

Legislación Economía



Arrives in Panama
The accusatory Penal System

Barro Blanco
learned lessons...

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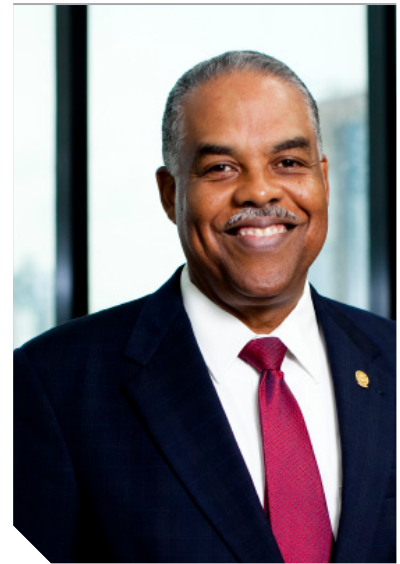
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Por: *La Exitosa*



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Editorial

BARRO BLANCO Learned lessons...

This long conflict has its genesis in granting by the State of an administrative concession to develop a hydroelectric project that uses waters of Tabasará River and the execution of civil works affects certain areas of the Ngäbe-Bugle, as they have raised indigenous communities that live there and peasants who have demanded the repeal of the concession and even demolish entire physical work.

On August 6, I heard a conference by Dr. Richard Cooke, PhD in Archaeology, entitled "14.000 years of indigenous history in the metropolitan area of Panama" held in the Bio-museum of Panama and in his dissertation Dr. Cooke proved to the audience old data of the presence of indigenous tribe not only in the metropolitan area but on the two borders of Colombia and Costa Rica, respectively. It validates the position of claimants in the sense that they have better historical rights to claim reasonable compensation for use of natural resources within the

project area by application of natural law.

This is equivalent to a right that is superior to known. On the other hand indeed the country lacks a legislative structure that in cases of infrastructure projects such as those Concession to produce energy or mining activities should exist within plan's investment dealer a rush on issues such as health, education, training, communications and other actions that directly impact communities where these projects are carried out.

As example of this neglect is the true fact that there are no training institutes to own work of these projects nor a medical school that combines scientific breakthrough with the traditional practices of those communities.

The agreement between government and authorities of the Ngäbe-Bugle has been signed but requires approval by the general, regional and local congresses; much more than a plebiscite for the will to approve or reject this agreement is expressed.

Key elements of this agreement imply that concessionaire withdraws from the project, property and assets pass to a trust administered by the National Bank; while government creates another trust to guarantee a series of training of human capital and rural electrification in indigenous and communities surrounding the project.

From technical point of view, they were doing the filling of the reservoir to determine whether it works and whether any repair to do. Emptying this reservoir under a well-defined protocols are then produced.

Finally, if the project is feasible from a technical point of view, hydroelectric generation is performed, debts of the parent company with banks paid government may invoke the administrative rescue of the project and in that event the participation of the region in ownership of the project may not be less than 51%.

Approval of this agreement involves cancellation of any concession of hydroelectric projects that exist on the Tabasará river.

This agreement marks a turning point in relations between the government, indigenous, so-called Latino settlers and other communities even owners with property rights registered in the Land Registry in the case of certain projects and activities that are inside the regions or near side because there is a likelihood of conflicts that may affect the implementation of certain projects.

Recalling words and evidence presented by Dr. Richard Cooke, in his keynote address, in areas as close as San Francisco de la Caleta, Panama Viejo, Juan Diaz, San Jose Island, Pedro Miguel Island, in Cocolé, ie across the country, there is an indigenous history in our metropolitan area has more than 10,000 years. It is then up to the authorities and individuals, be cautious with these concessions. *L&E*

It will down and see...



PHOTOGRAPH: web page Panamá América

Invited Writer

María Victoria González Jiménez
REVISTA SAPIENTIA

Governed Nationwide The Accusatory Penal System arrives in Panama

When the accusatory penal system went into effect in the Second Judicial District (provinces of Cocle and Veraguas), on September 2, 2011, many were the expectations that arose among citizens.

Lawyers, members of civil society and citizens felt about the new judging system coming into effect. Some with newfound faith in justice; others with indifference or skepticism and, perhaps most, hoping that the new procedure would bring more efficient processes precisely one of the concerns of the administration of justice and its users, who watched the judicial backlog and the huge amount of detainees in prisons without convictions, as the Achilles heel of Panamanian justice.

As stated in its slogan: "Fast, modern and participative", the accusatory penal system (SPA) has shown greater efficiency in the

processing and completion of processes, in which there is no longer backlog; It is characterized by more equal participation of parties and their adoption has allowed us to enter the group of countries with a modern criminal justice system. It ensures prompt and effective justice, based on principles of separation of functions, full orality, concentration, simplification and publicity of procedural acts, mentoring fundamental rights of citizens.

Through Law No. 63 of August 28, 2008, Panama adopted the new Criminal Procedure Code, which provided for the transformation of our criminal justice system of inquisitorial to the accusatory. Characteristics of this system, based on respect for constitutional guarantees, among other things, lead to a change in administration of justice and the various stakeholders, such as the judiciary, Public Ministry, Public Defense, the

Institute Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences (IMELCF), the National Police and the Armed Forces in general, the Immigration Department, the Customs Directorate, the Directorate of Judicial Investigation (DIJ), among others; and trial lawyers themselves, who have had to prepare to effectively manage within this system, which orality is also an innovative factor as the processes go from being written to spoken. Journalists covering the judicial area not escape the changes that arise in their news coverage.

In 2012, provinces of Herrera and Los Santos -Fourth Judicial District, received the SPA in its territory; and 2 September 2015, the system was implemented in the Third Judicial District, ie, in the provinces of Chiriqui and Bocas del Toro.

This year, from September 2, accusatory penal system work in the First Judicial District, this is in the provinces of Panama, West Panama, Colon, Darien and in the regions Guna Yala, Madugandí, Wargandí and Embera-Wounaan, implemented in this way in the Republic of Panama.

The implementation has required training of all stakeholders involved in the process, ie staff occupy different positions: police, investigators, experts, attorneys, scientists, lawyers and journalists, who since implementation of the SPA in each province and Judicial district should perform their tasks girded law to prevent a slip or bad procedure will do away with the case.

Administratively, each institution has formed an Office of Implementation of Adversarial Criminal Justice System (OISPA), which is responsible for developing the entrance to the SPA in each region of the country. The OISPA act in concert, but each according to the needs, activities and mission of each institution, in order to form a gear that allows the system to function properly.



Public Ministry, IMELCF, Public Defender and Judicial Body prepared for September 2

Carlos Rivas, Director of the Office of Implementation of Adversarial Criminal Justice System (OISPA) the judiciary, explains that this institution will have offices SPA in all branches of the institution for which are in process of renting suitable premises to the needs of the work, while building its own infrastructure is achieved.

In this task, "we have the support of the Office of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC for its acronym in English) ... who in addition to buildings also support with purchase of furniture and computer equipment requiring staff will work in judicial offices."

Meanwhile, the Public Defender, whose infrastructure is in charge of OISPA Judicial Authority, has directed its efforts to train staff on the new Criminal Prosecution system says its director, Danilo Montenegro; and the Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences (IMELCF), directs its efforts to expand its infrastructure, improve transportation and computer and technological equipment.



**SPA IN CHORRERA PLAZA
MILENIO**

Criminal justice depends more than ever forensic practices and that is why the IMELCF, says Gabriel Vega Yuil, Director of OISPA of this institution, work is carried out to expand the legal medical clinic and upgrade units forensic dentistry, criminalistics and forensic audit field, among others, are assessed in the COREMUSA building. In San Miguelito, working in the legal medical clinic and forensic biology laboratory; while in Chepo, design of the facility, as in La Chorrera, where he also plans to expand the Judicial Morgue develop is processed.

As experts and other researchers should move from one place to another, including those sites inaccessible to perform the skills, the IMELCF has also strengthened the vehicle fleet and replaced it considering for the expert functions performed.

Another important aspect in which they work, Yuil Vega said, is replacement of computer equipment and purchase of power plants nationwide. As for the technological equipment necessary for the skills, the IMELCF preparing for implementation of the SPA in the First Judicial District in the process of acquiring an infrared table spec-



**SPA EN SAN MIGUELITO
PLAZA FORTUNA**

trophotometer for Forensic Toxicology; one stereomicroscope for Forensic Chemistry; Forensic Team for Computer Forensics Cellebrite and ballistic recovery tank for Forensic Ballistics.

The Public Ministry, meanwhile, has complied with the Plan of Implementation of SPA which was developed with collaboration of the ten subcommittees created for this purpose and which goals, targets, critical success factors, indicators and action plans included said Delia De Castro, Director of Public Prosecutions OISPA.

“In infrastructure, institution in most cases, will use the same existing buildings today for its operation, reorganizing internally in accordance with Management Model Prosecutor for firms operating in the accusatory penal system and by use of space with use of modular furniture”, he explains, adding that “However, it is important to note that in Panama West we have a building large space and that has been enabling sighted operating in the new trial system; Colon works directed at the new building that will house the Regional Prosecutor of the province can be enabled to continue implementation; San Miguelito has been processed renting

new physical space to move the institutional management to Villa Lucre while remodeling work was concluded and Panama is being finalized enabling spaces in the Lux building, to carry out further operation Units for Victims and Witnesses, among other offices that will deal with the investigation of criminal acts are brought to the Public Ministry.”

In medium term, implementation of the accusatory penal system will allow the reduction of financial and social costs of criminal justice, as well as the times when a sentence and periods in which victim and the defendant come dictates to restorative agreements damage using alternative methods of dispute resolution Mediation Centers located throughout the country where cases can be derived.

IT PREPARES THE HUMAN RESOURCES

Human resources are fundamental to implementation of the SPA and institutions devote much of their effort to train both its staff and members of the National Police and other sectors of security forces, Immigration and Customs Enforcement. The Judicial Branch through the Dr. Cesar A. Quintero Correa Superior Judicial Institute, has done and Enablers intensive courses for operators accusatory penal system in which trains lawyers and officials interested in being part of the team SPA including internships and training in computer system platform. The Bar Association also provides training to its members and country's universities graduates, postgraduates and master degrees are offered on the subject.

On the other hand, publisher of the judiciary has published works on the accusatory penal system aimed at forensic class and students of Law and Political Sciences and Communication and Journalism, which are used by academia and in courses and lectures, books the New Criminal Procedure accusatory, the Adversarial System of Criminal Prosecution from a critical perspective, Conciliation and Mediation in the accusatory penal system of the Second Judicial District of Panama and the News Judicial in the accusatory penal system, have been in high demand by topics they address.



“In regard to human resources -says Rivas, weeks before an open call for those interested in aspiring to positions within the SPA in First Judicial District, concurring around 1500 applicants for nine hundred positions to be designated was made, between staff headquarters (magistrates, judges warranty judges to trial, judges enforcement, public defenders, victim advocates and directors of Judicial Office) and subordinate personnel of Judicial Offices, public Defense and victim Defense.”

“In terms of human resources -in the Public Prosecutor’s- prior approval of institutional budget of 2016, a projection of the needs related to the implementation of the accusatory penal system that would allow us to complement the new management model was approved Attorney in 2015 for the Third Judicial District and additional units to strengthen it in the First Judicial District in order to adapt our operation to challenge of criminal procedure reform”, says De Castro.

“In that context he adds, the institution also began process of discharge (ordinary and special procurators for Family Affairs and Children) with creation of new Offices in all provinces that are part of the First Judicial District, and in specialties such as which they carry the Special Prosecutor for Drug-Related Crimes and Anti-Corruption Prosecution. This action will free up, to Septem-

ber 2, 2016, a significant number of staff will to work in the various sections to be created for managing cases. He also created the Office of Civil Affairs in West Panama in order to reduce the workload of prosecutors in this area and they can concentrate on issues of criminal nature”, he said.

At this point, the Public Ministry has also undertaken a process of recruitment and selection to work on accusatory penal system, which involves performing psychological tests, tests of theoretical knowledge, skills tests in orality and internships within the Republic to learn more about, and practice, the reality of the new model of processing criminal cases, he said.

De Castro added that this has led to the strengthening of administrative services of computer science, statistics, protection, human resources, custody of evidence, among others, which constitute an essential support for the work of the prosecutors in the new trial model. On the other hand, for the IMELCF, recruitment is more difficult because the experts must be certified in forensics and thus must act as assistants in each specialty in which wish to work for a period of two years.

The IMELCF provides training for participants in the system on the chain of custody, among other issues with the aim of providing SPA officials tools to act in a case properly.

Investment for implementation of the SPA in First Judicial District

The radical change suffered Panamanian criminal justice requires the provision of funds to enable each institution to make the necessary adjustments, purchase equipment, and appoint and train staff to meet the new challenge.

The Public Ministry, according to director of OISPA, “according to institutional budget

records, the amount allocated to executed accusatory penal system was B/. 4,902,383 in 2011; B/. 4,928,817 in 2012; B/. 2,938,694 in 2013; in 2014 no specific budget was allocated to this area since the implementation was suspended; in 2015, the amount allocated was B/. 2,268,994 and in 2016, the amount allocated and implementation process is B/. 10,713,626”; while the IMELCF account for this year with “a fund for the SPA by B/. 800,000 and investment budget funds are available to cope with the system in the First Judicial District,” said Yuil Vega, who said that besides an extraordinary credit is managed.

Result of implementation in the rest of the country

As mentioned before, with implementation of the SPA in the First Judicial District, criminal jurisdiction changes throughout the Republic of inquisitorial accusatory procedure. In the results so far achieved in the judicial districts in which it gradually implemented the system it can see relationship between the two systems beyond policy implementation has meant the organizational and cultural transformation of actors in this process.

As indicated in a document provided to Sapia by OISPA judiciary that presents impact indicators as of December 31, 2015 (preliminary figures), “The impact of judicial activity under this new procedural scheme is reflected in effectiveness of the realization hearing guarantee which resulted from 82%, 93% and 89% completion for the Second, Third and Fourth Judicial District.” The same effectiveness have those discussed procedural acts and resolved in hearings warranty as they are performed in an average time of 35 minutes, in the Second Judicial District; in 51 minutes in the Third Judicial District and 35 minutes in the Fourth Judicial District.

Considering the valuable information of interest, then the report on

the impact indicators is inserted.

Alongside this, a significant legality of investigative acts, under which are legal declared and authorized by the Judges of Guarantees in 99% of applications in the Second Judicial District, 93% in the Third Judicial District is also evidence and 98% in the Fourth Judicial District, this indicator reflects the certainty in respect for constitutional guarantees.

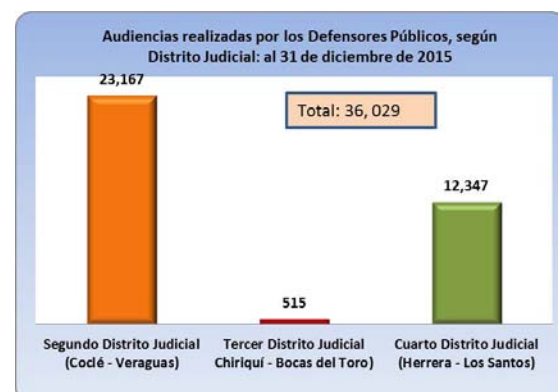
One of the principles of the SPA is the promptness of judicial response, expressed in time resolution processes, registering an average of 82 days in the Second Judicial District, 19 days in the Third Judicial District and 86 days in the Fourth; time elapsed since the judiciary hears the case and decides a substantive decision. These recorded times meant an average reduction of 68% compared to those recorded in the inquisitorial system, before the effective date of the new process.

The principles of concentration and simplification positively demonstrated to be issued in a large proportion of sentences in the research phase and intermediate, by the application of simplified process immediately, simplified direct, immediate and direct agreements worth. Thus, 92%, 100% and 91% of judgments in the research stages and intermediate in the Second, Third and Fourth Judicial District was obtained respectively.

It is important to highlight the leading role of the Public Defender in resolving cases, verifying that as of December 31, 2015 in the judicial districts that have implemented the SPA have made 50.403 hearings where the public defense has participated in 36.029 hearings, of which 71% stake corresponds to the Second Judicial District, 79% stake in the Third Judicial District and 73% in the Fourth Judicial District.

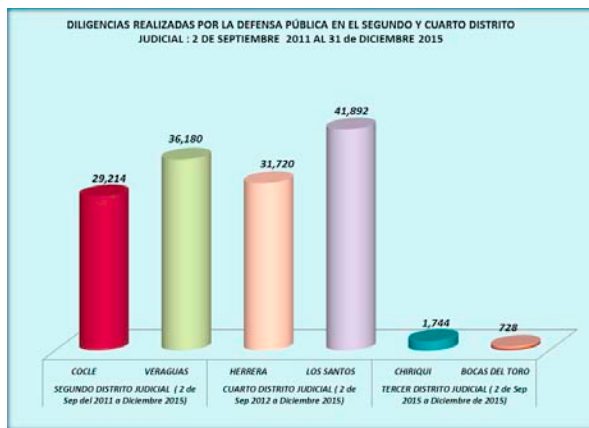
INDICADORES DEL SISTEMA PENAL ACUSATORIO	Segundo Distrito Judicial	Tercer Distrito Judicial	Cuarto Distrito Judicial
	(Sep. 2011 - 31 de Diciembre 2015)	(Sep. 2015- 31 de Diciembre 2015)	(Sep. 2012 - 31 de Diciembre 2015)
AUDIENCIAS (GARANTIAS)	32,823	703	16,877
% DE REALIZACIÓN	82%	93%	89%
% DE ACTOS DE INVESTIGACIÓN AUTORIZADOS / LEGALIZADOS	99%	93%	98%
TIEMPO PROMEDIO DEL ACTO DE AUDIENCIA (MINUTOS)	35	51	35
MEDIDAS CAUTELARES (INCLUYE DETENCIÓN PREVENTIVA)	3,469	182	1,441
MEDIDAS CAUTELARES DE DETENCIONES PREVENTIVAS	879	53	311
DETENIDOS PREVENTIVOS AL FINAL DE DICIEMBRE DE 2015	185	26	180
% DE DETENCIONES PREVENTIVAS DICTADAS	27%	28%	22%
% DE DETENIDOS INQUISITIVO EN EL AÑO ANTERIOR DE LA IMPLEMENTACIÓN DEL SPA	49%	27%	81%
% DE DETENIDOS PREVENTIVOS: AL FINAL DE DICIEMBRE 2015	27%	3%	43%
% DE DISMINUCIÓN DE LOS DETENIDOS PREVENTIVOS EN COMPARACIÓN AL AÑO ANTERIOR DE LA IMPLEMENTACIÓN SPA	-45.8%	-13.3%	-45.5%
SENTENCIAS (FASE INVESTIGACIÓN-INTERMEDIA)	2,514	27	1,074
% DE SENTENCIAS TERMINADAS EN FASE DE INVESTIGACIÓN	92%	100%	91%
AUDIENCIAS (JUICIO ORAL)	459	-	306
SENTENCIAS JUICIO ORAL	197	-	106
Absolutorias	73	-	36
Condenatorias	119	-	70
Mixta	5	-	-
SUSPENSIONES CONDICIONALES DEL PROCESOS	1,990	20	1255
RECURSOS ANTE TRIBUNALES DE APELACIONES	851	46	344
APELACIONES	597	41	251
ANULACIONES	135	-	57
OTROS RECURSOS PRESENTADOS	119	5	36
% PARTICIPACIÓN DEFENSA PÚBLICA	71%	79%	73%
REDUCCIÓN DEL TIEMPO	-69.2%	-95.0%	-41%
TIEMPO PROMEDIO DE RESPUESTA EN DÍAS SPA (desde la primera solicitud en el OJ hasta la resolución de primera instancia)	82.0	19.2	86.0
TIEMPO PROMEDIO DE RESPUESTA EN DÍAS INQUISITIVO (desde el ingreso al juzgado hasta la resolución de primera instancia)	278.4	422.5	169.7

Fuente: Centro de Estadísticas Judiciales. Órgano Judicial.



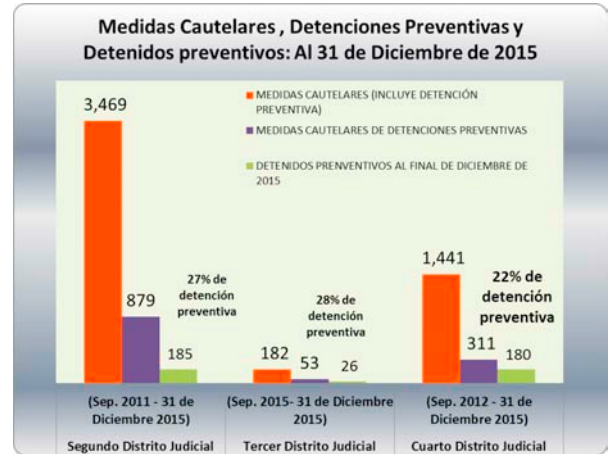
Within hearings carried out by the public defense are derived lot of steps that leads to the support of their defenses which 46% (65.394) for the Second Judicial District, 2% (2,472) corresponds to the Third Judicial District and 52% (73.612) of the Fourth Judicial District. Among the steps that they perform are interviews, review and reading file folder, telephone communications, analysis and discussion of the case, public relations, research, notifying, recognition and visual inspection, preparation and submission of written agreement negotiations between other errands.

As noted above, through the SPA has boosted the applicability of various precautionary measures, experiencing today than in the Second Judicial District, of the 3,469 precautionary measures issued, only 27% responded to preventive detention; in the Third Judicial District, of 182 precautionary measures, 28% corresponds to pre-trial detention; while in the Fourth Judicial District a total of 1,441 precautionary measures, preventive detention accounted for 22% of measures ordered.



Undoubtedly, all these results had a positive impact in reducing pre-trial detainees in contrast to before the implementation of the system in each judicial district year, yielding at December 31, 2015 a decrease in the proportion of pretrial detainees 45.8% in the Second Judicial District, 13.3% in the Third District and 45.5% in the Fourth District.

Similarly, there have been 459 and 306 trial hearings in the second and fourth judicial district in their respective order, 197 and 106 dictating sentences.



Both districts consolidated a total of 765 hearings and 303 judgments, of which 189 are damning.

Note that in the Third Judicial District at December 31 2015 there has been no trial hearing, which have been resolved by judges of guarantees and some are still waiting for the following actions.

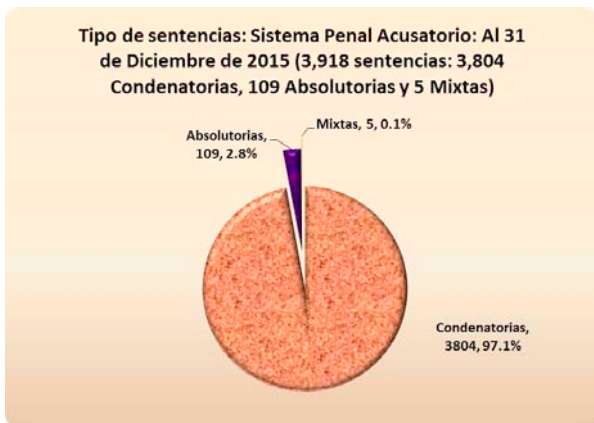
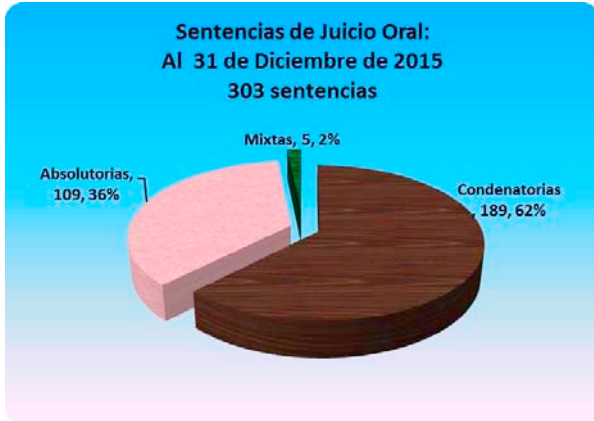


A complementary way, a total of 3,918 judgments delivered by the accusatory criminal proceedings in both judicial districts were 3,804 convictions, ie 97.1%. While on trial, of 303 judgments handed down, 62% are damning.

The commitment of the administration of justice and especially with the implementation of SPA has led to fundamental objectives as is the fact provide Panamanian citizenship, fair, prompt and expeditious justice are met, respect-

ing constitutional guarantees of all parties involved in the process, call prosecutor, victim and defense have equal opportunity to be heard.

During the same period guarantees judges



have solved the substance of cases treated at hearings, mostly through agreements, which culminated in 3,615 convictions and 3,265 conditional suspension of the process.

The High Courts of Appeals SPA have issued 1,241 decisions to requests for resources appeals. Of which 851 have been resources of the Second Judicial District, what will the system implemented in the Third District resources have been given 46 and 344 resources have been aired in the Fourth Judicial District. Distributed as follows, 889 appeals, 192 and 160 annulments other resources (Habeas Corpus, Recourse Done, among others).

Extrajudicial mechanisms established within the framework of the law, which are intended for final resolution of disputes of legal significance, using solutions of voluntary compliance by the parties, or through a court, if necessary, is done through Mediation centers created by the judiciary to perform such work, where judicial offices of the accusatory penal system causes refer to individuals or legal persons to resolve

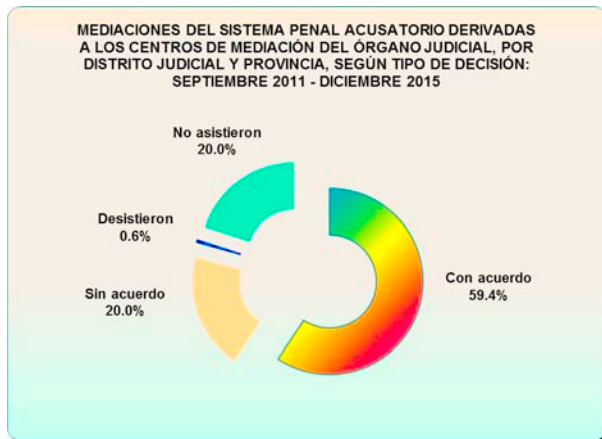


MEDIACIONES DEL SISTEMA PENAL ACUSATORIO DERIVADAS A LOS CENTROS DE MEDIACIÓN DEL ÓRGANO JUDICIAL, POR DISTRITO JUDICIAL Y PROVINCIA, SEGÚN TIPO DE DECISIÓN: SEPTIEMBRE 2011 - DICIEMBRE 2015

Tipo de Decisión	Total	Segundo Distrito Judicial (Sept. 2011- Dic 2015)		Cuarto Distrito Judicial (Sept. 2012 - Dic 2015)		Tercer Distrito Judicial (Sept. - Dic 2015)	
		Veraguas	Coclé	Herrera	Los Santos	Bocas del Toro	Chiriquí
TOTAL...	940	328	287	193	128	3	1
Con acuerdo	558	188	183	111	72	3	1
Sin acuerdo	188	53	49	42	44	-	-
Desistieron	6	1	2	3	-	-	-
No asistieron	188	86	53	37	12	-	-

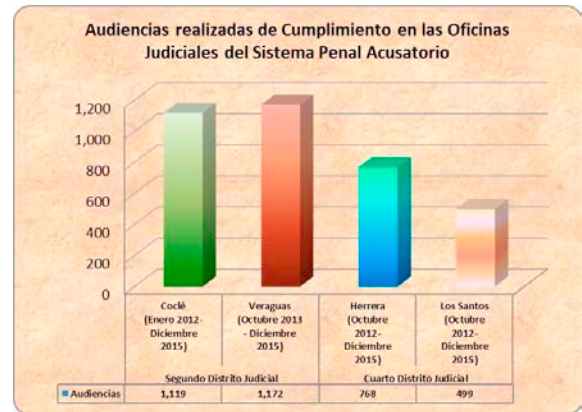
Fuente: Información suministrada por los Centros de Mediación, Centro de Estadísticas Judiciales, Órgano Judicial.

The judiciary has in different provinces already implemented the SPA with mediation centers as of December 31, 2015 have conducted 940 mediations, 615 in the Second Judicial District, 321 in the fourth and 4 in the Third District Judicial in its three months of implementation.



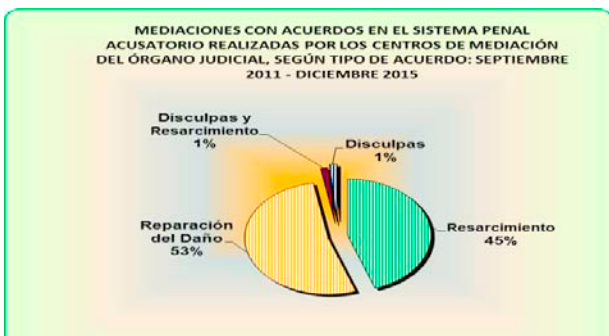
and only 7% of agreements have been breached.

The judge compliance is the competent authority to resolve all matters arising during the implementation of sanction, and in particular to ensure that compliance with any sanction



Of all mediations we have 59.4% (558) have reached an agreement, 20% (188) didn't reach agreements, 20% (188) didn't at-

respects fundamental rights, not restrict beyond what is contemplated in the judgment.



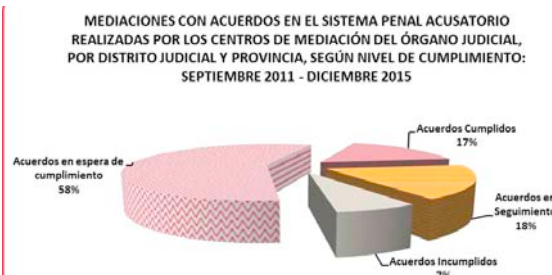
That is why all judgments and trial guarantees and conditional suspension of the process go to courts of compliance for processing and to verify their compliance. As in finished processes can make requests to be resolved in hearings, we can see that has been made in periods presented 3,558 hearings compliance, of which 1,119 hearings for the court enforcement Coclé January 2012 December 2015; 1,172 to Veraguas of October 2013 to December 2015; 768 to 499 to Herrera and Los Santos these two provinces in period from October 2012 to December 2015.

tend and 0.6% (6) desisted from mediation.

On the Public Defender, Lic. Montenegro explains that "the division of Defenders in groups A, B and C has allowed better development of cases and professionalization of each stage. "Many criminal

Of the 558 mediations reached an agreement, 53% agreed to repair the damage, 45% agreed redress and 2% apologized and agreed to provide indemnity.

17% of agreements have been met, 58% are pending compliance, 18% of agreements are monitor-



cases are closed in less time that it was done with the previous inquisitorial mixed system. Those involved in the process seeking the extension, as far as possible of Alternative Methods of Conflict Resolution and thus preventing most criminal

cases reach a long, expensive, exhausting trial; listening to the victim and sometimes it is paid the damage. Similarly, it has reduced number of detainees preventively in provinces that have implemented the SPA, managing to lower the overcrowding and achieving better social reintegration of the defendants and cumplimiento with just compensation to the victim and society.

To Lic. De Castro, it is important to refer the assessment of the implementation of the accusatory penal system, developed by UNODC and CEJA, published in year



2015 “which shows that prosecution changed its structure more proactive, flexible, dynamic and consistent with their duties of enforcing the law, leaving the structure reflects that of the judiciary; it was possible to materialize separation of functions and further enhanced administrative support; today there is a better primary care for victims; a little more dedication to alternate outputs; It has strengthened teamwork and overcome culture of the records, to mention a few.”

She adds that further statistical figures reflect a higher percentage of convictions and the increasing application of alternative outlets.

Major obstacles that have had to overcome during implementation

The implementation of the SPA in our country has had to overcome some obstacles that have impeded but also led to greater effort and creativity of institutions.

“Budget and human resources” have been

for IMELCF says Vega Yuil who stresses that have government backing; however, given the expertise of the experts that goes beyond the simple diploma accredits professionally, and expensive equipment, the contributions they receive are not enough.

For the Public Defender, “I am informed that one of the biggest obstacles has been getting some officials of the Public Ministry accepted as first choice the Alternate Dispute Resolution Method, such as suspensions, mediations or withdrawal. Always want agreements worth,” said Montenegro, adding that they also have problems where agreements worth start offering high penalties, which often leads to having to go to trial. “After the ruling

of the Court which states that agreements should explain the dosage of punishment, we are demanding that applies, but in drug cases, authorization must come from the National Office (Panama), which it delays the case,” he said.



Often face various difficulties during the implementation process, says Lic. De Castro. “Sometimes it has affected lack of budget availability; in others, procedures with which must be met in recruitment for rentals of physical space; usually there is some fear of the new or resistance to change.” However, he tells us, year after year, given previous experiences, achievements have been reached in other provinces and lessons learned have been overcome thanks to the creativity that has allowed to address each of them and find better solutions.

Lic. Rivas states that a “great advantage of having charge of OISPA last September, missing only last stage of implementation process is that those before I dealt with a lot of the problems involves changing mindset of a inquisitorial accusatory one, particularly Judge Luis Mario Carrasco, who was initially in charge of this work with the SPA Implementation Unit (UISA).”

He adds that the biggest obstacle to the judiciary is of a budgetary nature, which is not unique to the SPA but our whole system of administration of justice. “It is known that only 32.8 million dollars of the nearly 50 that had been requested for the SPA, both for implementation in the First Judicial District to the three judicial districts in which is already in operation were approved. However, thanks to the efforts made by Judge Ayu Prado for extraordinary credits and led to the recovery of certificates of legal deposit unclaimed, in addition to the commitment of the President of the Republic to provide funds required, we will meet the target September 2, 2016, completing process in the country.”

Learnings that are reference for the implementation of the System in Panama

The gradual implementation has allowed to go to learn from difficulties encountered in districts where it already operates the accusatory penal system (SPA).

On the subject, Director of OISPA Public Ministry indicates that “download process developed in Chiriqui and Bocas del Toro, made us more retailers in the First Judicial District, in order to try to address all details surrounding the subject, is say, look reopenings, extensions, impediments, including judicial decisions that make cases return to the Public Prosecutor after started this process led to the settlement of cases and provide special equipment that can deal with hearings Mixed system after the start of the SPA.”

He added that participation of senior prosecu-

tors in each area is essential to contribute to the process control and encourage staff to continue working and take on challenge with enthusiasm.

“Implementation in the Third Judicial District also made us think about that once initiated implementation

of the Code of Criminal cases take some time to reach the Monitoring and Research Section of Causes. Therefore, institution building should initially projected, in case of the common procedure, Section of Primary Care, as well as in Section Decision and Early Litigation, because they are what give the first answer to citizens,” he said.

For the judiciary, meanwhile, it is clear that much of the success of the implementation depends on the monitoring and follow-up to be given, so as to assess the procedures and staff performance. And so it has.

“This work has enabled the development of management models, both the Judicial Office and the Public Defender, adapting them based on the experience gained and according to the needs of the system. This also applies to the Technology Platform Adversarial Criminal Justice System (PTSPA), which has evolved from an initial version, the second version used today,” explains Lic. Rivas, adding that “these four years we have shown that it is essential to publicize the system broadly throughout society, as much resistance arises from the lack of knowledge about what represents this change of criminal procedure, which has been given special emphasis to activities awareness and dissemination to various public and private sectors.”

If there is a lesson learned throughout implementation process, adds Rivas, it is that the effort should be together all the institutions collaborating in the administration of justice and the effective coordination



of the work is the only thing that will allow the



implementation of the SPA in Panama, have the success it deserves all the effort and resources that have been invested.

For IMELCF, improve communication and coordination of work between prosecutors and forensic experts, not only in research, but in the hearings and that the prosecution be more involved in knowing the expert services provided by the Institute, is the largest learning implementation, Lic. Yuil Vegas says.

Aspects to improve in the implementation

For the Public Defender, structural and human resource aspects need to be improved. "For every day is needed number of personnel, crime rates increase and similarly the number of criminal proceedings are opened, which makes a greater demand for Defenders, assistants, researchers and other staff to address these cases; better facilities and transportation because the defense required to perform a parallel investigation of Public Prosecutions."

The Judiciary and the Attorney General agree that should continue to improve the technology platform SPA and propitiate the proper use by all players in the system to generate additional statistics, released figures on the operation of the system more easily, use that information for decision-making and to meet the goal of a completely paperless justice.

Carlos Rivas adds that it is necessary to go to logic and adjusting speed of the new system, internal procedures in different institutions. He states that "both institutional training and aca-

democratic programs should include administration of courts as an option for staff working in the judicial offices; it is essential to provide students with a professional training consistent with requirements of an oral, public and adversarial process, promoting the updating of university curricula, with the support of those engaged in legal education; and continue working towards a change of legal culture that allows us to abandon the interpretations that only have a place and validity in an inquisitorial judicial system."

Great expectations regarding implementation in Panama, West Panama, Colon, Darien and Comarcas

Expectations for September 2nd are many. For the Public Defender, this day is a big challenge. "We hope that we endowment of human, technological and logistical resources required to undertake this task, taking into account equality of arms which establishes the Criminal Procedure Code and that more than 80% of criminal cases are handled by the Public Defender. So we have high expectations," says Montenegro.

"Our expectation is that the institutions of the SPA in the provinces of Panama, West Panama, Colon, Darien and Comarcas Guna Yala, Madugandi, Wargandi and Embera Wounaan, can work at least under similar standards to those who have achieved in the Second, Third and Fourth Judicial District where it was possible to install the criminal procedure reform in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 63 of 28 August 2008," says Lic. De Castro.

She points out, referring to introduction of new management models compatible with the actual functions of each of the institutions so as to enable them to develop research more nimbly and through teamwork; use methodology of hearings to resolve requests that require, effective early as judicial immediacy, orality, contradictory, advertising (where possible) and due process, including promoting the use of mechanisms anticipated to resolve the criminal conflict.

For the director of OISPA Judicial Authority, it should be clear that this year the accusatory penal system will be implemented in full, throughout the First Judicial District. "There will be no segregation or further delays in the implementation process... a successful culmination of process begun on September 2, 2011 is expected since it has gained a lot through these five years, drawing on the experience of the staff working in the judicial districts where the system is in place to feed back implementation process... will not be easy because the First judicial District has the highest rate of litigation in the country, also comprising four provinces... and four counties. However, the institution has it devoted its resources to this company and we have trained and committed to the successful completion of this work, and support of the Plenum of the Supreme Court staff," she said.

How OISPA managers feel just a few months to complete this project?

Optimism is present in the directors of OISPA Judicial Body and Public Ministry, they say.

"We definitely will be some intense months of hard work, not only for the Enforcement Office, but for the entire judiciary, but I am confident that on next 2 September will be met everyone's expectations regarding the system," says Lic. Rivas.

Meanwhile, Lic. De Castro said that "contribute to implementation of a new procedural system is not a simple job. However, it has been fundamental, at least as regards the Public Ministry, coordinated work and team performing various institutional leaders in charge of subcommittees Download, Budget, Human Resources, Management Model, Standards, Technology, Statistics, training, Infrastructure, Disclosure, under management of the highest institutional authority, which allows progress apace and each taking action in their area of responsibility and what is more competition."

After implementation, the work continues

As of September 2, the story changes in criminal procedure Panama. The accusatory penal system already implemented nationwide population will provide a faster, justice respectful of fundamental rights of citizens. But the work doesn't end there. a new stage in this process is, according to Lic. Rivas, in monitoring and following up the implementation to avoid returning to old practices of the writing system, strengthen the system to overcome resistance to change begins.

"It is important to detect these distortions in time, prevent the spread, correct them and if necessary eliminate root. Similarly, continue training staff, not only working in the SPA but all, it is the duty of the institution to ensure that there is adequate relief staff. In addition, plans to continue building their own infrastructure, not only in the First Judicial District, but in the rest of the country," he says.

By his part Lic. Vega Yuil, emphasis will be on monitoring, monitoring and evaluation in the chain of custody procedures; upgrade procedures guides units, sections and laboratories and participation of forensic experts at the hearings. Meanwhile, Lic. De Castro indicates that continue to monitor its operation to detect inconsistencies, correct shortcomings and avoid setbacks and inter-institutional level; also, he adds, it should enhance the innovation process to move forward in the next stages of development SPA.

L&E

Norms of INTEREST



PUBLIC ACCESS TO PUBLICATIONS OF INTENDENCE OF SUPERVISION OF NON-FINANCIAL SUBJECTS

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The Intendence of Supervision and Regulation of Non-Financial Subjects issued Resolution No. 011-016 of August 3, 2016, by which it is established that is public and freely access all kinds of information published on the MEF website and is related to the administration, as are all the administrative issues related to operation and public management.

However, it is considered confidential and confidentiality of information, all information obtained by the Administration, monitoring product on prevention of laundering, financing of terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction laundering, which must kept strictly confidential and may only be disclosed to the public prosecutor, po-

lice criminal investigation and judicial authorities.

Similarly, it is considered restricted access any information it sit in the Intendence related to supervision and reports and other documents issued by the administrative actions being carried out, and the minutes issued by the Board.

They have access to records that relate to punitive proceedings, the parties, their lawyers and interns duly authorized in writing, who can manage to obtain copies requested by memorial and indicating the matter for which required. *L&E*

FUND OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK

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The construction industry is one of the most productive sectors of our economy, which in recent years has increased the activity, as well as incidence of accidents in different projects, which has led authorities to establish rules specific health to regulate safety at work.

With approval of the Executive Decree 15 of 2007, 17 of 2008 and 19 of February 20, 2014, creation of a Fund for Occupational Safety and Health at Work was established and generating a contribution by developers, project owners; however, by judgment of 12 November 2014 the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional some articles of the Decrees. What it resulted suspend the obligation to record contributions to the fund by owners work, developer or contractor.

On October 30, 2015, Law 67 of 30 October 2015 adopting measures in construction industry to reduce incidence of accidents is approved, stating that in works or construction activities should have one or more officers or managers of Occupational Safety, according to the amount of work, type of work and more or less labor risk; Fund Safety Agency; obligations of sponsor or principal contractor is established and gives the Ministry of Labor and Social Development implementation plan intensive preparation of specialized personnel in Occupational Health and Safety Work Safety Based on the above indicated, it was recently approved Executive Decree No. 67 of August 9, 2016 which regulates Law 67 of 2015 and which provides in Article 1 that the Ministry of Labor is in charge of choosing, hiring, su-

perceiving, training, equipping security officers and assign them to those construction sites who have paid the Occupational safety Fund. Within this context, it must be the security officer is an officer appointed by the MITRADEL and to whom provisions of public servants are applicable.

The rule in comment has two transitory articles that relate to contributions that must be made to the fund owners of the work, promoters or prime contractor, in the sense states that in those constructions executed from 18 November 2014 to 3 November 2015, the completion of this calculated after entry into force of this Act, pay, pay Security Fund, in accordance with percentage of work that is pending to build, as follows:

- **The greatest works of ONE MILLION DOLLARS WITH ONE CENT (US \$1,000,000.01) or over five floors, which corresponds to the equivalent amount of \$ 10,000 by the percentage of the work that this build.**
- **Works with a greater investment of FIVE MILLION DOLLARS WITH ONE CENT (US \$5,000,000.01), which corresponds to the equivalent amount of \$ 30,000 by the percentage of the work that this build.**
- **Works with a value greater than TEN MILLION DOLLARS WITH ONE CENT (US \$10,000,000.01), which corresponds to the equivalent amount of \$ 30,000 by the**

percentage of the work that this build.

- Major works of TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS WITH ONE CENT (US \$20,000,000.01) which corresponds to the equivalent amount of \$ 50,000 by the percentage of the work that this build.

- Major construction FORTY MILLION DOLLARS WITH ONE CENT (US \$40,000,000.01) which corresponds to the equivalent amount of \$ 60,000 by the percentage of the work that this build.

- Major works over HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS WITH A ONE CENT (US \$100,000,000.01) which corresponds to the equivalent amount of \$ 100,000 by the percentage of the work that this build.

Finally says the Decree, which in those construction sites where promoter, owner of the work or main contractor had paid the Fund Occupational Health and Safety at Work Safety before effective date of Law 67 of October 30, 2015 , ie from 18 November 2014 to 3 November 2015, the Directorate of Labor Inspection of the Ministry of Labor and Workforce Development, will apply as stated in preceding paragraph and if the work had finalized, will create a credit in favor of promoter, owner of work or prime contractor for a later project, who may assign it to another developer, owner or contractor work, after verification of payment to the Directorate of Labor Inspection.

It has a term of six (6) months from entering into force of this Decree, to present credit application to the Directorate of Labor Inspection, ie, which expires on 10 February 2017.

We can't conclude without noting that every employer is required to implement measures necessary to effectively protect life and health of their workers, ensure their safety and care

of health, preparing premises and providing teams and adopting methods to prevent, reduce and eliminate occupational hazards in workplace and this applies not only to work in construction, but all economic activities. *L&E*



SPECIAL SECRETARY PUERTO COLON FREE PORT

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With approval of the Executive Decree No. 87 of August 4, 2016, the Secretary of the Special Free Port System for Colon province was created, as a responsible for the proper implementation of guidelines and operational policies permanent instance of system and coordination, promotion, planning, coordination and evaluation of activities conferred through strategic, comprehensive, interagency and participatory actions.

Has Decree that the Secretary is authorized for the coordination, organization and development of inventory of properties or real estate attached to the system, whether public or private, with the owner of property to provide support to enable the Secretariat to carry out the inventory and status thereof, in order to promote development of the system. Within this context, the Secretary is authorized to conduct inspections of facilities investors subject to the system when required or deemed necessary to check its performance and weigh the improvements that apply.

It is noteworthy that the Secretariat, emerges as an administrative structure to promote, develop, facilitate and execute implementation of policies Special System Free Port to the province of Colon which was recently amended by Law 7 of April 4, 2016. *L&E*



ORAL HEALTH COMMISSION

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The Ministry of Health issued Executive Decree No. 311 of 8 August 2016 establishing the Oral Health Commission, which aims to promote strategies to improve oral health of the population in the country.

The Commission will among other functions to coordinate actions and efforts among different actors related to oral health in Panama, to achieve a comprehensive approach to the situation, in order to achieve state of overall health of the population; promote the realization of preventive, educational activities and social communication, aimed at improving conditions and healthy behaviors and to support various aspects of dental teaching aimed at internal dentists, officials, technicians of dental care and to skilled professionals in general. *L&E*



salud
Ministerio de Salud
Panamá

GOVERNMENT MODERNIZATION AND SIMPLIFICATION OF PROCEDURES

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The National Authority for Government Innovation was created by Law 65 of 2009, which was regulated by Executive Decree No.719 of the 15 November 2013 with implementation of actions of government modernization and e-government.

Within this context, the Office of the President issued Executive Order No. 357 of 9 August 2016 amending some articles and introduces to the Executive Decree 719, setting the standard for new initiatives and changes that affect government modernization .

The most important changes are focused on adding new items:

- Article 26th provides that the Procedure Simplification Plan contain goals and progress for

each procedure, which will be published in a section of the Panama Tramita portal, meeting established categories.

Adds that correspond to the National Council for Innovation and the National Competitiveness Council establish and monitor the five-year goals of streamlining procedures.

- It empowers the Citizen Service Center to provide the platform and mechanisms available to taxpayers to receive reports of those procedures or requirements that don't comply with the provisions of official site, and to measure effectiveness and user satisfaction.

- Another addition is that each state agency will establish an executive unit of highest level, which will have the responsibility to lead and monitor institutio-

nal actions established in the institutional Digital Agenda, Plan Procedure Simplification and Annual Operating Plan, will serve liaison with AIG and should benefit from the guidelines defined by the Authority.

- Article 45 states that AIG prior approval of the National Council for Government Innovation, presented to the Ministry of Economy, its recommendations on organizational structure, profiles and competencies that should be considered in the Directorates or Offices of Informatics entities, which will be reported to the highest management level of the company and will be the primary liaison with AIG.

- For its part, Article 47, states that the National Authority for Government Innovation (AIG) coordinate with the

Comptroller's flexible mechanisms to endorse the agreements and interagency protocols regarding Digital Government, interoperability, shared platforms, electronic signatures, formalities online that have been considered within policies of the National Council for Government Innovation.

- Another thing to mention is that Article 49 gives AIG the ability to promote best practices for collaboration among state agencies in the use of information technology and communications. *L&E*

Consult Doctrine and **JURISPRUDENCE**

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ARE DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL

CERTAIN ARTICLES OF THE LAW ON PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

E BACKGROUND

Explaining a little further, the applicant maintains that in Article 5 of Law 48 of May 10, 2011, is granted competence to the Directorate General of Public Procurement, so that within its functions have the ability to judge administratively officials of the institutions established at the constitutional level, which is considered a violation of the separation of powers.

On the other hand the applicant submits that Article 20 of Law 48 of 2011, regarding 5 principle of public bidding, allows discretion in the procurement process which is considered as an unconstitutional act. In turn argues that Article 22 of the same law injures the Fundamental Statute, and that makes free hiring easier by the fact that a rigid procedure is not needed, which in turn violently against what demands the Constitution regarding the selection of contractor.

Another article that the applicant considers unconstitutional is Article 28 of Law 48 of 2011, which mentions that omission of public events consultancies is possible, when the Constitution states that should honor principles of competitive bidding. It also has an opinion on article 29 which emphasizes free and expeditious procurement of service contracts promotion and publication, which undermines the principle of public procurement.

Finally, the applicant considers that Article 36 of Law 48 of 2011, makes the Administrative Court of Public Contracting, in court, for the simple fact of granting powers of the judiciary, the courts must be assigned to the judiciary.

Opinion of the Plenary session of the Court

The Full Court concludes that Article 5 of Law 48 of 2011, doesn't affect the Constitution. Therefore it considers that the principle of separation of powers, which is given authority to control the General Directorate of Public Procurement, in case of violation of principles and rules of public procurement is appreciated. It is for this reason that it is considered as a governmental activity whose punitive purpose, seeks to guide the implementation of the contractor selection process by imposing a fine.

On the other hand The Full Court, concluded that phrase "without further substantiating" contained in Article 20 of Law 48 of 2011, injures procedural guarantee, by which every act must be properly funded and motivated. In this case, reference should be made to the description of public act, identification of bidder being, brief description of contractual object canceled,

causes of cancellation and clear expression of the rule of law underlying such action.

For the House is not consistent that Article 22 of Law 48 of 2011,

attributed powers to the Minister of the Presidency, for procurement of supplies, services and works with non-functional competence of their activities. Following the above, we can see that the accused rules provide ample scope for the procurement of supplies, services and works; from the time they are granted powers to the Minister of the Presidency or whom the delegates, to authorize contracts for an amount of Three Million Balboas without the application of contractor selection procedure.

Finally plenary considers that Article 120 of Law 22 of 2006 established an Administrative Tribunal outside the court exercised by the judiciary, is not a violation of the principle of separation of powers, for a clear separation between the functions of justice remains administrative exercised by the Court of Procurement in the administrative remedies, judicial control function of administrative law, in our environment corresponds to the Third Chamber of the Supreme Court. *L&E*



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Politics

Rafael Fernández Lara - Independent lawyer

PARTIES OF LIBERAL NAME IN OUR HISTORY

RECENTLY, A FRIEND ASKED ABOUT THE ROLE PLAYED BY LIBERALISM AND HOW MANY POLITICAL PARTIES CALLED "LIBERAL" HAD EXISTED THROUGHOUT OUR NATIONAL POLITICAL HISTORY. THIS MOTIVATED ME TO WRITE THIS ARTICLE, A REVIEW THAT REALLY RESPONDS TO QUESTION FORMULATED.

When we became independent of the Republic of Colombia, on November 3, 1903, we inherited continuity of its two

major political parties, Liberal Party and the Conservative Party, whose union strength at beginning of the Panamanian nation made possible consolidation of our fledgling republic as a free and sovereign state.

The significance of these two political organizations is so important that in our national flag represents Conservative Party with the blue and Liberal Party with red color, matches these that impacted lives of the isthmus from Colombia, to involve him in the "War of the Thousand Days" only for being part of Colombian state since. The Panamanian flag records legacy of these two games, but their white quadrants represent the peaceful nature of inhabitants of the isthmus message is ratified by point-

ing to our national anthem "We finally attained victory in the happy field of union." It is necessary to point out categorically that from the beginning and to present the various groups consist mostly have been liberal, ie professing liberal doctrine, as de-



fense of freedom, responsibility, tolerance, social justice and equal opportunities, the rule of law, freedom of conscience and belief, pluralism, a balance in the division of powers, respect for private property, latter cornerstone of economic development.

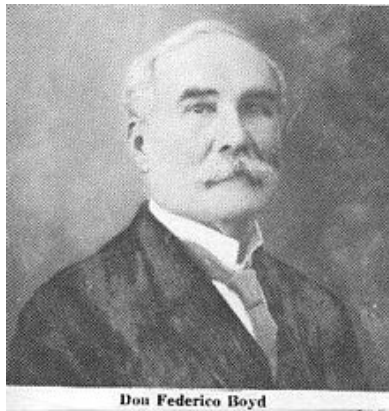
In our first tournament of 1904 election, Liberal Party supported, together with the Conservative Party, the election of Dr. Manuel Amador Guerrero as first elected president, who was a member of the Conservative Party.



In our second democratic elections in 1908, Liberal Party once again endorsed as President of the Nation to another conservative, Don Jose Domingo de Obaldia, through the Republican Coalition was formed by Liberal Party and notorious members of the Conservative Party .

It is important to note that the First President member of the Liberal Party was Carlos

Antonio Mendoza, First Appointed (Vice President), who held the presidency of the Nation since March 1, 1910 until October 1, 1910, upon the death of the owner, Don Jose Domingo de Obaldia in the exercise of his office. In the same presidential term, temporarily he occupied the Presidency of the Republic Jurist August Federico Boyd Lopez, a member of Liberal Party and member of the Interim Board of the Government of Panama (from November 4, 1903 to February 20, 1904) in Second Appointed character (Vice President) from October 1 to October 5, 1910, considered our fourth president. In addition, in this presidential term, he took charge of the Executive Branch as the fifth president's lawyer and journalist, Don Pablo Arosemena Alba, also a member of Liberal Par-



ty, since October 5, 1910 to October 1, 1912 in his capacity as Prime appointed (Vice President).

In the presidential reference period, ranging from 1908 to 1912, exercised the office four presidents, one member of the Conservative Party and three members of the Liberal Party. When electoral event of 1916 was held, winner was Dr. Ramón Maximiliano Valdés, anointed former president Don Belisario Porras Barahona, and backed by the called Porrists Liberal Coalition, composed of Liberal Party and some reputed members of the Conservative Party.

On August 20, 1920 is elected as First Constitutional Justice of the Nation to conspicuous and ideologist of liberalism, the jurist Dr. Belisario Porras Barahona, who won the support of the call Porrist National League as an affiliate of the Liberal Party.

It was in this election tournament for the first time when citizens elect directly the President of the Republic so. Previously he was elected by the members of the Assembly of Electors.

When presidential election on September 2, 1924 was made, was elected President

Don Rodolfo Chiari Robles backed by Liberal Chiarista Party, and triumphed over General Manuel Quintero Villarreal Liberal Party, where the divisive tendency manifested within the liberalism, because political issues and not personalities responded to essentially ideological programs.

In the general elections of August 3, 1928 was chosen without opposition the only candidate in those elections and anointed the former President Rodolfo Chiari Robles, the brilliant engi-



neer Florencio Harmodio Arosemena Guillén Liberal Party as the 14th President of Panama.

The Doctrinal Liberal Party nominated the eminent lawyer Dr. Harmodio Arias Madrid in the 1932 electoral contest, who won the victory over candidate of the Liberal Renewal Party, Don Francisco Arias Paredes, who in turn was supported by the National Liberal Party.

The 1936 elections mark a historic milestone as they intervened in five so-called liberal political parties. Never before or later more fractionated liberalism in various streams as a result of personalism. In said electoral event in 1936 won presidency of the Republic the lawyer Dr. Juan Demóstenes Arosemena National Liberal Party or Chiarista and other political organizations. He triumphed over Don Domingo Diaz Arosemena, backed by groups such as the Liberal doctrinaire, Liberal Renewal, Liberal Democrats. He also triumphed over the other candidate, Former President, Dr. Belisario Porras Barahona, nominated by the Liberal United.

In the general elections of June 2, 1940, Dr. Arnulfo Arias Madrid was elected President of the Republic in its capacity as sole candidate, because his presidential opponent withdrew from the race. In these electoral elections also they included five political parties called liberal. The National Liberal Party, the Liberal Democratic and Liberal United, and others, all supporting Dr. Arnulfo Arias Madrid. the Liberal Doctrinal and Liberal Renovador backed the opposition candidate Ricardo J. Alfaro Jované, who withdrew from the electoral contest in advance of elections.

In the aforementioned elections repeats what happened in the elections of 1936, which was attended by five (5) political parties with liberal denomination. When the National Constitutional Convention of 1945 was developed, by which the new and third National Constitution of 1946 was enact-

ed and where he was chosen as President of Panama to Don Enrique Adolfo Jiménez Brin, attended by several political parties called liberal, the Liberal Party Renewal, liberal Democratic, National liberal and liberal doctrinal.

In the presidential process May 9, 1948 a political alliance called "Liberal Unification Alliance" supporting presidential candidacy of liberal leader and economist Domingo Diaz Arosemena, who was recognized as the 24th Constitutional President of the Republic of Panama was formed. Participated in this election only two liberal-called political parties, the Liberal Doctrinal and the Liberal Democrats, who support Don Domingo Diaz Arosemena. In the electoral event May 11, 1952, won the election Colonel Jose Antonio Remon Cantera.

To this date, the Liberal Party and other political groups backed the Colonel Jose Antonio Remon Cantera and March 15, 1953 Liberal Party and others merged creating the National Patriotic Coalition Party. On the other hand, the political opponent in the election of Colonel Remon Cantera was the defeated candidate, Don Roberto Francisco Chiari Remón, supported by the National Liberal Party and other groups through the "Civilista Alliance".

The electoral victory in the 1956 elections succeeded economist Don Ernesto de la Guardia Navarro on the lawyer Don Victor Florencio Goytía, who was supported by the National Liberal Party. In electoral elections in 1960 was elected Constitutional President Don Roberto Francisco Chiari Remón, distinguished member of the National Liberal Party, who led the alliance "National Opposition Union" which led to electoral victory. One of his political opponents in the race was Don Victor Florence Goytía of the People's Alliance, supported by the Civil Resistance Liberal Party.

Electoral event in 1964 came the official candidate Favored the liberal Don Marco Aurelio Robles Méndez, protected by the National

Liberal Party, who led the alliance of eight political parties. Juan de Arco Galindo, one of the opposition candidates, was supported by seven political groups, the including Civil Resistance Liberal Party. Dr. Arnulfo Arias Madrid was Elected President of Panama in the electoral tournament in 1968. The government candidate, Liberal and Engineer David Samudio Avila, was endorsed by "People's Alliance" led by National Liberal Party.

As a corollary of the democratic opening in the electoral contest of 1984, the government candidate was favored with the Presidency of the Republic, economist Nicolas Ardito Barletta, with the support of six political groups, the so-called National Democratic Alliance Union (UNADE) integrated among others by the Liberal Party. The opposition candidate, Dr. Arnulfo Arias Madrid, was supported by two parties with liberal denomination, the Nationalist Republican Liberal Movement (MOLIRENA) and the Authentic Liberal Party, marking with two other organizations, the Democratic Alliance of Civil Opposition (ADOC).

The Democratic Alliance of Civil Opposition (ADOC) won the election victory, leading to the Presidency of the Republic Attorney Guillermo Endara Galimany elections in May 1989. Two liberal parties called integrated alliance, the Authentic Liberal Party and the Liberal Movement Republican (MOLIRENA).

The government candidate headed the Coalition of National Liberation (COLINA), held the Republican Liberal Party among the political groups that formed.

Economist Dr. Ernesto Perez Balladares gets the electoral victory in the general elections of 1994 supported by the United People Alliance. One of the three political

parties that compose it was the Liberal Republican Party. The government candidate was Doña Mireya Moscoso Rodríguez of the Democratic Alliance, formed by four political groups, including the Liberal Authentic Party and the Liberal Party. The other opposition Alliance Alliance Change 94 was composed of three political parties, including the Liberal Republican Nationalist (MOLIRENA) Movement.

Mireya Moscoso Rodriguez won the election victory in 1999. Her Covenant "Union for Panama" was made up of four party groups, one



of them the Nationalist Republican Liberal Movement (MOLIRENA). The government candidate, Martin Torrijos Espino and alliance "New Nation", member of the National Liberal Party, one of the three political parties that formed it. Another candidate nominated by the opposition was

Alberto Vallarino Clement, with its so-called "Opposition Alliance" was supported by Authentic Liberal Party with two other partisan groups.

Electoral event in 2004, "Patria Nueva" Alliance leads the opposition electoral victory to Martin Torrijos Espino. The gubernatorial candidate, Attorney Miguel Aleman Healy and his Alliance "Country Vision" was formed by the Nationalist Republican Liberal Movement Party (MOLIRENA) and the National Liberal, three parties that integrated.

In the political contest 2009 electoral success achieved by the "Alliance for Change" opposition Ricardo Martinelli Berrocal, composed Nationalist Republican Liberal Movement (MOLIRENA) and three other political organizations that

formed it. The presidential candidacy of government, Balbina Herrera as a candidate of the alliance "A Country For All", was composed of several partisan groups, including Liberal Party.

In recent elections general elections held in our country on Sunday, May 4, 2014, was elected Constitutional President opposition candidate, Engineer Juan Carlos Varela Rodríguez, backed by his Alliance "People First". The government candidate, José Domingo Arias, was supported by the Alliance "United For More Changes" which was composed of two political parties, one of them the Nationalist Republican Liberal Movement (MOLIRENA).



The above clearly shows that a large majority of organizations and political alliances formed in our country have been called "liberal", including the Liberal Party, Porrist Liberal Coalition, The National Porrist League, Chiarista Liberal Party, Liberal Doctrinal Party, Liberal Party renovator, National Liberal Party, Liberal Democratic Party, Liberal Party United, Doctrinal Liberal Party, Liberal Renewal Party, Liberal Unification Alliance, Civil Resistance Liberal Party, Nationalist Republican Liberal Movement (MOLIRENA), Authentic Liberal Party and the Liberal Republican Party. Many of these participated on several occasions with the same name in different electoral processes throughout our republican history. Another name that did not prosper as legally constituted political party was the Progressive Liberal Party Dr. Octavio Mendez Pereira, whom the then President, Dr. Harmodio Arias Madrid, told him the opportunity to express their support for the government candidate, made which he never materialized.

Similarly, a higher number of political

groups duly constituted in our country, despite not bear the name of liberal, no doubt were ideologically advocates the principles of liberalism, some a little to the left, others to the center and about on the right.

A majority of former presidents we have had in our history have belonged to political parties of liberal denomination mentioned. As an example, Carlos Antonio Mendoza, Federico Boyd, Pablo Arosemena Alba, Belisario Porras Barahona, Ramón Maximiliano Valdés, Ciro Luis Urriola, Ernesto Lefevre, Rodolfo Chiari Robles, Florencio Harmodio Arosemena, Ricardo Joaquín Alfaro Jovanne, Harmodio Arias Madrid, Juan Demostenes Arosemena, Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia, Enrique Alberto Jimenez, Domingo Díaz Arosemena, Daniel Chanis Pinzón, José Ramón Guizado Valdés, Ricardo Arias Espinoza, Roberto Francisco Chiari Remón and Marco Aurelio Robles.

To these it will be necessary to add other during the exercise of their administrations professed principles of liberal doctrine, showing that liberals have played a major role from the ideological point of view as a political philosophy that advocates individual freedom, private initiative and limits state intervention and public authorities in the social, economic and cultural life, promoting civil and economic liberties, opposing absolutism, despotism and conservatism in our country. Beyond doubt, the liberal current is based both on the rule of law and participatory democracy and the separation of powers.

It is for this that we believe that liberalism is impregnated and is an integral part of our history, our present and our future, as it will always be a real and convenient to defend the rule of law and our democracy option. *L&E*

Panamanian

Fuente: CGRP - Contraloría General de la
República de Panamá

ECONOMY

COMMENTARY ON CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) JULY 2016

In July compared to June, seven of twelve groups that make up CPI basket National Urban recorded increases, decreases and two had three remain unchanged. Groups with positive changes were: Food and non-alcoholic beverages 0.4 percent, with an impact of 0.100 percentage points; Recreation and culture 0.7 percent, with an incidence of 0.066 percentage points; and Clothing and footwear 0.3 percent, with an impact of 0.022 percentage points.

In the group Food and non-alcoholic beverages increased eight of its eleven classes. Classes highest incidence were "Vegetables" 1.9 percent, increase in prices of pulses and beans, the "meat" 0.2 percent, class by higher prices of sausages and chicken

meat and beef, and the "Fruit" 2.8 percent. class

Recreation and Culture group showed increases six of its sixteen classes. The greatest impact was kind of "cultural services" 2.5 percent due to increase in price of entry to nightclub and cinema. The increase in clothing and footwear group, was influenced by increase in three of its four classes. largest positive variation in class "clothing" with 0.3 percent was observed.

The other groups showed increases in the index were: Miscellaneous goods and services 0.2 percent, due to rise in price of services for personal care; Restaurants and hotels 0.2 percent, due to increased

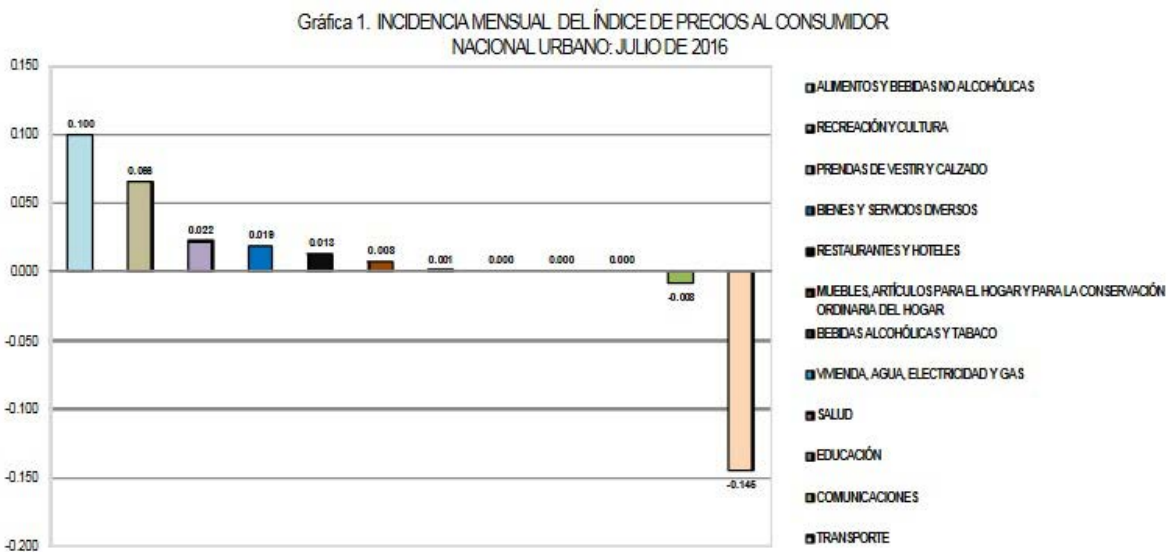
prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages outside home; Furniture, household equipment and routine household maintenance 0.1 percent, increase in price of cleaning and conservation, and alcoholic beverages and snuff 0.1 percent, rise in price of distilled spirits .

Positive trend in the index is countered by groups recorded declines, transportation 0.9 percent, 0.2 percent and Communications. Declining prices in transport group, is mainly due to the low recorded in three of its seven classes.

La clase de mayor incidencia es “Combustibles y lubricantes para equipo de transporte personal” 2.5 por ciento, por la reducción en el precio del combustible para automóviles. El grupo Comunicaciones reflejó reducción en la clase “Equipo telefónico” 1.3 por ciento, por la disminución en el precio de los teléfonos móviles.

Finally, Housing, water, electricity and gas, health and education, remain unchanged. Comparing the National Urban CPI in July 2016, with its similar of 2015, the following increases shown: Restaurants and hotels 4.0 percent; Health 3.8 percent; Education 2.7 percent; Miscellaneous goods and services 2.4 percent; Alcoholic beverages and snuff 2.1 percent; Furniture, household items and routine household maintenance 1.4 percent; Food and non-alcoholic beverages 1.2 percent; Communications 0.9 percent; and Recreation and culture 0.2 percent. *L&E*

Then graph the monthly incidence group National Urban CPI in July 2016:

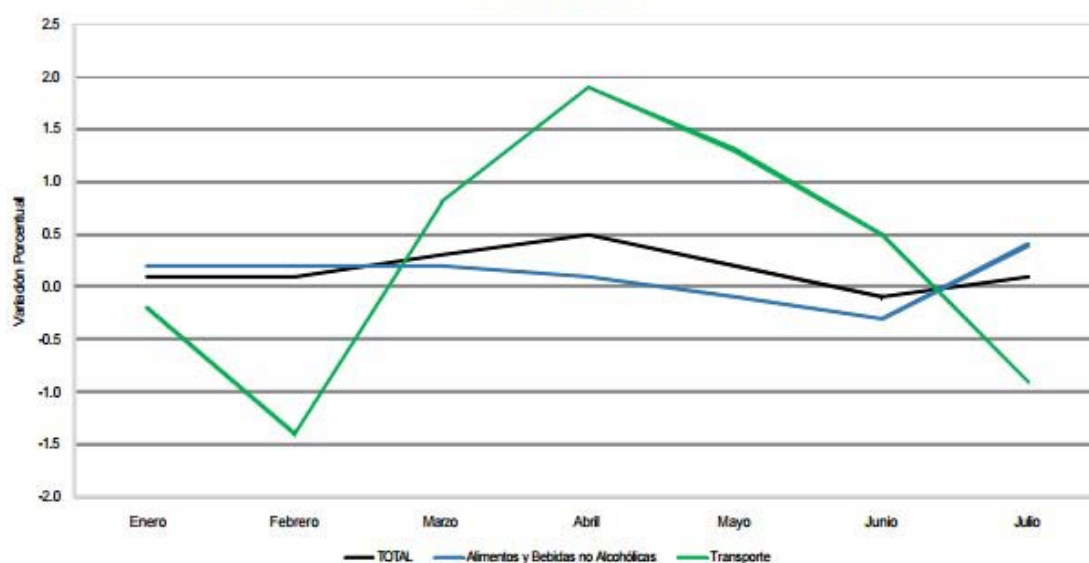


Incidence: is the contribution of each group to the total variation of the National Urban Index, therefore, the sum of incidents resulting index variation.

Cuadro 1. INCIDENCIA Y VARIACIÓN PORCENTUAL MENSUAL DEL ÍNDICE DE PRECIOS AL CONSUMIDOR NACIONAL URBANO, SEGÚN GRUPO DE ARTÍCULOS Y SERVICIOS: JULIO DE 2016
BASE 2013=100

Grupo	Ponderaciones	Incidencia	Variación mensual
TOTAL	100.0	0.1	0.1
Alimentos y Bebidas no Alcohólicas.....	22.4	0.100	0.4
Bebidas Alcohólicas y Tabaco.....	0.7	0.001	0.1
Prendas de Vestir y Calzado.....	7.7	0.022	0.3
Vivienda, Agua, Electricidad y Gas.....	8.5	0.000	-
Muebles, Artículos para el Hogar y para la Conservación Ordinaria del Hogar.....	7.8	0.008	0.1
Salud.....	3.4	0.000	-
Transporte.....	16.8	-0.145	-0.9
Comunicaciones.....	4.3	-0.008	-0.2
Recreación y Cultura.....	9.7	0.066	0.7
Educación.....	2.4	0.000	-
Restaurantes y Hoteles.....	6.7	0.013	0.2
Bienes y Servicios Diversos.....	9.8	0.019	0.2

Gráfica 2. EVOLUCIÓN DEL ÍNDICE DE PRECIOS AL CONSUMIDOR NACIONAL URBANO TOTAL, ALIMENTOS Y BEBIDAS NO ALCOHÓLICAS Y TRANSPORTE: ENERO-JULIO 2016



Cuadro 2. EVOLUCIÓN DEL ÍNDICE DE PRECIOS AL CONSUMIDOR NACIONAL URBANO, SEGÚN GRUPO DE ARTÍCULOS Y SERVICIOS: ENERO-JULIO DE 2016

Grupo de artículos y servicios	Variación porcentual mensual						
	2016						
	Enero	Febrero	Marzo	Abril	Mayo	Junio	Julio
TOTAL.....	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	-0.1	0.1
Alimentos y Bebidas no Alcohólicas.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.4
Bebidas Alcohólicas y Tabaco.....	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	-0.5	-	0.1
Prendas de Vestir y Calzado.....	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	-0.1	-	0.3
Vivienda, Agua, Electricidad y Gas.....	-1.6	-	-	1.1	0.1	0.1	-
Muebles, Artículos para el Hogar y para la Conservación Ordinaria del Hogar.....	0.2	1.2	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
Salud.....	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.1	-	0.4	-
Transporte.....	-0.2	-1.4	0.8	1.9	1.3	0.5	-0.9
Comunicaciones.....	1.3	0.1	-1.2	-0.3	-0.3	-2.0	-0.2
Recreación y Cultura.....	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-	0.7
Educación.....	0.5	2.2	0.1	-	-	-0.1	-
Restaurantes y Hoteles.....	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
Bienes y Servicios Diversos.....	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

MONTHLY: JANUARY-JUNE 2015-16

Fuente: CGRP - Contraloría General de la
República de Panamá

Monthly economic indicators showed favorable performance in production activities related to domestic demand in the country to January - June 2016, compared with their counterparts in 2015 were: slaughter of pigs, production of evaporated, condensed and powdered milk, pasteurized; thermal generation, wind and solar power, electricity and water billing in the Republic.

Negative rates were observed in cattle slaughter, production of raw milk used for the production of by-products and hydro electricity generation. Indicators related to the rest of the world, presented positive sign exported weight: watermelon, other seafood, raw sugar, flour and fish oil and coffee; daily average of overnight stays in hotels in the city of Panama; meanwhile, negative change toll revenues, net tons and volume of cargo transported by Panama Canal.

1. Manufacturing industries:



Increase was recorded in slaughter of pigs by 9.0 percent, as in production of geese by 7.4 percent, evaporated, condensed and powdered 19.4 percent milk, pasteurized milk 4.2 percent, salt 1.0 percent and alcohol rectified by 29.8 percent. Negative rates were observed: cattle slaughter of 12.1 percent, production: natural milk used for manufacture of products 1.1 percent, toma-

to by 3.2 percent, sugar by 2.5 percent, soft drinks by 3.4 percent and alcoholic beverages by 1.1 percent.

2. Water and electricity:



a. Electricity supply:

The national supply of electricity rose by 14.6 percent, driven by gross electricity generation by 14.7 percent, as well as for its components: thermal at 39.7 percent, wind at 151.2 percent and solar at 1694.2 by hundred. Meanwhile, hydro generation decreased by 10.8 percent. National Institute of Statistics and Census - INEC 2.

b. Electricity destination:

The fate of the energy offered, recorded increase in billed consumption by 4.4 percent and mainly residential 9.8 percent, trading at 4.9 percent and 9.6 percent government; on the contrary, industrial it decreased by 0.7 percent.

c. Water:

Turnover of drinking water in the Republic grew by 3.7 percent, corresponding to the following sectors: commercial at 5.0 percent, 4.0 percent in residential and industrial 0.1 percent; however, it reduced the

government sector 0.6 percent.

3. Construction:



The value of permits for construction, additions and repairs recorded negative variation of 11.1 percent, mainly from non-residential construction by 18.6 percent and residential construction by 4.2 percent. Regionally, the most prominent districts were: Colon increased 54.7 percent and districts (David, Santiago, Chitre, Aguadulce and La Chorrera) accumulated 18.8 percent. By contrast, low was observed in the district of San Miguelito of 33.0 percent, Panama 16.9 percent and Arraiján at 12.7 percent. Ready-mix concrete production registered fell by 24.4 percent and gray cement at 6.6 percent.

4. Internal trade:



a. Sale of fuels for domestic consumption:

The sale of fuel for domestic consumption, measured in gallons, grew by 9.8 percent, highlighting gasoline consumption 9.0 percent, especially 95 octane 17.2 percent, as bunker C at 49.3 percent and gas liquefied petroleum by 3.7 percent; in turn, decreased consumption low sulfur diesel 0.8 percent.

b. Registered cars:

Number of registered cars during the month vehicular single record (associated with the number of cars sold in the period indicator) increased by 7.3 percent; most important segments were SUVs (Sports Utility Vehicle) in 18.3 percent, 35.3 percent pick ups, buses and trucks 37.1 percent to 7.9 percent. , Minivans 8.1 percent and 2.6 percent panels in regular cars by 3.9 percent, luxury cars 14.0 percent: low was reported in segments.

5. Foreign trade:



a. CIF value of imports of goods:

The CIF value of total imports of goods fell by 4.1 percent, mainly intermediate goods by 12.5 percent and consumption by 4.2 percent; however, capital goods grew by 3.9 percent.

b. FOB value of exports of goods:

FOB (goods on board) of exports of goods decreased by 7.3 percent and most important items that fell were: banana 5.0 percent, melon 25.3 percent, pineapple 34.5 percent, fresh fish and fish fillet (fresh, chilled and frozen) by 16.3 percent, clothing 9.5 percent, beef cattle 29.0 percent, live cattle and 60.3 percent, hides and skins 52.2 percent. positive changes in various products including were observed: petroleum products 2.9 percent, watermelon 7.3 percent, shrimp 0.6 percent, other seafood 171.1 percent, raw sugar 178.0 percent, flour and fish oil 17.2 percent and coffee 102.0 percent.

c. Weight of exports of goods:

The weight of exports of goods grew by 9.0 percent; the most representative items were: Watermelon 7.0 percent, other seafood 458.2 percent, raw sugar by 176.5 percent, flour and fish oil 26.6 percent and 125.8 percent coffee. Moreover, negative behavior was recorded specifically in petroleum products 70.8 percent, bananas 5.0 percent, melon 22.1 percent, pineapple 31.6 percent, shrimp 15.6 percent, fresh fish and fish fillet (fresh, chilled and frozen) 13.8 percent, 11.4 percent clothing, beef cattle 22.9 percent, live cattle and 79.1 percent, hides and skins 21.1 percent.

d. Colón Free Zone:

The value of the commercial movement of the Colon Free Zone decreased by 13.3 percent, mainly CIF imports by 15.4 percent. Meanwhile, weight of commercial activity fell by 12.2 percent, of these, imports by 15.8 percent.

6. Hotels and passenger entry:



a. Hotels:

The hotel business in the city of Panama presented positive variation in the average daily overnight stays at 15.6 percent; on the contrary, negative changes occurred in number of housing units at end of period at National Institute of Statistics and Census - INEC in April 0.5 percent, average number of rooms occupied during the period at 9.8 percent and percentage of room occupational at 9.9 percent.

b. Passenger entrance living abroad and expenses:

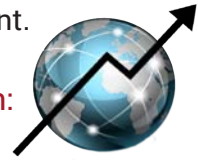
Passenger entrance living abroad increased by 4.4 percent; the highlight was tourists by 2.6 percent and expenditures by 4.4 percent. entry of hikers at 5.7 percent and cruise passengers fell 23.2 percent.



7. Transportation:

Indicators Panama Canal, recorded negative variation toll revenues by 4.5 percent, net tons at 5.4 percent and volume of cargo transported by 13.7 percent. Similarly, transit of vessels through the Panama Canal declined by 6.0 percent. Cargo movement through National Port System registered a positive variation of the overall burden at 13.5 percent, however, bulk and containerized, were reduced by 21.2 and 15.0 percent, respectively. The movement of containers in TEUs (20-foot equivalent

container), fell by 12.8 percent.



8. Financial intermediation:

a. National Banking System:

Total assets of national banking system rose by 4.6 percent, standing loan portfolio by 7.2 percent and total deposits by 5.3 percent. Bank liquidity fell by 6.1 percent.

b. Stock market indicators:

The total traded (in dollars) by Panama Stock Exchange volume amounted to 62.4 percent. Of this, primary market increased by 59.6 percent and 1,233.6 percent repurchases. Calculated on Stock Exchange index decreased 6.9 percent; on the other hand, in the stock market, volume traded in Balboas decreased by 57.8 percent and number of shares at 50.1 percent.

c. Insurance:

Value of premiums by insurance companies increased by 0.8 percent; respectively segments: individual life by 0.8 percent, personal accident 27.9 percent, 13.0 percent health, life collective 10.8 percent, fires and Multirisk 8.6 percent, 4.8 percent and automotive technical branches 38.3 percent. negative changes in other transport 18.1 percent and 17.5 percent bonds were observed. Claims incurred decreased by 8.5 percent.

d. Loans approved by Agricultural Development Bank:

Approved by the Agricultural Development Bank loans increased by 211.0 percent of these those for agriculture at 49.7 percent, livestock 121.1 percent, 144.3 percent fishing and other items at 706.5 percent.

9. Public Sector Finances:



a. Central government current revenue:

The current central government revenue grew by 8.9 percent, mainly tax revenues by 14.5 percent and of these, direct taxes by 20.5 percent and indirect 7.9 percent, with ITBMS increased by 25.9 percent. Non-tax revenues decreased by 3.5 percent.

10. Activities of scattering:



a. Gross bets:

The report gross bets (includes premiums paid) of operators of games of chance, recorded negative variation of 15.3 percent, mainly slot machines type "A" which fell by 13.2 percent, table games 31.3 percent halls, betting sporting events 18.0 percent, bingo halls 7.6 percent and hippodrome at 3.6 percent. Meanwhile, lottery sales, increased by 5.0 percent.

b. Net betting:

Net betting (excluding prizes), decreased by 10.9 percent, mainly gaming tables at 14.4 percent, slot machines type "A" by 9.6 percent, betting shops sporting events 28.9 percent, bingo halls 19.8 percent and the racecourse at 7.5 percent. In turn, lottery sales increased by 12.0 percent.

11. Other related:



a. Contratos de trabajo registrados en el MITRADEL:

Los contratos de trabajo registrados en la Oficina Central del MITRADEL (Ministerio de Trabajo y Desarrollo Laboral) crecieron en 4.1 por ciento, respectivamente, los definidos en 5.2 por ciento, los indefinidos en 3.7 por ciento y los de obras determinadas en 3.1 por ciento. *L&E*

Tristan und Isolde

Sábado 8 de Octubre '16
Panama Canal Miraflores Theatre
11:30 a.m.

Boletos de venta en:
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Con la colaboración:

World

ECONOMY

Source: web page World Bank

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL FRAMEWORK FOR CONTRACTS WITH THE WORLD BANK



The World Bank Board of Executive Directors approved a new Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) which extends guards for people and the environment in investment projects financed by the Bank. The review of safeguards included most extensive consultation process ever undertaken by the World Bank. It is the end point of almost four years of analysis and cooperation throughout the world with governments, development experts and civil society groups, covering nearly 8,000 stakeholders in 63 countries. The framework is part of a broad effort by the World Bank Group to improve development results and rationalize their work.

“The mission of the World Bank Group is to eradicate extreme poverty and reduce inequality in the world, and this new framework will be critical to help achieve those goals factor”, President of the

World Bank Group, Jim Yong Kim said. “These new safeguards incorporated into our projects updated and improved safeguards for the most vulnerable people in the world and our environment. Also we will increase substantially financing of these safeguards to ensure that this works as planned, with sufficient financing for both implementation and capacity building in different countries, so they can have a more active role in protecting people and the environment environment.”

The framework puts environmental and social safeguards of the World Bank in greater harmony with those of other development institutions, presenting significant advances in areas such as transparency, non-discrimination, social inclusion, public participation and accountability -including a role more wide mechanisms for grievance redress.

To support this new framework -and meet additional requirements control- the World Bank will significantly increase funding for these safeguards. Strengthening national systems in borrowing countries it was identified as one of central development objectives of the World Bank and most of its shareholders. In line with this objective, framework puts greater emphasis on the use of frames borrowing countries and capacity building, with the goal of achieving sustainable lending institutions and greater efficiency.

“The new framework encapsulates the World Bank’s commitment to environmental and social safeguards and responds to new and varied requirements and development challenges that have emerged over time”, said Alex Foxley, Executive Director of the World Bank for Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay and Chairman of the Committee on Development Effectiveness, a committee of the World Bank Board which oversees policy issues. “The experience and capabilities of many borrowers have improved and our requirements have been updated to reflect the realities of the present. The framework was designed to improve development outcomes in Bank projects by strong emphasis on sustainability, responsible resource use and monitoring and evaluation.”

Environmental and Social Framework recently approved comprehensive safeguards introduced in labor and working conditions terms; a fundamental principle of non-discrimination; measures of community health and safety that address road safety, emergency response and disaster mitigation; and responsibility to include participation of stakeholders throughout project cycle.

The new framework will promote better development results -and perdurables-. It provides greater coverage and access, benefiting more people, especially vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. It will also strengthen partnerships with other multilateral development banks,

development partners and bilateral donors. The World Bank now will begin an intensive period of preparation and training (12-18 months) to be ready against the transition to new framework. It is expected that the framework enters into force in early 2018. Implementation will focus on supporting and strengthening the capacity of borrowers; train staff of the Bank and borrowers in the implementation of framework; strengthen management systems environmental and social risks of the Bank; and strengthen strategic alliances with our partners in development. It is expected that current safeguards the World Bank to operate in parallel to ESF for about seven years to govern projects approved before launch of new MAS.

Background:

Assess and manage environmental and social impacts of projects financed by the World Bank has been one of the main concerns of the institution for more than 40 years. Current policies of the Bank, published almost 20 years ago were seen for long as guidelines to be followed by Multilateral Development Banks in terms of safeguards for people and environment.

The current review of safeguards began in July 2012. Responding in part to a 2010 report by the Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) of the World Bank, the Board ordered management to review existing safeguard policies increase coverage, social inclusion and harmonization throughout the Bank Group; improve skills, responsibility and ownership of customers; strengthen supervision, monitoring and evaluation of safeguards to ensure rigorous implementation of our policies; and improve systems and instruments of accountability and grievance redress for those communities and individuals who want to express their concerns about projects financed by the World Bank. *L&E*

A FLOATING THREAT: SEA CONTAINERS SPREAD PESTS AND DISEASES

Source: FAO

Oil spills attract the attention of public opinion and generate concern, but “biological discharges” pose a greater threat to long term and not have much impact.

An exotic fungus wiped out billions of American chestnuts in early twentieth century, dramatically altering the landscape and ecosystem, while today -another emerald ash borer plague spread into new habitats through global trade routes- represents a similar threat to a valuable tree, used for centuries to make tool handles, guitars and office furniture.

But perhaps the biggest “biological discharge” of all time occurred when a eukaryote, organism similar to a fungus called *Phytophthora infestans* -the name comes from Greek and means “plant destroyer”- set sail from America to Belgium. A few months later he came to Ireland, triggering a pest of potato that caused a deadly famine and mass migration of population.

They are not the only cases. A relative of the giant toxic toad -sort that proliferates in Australia, recently landed a container carrying goods to Madagascar, a paradise of biodiversity. The ability of females to put up to 40,000 eggs a year make it a catastrophic threat to birds and local lemurs, while threatening habitat of a lot of animals and plants. In Rome, municipal authorities are stepping up their annual campaign against tiger mos-

quito, an invasive species that arrived by ship to Albania in the 70 The *Aedes albopictus*, known for its aggressive bites, currently proliferates in Italy and will facilitate global warming colonize northern areas of Europe. This is why the countries of the world joined more than six decades to approve the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) in order to help stop spread of pests and plant diseases through international trade trans-frontier and to protect farmers, foresters, biodiversity, the environment and consumers.

“Crop losses and costs generated by exotic pests to combat heavily taxed the production of food, fiber and fodder,” says Craig Fedchock, coordinator of the IPPC Secretariat at FAO. “Overall, he explains fruit flies, beetles, fungi and their relatives reduce global crop yields between 20 and 40 percent.”

Trade is the vector, containers the vehicle Invasive species reach new habitats in various ways, but the main is shipping. And today this type of transport involves the use of containers. Worldwide, about 527 million maritime container movements are performed each year: China moves alone more than 133 million containers per year. Not only the goods may act as a vector for the spread of exotic species capable of causing ecological and agricultural damage, but also components themselves steel containers.

For example, an analysis of 116,701 emp-

ty containers for shipping that arrived in New Zealand in past five years revealed that one in ten was contaminated externally, twice rate of indoor pollution. Among pests found: gypsy moth, giant African snail, Argentine ants and brown stink bug marbling. All of which threaten crops, forests and urban environments. Meanwhile, soil residues may contain seeds of invasive plants, nematodes and plant pathogens.

“Inspection records in United States, Australia, China and New Zealand indicate that thousands of organisms in a wide variety of taxa are being transported involuntarily sea containers” recently said Eckehard Brockerhoff scientist Forest Research Institute of New Zealand and primarily responsible for the aforementioned study, at a meeting at the FAO Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM), the governing body of the IPPC.

Stink Bugs and supply chain

The damage goes far beyond issues related to agriculture and human health. Invasive species can clog waterways and stopping power plants. Biological invasions caused damage amounting to five percent of the annual global economic activity, equivalent to a decade of natural disasters, according to a study. Economic impact of more difficult to quantify consequences could double this value, according Brockerhoff. Hoy en día, en torno al 90 por ciento del comercio mundial se transporta por mar, con una amplia variedad de alternativas logísticas, dificultando así un acuerdo sobre un método común de inspección. El año pasado, unos 12 millones de contenedores entraron en los EEUU, utilizando al menos 77 puertos de entrada.

In addition, many cargoes are quickly transported to and from the ports to enter time supply chains. This is how the dreaded stinky brown marbling bedbug -which rapidly destroys fruit and crops of high value- began his European tour a few years ago in Zurich. For long trips, this insect

prefers to settle in nooks and crannies of steel containers, and once seated at their destination, usually hibernate create niches inside houses. New Zealand, which depends heavily on exports, including agricultural producers, has established a cutting-edge system biosecurity and hygiene of containers in their attempt to prevent the entry of invasive species. It is based on an alliance with the shipping industry and numerous inspections Pacific ports, and provides economic incentive of a reduced number of inspections on arrival for those who comply. The pollution of containers were above 50 percent before this system was adopted ten years ago.

Designing a phytosanitary action plan

Last year the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures adopted a recommendation encouraging national plant protection organizations to recognize and communicate risks associated with shipping containers, and contribute to the implementation of relevant sections of the Code of Practice for packing of cargo units transportation of the United Nations (CTU Code), no regulatory guidelines for the industry.

This would allow stakeholders to implement a system to address these threats without harming the gears of commerce, with automated capable of loading cranes and download today containerized day in 20 seconds in a medium-sized port such as Hamburg, moves a quarter of the volume of the port of Shanghai. While more time is needed, it seems that there is unanimity on the significance of risks and the need to take action.

For now, he is waiting for events, while stakeholders give a timeframe for the initial voluntary measures, to a more widespread use of best practices or a more diligent application of existing procedures: depending on the success of these measures the Commission will reconsider the possible development of an international standard in the future. *L&E*

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IS RISING AGAIN IN THE WORLD

Fuente: ILO

The International Labor Organization (ILO) estimates that the global youth unemployment rate reaching 13.1 percent in 2016 and remain at that level for 2017 (compared to 12,9 percent in 2015).

The ILO report Social Perspectives and employment in the world 2016: Employment Trends for Youth shows that the number of young unemployed will increase this

Table 1. Trends and projections of unemployment and working poverty youth until 2017
 Note: The working poor rate is defined as the proportion of employees in moderate or extreme poverty, ie with a per capita income or consumption less than \$ 3.10 a day. Young people are defined as those aged between 15 and 24 years. Source: World Employment and Social Outlook 2016: Trends for Youth

“The alarming increase in youth unemployment and high levels, equally worrying, young working but still living in poverty show how difficult it will be to achieve the global

Table 1. Trends and projections of unemployment and working poverty youth until 2017

	Tasa de desempleo juvenil, 2007-17 (porcentajes)				Jóvenes desempleados, 2015-17 (millones)		
	2007-14	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Mundial	12,9	13,1	13,1	13,1	70,5	71,0	71,0
Países desarrollados	15,0	14,5	14,3	14,3	10,2	9,8	9,6
Países emergentes	13,3	13,6	13,7	13,7	52,9	53,5	53,5
Países en desarrollo	9,4	9,5	9,4	9,4	7,4	7,7	7,9
	Tasa de pobreza laboral juvenil, 2007-17 (porcentajes)				Jóvenes en situación de pobreza laboral 2015-17 (millones)		
	2007-14	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Total países emergentes y en desarrollo	38,4	37,7	36,9	36,9	159,9	156,0	152,2
Países emergentes	31,2	30,2	29,3	29,3	107,3	102,7	98,4
Países en desarrollo	73,3	72,2	71,0	71,0	52,6	53,3	53,8

year half a million to reach 71 million (Table 1), the first such increase in three years.

Still awake biggest concern proportion and number of young, often in emerging and developing countries, living in extreme or moderate poverty despite having a job. In fact, 156 million or 37.7 percent of young workers are in a situation of extreme or moderate poverty (compared to 26 percent of adult workers).

tainable economic growth and decent work. This research also highlights the great disparities between young women and young men in the labor market Member States of the ILO and the social partners must be urgently addressed”, said Deborah Greenfield, Deputy Director General of ILO Policy.

Unequal opportunities

Through most labor market indicators, large disparities among women and young men,

goal of ending poverty by 2030 if we redouble our efforts to achieve sus -

which reinforce and feed increased inequalities during the transition to adulthood were found. In 2016, for example, the participation rate in the labor force for young men stood at 53.9 percent compared to 37.3 percent for young women, representing a difference of 16.6 percentage points.

The problem is particularly acute in South Asia, in Arab States and North Africa where participation rates of young women are respectively 32.9, 32.3 and 30.2 percentage points lower than men young in 2016.

Rising unemployment is caused by the slowdown in emerging economies. By 2016, world economic growth is estimated at 3.2 percent, 0.4 percentage points below the figure expected by the end of 2015. "This is explained by a deeper recession than expected in some of the most important emerging countries export raw materials and stagnant growth in some developed countries," said Steven Tobin, senior ILO economist and lead author of the report. "The increase in youth unemployment rates is particularly pronounced in some emerging countries."

13.6 percent in Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

The working poor

Poor quality of employment continues to affect young people disproportionately, albeit with considerable regional differences. For example, Sub-Saharan Africa continues to have the highest rates in the world among young working poor in almost 70 percent. Poverty rates among young workers are also high in the Arab States (39 percent) and South Asia (49 percent).

In developed economies, are increasingly numerous signs of a change in the age distribution of poverty, young people take place of elderly as group most at risk of poverty (defined for developed economies as income below 60 percent of median income). For example, in 2014, proportion of young workers in the EU-28 classified as exposed to a higher risk of poverty was 12.9 percent versus 9.6 percent of working adults (25-54 years). The problem is particularly acute in some countries where risk of poverty for young workers is over 20 percent.

Región	Tasa de desempleo juvenil, 2007-17 (porcentajes)				Jóvenes desempleados, 2015-17 (millones)		
	2007-14	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Mundia		12,9	13,1	13,1	70,5	71,0	71,0
Africa							
Africa del norte		29,4	29,3	29,2	3,7	3,7	3,7
Africa subsahariana		10,9	10,9	10,8	11,1	11,3	11,6
Américas							
América Latina y el Caribe		15,7	16,8	17,1	8,5	9,2	9,3
América del norte		11,8	11,5	11,7	3,0	2,9	2,9
Estados Árabes		30,6	30,6	29,7	2,6	2,7	2,6
Asia							
Asia oriental		10,6	10,7	10,9	11,9	11,4	11,0
Asia sudoriental y el Pacífico		12,4	13,0	13,6	7,4	7,7	8,0
Asia meridional		10,9	10,9	10,9	13,7	13,8	13,9
Europa y Asia central							
Asia central y occidental		16,6	17,1	17,5	2,1	2,1	2,2
Europa oriental		17,1	16,6	16,2	2,0	1,8	1,7
Europa del norte, del sur y occidental		20,6	19,7	18,9	4,5	4,3	4,1

Fuente: World Employment and Social Outlook 2016: Trends for Youth.

Table 2. Trends and projections for 2017, by región

In emerging countries, it is expected that unemployment rate increased from 13.3 percent in 2015 to 13.7 percent in 2017 (a figure corresponding to 53.5 million unemployed in 2017 versus 52.9 million 2015). In Latin America and the Caribbean, for example, it is expected to pass the unemployment rate of 15.7 percent in 2015 to 17.1 percent in 2017; from 16.6 to 17.5 percent in Central and West Asia; from 12.4 to

Wish to migrate

Among many reasons to migrate (armed conflict, natural disasters, etc.), high unemployment rate, a greater propensity for working poverty and a lack of quality job opportunities are key leading to the decision to migrate to factors outside permanently. Globally, proportion aged 15 to 29 who want to migrate to another country permanently it stood at 20 percent in 2015. The higher propensity to migrate abroad, by 38 percent, it was recorded in Africa Saharan Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean, followed closely by Eastern Europe (37 percent). *L&E*



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Illustrious PEOPLE

**ERNESTO DE LA GUARDIA
NAVARRO (1904-1983)**
Economist, politician,
journalist and trader

He was born on May 30, 1904 in Panama City. Attended high school at National Institute graduate keeping and Accounting at Eastman College, New York Pougkeepsie EU, and later at the University of Darmouth College Perito earned a Master in Finance and

a Masters in France. Was on several diplomatic occasions, minister of state and vice president. He was president of the Republic between 1956 and 1960 (National Patriotic Coalition) won elections of May 13, Victor Florencio Goytía (National Lib-

eral Party). 117,633 to 81,737 votes.

Owner of the weekly Mundo Gráfico and commercial enterprises of clothing and actions in National Brewery and Colon Free Zone. He spent part of his life in front of very large commercial companies and all of them made it clear his reputation as an honest, fair and righteous administrator.

As president had to deal with nationalist movements claim-

ing Panamanian sovereignty in the Panama Canal Zone, administered under the Americans. During his tenure had to face major student unrest that led the government to suspend constitutional guarantees for a while. The government developed a policy to protect the domestic industry, to encourage the production of consumer goods, which so far were imported from abroad. In 1957 the president dismissed from their posts to members of the dissident party action which constituted the National Liberation Movement; in July 10 opposition members were sentenced to prison for demanding the president's resignation. On 26 April 1959

he faced an attempted coup led by Roberto Arias, a nephew of President Arnulfo Arias Madrid, and had support of Fidel Castro, however not crystallized. The growing protest current sovereignty over the Canal, forced him to demand compliance with agreements contained in Remón-Eisenhower 1955 Treaty and put on alert the National Guard on potential conflicts with the settled American troops in Panama.

In his presidential term he was delivered with passion to study and solve the serious problems requiring immediate care. It helped to strengthen freedom, democracy, equality and justice. He respected separation of powers, never interfered in the judgments and decisions of the judiciary and integrated, when power of law gave him, with political opponents for a balanced and balanced justice.

Don Ernesto de la Guardia handed his powers to his successor, Roberto F. Chiari, on October 1, 1960. He was admitted as a full member of the Panamanian Academy of Language and was director in 1973, and was editor of the weekly Mundo Gráfico.

He died in the capital city after a long illness on May 2, 1983, at the age of 78 years. Work of his term as president:

- Numerous primary and secondary schools, including Bolivar Institute were created.

- Institute of Housing and Urban Development (IVU) was created.

- Use of personal identification card (cedula) was taken.

- Various industries, including an oil refinery plant in Columbus were created.



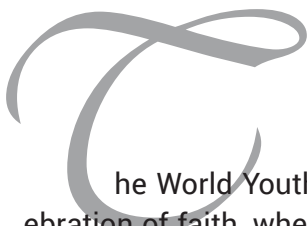
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What is the World Day Youth?

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The World Youth Day (WYD), is a celebration of faith, where young people from around the world gather in a particular place, which is prepared in advance to welcome young people from over 180 nations with different traditions and cultures, seeking to share their faith and their experiences and celebrate a big party in the presence of the Pope.

The World Youth Day (WYD) provide young people with various forms of meetings, which are an experience for both the spirit and life in community.

In addition to the celebrations of the great masses, with the presence of up to 800,000 people, there are other proposals for participants, such as catechesis held by the bishops, concerts, sermons, films, where young people around the world can express their respective languages their traditions, experiences and experiences.

The Youth Festival is the celebration of the joy and the encounter with Jesus through music, theater, dance and other artistic expressions and sports.

The spirit of WYD began in Rome during the Jubilee of 1983-1984, called the Holy Year of Redemption, one of the most important celebrations, the eve of Palm Sunday, where more than 300,000 young people from all parts of attendance world and welcomed by about 6,000 Roman families,



who participated in the international youth Jubilee. Another significant event occurred on April 22, 1984, when Pope John Paul II gave young people a wooden cross symbolizing "the love of Jesus for humanity" and to proclaim that "only in Christ, dead and risen, is there salvation and redemption".

On March 23, 1986, on Palm Sunday, it took place in Rome, the first World Youth Day

with the “always ready to give an answer to everyone who asks you the reason for your hope” slogan, taken from the first letter of Peter (3:15). It was the first of a series of meetings, which helped to be known to the Holy Father, John Paul II as “The Pope of young people”. In it, he called the next World Youth Day in Buenos Aires, which was the first World Youth Day international.



The purpose of this meeting is that both hosts and guests benefit from the World Youth Days look: “The Church has much to convey to young people and young people have much to convey to the Church.

This dialogue must be frank, clear and courageous. It will encourage the meeting and exchange between generations and will be for the Church and society as a source of wealth and youth “(Pope John Paul II.)

My Experience in the World Youth Day Poland Krakow 2016

Poland was a great experience for me, since pre-conference which was held sporting activities, Eucharistic celebrations, get-togethers with families in charge of welcoming pilgrims, visits to monuments, churches and tourist sites, up to start what is known as Day, which has been the meeting with the Holy Father, where there are other activities such as the vigil, concerts, catechesis Bishops from different regions of the world and Mass shipping or closing.

Poland is a country that has suf-

fered greatly throughout history; deaths, threats, torture, violations of human rights in all forms. One of the most impressive sites is Auschwitz, one of the concentration camps of the Nazis. Being in that place is really shocking; stories, memories that place keeps many and very painful, which were marked in the hearts of every Pole. It is a cold place during the tour, invites the silence as a sign of respect.

As Poland has a very difficult as the country past, we can also note that there has been a cradle of saints who are living examples to follow as Sister Faustina Kowalska and John Paul II, the creator of the World Youth Day.

Within the course of the day we visited the first house of St. John Paul II turned into a wonderful museum where the full life of the saint and tells all his experiences, even when he suffered the attack nearly took his life; later she visited him in prison and forgave his assailant. We can also find in the museum used the costumes, stories of his family and relics of objects performing extra curricular activities such as skiing her outfit.

Finally, Poland has many attractive places to visit, but without doubt, the greatest impact on me were the families who welcomed us, especially those of a town called Tarnoskie Gory, located an hour from Krakow, who stood out for be hos-



pitabile, devoted, helpful, friendly people, and above all, very well prepared to host a World Youth Day, making alive the phrase they preach "Pilgrim at home, God at home." Families are a key point in the conference and I can say this experience I stay with the desire to make things right. Dedication and love are the key to serve other people, no matter what.



Love was what those people taught me on this pilgrimage and this is what I brought from Poland to share in Panama, starting with my family. Let me conclude by saying that mercy was present in this day and it proves that the theme of this 2016 "Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy" is the motto that we always carry in our hearts and celebrate the remainder of this year of practicing mercy with others.

World Day Panama Youth 2019

It is a tradition of World Youth Day Mass at the end of Shipping, the Pope will announce where the next venue of the conference amid great expectation. This time was no exception; just when the Pope announced that the next World Youth Day would be in Panama, Panamanians gathered at the scene could not hide our joy manifested shouting, hugging and waving flags.

"The people of Panama are proud that the Holy Father has recognized our country, the values of peace, dialogue and coexistence are similar to those provided by the World Youth Day," said jubilant Panamanian President Juan Carlos Varela. It is true that Panama will be the first time to host an event of such high magnitude of people; but just I tell them that ... For God nothing is impossible ... faith and strength in Him and see great results.

Finally I would like to extend a great invitation to all young people of the world who wish to live a different, wonderful and unique experience, come to Panama, this small land, but blessed by God, to live the faith and know the cultures and traditions of hundreds of countries who want to share their experiences as well.

The hope in the World Youth Day 2019
Panama ... God bless! *L&E*

Sport Capsule

Panama Participates Little League World Series (Williamsport)

Panama Aguadulce team turned a bitter pill for Mexican team beating them 10-2 in first game of both teams in the Little League World Series.

Joaquin Tejada, who left Venezuela no-hitter in Latin American qualifiers, struck out nine Mexicans in four innings one third and Carlos Gonzáles then came close with a third inning and two to be combined in victory.

Panama in the second game left in the field Australia team with a score of 3-2 and goes to semifinal. With score tied at two runs, Torres gets the passport to player William Edwards; that allowed Carlos Gonzalez reach the plate, from third base with the winning run for the Latin American representative.

In previous entries, Panama got their two runs in the bottom section of the second chapter with a solo homer and Joaquin Tejada in fourth inning by Leonardo Bernal.

The Australian team scored its two runs in the top of the sixth inning homer by a Brent Iredale, with a runner on base. Carlos Gonzalez, who took the mound in the sixth inning, was the winning pitcher. Gonzalez replaced starter Esmith Pineda, who gave 11 strikeouts and three walks, allowed four hits and two runs in five full innings.

The Panamanian team defeated against South Korea team in the championship game by a score of 7 to 3. The Asian team took advantage of the mistakes of panameñitos apparently nerves betrayed and handed bill.

Consecutive homers by Carlos Gonzalez and Esmith Pineda gave Latin America (Panama) victory over Southeast team (Tennessee), 3 runs of 2, in match for third place World Series Little League culminating in Williamsport, Pennsylvania (U.S).

Latin American representation was a partial disadvantage, from 0 for 2 in the bottom of the sixth inning. With a runner on base, Gonzalez homered to tie it. Immediately afterwards it was turn of Pineda who linked a solo homer to give the victory and third place in tournament Panamanian team.

Panama ended their participation in the contest with complete record of four wins and one defeat. Nevertheless, Panamanian team deserves a good reception because all tournament showed courage and heart to leave Panama on high.

!!! Congratulations Boys !!!

L&I





Irving Saladino upset with Sports Federations of Panama

Photograph: sun-sentinel.com

Olympic long jump champion Irving Saladino, castigated sports leadership of Panama in their social networks after null performance of athletes at Olympics in Rio de Janeiro.

In an open letter published in this social network, also a former world champion criticized little support received by athletes and called selfish to some presidents of federations who have kidnapped these sports bodies, without seeing the damage done to Panamanian athletes.

Our federations are kidnapped by many people who don't look good athlete, looking rather their welfare, he said.

If people knew what suffering athletes under command of certain federated, including conflicts that must overcome to attend Central powers, Saladino gave

their support because he knows what happens to every athlete to represent the country and what they do to bring on his chest the name of Panama.

Saladino said that it is time to exchange views to plot a strategy to develop the national sport, as in Panama have untapped talent, we have lost in crime because we have a sports plan or municipalities, he said.

Finally, Saladino called Panamanian people to fight for the athletes, believe in them and to give them better training facilities, because sport gives us emotions and unions. *L&E*

Bolillo has to rebuild a badly damaged emotionally team. It required a lot of effort, but it has brought great joy. Most, perhaps, win against Jamaica in Kingston, which has put Panama in a privileged position: 3 point lead over their rivals before their next junction.

Panama already had a base of strength, talent. What we have tried has been not as front as in past, but quickly recovered the ball and have patience to find the spaces. With that patience, we become stronger and avoid backlashes explains the evolution technical team style.

The appointment with the Reggae Boyz will be a litmus test to determine the strength of this project the Colombian coach initiate two years ago. We know Jamaica. The match was very complicated Kingston, despite victory, and we know that in CONCACAF distances are very small. It will be difficult, but we have worked hard and are ready to submit our style contrary, he says, downplaying the weight of history or rival.

A road already traveled, faith of coach team is based on facts. These players have actually been able to give these differentials steps. They played late Gold Cup, have advanced to Hexagonal. It has failed to qualify for the World Cup but all previous itself has been achieved. We arrived with advantage in a good position and players have been down this road successfully.

It is not the only thing that reinforces optimism Bolillo. For the 60-years experience of his team will be critical. This team has a significant degree of maturity. We have four or five players very widespread in football and others who, without being so veterans have a huge dose of experience. So I'm not worried, we

have players with the ability says resounding.

Squad for games against Jamaica and Costa Rica.

Striker Luis Tejada and midfielder Ricardo Buitrago Juan Aurich of Peru; Luis Ovalle side of Zamora F.C. of Venezuela and goalkeeper Jose Calderon Platense of Honduras will join LPF players traveling Sunday from Panama to Fort Lauderdale for the concentration of the national team for matches against Jamaica and Costa Rica in World Cup qualifying. The group of eight players and coaches will travel in morning and have contemplated making a regenerative work in afternoon hotel concentration in Florida. Joel Edgar Barcenas, Michael Amir Murillo, Amílcar Henríquez and Manuel Vargas are local tournament players who were called by coaching staff for next qualifying matches. The match against selection of Jamaica is the most important stage of this group because if Panamanian selection wins pass to hexagonal without any problem leaving out selections of Haiti and Jamaica. This match against Jamaica will be very physical and speed. The director of the red is committed to the scheme raised against selection of Jamaica as they come to seek victory to



have any chance on the final day as it touches them with the weakest team that is Haiti. *L&E*

Cultural Capsule

THEATRE

• ABA Theatre: My Dear Dinosaur July 3 to 11 septiembre..11: 00 and 1:00 A.M p.m.8: 00 p.m.



• Inida Theater: An adventure Robots, August 28 to September 25, 11:00 am and 1:00 pm Sundays.

• Teatro El Angel: Be unfaithful, but know who, from 10 August to 4 September. 8:00 pm.

• Anayansi Theatre - ATLAPA: The Phantom of the Opera from 23 to 25 September – Panatickets.

• Multipurpose space GECU: The Myth of Gravity a small act of social perversion until September 11, 8:00 PM.

• Bambalinas theater: 'Villains in trouble', until 11 September 2016. Tickets on sale at the theater box office. For more information call telephone numbers: 394-4815 / 6030-6867.

• Teatro La Station: "The devil will be with you" until September 11, 2016.

• Ascanio Arosemena Theater: Los Locos Adams from 6 to 10 September, Panatickets.

• Moliere Petit Study: Another lady face from 7 to 18 September.

SPORTS

• Bimbo Global Energy 2016 Race, 25



september – Coastal Strip - 3,5 and 10 Km.

• Soccer Game: Panamá vs Jamaica, 2 september, Rommel Fernández Stadium

Mariela de Sanjur

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FAIRS AND FESTIVALS:



• Flower of the Holy Spirit Fair 1 to 4 September in Las Minas Herrera.

• Fair of the Sea 12 to 18 September, Bocas del Toro.

• Organica Panama Roots Festival, 17 september Plaza Amador.

• Marjorana Festival, Guararé 23 to 27 September.

• Changuinola Bocas del Toro Fair 27 September to 2 October.

• Guararé, Parade of carts.

• Hip Hop pal Town, Sports Complex Active 20-30 Club - Colón, August 28 from 11:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS:

• Interoceanic Canal Museum: Mexico Fantastic Identity July 28 to 18 september.9: 00 AM to 5:00 PM

• Museum of Contemporary Art (MAC): The Exhibition "Soundscape Panama City" from July 13 to September 13 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.



• MAC: Symbiosis of color. Exhibition of Contemporary Chinese Panamanian Art. From July 27 to September 2 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

• Exhibition "The Prado Museum in Panama" Plaza de Francia until Sunday 18 september.

CONCERTS AND PRESENTATIONS:



- Pride Night 2016 Lucho De Sedas, Samy and Sandra, and Osvaldo Ayala, 23 september at the Convention Center Vasco Nunez de Balboa (value \$ 31.21).
- Traditional Panamanian Diablicos Food - Typical Shows on Live Friday Thursdays and Saturdays at 8:30 p.m.
- WILLIE COLON Celebrating its 50-year career. Friday September 23, 2016, 8:00 pm AMADOR Convention Center.
- Son by 4 and his band, Sept. 3 - Convention Center Vasco Nunez de Balboa.
- Vocal Sampling, Sept. 10 Hotel Riu - tickets at Ticket Center.

SEMINARIOS, CONGRESOS, CHARLAS, CURSOS Y EXPO

- IV Development Laboratory Cinematographic Projects, until 19 September.
- PANAMA MEDICAL EXPO 2016, May 23 - September 24 | Atlapa Convention Center.
- EXPO MUEBLE: Home and Office 23 - September 25 | Atlapa Convention Center
- PANAMA Expologística 2016 19 - OCT 21 | AT-LAPA Convention Center.
- Building Workshop on Bamboo with renowned Jörg Stamm, City of Knowledge -Clayton from 22 to 25 September.
- Expográfica 15 to 18 September in ATLAPA.
- CAPAC Expo Habitat 2016, 7 to 11 september, Atlapa Convention Center.



ACTIVITIES AND FESTIVITIES:



- Day of Indigenous Women on September 5.
- Signing treaties Carter Torrijos September 7, 1977.
- Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary on September 8.
- Our Lady Del Prado, Tolé.
- International Literacy Day 8 september.
- Santa Maria La Antigua 9 September.
- International Day of Democracy 15 september.
- International Day for the Prevention of Ozone Layer on September 16.
- International Day of Peace on September 21.
- Alzheimer's Day on September 21.
- Book Week 22 to 29 September.
- Our Lady of Mercy, September 23.
- St. Vincent de Paul, September 27.
- World Tourism Day, September 27.
- Feast of the Holy Angels (San Miguel, San Rafael and San Gabriel), 29 September.
- World Heart Day on September 29.
- International Translator Day 30 september.

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 <p><i>L'Amour de Loin</i> Sábado 12:55 p.m. DICIEMBRE 10</p>	 <p><i>Nabucco</i> Sábado 11:30 a.m. PREGRABADO ENERO 14 2017</p>
 <p><i>Roméo et Juliette</i> Sábado 12:55 p.m. ENERO 21 2017</p>	 <p><i>La Traviata</i> Sábado 12:55 p.m. MARZO 11 2017</p>
 <p><i>Rusalka</i> Sábado 11:30 a.m. PREGRABADO MARZO 18 2017</p>	 <p><i>Indomeneo</i> Sábado 12:55 p.m. MARZO 25 2017</p>
 <p><i>Eugene Onegin</i> Sábado 11:55 a.m. ABRIL 22 2017</p>	 <p><i>Der Rosenkavalier</i> Sábado 11:30 a.m. MAYO 13 2017</p>



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