with 0.7%, due to increase in the price of repair services for housing, and "Others Services related to housing" with 0.3%, due to increase in price of the administration fee.

In the Health group, one of its seven classes, "Pharmaceuticals", increased by 0.2%, due to the increase in the price of medicines.

The increase reflected in group Recreation and culture, was influenced by increase in five of its sixteen classes. The classes with greatest variation were "Processing and information equipment" and "Recreation and sports services", both with 0.3%.

Increase that presented the class "Equipment of processing and information" was by the increase in the price of computers and printers. The increase registered in Miscellaneous goods and services group is due to the increase in two of its ten classes, "Hairdressing salons and personal care establishments" and "Other appliances, articles and products for personal care", both with 0.2%.

The increase presented in the class "Hairdressing salons and personal care establishments" was due to the increase in the price of personal care services. In the class "Other appliances, articles and products for personal care" was by the increase in the price of razor and toothbrush and personal care items.

Groups Alcoholic beverages and tobacco; Furniture, articles for home and for ordinary household maintenance; Education and Restaurants and hotels remained unchanged.

Groups with negative variations were the following: Garments and footwear -0.3%, Food and non-alcoholic beverages and Communications, both with -0.1%.

Drop reflected in the group Garments and footwear, was due to the decrease in two of its four classes, "Clothing" with -0.3%, mainly due to reduction in the price of sweater and girl's pants, and "Shoes and other footwear" with -0.1%, due to the decrease in price of shoes, slippers and men's slippers and shoes, sneakers and sandals for women.

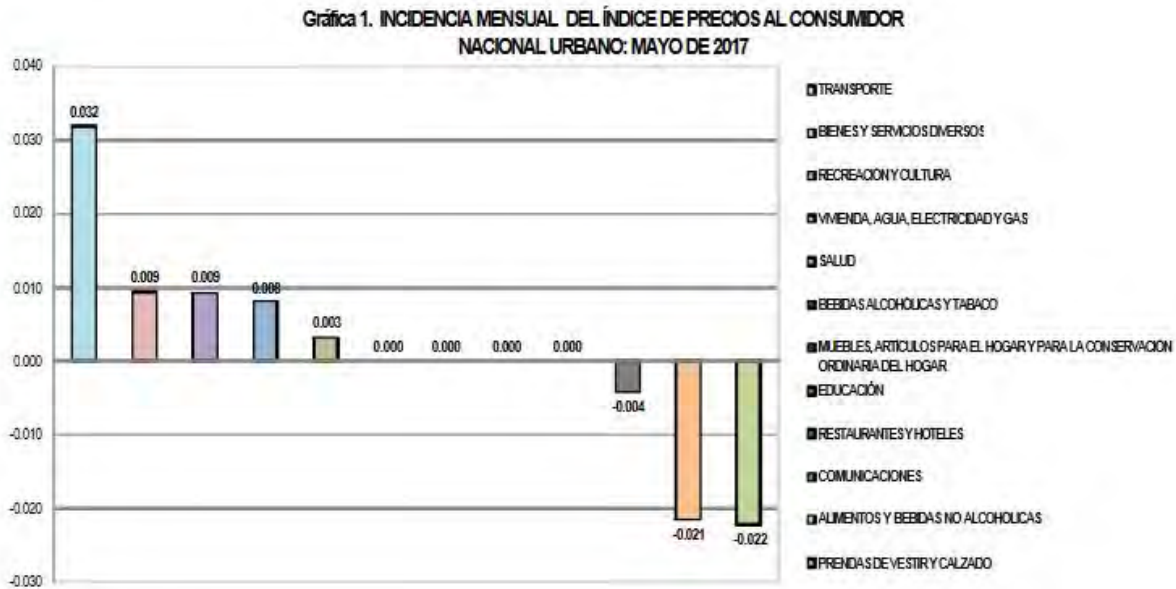
The decrease observed in the group Food and non-alcoholic beverages, was due to the decrease registered in four of its eleven classes. The classes with the greatest variation were "Fish" with -2.3% and "Fruits" with -1.4%.

The group Communications declined one of its two classes, "Telephone equipment" with -0.7%, due to the decrease in the price of mobile phones.

When comparing the National Urban CPI of May 2017, with its similar of 2016, the following increases were observed: Education 3.5%; Health 2.1%; Transport 1.7%; Housing, water, electricity and gas and Miscellaneous goods and services both 1.6%; Restaurants and hotels 1.1%; Recreation and culture 0.8%; Furniture, articles for the home and for ordinary household maintenance 0.4%; Clothing and footwear 0.3%; And Alcoholic beverages and tobacco 0.2%.

The groups that presented decreases were: Communications -2.7%; And Food and non-alcoholic drinks -0.1%.

Below, graph with the monthly incidence per group of the National Urban CPI of May 2017:



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

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

Grupo de artículos y servicios	Ponderaciones	Incidencia	Variación mensual
TOTAL	100.0	0.0	-
Alimentos y Bebidas no Alcohólicas	22.4	-0.021	-0.1
Bebidas Alcohólicas y Tabaco	0.7	0.000	-
Prendas de Vestir y Calzado	7.7	-0.022	-0.3
Vivienda, Agua, Electricidad y Gas	8.5	0.008	0.1
Muebles, Artículos para el Hogar y para la Conservación Ordinaria del Hogar	7.8	0.000	-
Salud	3.4	0.003	0.1
Transporte	16.8	0.032	0.2
Comunicaciones	4.3	-0.004	-0.1
Recreación y Cultura	9.7	0.009	0.1
Educación	2.4	0.000	-
Restaurantes y Hoteles	6.7	0.000	-
Bienes y Servicios Diversos	9.8	0.009	0.1

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

Gráfica 2. EVOLUCIÓN DEL ÍNDICE DE PRECIOS AL CONSUMIDOR NACIONAL URBANO TOTAL, ALIMENTOS Y BEBIDAS NO ALCOHÓLICAS Y TRANSPORTE: ENERO-MAYO DE 2017

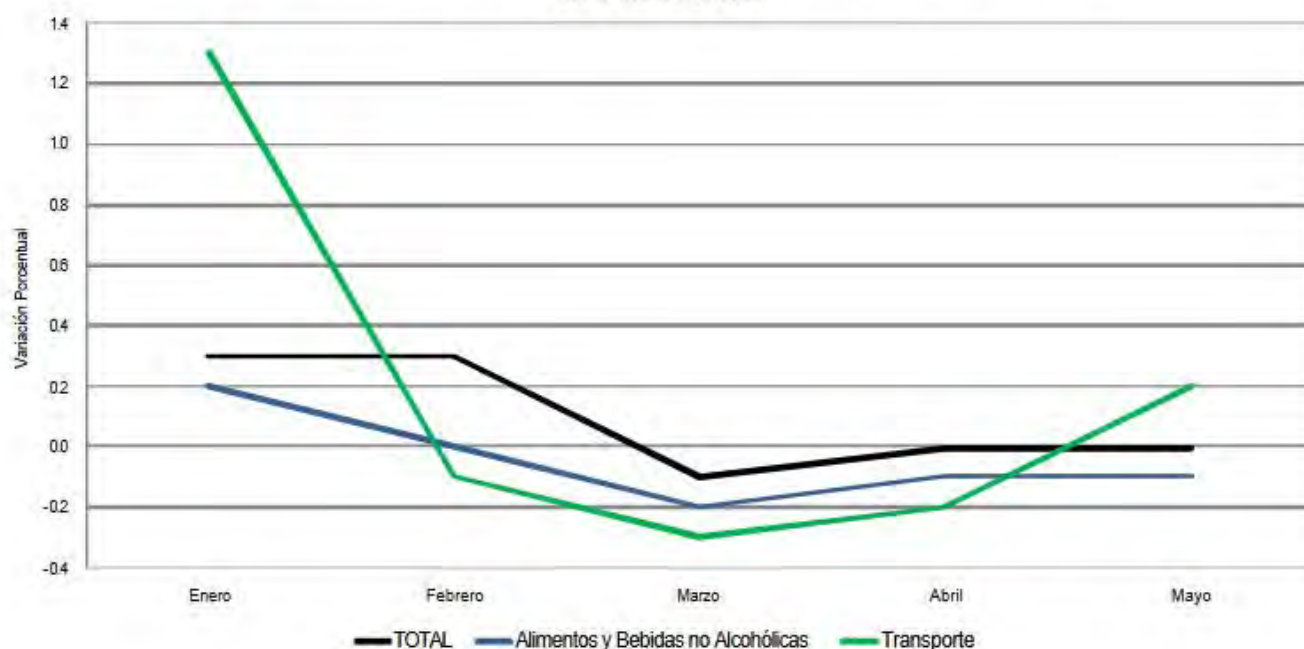


TABLE 2. EVOLUTION OF PRICE INDEX TO NATIONAL URBAN CONSUMER, ACCORDING TO ARTICLES AND SERVICES GROUP: JANUARY-MAY 2017

Grupo de artículos y servicios	Variación porcentual mensual				
	2017				
	Enero	Febrero	Marzo	Abril	Mayo
TOTAL	0.3	0.3	-0.1	-	-
Alimentos y Bebidas no Alcohólicas	0.2	-	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Bebidas Alcohólicas y Tabaco	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-
Prendas de Vestir y Calzado	0.1	-	0.1	-0.1	-0.3
Vivienda, Agua, Electricidad y Gas	0.6	0.1	-	-0.1	0.1
Muebles, Artículos para el Hogar y para la Conservación Ordinaria del Hogar	-	0.8	-0.1	0.1	-
Salud	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1
Transporte	1.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.2
Comunicaciones	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Recreación y Cultura	-	0.4	0.1	-	0.1
Educación	0.2	3.3	0.1	-	-
Restaurantes y Hoteles	-	-	0.2	0.1	-
Bienes y Servicios Diversos	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1

PANAMA OF THE BIGGEST RECEIVERS OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE REGION

Source: GCRP

Foreign direct investment, during the first quarter of 2017, totaled B/. 1,315.4 million, representing 10.7 percent more than the B/. 1,188.7 million recorded during the same period last year, according to preliminary figures from the National Statistics and Census Institute (INEC) of the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic.

INEC statistics indicate that, in first three months of 2017, general license banks registered foreign direct investment in the amount of 160 million 900 thousand Balboas, 3.7 percent more than the 155 million 200 thousand Balboas in the first quarter of 2016.

Investment in international license banks increased 1,282.2 percent from 7.3 million balboas in first three months of 2016 to 100.9 million balboas in the same period this year.

Direct investment in other companies during first quarter of 2017 totaled 961.7 million Balboas, 1.3 percent more than the 949.4 million Balboas from January to March 2016.

These positive numbers show that foreign companies decided to reinvest their profits, which is the major boost to investment growth, totaling 964.0 million Balboas between January and March 2017; 25.0 percent more than the 770.9 million Balboas in the same period last year.

In recent years, Panama has been the country with the largest direct foreign investment in the region. *L&E*



PANAMA AND MEXICO SIGN AN AGREEMENT OF COMPETENT TAX AUTHORITIES

Source: MEF

Panama and Mexico signed in Mexico City the agreement of Competent Authorities for the exchange of financial information for tax purposes.

The agreement is the first of Panama's competent authorities and will allow next year to exchange information on financial accounts for 2017. In addition, it will make it possible to implement the commitments that the country acquired in 2016 to adhere to the Standard Common Reporting (CRS).

Publio Ricardo Cortés, Director General of Revenue of Panama, stressed that the agreement is given under the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters and its Protocol, which both countries have ratified following their internal constitutional mechanisms. The Convention states that the Competent Authorities of both States may agree on the scope and modalities of the automatic exchange of information.

The negotiations that resulted in signing of the agreement were made in the last weeks and were in charge of a negotiating team of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Economy and Finance of Panama. On behalf of Mexico, officials from the

Tax Administration Service participated.

In representation of Panama signed the agreement the Director General of Revenue, Publio Cortés, Competent Authority delegated for the matters of exchange of tax information; While, on the part of Mexico, Osvaldo A. Santín Quiroz, Chief of the Tax Administration Service, Competent Authority of Mexico.

Panama undertakes further negotiations with Spain, Italy, Germany, Japan, Norway, Canada, the United Kingdom and Switzerland to sign other agreements of Competent Authorities, in order to concretise the internationally agreed commitment to comply with the Common Reporting Standard, which forms Part of the Public Policy of the Government of President Juan Carlos Varela to meet the high levels of transparency to combat international tax evasion. *L&E*



PANAMA CANAL PUBLISH OFFER OF MODIFICATION IN THE STRUCTURE OF TOLLS

Source: ACP



CANAL DE PANAMÁ

On June 1, the Panama Canal published the proposed modifications to current toll structure, marking the start of the 30-day consultation period to formally receive comments from the industry, which will allow the inter-oceanic route to continue offering a service Competitive to its customers.

Over past few months, Panama Canal Administrator Jorge Luis Quijano and Canal executives have met with clients and industry representatives in Europe, Asia and North America. "These meetings with customers in Asia, Europe and North America were very profitable and allowed us to better understand the industry's current situation, the challenges faced by market segments and the projected demand for neopanamax locks," said the Canal administrator.

After a thorough analysis of comments received at these meetings and also of current utilization and productivity of neopanamax locks, it was determined that it is necessary to offer additional incentives to container ship segment - largest user of the expanded Canal - to check tolls of ships Lique-

fied petroleum gas (LPG) and liquefied natural gas (LNG), and reallocate container vessels / loose cargo in bulk.

The amendments were approved by the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal on May 25, 2017.

For container ship segment, proposal offers more attractive rates for containers loaded on the return voyage, applicable only to those neopanamax vessels located on the Canal route on round trips, when: (1) the utilization rate is Equal to or greater than 70 percent in the northern transit and (2) the time between north and south transit is not more than 25 days. To promote the use of the services offered by the local logistics conglomerate, the additional days that the vessel requires for port activities at Panamanian terminals, will not be added to the 25-day period.

The proposal also modifies the tolls of LPG and LNG gas vessels, although it doesn't alter the units of measurement, since they have been found to comply with industry standards. This toll proposal also reassigns the ACP-class vessels as container vessels/

bulk loose cargo to the “general cargo” segment. At present, these vessels are part of the “other” segment.

Reassignment will result in more attractive rates for customers in this category, since tolls for general cargo segment are lower. This change is made in response to a request from customers during consultation process and public hearing in 2015, and because container vessels/loose cargo in bulk operate in a similar manner to general cargo. As has been done in the past, ACP takes into account the comments received during the toll consultation processes and makes changes when deemed necessary.

The proposal is available at <http://www.pancanal.com/peajes>. All interested parties are invited to participate in consultation process as well as at public hearing to be held in Panama City, Republic of Panama, on July 5, 2017. In accordance with established rules, ACP will consider all correspondence received until 4:15 p.m. M. (Local time), dated July 3, 2017, as well as comments and opinions made during the public hearing.

After a careful evaluation and analysis of comments received, and once incorporated relevant changes in the proposal, the Cabinet Council of the Republic of Panama will have to approve the modifications officially. The date of implementation of modifications to toll structure is scheduled for October 1, 2017. *L&E*

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Legislación
Economía

**EN LA
RADIO**



Viernes 9:30 a.m.

La Exitosa

95.3 F.M.

World

ECONOMY

Source: World Bank

THE WORLD GROWTH
WILL FORTIFY UP TO
BE LOCATING IN 2,7
% AND IMPROVE THE
PERSPECTIVES

The World Bank forecasts that world economic growth will strengthen to 2.7% by 2017 as the rebound in manufacturing and trade, increased market confidence and stabilization of commodity prices will enable the resumption of growth in developing economies and in emerging markets exporting such products.

According to the World Bank report entitled Global Economic Prospects of June 2017, growth in advanced economies will accelerate to 1.9% in 2017, which will also benefit trading partners of these countries. International financing conditions remain favorable, and commodity prices have stabilized. In this context of improvement at the international level, growth in emerging markets and developing economies as a whole will rebound to 4.1% this year, while in 2016 it was 3.5%.

Growth in the seven major emerging mar-

ket economies is expected to increase and 2018 will exceed its long-term average. This recovery in activity should have a significant positive effect on the growth of other emerging and developing economies and the world as a whole.

However, this scenario also presents significant risks. The implementation of new restrictions could curtail the appreciated rebound in world trade. Persistent regulatory uncertainty could weaken confidence and investment.

Also, while financial market volatility is at an exceptionally low level, a sudden reassessment of market in relation to policy-related risks or the pace of normalization of monetary policies in advanced economies could lead to financial turbulence. On the other hand, persistent weakness in productivity and increased investment



could worsen long-term growth prospects in emerging markets and developing economies, which are key to reducing poverty.

“For too long, we have seen how low levels of growth prevented progress in the fight against poverty, so it is encouraging to see signs that the global economy is gaining ground,” said Jim Yong Kim, president of the World Bank Group. “Given that a fragile but real recovery has begun, countries should take advantage of this time to address institutional and market reforms that will attract private investment and help sustain growth in the long term. Countries must also continue to invest in their people and build resilience to the various challenges they face, including climate change, conflict, forced displacement, hunger and disease.”

The report highlights concerns about rising indebtedness and deficits in emerging markets and developing economies, which increases the likelihood of injury if interest rates rise sharply or Tighten the terms of the loans. By the end of 2016, more than half of emerging markets and developing economies showed levels of government borrowing that exceeded by more than 10 percentage points of GDP those of 2007; In a third of these countries, the fiscal balance worsened by more than 5 percentage points of GDP compared to 2007 figures.

“The good news is that trade is recovering,” said Paul Romer, the World Bank’s first vice president and chief economist. “The

concern is that investment levels remain low. In response, we are modifying our priorities to favor the financing of projects that can further boost private investment.” A positive element of the current scenario is recovery of trade growth, which now stands at 4% after recording last year, after financial crisis, a value of 2.5%. The report emphasizes a key area of international trade that shows weakness: transactions between companies that aren’t tied together by ownership relationships. In recent years, these types of exchanges, carried out through outsourcing channels, have been reduced much more sharply than trade within companies. This reminds us of importance of a strong global trading network for less integrated companies, which represent most companies.

“After a prolonged slowdown, recent upturn in activity of some of major emerging markets is a welcome change for the growth of their respective regions and for world economy,” said Ayhan Kose, director of the Analysis Group Of the World Bank’s Development Perspectives. “Now is time for emerging markets and developing economies to assess their vulnerabilities and to consolidate policies that will cushion the adverse effects of crises.”

Regional Perspectives:

East Asia and the Pacific: This region’s growth is projected to decline to 6.2% in 2017 and 6.1% in 2018, as China’s gradual slowdown is offset by Other countries in the region, driven by the recovery of commod-

ity exporters and the acceleration of growth in Thailand. Growth in China is expected to decline to 6.5% this year and 6.3% in 2018. Excluding China, region will progress at a higher rate, from 5.1% in 2017 and 5.2% in 2018. Indonesia is also expected to rebound to 5.2% in 2017 and 5.3% in 2018, as effects of fiscal consolidation dissipate and private activity recovers, backed by a Modest increase in commodity prices, improved external demand and increased confidence as a result of reforms undertaken. In the Philippines, growth is expected to remain firm at 6.9% this year and next, as a result of the recovery in public and private investment. Similarly, Thailand should maintain growth of 3.2% in 2017 and accelerate to 3.3% over next year due to increased public investment and the recovery of private consumption.

Europe and Central Asia: Growth in Europe and Central Asia will generally accelerate to 2.5% in 2017 and 2.7% in 2018, supported by sustained recovery of commodity-exporting countries and dissipation of geopolitical risks and of the uncertainty regarding internal policies in the main economies of region. Russia, after a two-year recession, is expected to grow at a rate of 1.3 percent in 2017 and 1.4 percent in 2018, helped by an increase in consumption.

Kazakhstan is projected to grow at 2.4% this year and 2.6% next year, as oil price consolidation and accommodative macroeconomic policy support economic activity. Among importers of commodities, Turkey is expected to grow by 3.5% in 2017 thanks to the support of an accommodative fiscal policy, and 3.9% in 2018, as uncertainty fades, tourism will recover and restores the balance sheets of companies.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Growth in Latin America and the Caribbean is expected to increase to 0.8% by 2017 as Brazil and Argentina exit the recession and commodity price increases favor exporters of agricultur-

al goods and energy. According to forecasts, Brazil will expand by 0.3% in 2017 and reach a rate of 1.8% in 2018, while growth in Argentina will increase at a rate of 2.7% this year. In 2017, growth in Mexico will be reduced to 1.8%, mainly due to the contraction of investments due to uncertainty surrounding US economic policy, and will accelerate to 2.2% in year next.

Favorable projections for metals prices are expected to be beneficial to Chile, where copper production should recover after the strike. In that country, growth will accelerate moderately this year to 1.8% and 2% next year. In the Caribbean, the increase in tourist demand promotes an acceleration of growth that is expected to be 3.3% in 2017 and 3.8% in 2018

Middle East & North Africa: The region's growth is expected to fall to 2.1% in 2017 because the adverse impacts on oil-exporting countries of production cutbacks set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries exceed the modest improvements experienced by the importing economies of this product. Growth is expected to rebound to 2.9% in 2018, as geopolitical tensions are expected to moderate and oil prices will increase. In Saudi Arabia, the region's largest economy, growth will ease to 0.6% as a result of production cuts, then accelerate to 2% in 2018.

The Islamic Republic of Iran will slow growth to a rate of 4% before a moderate rebound and to reach 4.1% in 2018, due to the weight of the country's limited capacity to run out of oil and difficulties in accessing financing. Egypt's economy is expected to moderate its growth during the current fiscal year but will improve steadily in the medium term, backed by reforms aimed at generating a more business-friendly climate and increased competitiveness

South Asia: Expectations indicate that region's growth will rebound to 6.8% in 2017 and will accelerate in 2018 to 7.1%, reflecting strong expansion of domestic demand and exports.

Excluding India, regional growth is expected to hold around 5.7% and increase to 5.8% as a result of the acceleration of Bhutan, Pakistan and Sri Lanka and the easing in Bangladesh and Nepal. Growth in India is expected to accelerate to 7.2% in 2017 (from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018) and to 7.5% in the following year. Pakistan, for its part, will increase its rate of growth to 5.2% in 2017 (from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017) and to 5.5% in the following year, as a reflection of the expansion of private investment, increase in energy supply and the improvement of security. In Sri Lanka growth is expected to accelerate to 4.7% in 2017 and 5% in 2018 as a result of the implementation of programs of the international financial institutions that support economic reforms and boost private sector.

Africa south of the Sahara: In sub-Saharan Africa, growth is projected to rise to 2.6% in 2017 and 3.2% in 2018, as a result of modest increases in commodity prices and reforms aimed at addressing macroeconomic imbalances.

Nonetheless, per capita output is expected to contract by 0.1% in 2017 and a modest 0.7% increase by 2018-19. With these indices, growth will be insufficient to meet the poverty reduction targets in the region, particularly if the constraints that impede more vigorous growth persist. South Africa is expected to grow by 0.6 per cent in 2017 and 1.1 per cent by 2018. Nigeria is forecast to move from a recession to 1.2 per cent growth in 2017, which will intensify to 2.4 per cent in 2018. In countries that are not resource-rich, growth rates are expected to remain robust, supported by infrastructure investment, service sector resilience and agricultural production recovery. Ethiopia is projected to expand by 8.3%, Tanzania by 7.2%, Côte d'Ivoire by 6.8% and Senegal by 6.7%. *L&E*

CENTRAL AMERICA SHOULD HAVE A REGIONAL AUTHORITY OF COMPETENCE, PLACES NEW ECLAC STUDY



NACIONES UNIDAS

CEPAL

Source: ECLAC

The coordination of the Central American competition policy would contribute to improving functioning of markets of subregion and would reinforce competition in each country, concludes the study Panorama and challenges of competition policy in Central America.

Amendments to laws already made or proposed are aimed at providing greater instruments to the competition agencies to carry out their case investigations; To reduce exceptions in law enforcement; To expand its power to control concentrations; To have higher revenues for its operation; To introduce intermediate remedies for cases of anti-competitive practices where parties can reach an agreement before investigation is completed and finally to create figure of compensated clemency or demarcation which could help detect more Easily practices of hard cartels.

However, there are restrictions that haven't been remedied, such as the limited promotion of competition; Lack of resources to investigate all relevant cases; The lack of institutional and economic independence of most agencies, and the marginal role of competition policy in comparison with other economic policies: financial, macroeconomic, fiscal, among others.

Another challenge lies in the fact that competition policies of countries, having been inspired mainly by developed country models, don't adjust easily to the characteristics of small economies. Guatemala has a special section in the document. It proposes the publication and dissemination of a competition policy - rather than the adoption of a basic content law - that creates

the authority and the endowment of an adequate budget. It is also recommended to seek synergies between competition policy and other public policies, since in the competitiveness agenda there are measures that can operate against a future law and/or competition agency, giving power to sectoral regulators on competition (for Example, to regulatory body for air transport).

Guatemala has national and international commitments that establish enactment of a competition law, but, unfortunately, several factors have hindered passage of a law and the creation of a competition agency in that country, including the resistance of some Economic agents who fear losing privileges and ignorance about law and competition policy, which prevents debate and social support for these initiatives.

Considering the particularity of the Guatemalan case and efforts of other Central American countries to harmonize their laws, the study recommends improving coordination of national competition policies, creating a regional cooperation agreement and assessing opportunity for Create an authority that addresses the challenges of subregion.

"Even if it weren't possible to approve an authority with supranational powers, it would be highly supportive to at least have an authority with sufficient power to collaborate in sectoral and case investigations, in addition to reinforcing each other in administrative and judicial processes, giving advice to National authorities", the text concludes. *L&T*

THE ILO IS PREPARED TO MEET CHALLENGES GENERATED BY CRISIS, LABOR MIGRATION AND TRANSITION TOWARDS GREENER ECONOMIES

Source: World Bank



The 106th International Labor Conference (ILC) closed after two weeks of deliberations on important issues in the world of work, including the promotion of peace and stability in post-conflict countries, strengthening governance Labor migration and the greening of the economy.

The International Labor Conference (ILC) adopted a historic new standard, the Employment and Decent Work Recommendation for Peace and Resilience, 2017 (No. 205), which updates the orientation of a previous ILO Recommendation adopted at 1944 in order to provide answers to contemporary crisis situations caused by conflicts and catastrophes. It also extends its scope to reconstruction and recovery to include prevention and preparedness.

This new standard provides a unique policy framework focusing on labor-related measures to prevent and respond to the devastating effects of conflicts and disasters on economies and societies by paying special attention to vulnerable population groups, Such as children,

youth, women and displaced persons.

The Conference also adopted a Resolution requesting the Director-General of the ILO to play a leading role in strengthening partnerships at the international level in order to promote the new standard.

“The adoption of a new Recommendation on employment and decent work for peace and resilience is very significant at different levels,” ILO Director-General Guy Ryder said in the closing remarks of the ILC.

“It is significant because it unequivocally demonstrates that the ILO is ready and willing to update its standards, making them sound and relevant. It is significant because it is a vital response of the world of work to millions of people, affected by crises, disasters and displacements. We are not only listening to their voices, we are acting in their favor, and with them.”

The Director-General of the ILO also reminded ILO delegates of their responsibilities

in relation to labor migration. He referred to “widespread governance deficits that leave room for abuses and, most often, the degradation of public attitudes and political discourse towards migrants and migration.” Guy Ryder called on the international community “not to compromise on attitudes that are offensive to ILO values and standards, and to provide real guidance and leadership in the construction of governance systems... enabling realization of the benefits of migration for all parties involved.”

Guy Ryder praised the “fruitful debate” and “numerous expressions of support for the Paris Agreement”, reminding the audience that there is no “linear transition from a polluting economy to a green economy.” He emphasized the value of social dialogue between governments and the social partners in this transition: “Tripartism produces benefits.”

Women at work

The Conference held a World Summit on the World of Work on 15 June to discuss how to shape a better future for women at work and what steps need to be taken to enable women to overcome the obstacles they face in the world of work.

On the same day, three Presidents presented the concrete actions they have taken to promote gender equality in the world of work: Marie-Louise Coleiro Preca (Malta), Ameenah Gurib-Fakim (Mauritius)

and Bidya Devi Bhandari (Nepal).

Another President, Tabaré Vázquez (Uruguay), addressed the ILO Labor Parliament on opening day.

This year, World Day Against Child Labor, on 12 June, was dedicated to the impact of conflicts and disasters on child labor.

Delegates also discussed the Director-General's report drawing the world's attention to the situation of workers in the occupied Arab territories.

The 106th International Labor Conference adopted the program and budget for the biennium 2018-2019 of \$ 784 million, which in nominal terms is 2 per cent below the budget for 2016-2017. The Conference also decided to repeal four and withdraw two international labor standards.

An unprecedented 6,000 participants from the 187 ILO members attended the 106th CWI. The Conference was chaired by Luis Ernesto Carles, Minister of Labor of Panama. *L&E*



EL MUNDO NECESITA ADELANTARSE A LOS IMPACTOS DEVASTADORES DE LA SEQUÍA CON UNA MEJOR PREPARACIÓN

Fuente: FAO

Investing in preparation and building resilience among farmers is critical to coping with extreme drought situations, FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva said today. "Safeguarding livelihoods means saving lives, this is what we are trying to create resilience," he said in a speech at the start of an international seminar on drought organized by Iran, the Netherlands and FAO.

Recalling the 2011 drought in Somalia, where more than 250,000 people starved to death, Graziano da Silva said: "People die because they are not prepared to cope with the effects of drought, because their livelihoods are not what they are. Sufficiently resilient".

"For years, strategy has been to respond to droughts when they occur, to hurry to provide emergency assistance and keep people alive," said the FAO official, who admitted that "of course, that is important "But that investing in preparedness and resilience" is essential." In doing so, it prepares countries to act quickly before it is too late, meaning that farmers and rural communities are better positioned to cope with extreme weather events when they hit.

The Minister of Agriculture, Water Resources and Forestry of Namibia, John Mutorwa explained that in these times

of climate change, drought has emerged as a challenge that all countries will be forced to face again and again.

"The issue is not whether drought will occur or not, but: drought will come, and therefore we must be prepared," said Mutorwa, stressing the importance of the theme of the seminar "Drought and agriculture - Forecast, plan and prepare : How to prevent drought from becoming famine."

"The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) provides scientific guidance and information to strengthen national services responsible for addressing drought risks to agriculture," said WMO Secretary General Petteri Taalas. "We encourage countries to take early action against drought and move towards a more proactive approach," he added.

At the same time, the President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Gilbert F. Houngbo, emphasized the need to break the cycle of crises, disasters and relief and called on the international community to be proactive and take into account not only emergencies of today, but also how to prevent those of tomorrow.

"That means investing in small farmers to help them meet the challenge of productivity, give them access to markets and

finance and, most importantly, have the tools to survive and thrive," Hounbo said. Reject response efforts to drought.

Today's seminar aims to catalyze renewed international momentum to address the many consequences of droughts, which generate not only hunger and instability but also lead to economic losses of up to US \$ 8 billion per year. The need to rethink droughts globally is pressing. As the planet's climate changes, severe dry periods are becoming more frequent. Since the 1970s, the earth's surface of the planet affected by droughts has doubled.

The cost is especially high in developing countries, where agriculture remains one of economic pillars. More than 80 percent of the drought-related damages and losses are sustained by agriculture in the developing world, according to FAO reports.

And it is Africa, in particular, that has taken the worst part. Between 2005 and 2016, a total of 84 droughts affected 34 African countries. It's better to prevent than to cure. There is a lack of knowledge, technologies and good practices to address drought and water scarcity and their implications for food security, agriculture and rural development.

During the seminar today, experts from the academic, scientific, humanitarian and policy-making communities participate in various subsidiary sessions focusing on issues such as: what should be changed in terms of drought management and how to achieve that transformation; Ways to connect farmers with improved technologies; Options for moving from reactive to

proactive responses and how to introduce drought management into Agenda 2030 for sustainable development.

A final communiqué of the seminar will report on the results and make recommendations on the way forward. Partnering to Empower Small Farmers.

At today's event in Rome, FAO and WMO signed a memorandum of understanding that will allow them to strengthen their cooperation to respond to climate variability and climate change, which the agreement says "poses an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to Human societies, ecosystems and food security. "

Through their enhanced partnership, both organizations will work to improve agro-meteorological information, tools and methods and enhance small farmers' access to products and services that can help them proactively anticipate and prepare for droughts, among other issues. *L&E*



Environmental CAPSULE



“NATIONAL DAY OF THE REFORESTATION”

On Tuesday, June 27, 2017, in Official Gazette No. 28309-B, Executive Decree No. 60 of June 26, 2017 was published, by means of which the fourth Saturday of the month of June of each year is made official as “National Day Of Reforestation”.

The main purpose of this decree is to raise awareness and educate about the need to reduce the rate of deforestation and forest degradation, to recover forest cover on river banks, natural forests, water recharge areas and land with a forest vocation National level, as well as to collaborate with the global fight against climate change.

National Reforestation Day is a program of the Alliance for the Million hectares reforested, a private public agreement that was signed by the Panamanian State in 2014 and which seeks to recover the wooded areas of the country, water sources and The Panamanian biodiversity, through reforestation and aims to reforest one million hectares in 20 years. This alliance is promoted and managed by the Ministry of Environment (MI AMBIENTE), Ministry of Agricultural Development (MIDA),

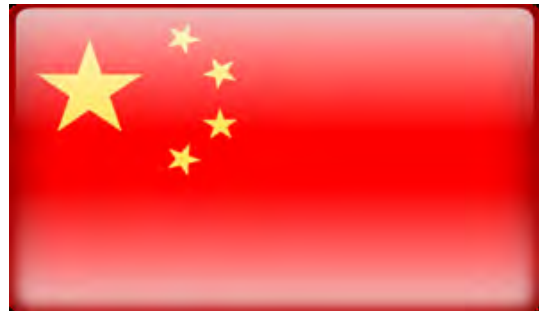
Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture of Panama (CCIAP), National Association of Reforesters and Allied (ANARAP) For conservation for nature (ANCON) and more than fifty agreements of adherence to the Alliance that have been signed with the public sector, private sector and civil society. In our country there are problems of droughts, floods, forest degradation, soil erosion, and that mostly give due to the effects of misuse of natural resources.

The joint effort is expected not only to recover the forests, but also to reduce the effects of climate change that we have been suffering in recent years.

Last Saturday June 24 was held for the third consecutive year the National Day of Reforestation, in which were planted more than 70 thousand tree seedlings on 100 hectares nationwide. More than 20,000 volunteers and institutional delegations, non-governmental organizations, members of the private sector and managers of the Alliance for the Million of Reforested Hectares took part in this event, held in more than 23 points throughout the country. Country's commitment to reforestation.

We expect that more and more entities will be added year after year to join this Alliance and thus contribute to a better management of natural resources. *L&E*

Illustrious PEOPLE



Lisbeth Martéz - Assistant
lisbeth.martez@rbc.com.pa

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

中华人民共和国

The People's Republic of China covers one-twelfth of the world's length, being the third largest country on the world's land surface, and where there are more inhabitants (one-sixth).

The People's Republic of China covers one-twelfth of the world's length, being the third largest country on the world's land surface, and where there are more inhabitants (one-sixth).

Chinese civilization was one of the most influential for the Asian continent and for the rest of the world. Originally located near the Yellow and Blue rivers, it was able to progress rapidly thanks to its fertile soils and favorable natural landscape, not to mention its admi-

nable thirst for progress and creativity.

Their great technological advances, astronomical, artistic, architectural, etc., made of this culture one of the greatest and recognized of all the times, gaining a significant place in Universal history.

Importance of large rivers.

The major rivers that cross China are two: the Hoang-Ho (Yellow River) and Yang-tse-Kiang (Blue River). Both rivers emerge from the mountains

of Tibet and flow into the Yellow Sea. The Yang-tse-Kiang River extends beyond the Hoang-Ho River.

These rivers have divided China into different regions, but thanks to these waterways culture has continued to develop.

Social and economic organization.

- Economical:

From the outset, Chinese organization was mainly based on agriculture, but later industries were created, for example metallurgy (especially bronze), porcelain and silk (these products made the Chinese good trade, and this came to extend to the Mediterranean world).

- Social:

The social structure of Chinese civilization is characterized mainly by the existence of a gradation and its scrupulous respect for hierarchies.

In fullness or splendor is the emperor, considered of glorious origin and was thought to have received his power by virtue or by the orders of the gods. Of course, the emperor was located in the nobiliary aristocracy, the court. This aristocracy was also composed of landlords and military caudillos (who established positions in the army).

On the third level were the mandarines (trust officials of the Empire), which in turn was composed of: governors, judges, police officers, tax collectors and supervisors of agricultural work. The mandarines worried about the agricultural monitoring and the good func-

tioning of the irrigation.

The peasants, who belonged to the majority of the population, were on the fourth level. These worked the landlords' fields as tenants.

Finally, at the last level, were the slaves (the most disadvantaged), were prisoners of war and had completely lost their freedom for debts.

Religion and philosophy

Freedom of religion is a constitutional right of every citizen of the Republic of China. According to the Ministry of Interior, there are more than 11 million religious believers in Taiwan area. Together, there are more than 16,000 temples and churches scattered throughout the region, serving spiritual needs of the 21.4 million residents.

Polytheistic and syncretic, in Chinese society dominates Taoism and Buddhism, although apparently each religion postulates an independent doctrine, some of them can't be strictly differentiated. For example, Matsu, Goddess of the Sea, a folk deity of Taiwan; And Kuanyin, Buddhist goddess of Mercy, are sometimes worshiped in the same temple. This reveals the special character of Chinese religious perspective, which can simultaneously accommodate seemingly contradictory beliefs.

As in almost all primitive peoples, first religion of China was the naturalist, that is, the worship of the unknown and the force that natural phenomena can have on man, but the Chinese related the behavior of individual to the phenomena of universe. In short, they depended on human acts and natural forces; For example, lightning that burned a house was a consequence of behavior of its residents. The second religion in China was that of Lao-Tse which is that of reason based on rationalist doctrines of Tao.

Literature and Printing

The vast and varied Chinese literature has developed from a very old age to the Modern Age in a line of continuity that unites primitive verses, probably written in the eleventh century BC. C., the oldest writing is made on wooden or bamboo slats with a punch made with this last material sharpened at one end, which was wet in a colored liquid. Later they began to use of hair and to write on silk or paper, known this last one by the Chinese in century II d. C., since then artists of the country use same materials.

The first attempts at printing could have been inspired by inscriptions on stone dating from the ninth century AD. C. Thus came the idea of printing on paper with blocks of wood, and by the end of the tenth century this method was widely used in the production of books. It is believed that Pi Sheng invented the mobile types of cooked clay by the year 1043, but it is possible that these weren't made from blocks of wood until the fourteenth century. Due to nature of the Chinese language, represented in thousands of pictograms, mobile types weren't popularized as happened in Europe.

Architecture

Chinese architecture is characterized by distributing space in rectangular units that are joined to form a whole. The rectangular form was also used in Greek temples, but the effect was of austerity. The Chinese style, on the other hand, combines rectangles of different sizes and in different positions according to the importance of the organization of the set. The different levels and elements are clearly distinguished. The result is an impressive exterior appearance, but at the same time dynamic and mysterious.

In traditional Chinese architecture, distribution of spatial units is governed by the prin-

principles of balance and symmetry. The axis constitutes the main structure. The secondary structures are located on both sides of the axis forming the central courtyard and the main rooms. Both the dwellings and the official buildings, temples and palaces conform to this fundamental principle. In the distribution of the interior space the Chinese ethical and social values are reflected.

The traditional festivals of China

Festivals are one of the most important traditions in China. Although Chinese now live in big cities full of skyscrapers, society still maintains a very traditional mentality.

The Chinese live a life dedicated to work and family, so vacations are not among their main goals. Chinese popular festivals are the only time you can enjoy a real break.

The annual leave is as follows:

- Western New Year: 1 day of vacation.
- Chinese New Year: 3 days of vacation (usually 2 days more that recover working on weekends).
- Qingming Festival (Day of the Dead): 1 day of vacation.
- Day of the worker: 1 day of vacation.
- Dragon Boat Festival: 1 day of vacation.
- Mid-Autumn Festival: 1 day of vacation.
- Chinese National holiday: 3 days holiday.

Chinese Tradition for the New Year.

Dragon dances are very common in the streets of China during the New Year.

Chinese New Year is country's most famous tradition. It is celebrated when the year ends according to the Chinese lunar calendar, so it varies from date to year.

Chinese New Year is a traditional family holiday in which all Chinese people return to their native villages to celebrate with their closest friends. That is why every year occurs in China the largest migratory movement on the planet.

During the week of the Chinese New Year, many feasts are celebrated in which the whole family gathers around a table to chat and celebrate the entrance of the new year. In these dinners it is a tradition that married people give red envelopes with money (hongbao) to unmarried people, usually children and young people.



It is also customary to visit the temples to ask for the family, both for the one who is on earth and for those who have already died. The Chinese profess great respect for their ancestors, as they believe in life after death.

After a brief tour of the People's Republic of China, in order to know a little about its territory, customs, religion and other characteristics about our new diplomatic ally, many of them known by all Panamanians since we have many years of living together with the Chinese community in Panama, which can be said to be one

of the strongest and strongest in our country.

Through its history in the country, the Chinese community in Panama has greatly diversified its economic participation in the national life as: Export Businesses in the Colon Free Zone, Cellular Distributors, Auto Parts, etc. And in the labor market, members of the Chinese community serve the country in professional occupations such as architects, engineers, doctors and lawyers.

In the Casco Viejo of the city of Panama is the Chinatown, where originally were all the Chinese shops of the country. Today, many of these businesses have moved to what is now the New Chinatown in El Dorado.

It is already a tradition in the country, where the Chinese community in Panama organizes a great event every year to receive the arrival of the Chinese New Year, a celebration that unites the Chinese-Panamanian community in a large family. It is estimated that the event attracts about 30 thousand visitors a year.

We are currently celebrating the establishment of relations at ambassadorial level, "according to the joint communiqué between the two governments, through a note circulated simultaneously in China and Panama dated June 13 and signed in Beijing.

The two governments agreed to develop friendly bilateral relations under the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-intervention in each other's internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

Our government acknowledged that there is only one China in the world, that the government of the People's Republic of China is the only legitimate government that represents all of China and that Taiwan is an inseparable part of China.



For several groups this has been one of the best initiatives that has been taken in recent years ensuring sustainable future of the country. The measure strengthens the economic position, ensures the potential of its areas of competitiveness and creates a geopolitical balance of view to today's changes.

China is the second most important user of the Panama Canal after the United States. Last fiscal year China transported 38 million tons of cargo through this inter-oceanic route, 18.9% of the total.

New opportunities with China can support both agricultural, financial and maritime sectors and national logistics, but it also allows for more economic independence.

As for China, diplomatic relationship with Panama is positive in that it allows it to expand opportunities for international cooperation that were not possible because there was no such relationship.

The success of the new Chinese-Panamanian relations will depend very much on Panama's positioning itself strategically and succeeding in developing policies that avoid making mistakes that have occurred with other countries. *L&F*

Sports Capsule

Ana Sofía Corrales
cobros@rbc.com.pa



In our day to day many times it costs us to take time to perform other activities, out of routine. However, there are Panamanians who, within their obligations, are dedicated to leaving the name of Panama large in the different disciplines or sports or even in the cultural field.

to be supported by activities such as that of the last weekend of June 23, at Sport Day on the Coastal Strip II to commemorate the Olympic Day celebrated on June 23, 1894, which began the Olympic Games of the Modern Era, organized by the Olympic Committee of Panama (COP). *L&E*

In this way we see that sport has been growing, and expanding, in different disciplines. Therefore, it is essential that sport continue



Track & field

I n the South American Major Track & Field Championship held in Paraguay, Panama had an excellent performance, where Panamanians like: Virjilio Griggs, obtained bronze, in 200 meters flat; Andrea Ferris, 4th. Place in 800 mts; And Yassir Cabrera, 6th in that event, likewise Gianna Woodruff, who won a gold medal in the 400 meters with fence, with time of 56.04, qualifying to be part of Panamanian delegation with sprinter Alonso Edward and marathon runner



Jorge Castelblanco for World Championships of Track & Field of London, that will be held from the 5 to 13 of August.

Figure skating

O n the other hand, the excellent presentation of figure skating on wheels of the Group United Artistic Skating that obtained two gold medals, one silver and one bronze in the sixth International version 'Cita de Oderozo' in Italy, where more than 200 Athletes from 10 different countries.



Foto: La Estrella de Panamá

International Sports Festival

Panama has 32 athletes from three disciplines, participating in the International Sports Festival in Guatemala. With a view to obtaining quotas and representing the country in XVIII Bolivarian Games on 11 November in Santa Marta, Colombia and also for the XXIII Central American and Caribbean Games, to be inaugurated on July 20, 2018 in Barranquilla, Colombia.

The disciplines are: "The shot", in its modalities of pistol, rifle and shot-gun, gymnastics and bowling.

II World Games of Indigenous Peoples

Panama will participate in the II World Indigenous Peoples Games to be held from 1 to 10 July in Edmonton Canada, with a delegation of 31 women and 34 men from the Guna, Emberá and Ngobe Buglé Counties.

Since additional to the games in the modalities of ancestral games of bow and arrow, throw of lance, corporal corporal, canotaje, race of speed of 100 meters, race of resistance, open waters and soccer like only conventional sport according to the FIFA rules., We will show our cultural diversity with dances and

Baseball

Last June 24, West Panama became the winning team of the National Championship of Sub 15 Baseball after defeating two races to zero in the final to Panama Metro, noting a race in the second episode and second in the fifth. It was a clean and error-free game.

The Governor of Province of West Panama organized a ceremony to honor players on June 30th.



dresses of our indigenous ethnicities.





Male

Jorge Dely Valdés has called for the summits series to make up the Under-15 Panama Team ahead of the CONCACAF Championship to be played in August in Florida, United States. More than a hundred boys attended.

The summoning of these displays is very important to be able to have a generational change, in what is agreed the technical director of our national soccer team, Hernan Darío Gomez, since for the Gold Cup to be played in the United States of July 7 to 26, has convened young players who have been active in clubs of the Panamanian Football League (LPF) and most of them currently play for international clubs.

Their first game will be on July 8 against the United States at Nissan Stadium. "Almost everyone has already played the tie. We want these players to continue gaining experience, said the 'Bolillo' Gomez.

Currently Blas Pérez and Felipe Baloy are some of the players who will not play the Gold Cup and have been signed by the Municipal of Guatemala in the season 2017-2018.

The summoned for this Gold Cup are:

Goalkeepers: Orlando Mosquera (Tauro FC),

José Calderón (Real Cartagena-COL), and Alex Rodriguez (San Francisco FC-USA).

Defenders: Roberto Chen (United Arab), Roderick Miller (Atlético Nacional-COL), Fidel Escobar (Sporting Club-POR), Jan Carlos Vargas (Tauro), Michael Amir Murillo (New York Red Bulls- USA), Luis Ovalle -Ven), Eric Davis (Dunajská Streda-SVK) and Angel Patrick (Tapachula-MEX Coffee Growers).

Midfielder Miguel Camargo (New York City USA), Armando Cooper (Toronto-CAN), Valentín Pimentel (Plaza Amador), Edgar Yoel Bárcenas (Tapachula-MEX Cafetaleros), Gabriel Gomez (Atlético Bucaramanga-COL), Aníbal Godoy San Jose Earthquakes-USA) Josiel Núñez (Plaza Amador) and Leslie Heráldez (United Arab).

Forward: Gabriel Torres (Lausanne Sport-SUI), Abdiel Arroyo (Danubio-URU), Ismael Díaz (Porto-POR) and Ricardo Clarke (Zamora FC-VEN).

There are high expectations for this generational relay with a view to the qualifying round for the 2018 World Cup. They should take advantage of their time on the court, in the absence of some players, to demonstrate their full potential.

Flag Football

Since February 18 has been playing the Flag Football Women's League of Panama (LIFF), Miller Lite Cup 2017, where 22 teams participated, divided in the conferences Atlantic and Pacific, where on June 18 was played the great final. The Cyclons team of the Pacific conference won the victory with a score of 12-7 against the Rebels of the Atlantic conference, a team that had been unbeaten since the 2016 season.

Female

F

inally, after many interrupted stages, Women's Soccer League (LFF) is reactivated, where it has 21 dates and each team has a squad of 20 players in the Sub 23 category.

The following clubs are participating: San Francisco FC, SD National Athletic, Sporting SM, Technological University of Panama (UTP), Chorrillo FC, Azuero FC, Academia FMS and El Brujas FC.

Futsal

In the province of Veraguas, the Province Provincial Futsal Championship is held, with the participation of 15 teams including: Group A is composed of representatives of CDS Atalaya, RockKids (La Peña), La Primavera, Soná Revolution, Montijo, San José de Santa Fé and San Francisco B.

Group B consists of: Pedernal, San Francisco A, Santa Elena, Rio de Jesus, CAI of Santa Fe, Canto del Llano, El Tigre de Atalaya and La Peña.

The winning team will be chosen to represent the province in the 5th National Futsal Championship, organized by FEPAFUT. *L&E*



Cultural Capsule

THEATER



- La Plaza Theater: Rent 12 to 30 July.
- Teatro La Plaza: TRIO July 1st.
- Theater Station: Dear Dad until July 12.
- Theater Aba: Who understands the women, until the 30 of July.
- Aba Theater: Scooby the Detective from July 9 to September 17.
- El Ángel Theater: Reunion of ExGraduated until July 2.
- El Angel Theater: Los Villanos contract until July 30.
- El Angel Theater: A night of white lies 18 to 30 July.

MOVIES

- SpiderMan: De regreso a casa
- Churchill
- Un don excepcional
- Que tacaño
- Transformers: El último caballero
- Dos son familia
- El planeta de los simios: La Guerra
- Si no despierto.

FESTIVALS



- Full Moon of Drums: July 9 in Chitré.
- Debutantes Festival.
Organized by the Guadalupana Ladies.
1st of July in the South Sea Terrace of the Union Club.
- National Pollera Festival (Las Tablas-Los Santos).
From July 14 to 23 - Contest of the Pollera "Margarita Lozano Medal".
- 40th National Handicrafts Fair.
26 to 30 July.
Atlapa Convention Center.
- InterLumi Panama 2017.
Date: June 29 to July 1, 2017.

Location: ATLAPA Convention Center.

- Beauty Wellness Expo Show Panama 2017.

Date: June 29 to July 1, 2017.

Location: ATLAPA Convention Center.

- Expo 15 Quinceañeras Panama 2017.

Date: 1 to 2 July 2017.

Location: Megapolis Convention Center-Hard Rock Hotel.

- FIPA-Feria Inmobiliaria Panama 2017.

Date: 15 to 16 July 2017.

Location: Hotel Riu.

- International Forum on Sustainable Cities Panama 2017.

Date: 19-21 July 2017.

Location: Hotel Sheraton Grand Panama.

- National Dairy Cattle Fair.

Date: July 13 to 16, 2017.

Location: - Monagrillo, Herrera.

- EXPO BODA 2017.

Date: July 8 to 9, 2017.

Location: Salón Las Totumas-ATLAPA.

- EXPO MIVI 2017.

Date: from 6 to 9 July 2017.

Location: ATLAPA.

VARIOUS ACTIVITIES AND FESTIVITIES



- July 3: International Free Day of Plastic Bags.
- July 4: Independence Day of United States of America.
- 7 of July: Day of Soil Conservation.
- July 14: Anniversary of the Taking of the Bastille (France).
- July 11: Foundation of the National Library Ernesto J. Castillero.
- July 11: World Population Day.
- July 16: Patron Saint of the Virgen del Carmen.
- July 16: Day of the boy and the girl.
- 20 of July: Patron Saint of Santa Librada.
- July 24: Birth of Simon Bolivar.
- July 25: Driver's Day.
- July 25: Santiago Apostle.
- July 26: International Day for the Protection of the Mangrove Ecosystem.
- July 27: World Hepatitis Day.
- Upcoming Bar Association Elections. The 21st of July 2017.

CONCERTS AND EVENTS

- Russian Circus on Ice (Parking Albroom Mall, Dinosaur entrance), functions until July 9.
- Pianotón 2017, presented by the Association of Pianists of Panama and the City of Knowledge Foundation, at the Ateneo de la Ciudad del Saber, on Monday, July 10, from 7 p.m.
- Miss World Panama 2017, July 4, Teatro Anayansi-ATLAPA.
- Pana y Vino Dinner, July 3 ATLAPA.
- Archdiocesan Campaign calendar of activities;
 - o Starts the Solidarity Phase from June 16 to July 14.
 - o Collect in the streets June 30, July 1 and July 2.
 - o Delivery of piggy banks: July 16.
 - o Collection of piggy banks: September 3
- World Music Panama: Tanghetto, Thursday July 13 2017 in Teatro Ateneo-Clayton. *L&E*



"EL TODOPODEROSO HA HECHO COSAS GRANDES EN MI"
Lc 1:49

SÁBADO 1 DE ABRIL 2017
ATLAPA TEATRO ANAYANSI
2:30 PM - 5:00PM

Invitado especial
Padre Ángel Alonso

DONACIÓN
B/. 50.00, B/. 35.00
B/. 20.00, B/. 10.00
B/. 5.00

PATROCINADORES

Fundación Sus Buenos Vecinos	229-5619	260-5861	203-7871 / 72	396-5979

BOLETOS DE VENTA EN



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

