

Legislación Economía



PROTECTED AREAS
Preservation
Ecology and
Human development

Varela ... Starting the third

Britain leaves
The European Union

**CHANNEL
EXPANDED**

JUNE 2016



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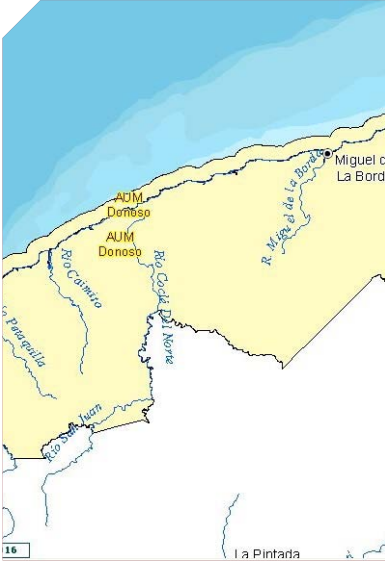
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José Javier Rivera - Attorney

Editorial

Challenges of the third year of **President Varela government**

The next July 1 starts the third year in office of President Varela and indeed the financial, economic and reputational scenario in the country has changed a lot in the last three months.

It's known that both the OECD countries, G20 nations and even some of our tropics have placed Panama in discriminatory lists considering that legal, banking and tax structure suffers from minimum spring to avoid a plurality of illegal activities. As if that were not enough, public act of placing a business group in the Clinton list and place a bank in a condition of intervention by Superintendency of Banks, has had an impact on consumer confidence and has produced a reduction in the rate of annual growth.

The only encouraging news these days is the Opening of the Canal Expansion works, but there is still elucidating claims between the ACP and GUPC and also set the final cost of this work. In the case of the new law on Public Procurement, discussion of articles that have been vetted by the executive and restructuring of this law so that it can mean a change in the right direction to improve business environment with the state is pending . In the field of administration of justice, in coming

months it will start accusatory penal system in the provinces of Panama and Colon which will test effectiveness of the Public Ministry and the judiciary in combating the different criminal fronts facing the country. The recently announced public works (widening of the Americas bridge - Arraiján, fourth bridge over the Canal, line three Metro and others) depend on the confidence generated by the country to international financial institutions, as there is a global environment deceleration and changes in major world economies.

WHAT TO DO

All governments have a wear is directly related to the expectations of population concerning campaign promises and the effective implementation of government. In case of the health crisis, public perception is pessimistic. The fact thirty killed by H1N1 influenza virus have occurred has generated a fear of massive infection and consequently a claim to have the respective vaccines. Amid such uncertainty of the population, irresponsibility of the Minister of Health, Dr. Terrientes produced a very pernicious sense of emptiness for these cases.

In the case of companies owned by Mr. Abdul Waked, perception has been that the process hasn't been served with the rapidity that its sequel represents and Superintendency of Banks and the Executive have had

to be directly legal representation in United States to attend administrative proceedings before OFAC. Despite the glaring illegality, and detrimental effect it has had on producers and those engaged in selling food, businessmen the government has maintained prices control is affecting perception of a free market economy. It is not sustainable economically or legally that through an executive decree maximum prices product sales and gross margin for other range of products that have fixed costs and variable costs.

The Executive Branch doesn't seem to have a spirit body and therefore a direct and permanent management to act locally and internationally in improving country's image. We have been subject of an international smear campaign and still don't know what the strategy of action to mitigate negative effects on our service center representing more than 70% of gross domestic product.

In these circumstances of crisis, it's essential that social, economic and political forces carry out an in action to project an image of unity and those seeking investment opportunities the country has. At the same time it's necessary that the 1 July the President define and describe a national plan of action to restore confidence in the country and its institutions.

Those left to end the year 2016 months will be crucial in terms of negotiating a series of agreements to fiscal matters with Colombia, OECD and other nations seeking to implement the recommendations of this entity on jurisdictions that erode the tax base of countries industrialized. The recent decision by Great Britain to disassociate the European Economic Union should serve to strengthen multidisciplinary team of defense of financial services that provides our place and make corrective rationally without foreign impositions.

The media also have a great responsibility in this difficult task of restoring the fundamentals that kept our country as a pillar of macroeconomic stability. We echo here of the considerations set out by Dr. Ricaurte Vasquez, former Finance Minister on the management of economic, social and financial issues in our country. (See dai-

ly the Star of Panama. Article 'To Panama will vanish opportunities', says Ricaurte Vasquez)

Subsidies are not being given the successful use since aid should be temporary and not permanent. They use most of the resources of the Panama Canal. They are turning us into a paternalistic society that annihilates the opportunities and discourages work, success and effort.

Offered wages have lagged behind economic growth... they ask you a college degree and offer such low wages, a family can achieve a similar or higher with income subsidies. That doesn't motivate people to excel, to study... there is only rewards for business transactions... so the culture is heading for the easy, the mediocre.

The issue of education and justice. On one hand, lack of quality education, often can prevent most of the new generations of Panamanians respond adequately to the challenges of future and condemn them to be behind in a social gap that is becoming bigger. Moreover, democracy requires a level of education. We had a previous regimes to a democratic system, but it demands that people be consulted not only for the elections, but they become permanent guardians (rule of law). Democracy, uneducated, uncultured and without justice, no walks.

L&E

IT WILL DAWN AND SEE...

Invited Writer



Maybé Mendieta - Attorney

PROTECTED AREAS

PRESERVATION OF ECOLOGY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

B

ecause of the importance of environment to the favorable economic and social development of peoples, this time, I wanted to dedicate a few lines to reflect on those sites created to ensure the conservation of biodiversity, while considering the development of human beings, which is also part of that environment. I mean the so-called "Protected Areas".

The occasion is propitious precisely because it is noteworthy that in recent years, our Leading Corporation of Justice, Third Chamber of Administrative, has spoken in favor of the environment and maintenance and conservation of natural resources located within national territory, through the Judgment of December 23, 2013, by which the status of protected area to Humedal of Panama Bay and most recently the Judgment of 25 May 2016 returned under the presentation of Judge Abel Augusto Zamorano, through which the protection of the nature reserve identified as "protected area of Donoso", located in the province of Colon, which has about 76 thousand hectares of tropical forests and passes the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor of the Americas, declared remains by Resolution No. AG-0139-2009 of March 4, 2009, issued by the Minister on Issues Related to Environmental Conservation and General Administrator of the Na-

tional Environmental Authority; opinion that has been greeted with "welcome" by Samuel Valdes, director of Protected Areas and Wildlife Ministry of Environment, who said that the Management Plan Multiple Use Area of Donoso be published in a short time, as well as by environmental associations in the country. Regarding the Judgment of May 25, 2016, it should be mentioned that the administrative act was subject to challenge, Resolution No. AG-0139-2009 of 4 March 2009, prior to the submission of the Contentious Demand Annulment circumscribed to plane of the legality of that act, had been the subject of a writ of protection of Constitutional Guarantees same wasn't granted, as seen in the judgment of 18 July 2011 issued by the Plenum of the Supreme Court.

This didn't prevent the Third Chamber of the Court hear the application for annulment, since in the same states that the defendant administrative act violates the legally established order, as rightly indicated by the aforementioned decision, especially regarding the possible omission of public consultation or any other form of citizen participation as essential for the issue of the defendant act element; Of course this, which was subject of a thorough analysis and review of several international legal instruments governing and define the principles, rights and strategies that

"... this Court as guardian of legality and control of administrative acts issued by public bodies and under the full conviction and awareness of importance of the environment and environmental concerns of our time, makes an exhortation to (sic) Ministry of Environment to continue its role to defend belligerently our environment, and adopt measures that keep a general public interest and for their protection, ensuring compliance with its regulatory obligations, so that timely established in clearly and consistently relevant regulations, thus preventing the purpose of decisions on procedural technical inaccuracies are hindered."

Judgment May 25, 2016 of Third Chamber of the Supreme Court - Speaker Judge: Abel Augusto Zamorano.

should govern environmental matters, among which are the Rio Declaration of 1992 on Environment and development, Convention on Biological Diversity of 1992, ratified by Panama by the No. 2 Act of January 12, 1995 and the Inter-American Strategy for Promotion of Public Participation in Decision-Making for Sustainable development made by the Organization of American States American States (OAS).

In Panama, the State has an obligation to conserve biological diversity and the environment, in order to guarantee the population, live in a healthy and unpolluted environment, considering promoting sustainable social and economic development and to avoid destruction ecosystem, an obligation of constitutional order (articles 118 and 119 of the Constitution).

The rector and enforcer of environmental policies in our country, among what was then the National Environmental Authority, -Law today by Law No. 8 of March 25, 2015, Ministry of Environment. This institution has a Department of Protected Areas and Wildlife, responsible for defining, developing and implementing policies and standards for management and conservation of protected areas to ensure the rational use of natural resources and sustainable development. The Ministry of Environment within its legal powers (Article 66 of Law No. 41 of 1998), holds the declaration of zones or areas of significant natural and cultural value within national territory and that the importance of this area, decrease in pressure caused by some human activities and the preservation of their wealth and equity value for citizens inhabitants of the Republic is necessary.

In this regard, the Ministry of Environment, following the

regulatory procedure approved to declare certain area Protected Area, conducts analyzes and relevant studies that allow you to know the biological, cultural values, development centers and thus to implement a management plan the area, aimed at sustainable development and preservation of natural resources; these principles, statements emanating from international, who appreciate the harmony that should exist between nature and development, carried out by residents of States.

Protected areas play a key role for the entire population, since, in addition to seeking conservation of biological and cultural diversity of an area, serve as watershed protection, which generate water for human and industrial consumption, operation Panama Canal operation of hydroelectric plants located within the national territory; likewise contribute to climate regulation, soil protection against erosion and protect the scenic and landscape values that favor certain recreational and environmental activities.

Panama has the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP), created in 1992 with the purpose of strengthening protected areas -Resolution of Board 022-92 issued by the National Institute National Renewable Natural Resources (INRENARE) subsequently Authority Environment (ANAM) and currently, Ministry of Environment, made up of national parks, forest reserves, wetlands, landscapes, monuments, water reserves nationwide.

As you can see, these areas are formed by a set of ecosystems, including, but not limited to lagoons, mangrove forests, which provide support to the population and the various groups of migratory birds that have their habitat within the territory national; thus comprising coastal land, river and marine environments, which have many uses: farming, fishing and in some cases to urban development, an activity that involves the cutting of mangroves and filling of wetlands, processes that have contributed in recent times to destruction of wetlands, accounting importance to the economy and biodiversity.

It is so, we must emphasize that constitutional guarantee of living in a healthy and unpolluted environment, wanted to be disrupted on several occasions by the civil society itself, requesting before Third Chamber of

the Supreme Court of Justice, illegality of some administrative acts through which protected areas, areas for its national and international importance, as is the Bay of Panama Wetlands, require protection, maintenance and conservation, referring to alleged affectations of interests and rights are declared citizen groups.

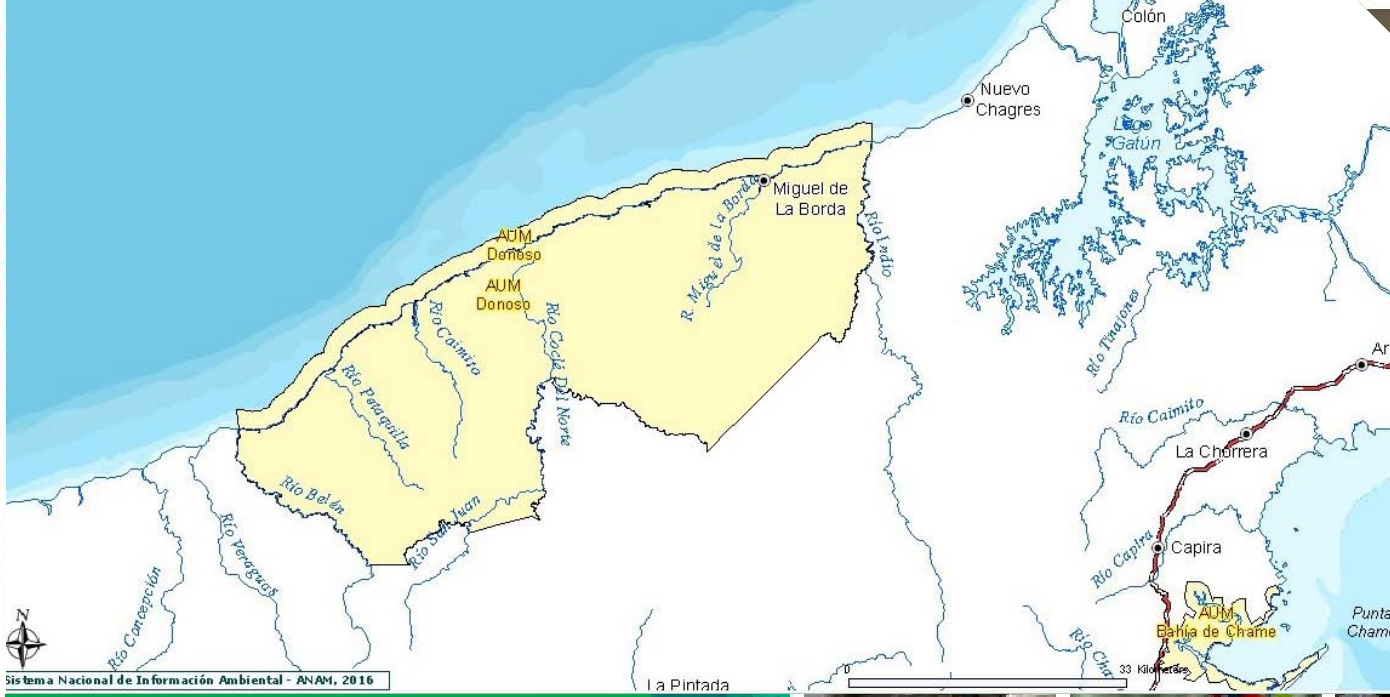
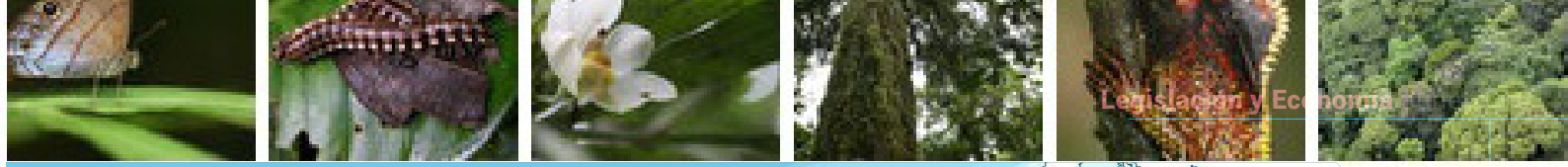
And here is where it acquires importance designated by the Third Chamber resolutions as discussed above, regarding the importance of citizen participation in sustainable development issues of environment (those interested or affected), as contemplated by international legal instruments also highlighting laws and regulations in force in our domestic law provisions, which include the promotion of citizen participation, limited to the "importance of the issue or environmental problem" which became the approach the subject of analysis by the Board, as the recognition of a country area as a protected area, determining the room that this kind of declaration, which implies compliance with protection policies and environmental conservation concerns and benefits to the general public, making it necessary to receive contributions and contributions of citizens who live in or adjacent to the area is declared protected, noting that public participation, Citizen participation is important for both public administration and citizens have a knowledge, further, of the situations which are required to protect and conserve these areas and maintain sustainable management of natural resources and various activi-

ties made in those areas susceptible to a shelter, by the State, which is the main objective of a protected area.

In conclusion, while it's true that it's a state obligation to protect and conserve the environment, it is no less true that to us as part of civil society in the country behooves us, in addition to respecting environmental policies and regulations, contribute to the maintenance and conservation of natural resources before, during and after the execution of any activity or project of commercial or industrial nature, especially those permitted in an area susceptible of protection.

In this regard, we hope to have awakened in all of our readers the interest of preserving and conserving our environment for present and future generations, taking into consideration that there are still protected areas are being violated, as is the case of mangroves Chame Bay, who has suffered a decline in terms of area, of nearly 2,000 hectares, by Resolution No. AG-0462-2013 of July 19, 2013 issued by the National Environmental Authority, today, Ministry of Environment. Finally, we join the call of our Leading Corporation of Justice for the various government agencies that protect this area (ANAM, ARAP, among others), promote and implement policies to ensure compliance with conservation regulations and assessment environmental impacts, in order to protect the national heritage and the country's population.

"there is only intended to inform the public of public management or know your opinion of adoption, but is an integration mechanism in matters that affect them as citizens and community; a method of awareness and assessment of options and decisions that are to be taken; a way to support and monitor the implementation of the decision and its effective implementation; a means for education on a particular topic of general interest or its various affectations; a space for citizens to express their mission and adopt, achieving consensus levels, commitment and acceptance; and also achieve the goal of transparency in the decisions taken by a government, in a way facilitating development and participatory democracy."

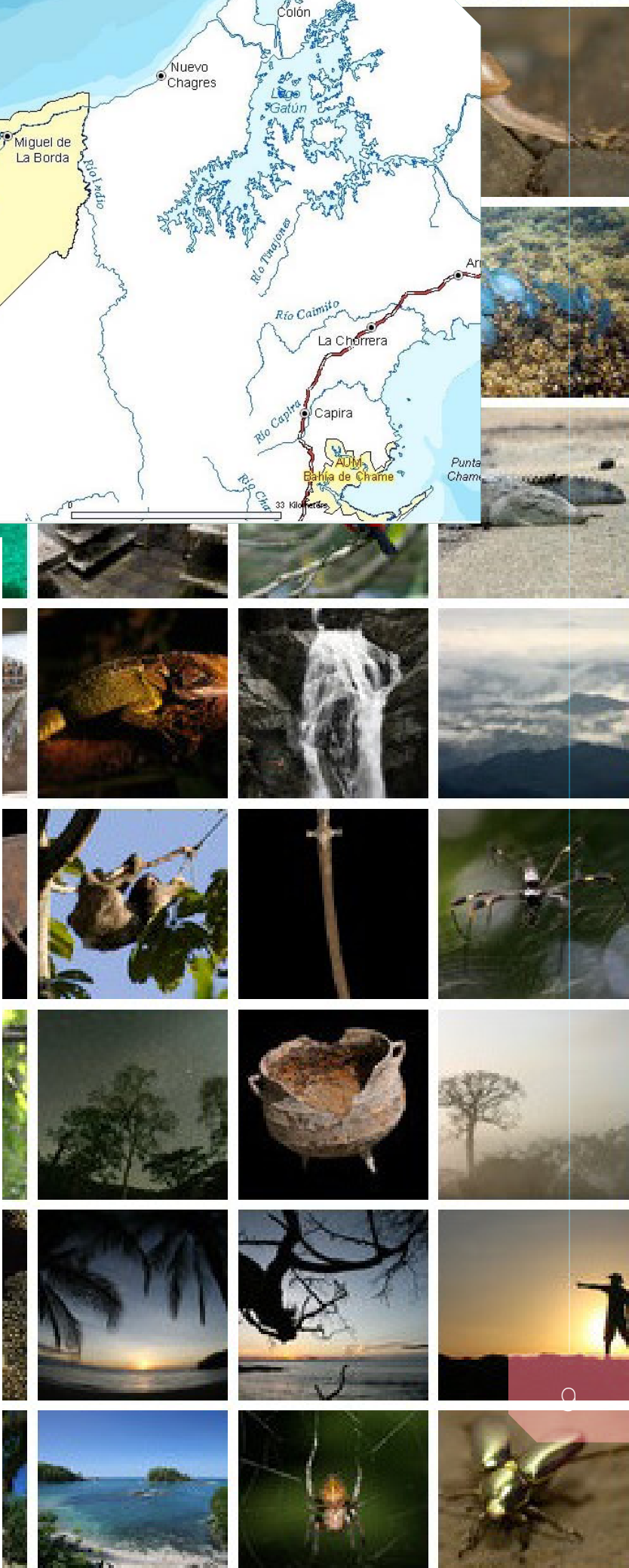


Sistema Nacional de Información Ambiental - ANAM, 2016

Fotografía: www.miambiente.gob.pa

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Norms of INTEREST

Giovana del C. Miranda Garzola - Attorney

TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS RECORDED BY ELECTRONIC MEDIA

Transit Authority and Land Transportation (ATTT), issued Resolution AL NO. 220 of 15 June 2016 by which the procedure for attention, presentation, processing and decision offenses are recorded by electronic devices such as cameras, video or electronic devices, software applications for mobile and similar designs are approved.

However, referring Reso-

lution doesn't alter the previously established traffic infractions, but allows complaints submitted via the ATTT Electronic System.

It has been established that ATTT ensure a procedure for dealing with infringements that are recorded by electronic devices, inspired by the principles of speed, economy, simplicity, efficiency, equity, non-discrimination, publicity, neutrality of treatment and reliable electronic security sys-



tem.

Thus we have, users for filing complaints should be recorded in the database system, provide a brief review of allegation, the evidence supporting its assertions that must upload to system with a clear view of the place, part front and rear of vehicle, license plate number in case of infringement of improperly parked or parked in places for people with disabilities.

Resolution provides that it shall come into force within forty (40) days from its promulgation, ie, which shall take effect on 1 August. *L&E*

MIGRATORY REGULARIZATION

On the other side of the coin we have by Resolution No. 13931 of June 8, 2016, published in the Official Gazette No. 28056-B new requirements for granting Temporary Resident Permit foreign personnel hired as executive companies whose functions have abroad.

It has been established that prior to granting of permit, the parent company or subsidiary in Panama must have more than ten years of existence, as well as the presentation of the financial statements for the last two years and the alien shall receive a salary of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (US\$ 5,000.00) a month before the reform when salary was THOUSAND DOLLARS (US\$ 1,000.00).

Contradictory immigration policy in our country, if you can call it so, and as a reward for maintaining a status of illegality reward you with a permit resident with minimum requirements; however, they stiffen the requirements for those who want to comply with the law and that really come to invest in the country.

L&E

THE INSTITUTION OF COMMUNITY JUSTICE OF PEACE, GOVERNED UNDER PRINCIPLES OF MEDIATION AND RECONCILIATION

Karen Fábrega - Attorney

The Assembly of Deputies approved Law No. 16 of June 17, 2016, by which the Community Justice of Peace is created and establishes provisions Community Mediation and Conciliation Service. In addition, law modifies reference articles of Judicial Code, Family Code, Administrative Code, Administrative Procedure Act, Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Law 31 of 2010 Horizontal Property Law 38 of 2001 on Domestic Violence, among other ; in response to competition assumes this new form of access to justice.

Currently, discrepancies community character, assume the Corregidurías of the various districts of the country by ordinary courts, which regularly turns into cumbersome and lengthy processes. The objective of the creation of the Community Justice of Peace, involves

the application of a method of conflict resolution to resolve disputes effectively community-based and peaceful coexistence; quickly and efficiently.

In each township will run a house of community justice of peace, however, the Mayor may create more than one house of community justice by judges based on level of conflict, population, municipal budget or social reality of judges. The houses of community justice with the participation of JPs, community mediators,



judicial facilitators (secretary, clerk, reporter), community policing units and community volunteers.

community

Community mediator, is a member of ideal community (should take a training course), which will strengthen funda-

mental values of human coexistence, respect, tolerance, freedom and help in finding and promoting peaceful coexistence within judges.

For initial training and ongoing training of JPs, a program run by the National Decentralization Secretariat, in collaboration with the Office of Administration, the Department of Alternative Dispute Resolution, Attorney General's Office to design, Judicial School of the Judiciary, the National Directorate of Alternative Methods of judiciary, University of Panama and the National Institute for Women; and it corresponds to ensure that their development is effective to the National Decentralization Secretariat and municipalities.

COMPETITION JUDGES OF PEACE

Some of the issues which apprehend knowledge Justices of Peace are: alteration of peaceful coexistence, if not violating rights of peaceful protest of citizens; acts against the integrity and public safety that don't constitute crimes; brawls or fights; burning garbage affecting neighborly relations; unpleasant noise and inconvenience; acts that disturb the peaceful enjoyment of property; acts against morality and decency of community; conduct of parties or any fun activity issued without municipal permission; verbal attacks that alter peaceful coexistence in the community; acts that occur through deception unlawful purposes against another which shall not exceed one thousand dollars and doesn't constitute aggravated felony; misappropriation and wrongful acts under the Penal Code and that the amount not exceeding one thousand dollars; among others.

Similarly, JPs can order the search warrant to execute only orders judicial authorities to execute decisions or municipal authority. In civil and community matters, Justices of Peace hear: cases involving claims not exceeding one thousand dollars; issues

regarding easements, dividing walls and fences; collection of common expenses relating to the Horizontal Property Regime, not exceeding one thousand dollars; pitches per intruder and eviction; alimony; disputes installation and technical services; expansion, improvements and damage or occupation of the property, among others.

INTERIM MEASURES AND SANCTIONS THAT JUDGES OF PEACE MAY APPLY

The mechanisms that can use justice of peace to ensure the outcome of process or safeguarding peace and peaceful coexistence in the village, consisting of restraining order; temporary suspension of activities and works related to neighborhood conflicts; eviction order or intruder eviction; Bal-lots protection, financial sureties; when the life of the person is at risk given the power to apprehend prevention provided it doesn't exceed 48 hours; confiscation of property used to commit an offense; among others.

Among sanctions that can be imposed by justices of peace are: verbal, private or public reprimand; bonds of peace and good conduct; community work; fines up to the amount of one thousand dollars; reparation or compensation for damage caused; commission and suspension of gun permit.

Protection measures in cases of domestic violence, are: order alleged aggressor vacate the premises shared with the victim; using any security instrument with receiver on the victim, and by default will order the arrest; among others.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE JUDGES OF PEACE

Actions of the justice of peace will begin its own initiative, in which you can choose to send the case to Community mediator or an oral hearing; or at his request, which will be

invited to the counterparty to the process, if you refuse, you will be cited and may request assistance of the National Police.

At hearing the parties to conciliation will be encouraged and propose alternative solutions to the conflict, Which are not binding. If there is no reconciliation, you will hear the parties to present their positions and releases, Relevant evidence; And then justice of peace elucidate the case. The decision shall be notified personally at the end of hearing and be appealed without oral or written form attorney.

The decision of appeal corresponds to the Enforcement and Appeals Commission, composed of three justices of peace of the closest in his district judges; and may revoke, modify or confirm the judgment of justice of peace; and these decisions are not appealable to the administrative jurisdiction.

RECONCILIATION AND COMMUNITY MEDIATION

Community mediation is that people formulate their disputes before a suitable mediator to seek a consensual solution to their differences. To reach a consensus, a mediation agreement shall be in writing, which is enforceable and provides executive merit is made. Failure to reach an agreement, knowledge of the dispute shall be submitted to the justice of peace.

Matters that may be submitted to the alternative method of conflict resolution are: brawls or fights; burning garbage affecting neighborly relations; unpleasant noise and inconvenience; acts that disturb peaceful enjoyment of property; acts against morality and decency of the community; conduct of parties or any fun activity issued without municipal permission; verbal attacks that alter the peaceful coexistence in the community; and in general all competition conflict justice of the peace except for the regulation of visits, custody and parenting provisional,

temporary custody and domestic violence.

COMMUNITY JUSTICE IN RESERVATIONS AND COLLECTIVE LAND

For all it is known that in reservations and collective land, have their own procedures, therefore, this law provides rules on the application of community justice; which shall be held traditional authorities of reservations and their decisions should be respected. In the Kunas of Madungandi, Wargandi and Puerto Obaldia regions, will be in charge of Administrative Delegates, which must meet same requirements as justices of peace have the same competition and their decisions may be appealed to the Minister of Government.

The creation of the Justice of Peace, seeks to supplant the figure of night judges and magistrates, who don't have a trained for exercise of charge or the optimal structures in these offices staff. Also, are the officials with highest degree of disciplinary proceedings and resolutions challenged before the Administrative Chamber of the Supreme Court by the inconsistency of their judgments. Currently, Office of Administration has implemented several Community Mediation Centers since 2013, and to be constituted will be recognized as authorized by this law.

We can only hope that selection of these justices of peace, mediators and conciliators are appointed by established procedures, and not a finger, as generally choose various authorities in this country; and that implementation of this new law is beneficial to all citizens who seek a quick, effective and friendly solution to our disputes. *L&E*

AMENDING REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITORS

Giovana del C. Miranda G. - Attorney

Ministry of Environment issued Resolution No. DM-0340-2016 of June 2, 2016, by which Resolution AG-0398-2004 is modified which establishes requirements for registration in the Entity Register of Environmental Auditors.

The same resolution amending Article 1 to insert a paragraph that gives the Director of Environmental Protection authority to approve, reject and sign resolutions and updating registration in the Register of Environmental Auditors.

One of the requirements established, it's the presentation of copy of work permit issued by Ministry of Labor and Workforce Development, in case of a foreigner.

Another change is that Article 4 dealing with technical team must have a legal entity to register is eliminated; however, similar text article is added to Article 3 stating that the technical team will be composed of five professionals registered and updated in registry, condition tested with presentation of a copy of the resolution of registration or update.

As for update every two (2) years of environmental auditors, remains as a requirement the obligation to submit a copy of resolution approving an environmental audit or a compliance program and management, which don't comply with this requirement to stay in the register must submit a copy of receipt of at least five (5) monitoring reports of environmental impact studies or fitness programs, before it was sufficient to present a certification that it had received an update of forty (40) hours.

Within this context, it has to those who don't

meet any of the requirements listed in preceding paragraph must submit certification of having participated in the process of environmental management, water quality, soil, air, noise, waste and others whose plan it has been approved by the Ministry and that the time sum not less than eighty (80) hours.

Articles 5-A, 7-A are introduced; 7-B and 7-C that in its fundamental part state that:

1. Those who have not been updated within two (2) years be excluded from registration and environmental auditors must submit the update request up to fifteen (15) business days prior to expiration.

2. Officials who work in the Ministry are disabled to conduct environmental audits and plan environmental audit (PAMA), as well as environmental auditors who temporarily provide services for professionals Entity or Network Sector Environmental Units on audit-related activities environmental and PAMA.

3. Refresher courses and new must be submitted to the Department of Environmental Quality Protection for approval.

Finally indicated that applications that are currently pending are governed by the Resolution in question, unless the applicant indicates her desire to be applied Resolution AG-0398-2004 what should be done in a maximum period of one (1) month. We understand that the period of one month, start counting from the entry into force of Resolution DM-0340-2016 amending the previous one. *L&E*

COMMISSION FOR UPGRADING OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDIES

Giovana del C. Miranda G. - Attorney

The Ministry of Environment through Resolution No. DM-0319-2016 of May 23 created Advisory Commission for Modernization Assessment System and aims to support the Ministry in review and adjustment of system environmental impact assessment as a tool management, through a conceptual proposal and a set

of priority measures for restructuring the application of environmental impact assessment in the country. *L&E*



AMP DEFINES THE TERM CRUISE

Giovana del C. Miranda G. - Attorney

In recent days was issued Resolution No. 106-52-DGMM of 7 June 2016 by the Directorate General of Merchant Marine, for which the term cruise for purposes of application of tariffs defined by mandatory annual inspections made by the institution.

We have to cruise ships are those passengers who have rooms and recreational areas and are equipped for international travel

with cabins can accommodate at least 700 passengers.

According to what stated above, the naval inspectors must certify in inspection reports the type and capacity of the vessel being inspected. *L&E*



REGULARIZACIÓN MIGRATORIA

Giovana del C. Miranda G. - Attorney

The Ministry of Public Security issued Executive Decree No. 167 of June 3, 2016 which establishes the Migratory Regularization General procedure and Executive Decree No. 168 which establishes the procedure and requirements for Extraordinary Migratory Regularization Process for nationals of the Republic of China who are in irregular immigration status in Panama.

The issuance of both decrees and unpleasantness caused stir among citizens, since it is considered that are nothing but continuation of the famous migratory regularization fairs called melting pot that were created by the past government.

EXECUTIVE DECREE 167

Decree provides that procedure is in the process to eligible aliens through which it will be granted a temporary residence permit for a period of two (2) years and after this period may request a renewal.

They may avail themselves, foreigners have one (1) year or longer stay in the country at the moment is enacted Decree, whether they have left the country as long as it is not for a period of thirty (30) consecutive days or fractionated.

On the other hand, we have National Immigration Service shall determine at the end of each year maximum number of foreigners who can benefit from this procedure.

Among requirements, are among others the presentation of affiliation to the Social Security Fund and/or

National Paz y Salvo issued by the National Directorate of Revenue and interview and evaluation that will be submitted to determine whether or not the permit.

In this respect, we should note that these requirements are to be novelty, because with the Melting Pot neither affiliation asked by Social Security Fund or the paz y salvo national requirements that we consider positive and said either step, to request provisional permit, extension or permanent permit under any other immigration category, must provide two documents.

EXECUTIVE DECREE 168

It establishes a special procedure for nationals of the People's Republic of China who have several years of living in Panama and in irregular immigration status; however one may benefit those Chinese citizens who have arrived in the country before January 1, 2016.

Among requirements are that the person required to be responsible foreign financial solvency shall haven't less than a THOUSAND DOLLARS (B/1,000.00) monthly income and when there are dependent HUNDRED DOLLARS (B/100.00) for each additional one.

Likewise, it will be granted a provisional license permission within two (2) years and after this time you can apply for permanent residence permits.

With Executive Decrees 167 and 168 of June 3, 2016, the current administration gives continuity to regularization initiated by the Melting Pot fairs in detriment of foreigners who meet the requirements and that since his arrival in the country have tried to have a regular immigration status, who are imposed obstacles and barriers at the discretion of officials and irregular migration is encouraged. *L&E*

Legislación Economía



EN LA RADIO

La Exitosa

95.3 FM

VIERNES de 9:30 a 10:00 a.m.



OPPORTUNITIES FOR MATCHING PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Giovana del C. Miranda G. - Attorney

By Law 42 of August 27, 2007 equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities is established and that it was regulated by Executive Decree No. 88 of November 12, 2002.

The reference standard provides general framework for creating conditions that allow people with disabilities, access and full integration into society. with regard to benefits and social services it's regulated; health, empowerment and comprehensive rehabilitation; access to education; access to culture, sports, training and the community; access to the physical environment and transportation; right to work; criminal procedural rules applicable to persons with disabilities; procedures and administrative sanctions.

On May 31, 2016, the National Assembly passed Law 15 amending and introduces a plural number of articles of Law 42 of 2007 that among other reasons arose from the need to update our framework law in field of disability, in such a way that it responds to new concept and paradigm of care for people with disabilities, which aims as a fundamental principle the recognition of human dignity and individual autonomy.

From reading the explanatory memorandum it shows that "changes are designed to amend shortcomings detected through the years with implementation of law 42 of 1999, and at the same time, bring it. with the latest instruments protecting human rights of persons with disabilities and their families, so that meets current needs of this population sector and our social context. " From this point, we have declared social interest the guarantee and ensure the effective exercise of the rights, duties and fundamental freedoms of persons with



disabilities and their families through measures of inclusion and integration, affirmative action and adjustments reasonable, equal and quality of life by eliminat-

ing all forms of discrimination on grounds of disability, in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Panama and other regulations that protect the rights of this population. It also declares of social interest, assistance and protection for exercise of personality and legal capacity of other people with disabilities on an equal basis as other people, in accordance with Law 25 of 2007; guaranteeing assistance to people with disabilities who present a profound decrease of its powers, in order to exercise actions and getting the right capacity and legal personality.

Another thing to mention is the fact that people with disabilities who pursue higher education in state institutions receive an exemption of 50% on the cost of tuition, similarly, the State shall ensure that access to higher education, training professional and learning throughout life on equal terms. It has been added to Law 42 a chapter that regulates matters relating to access to information and communication, indicating that National Secretariat for Disabilities coordinate with other institutions and the private sector for people with disabilities have the aid necessary for access to technology and the necessary equipment.

Indicates the rule that companies provide, lend or provide telecommunications services must guarantee to all persons with disabilities access to equipment, telephone equipment and attachments. On the other hand, public, private and public use infoplazas libraries must have support services, including personnel, equipment, furniture and appropriate language to allow can be effectively used by all persons with disabilities. Regarding the issue of employment rights, Article 41 is restructured and a paragraph which states that reintegration of disabled workers injured in industrial accidents must be equitably in accordance with provisions of the code is entered Work.

An important change is that it has been established that companies have twenty-five to fifty

employees must have in their workforce a minimum of a disabled worker, before the reform compulsory started from the account workers, that is, It makes broader application of the standard. In this vein, a jurisdiction in favor of the person with disabilities, parents, guardian or legal representative of disabled person can't be fired or demoted in position or salary is created, unless the employer attesting to advance a cause established by law warranting termination of the employment relationship.

The standard doesn't establish precisely the procedure, but reading it leads us to consider that in case of private sector, must request permission before the labor courts, which is why, we say that a jurisdiction is established, it's not only the benefit of the disabled person but extends to parents or guardians.

Another reform rests on taxable income, as State recognizes employer to provide supported employment and adapt the working place according to the criteria of universal accessibility, double the salary earned by the disabled person up to six (6) months in each fiscal period as taxable income deductible expense. With regard to the fines to be imposed for non-compliance, have increased them since ranging from B/.1,000.00 to B/.5,000.00 and before the reform were of B/.50.00 to B/.1,000.00 and in case of recidivism will be of B/.5,000.00 to B/.10,000.00 and before were among B/.100.00 to B/.5,000.00.

Within this context, the fine for obstructing or park instead designated for exclusive use of persons with disabilities shall be B/.300.00 and the media fine for promotion or approach the subject of contrary disability acts defined in the law will be of B/.500.00 to B/.10,000.00. Finally, it states that tariff exemptions for import of vehicles, can only be obtained every five years, unless there are reasons of force majeure or fortuitous event requiring change the vehicle before time. *L&E*

Consult Doctrine and **JURISPRUDENCE**



SUBJECTIVE RIGHT LEADERS



Luis Carlos Ortega - Attorney

In the discipline of human rights there are dimensions that sometimes few lawyers and legal professionals can identify or display because of the tenuous effort to feel the reality of things, however, one becomes part of called subjective rights human being.

This concept encompasses a diverse category of rights conferred on individuals as they grow such as: the right to make a decision or to choose the kind of job you want.

In a few terms we refer to the right of each person to choose a dignified and serious work that meets your needs and allow them to decide where to live, conduct business or even more in just a career that gives you the opportunity to achieve their goals in this ever-changing society as it is today.

In the same vein, the great Greek philosopher named Plato us extends the concept of "another dimension" watching from his work *The Republic* in which projects the phrase: -a individual is no individual without a role in society. That sentence is accentuated his own work *The cave*, which form an epistemological emphasizes the importance of identifying the value of our reason and consciousness to an outdoor stage shaped by disappointment. Against an atmosphere in which Plato promotes the individual's responsibility to identify the talent he possesses and exploit their different characteristics to those results promote economic, social and political elements of a society, a country, a continent.

Take for example the methods that enabled countless people to achieve identify this "other dimension" analyzing the right steps that led to success, and we must take into consideration that since these are subject to what we call-leaders of subjective- right to take its decision, the circulation of all commercial or commercial business whatever nature, were widely individuals advised by experts such as: publicists, designers, accountants, lawyers, etc. Such is the case of the great champion of all time, Muhammad Ali who was declared conscientious objector for his great struggle against American nationalism.

But today demographics of the people of Panama has been amplified due to constant foreign human resources entering the coun-

try and appeals to the authorities to legalize and regulate their immigration status in the country, and seen that way, the Executive Branch has created powers for immigrants can apply to a category that allows them to reside in the territory of our republic temporarily for the space of two (2) years. And here's the uncertainty of the various professional associations due to fear infusing to imagine that foreigners rob their places of work, and that hinder the entry of an alien with talent and intellectual resources necessary to contribute to the social economy and cultural development of a country is a betrayal of its own Constitution. Therefore, in response to such reactions we recommend it is; initiate a plan for the protection of talents, ideas and inventions in Panama and Panama, advocating for the proper regulation of foreigners entering the country and so in this way will seek peaceful coexistence between individuals of different nationalities. Otherwise, we will continue consuming the product of manipulation led by political managers who govern us today, and foreigners are clear about their sense of conscience and reason as described by Plato, you will be able to snatch clean hands squares work of many Panamanians survive with the aim of causing a fracture to the Panamanian economy.

And to finish our article, we have the humble opinion that is correct fair competition between the Panamanian and foreign human resources in order to enrich cultural, social and professional sector of this great nation as the collective interest of all those who cohabit in this territory is development of trade through the work of different disciplines in order to achieve a stable and sustainable economy that allows solved scientific, social and cultural projects benefiting Panama. *L&E*

Politics

Rafael Fernández Lara - Independent lawyer

HEALTH CONDITIONS OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



The state of health of the rulers before, during , and even after exercising their public duties , has always been a topic of general interest.

The state of health of the rulers before, during, and even after exercising their public duties, has always been a topic of general interest. It has also been a common rule that the performance of power, only the function of presiding, often take its toll and often difficult.

Many Heads of State and Government of known ailments suffered before assuming their prominent positions and hid while exercising the duties of their mandates. Only years after knowledge of severe ill-

ness and difficulties that had crossed.

Others had an illness before performing the job, but in doing so they are accentuated by enormous responsibilities emanating from exercise of power, with commitments intemperate post, which is harmful to health.

The sufferings of all kinds who have tolerated the leaders generally range from subordination to alcohol, anxiety, bipolar disorder, depression, psychiatric disorders to heart failure, among others. Only in our country, several presidents died during the performance of their duties, many as a result of a heart attack, as President Jose Domingo de Obaldia, who in the second year of its mandate perished of a heart attack 1 May 1910, at the age of 65 years.

Another was president Dr. Ramón Maximiliano Valdés Arce, who is also at second year in office of his presidential term expired at age of 50 of a heart attack on June 3, 1918.

In addition, Dr. Juan Demóstenes Arosemena Barreati, the 18th president of Panama, died in Penonomé of a heart attack in the early morning hours, at 63 years of age, after three years of playing the presidency of the Republic, the December 16, 1939.

President Domingo Díaz Arosemena ruled only nine months and twenty-seven days and died on August 23, 1949, taking 74 years.

These four leaders, who were elected democratically in our republic, suffered ill health that caused their deaths during presidential duties. Given this, we wonder if they or their intimates, or the country, were aware of the impairment to their health.

Simply evoke our president, Dr. Manuel Amador Guerrero, whose possibility of seeking reelection was rumored at the time and missing one (1) year to complete his term went abroad and became a general and meticulous examination, where he was diagnosed that was prey to an invincible disease, sarcoma, also informing you that "would not live another two years". Indeed, this happened, died on May 2, 1909 at the age of 75, a year after he left the presidency of the nation.

But if we go into politics of other nations, just teach us that the role of public performance tends to take its toll and sometimes serious and serious manner. There were many cases of presidents, rulers, dictators, who suffered from various ailments that kept under secrecy to avoid weakening their power and their political project and we consulted texts reveal and confirm the details of this reality for public knowledge.

Argentine president Fernando De La Rúa, Nestor Carlos Kirchner, Carlos Saul Menem, received different medical treatments as they played as presidents of the Republic.

In 2010, Kirchner's health is seriously weakened. In February it was operated carotid and in September underwent angioplasty, where placed a stent. Doctors suggested he change his lifestyle due to stress. After a few weeks of rest, he returned to politics and died on October 27, 2010 at age 60, of a non-traumatic cardiac arrest.

Juan Domingo Peron, with extremely poor health, took his third presidency in October 1973 and died on July 1, 1974, at 78 years of age, acute myocardial infarction.

Roque Saenz Pena, president of Argentina, died at 63 years old on August 9, 1914, before finishing his term as president of the country, as a corollary of a neurological condition, that comments of the time linked it to a allegedly contracted syphilis during war of the Pacific between Chile and Peru, which participated as a volunteer on the Peruvian side.

French President Francois Mitterrand, whose presidency 14 years has been the longest in the country, hid his real state of health. He suffered from prostate cancer and had a huge obsession to hide his condition. In his international trips he was accompanied by his medical team and hid any evidence, without a trace in the hotel rooms that could be suspected that the president was ill. He died on 8 January 1996 prostate cancer.

The four-time President of the United States, Democrat, Franklin Delano Roosevelt contracted polio at age 39. However, it is noteworthy that all photographs held him in very few appear in wheelchair. When was your first full medical examina-

tion, at the suggestion of his daughter in 1944, eleven years after the presidency, he was diagnosed dysfunction and heart failure, acute bronchitis, hypertension. He died on April 12, 1945 without seeing World War II ended without reaching an agreement with Stalin and his death was attributed to a massive brain hemorrhage; also he had cancer. Nevertheless, history remembers him as one of the top leaders of the United States of America.

When referring to the recalled British Prime Minister Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, whom Hitler, who was a teetotaler, called "drunk", from his youth was prone to depression. He suffered all his life from many ups and downs. His mood was so variable and its fondness for drink was awesome. Daily consumed large quantities of liquor, whiskey, brandy and champagne. He died on January 24, 1965 at 90 years old.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the first Catholic President of the United States, hid the electorate who suffered from Addison's disease (an insufficiency of the adrenal glands). When he was diagnosed in 1947, he was given a year to live until he was treated medically. He was treated with steroids and testosterone, which shot sexual desire. He according confessed to the first, Harold McMillan, British minister he needed to have sex every day to face their headaches. He had back problems throughout his life, but not as a result of a war wound, but as a result of an automobile accident in 1938.

The history of this President Kennedy was well known for the romance he had with famous actresses. Doctors said that patients with Addison's disease, a high percentage are prone to psychiatric abnormalities, depression, apathy, irritability and anxiety. A journalistic in-

vestigation reported that JFK used cocaine during a visit to Las Vegas in 1960 and experimented with other drugs.

Former president, Richard M. Nixon, also suffered from depression and paranoia. According to an anecdote, "British Prime Minister Edward Heath, Nixon wanted to talk to about the situation in the Middle East. After a few minutes, Kissinger turned and said: "When I spoke with the president, he was drunk." Nixon also had a habit of drink liquor and sometimes made phone calls in middle of the night drunk. It was said that his closest advisers referred to him as "our drunk."

The picturesque Russian President Boris Yeltsin, was also very fond of alcoholic beverages. In August 1994, in Berlin at a ceremony to celebrate departure of last Russian soldiers, Yeltsin snatched from his hand the conductor's baton, and began to direct the Police Band of the city, then sing a song Russian. On another occasion he couldn't get down the stairs of an airplane because he was totally drunk, despite all the Irish government was gathered to greet him. His poor health was a result in part of his alcoholism. In 1996, a few months before implanting five heart bypass, was at a concert in Rostov dancing on the stage with Russian dancers. Boris Yeltsin had five heart attacks while serving his high position and died in Moscow of a multiple congestive heart failure, the April 23, 2007.

Adolf Hitler responsible for the WWII, suffered from paranoia, schizophrenia, oedipal tendencies, hysteria, sifilofobia, a fear of contamination of blood and was neurotic. His personal physician, Dr. Gyllert Morell, every day injected morphine, vitamin compounds, caffeine, milk enzymes, glucose, and had Parkinson. He suffered from hypochondria and insom-

nia and at the end of war took cocaine.

It was said that there was evidence that the ruthless and sadistic Chinese leader Mao Zedong suffered from mental illness. Sometimes months spent in the "sick with worry" bed. He contracted malaria in the seventies. He had cardiac difficulties and became Lou Gehrig's disease, a degenerative neuromuscular disease type, also suffering from bipolar disorders.

According to the Lancet, in the case of Eva Peron, former first lady Argentina, she and the population unaware that hysterectomy who underwent the American oncologist, Dr. George Pack, in secret in 1951 was cancer. also said he feared that the notice could disfavor the regime and the Peron family wouldn't affect the wife of President Peron with an added charge. Hide the disease was an almost obligatory option, according to another version in the newspaper La Nacion, because Eva Peron was a passionate woman and wasn't predisposed to do medical checks with perseverance ladies today.

Generalissimo Francisco Franco Bahamonde, suffered from diabetes since 1963, Parkinson's disease since 1964 and also suffered from acute renal failure, acute digestive ulcer and bronchopneumonia. He died on November 20, 1975.

Soviet leader Joseph Stalin was paranoid and Lenin seized power while he was in a coma and his condition was declared a state secret.

The current president of Colombia, Juan Manuel Santos, was involved in a benign lesion in the prostate. A Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, Hugo Rafael Chavez, Dilma Rousseff and Fernando Lugo of Paraguay were detected cancer.

Prime Minister of Barbados, David Thompson, died on October 23, 2010 at age 48 after suffering from pancreatic cancer.

George Pompidou, French president, died on April 2, 1974 of a rare form of cancer called "macroglobulinemia Waldenström". His death shook the people. According to his doctor, Dr. Jean Bernard, Pompidou had been diagnosed with the disease since 1968.

The US president, Ronald Reagan, was operated in 1985 by cancerous polyps in the colon. Three days later he returned to the presidential activities. During his government he suffered oversights information and sometimes mistook the name of countries and public places; according to some, possibly already it showed the characteristics of Alzheimer's in his second term (1985-1989). In 1994 he announced he had been diagnosed with the disease, of which he died 10 years later at the age of 93 years.

The president of El Salvador, Francisco Guillermo Flores Perez, died on January 30, 2016 at 56 years of age by an arterial blockage.

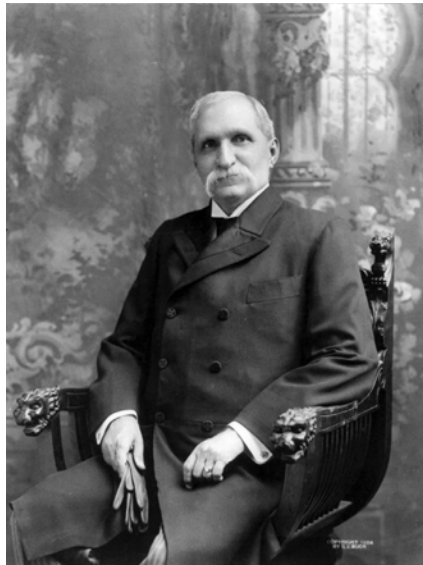
According to the magazine, Free Thinker, General Omar Torrijos could be very depressed, with an absorbent personality.

The president of Argentina, Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner, was operated on for thyroid cancer. According to the journalist, Nestor Castro, the president is bipolar and suffers from psychiatric nature neurological disorders.

President of Panama, Ricardo Martinelli Berrocal, is said to have bipolar disorder.

This compendium of health status, physical, mental, illnesses and diseases that have had to play the political leadership, based on known true case and know there will be many other capabilities that we will never

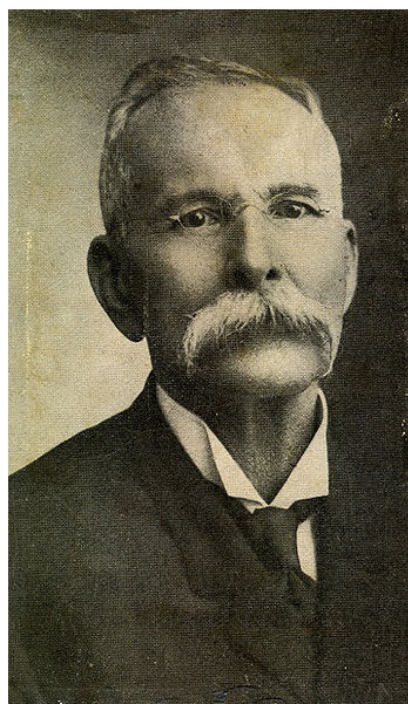
know for having kept secret and hidden before the public, causes reasonable questions about where to draw the line between the right to privacy with the leaders as people, against the right to have citizens know and understand the conditions suffered by our rulers, whose decisions before, during and after their mandates affect future of millions of people. It must provide that candidates for presidency and vice presidency are subjected to comprehensive and complete medical examinations before and during the exercise of his constitutional term of governing the country. That is, applicants must be in good health in the broadest sense of the word.



Must be in optimal control of their physical and mental faculties, with humanly normal conditions to fulfill their duties and obligations to govern, they are certified by a duly authorized medical board. All this should be because many times the clinical history of would govern only the knowledge of the inner circle of the patient and the future rulers cease to be ordinary citizens since then become leaders who have the power to take responsibility and make decisions that will affect many people.



It's then ask whether the voters should know the health condition of our future rulers or should prevail their right to privacy. Do you agree with that legislating on this issue, which would require the coming presidents to submit a certification of their health status would be declaring their physical or mental disability, testifying that must be issued by a medical commission to safeguard the national interest and establishing it as a fundamental requirement in our Constitution to be President or Vice President? *L&E*



Economy

PANAMANIAN

Source: CGRP

CONSUMER'S P R I C E INDEX

In May compared to April, four of twelve groups that make up CPI National Urban basket recorded increases, five had decreases and three showed no variation.

Groups with positive and affected more significantly CPI changes were: Transport 1.3 percent, with an impact of 0.210 percentage points; Miscellaneous goods and services 0.2 percent, with an impact of 0.019 percentage points; Housing, water, electricity and gas and Restaurants and hotels, both with an increase of 0.1 percent and an incidence of 0.008 and

0.006 percentage points respectively.

Transportation group, class with the greatest impact is "Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment" by 5.6 percent, the increase in price of fuel for cars. In the Real group and various services, positive variation of the class "Other appliances, articles and products for personal care" 0.3 percent, the increase in the price of other products for personal care stands.

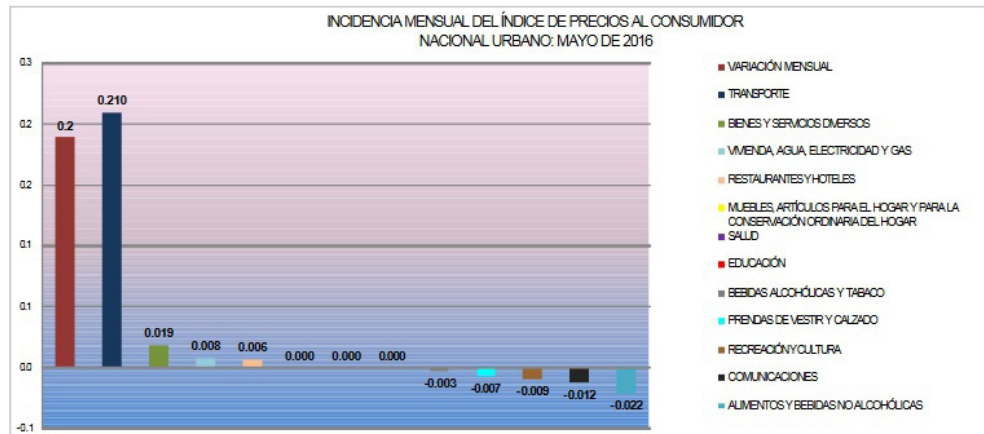
The group Housing, water, electricity and gas, had positive change and classes that most affect this variation is "Gas" with 1.6 percent, rise

in the price of gas tank of 100 pounds, and class “other services related to housing nei” with 0.8 percent due to increase in price of quota management.

In restaurants and hotels group, positive

price variation and class with the highest incidence observed it is “Restaurants, cafes and similar establishments” with 0.2 percent, increase in price of food and non-alcoholic beverages outside home.

The groups recorded declines in the CPI



Information Processing” with 0.1 percent classes.

In the clothing and footwear group a reduction of 0.1 percent in “Clothing” and “Shoes and other footwear” recorded classes. The decline recorded in alcoholic beverages

Decrease in food and non-alcoholic drinks group, is due to the low recorded in “Fish” class 2.8 percent; “Carne” 0.1 percent, reduction in prices of beef, pork and chicken and class “Fruits” 0.4 percent.

Incidence : Corresponds to the contribution of each group to the total variation of the National Index Urban , so the total of the effects given as result index variation .

were: Food and non-alcoholic beverages 0.1 percent; Communications 0.3 percent; Recreation and culture 0.1 percent; Clothing and footwear 0.1 percent, and alcoholic beverages and snuff 0.5 percent.

Decrease in food and non-alcoholic drinks group, is due to the low recorded in “Fish” class 2.8 percent; “Carne” 0.1 percent, reduction in prices of beef, pork and chicken and class “Fruits” 0.4 percent.

Declining prices in the Communications group was influenced by low class “Telephone equipment” 2.2 percent, decline in price of mobile phones.

The Recreation and Culture group recorded a decline in “Vacation Packages” with 1.1 percent and “Visual Equipment, Photo and

and snuff, is mainly due to the class “distilled” with 3.2 percent due to the decrease in price of seco.

Finally, Furniture, household items and routine household maintenance; Health and Education, remain unchanged. Comparing the National Urban CPI in May 2016, with its similar of 2015, the following increases shown: Restaurants and hotels 4.1 percent; Health 3.9 percent; Education 2.8 percent; Miscellaneous goods and services 2.5 percent; Alcoholic beverages and snuff 2.4 percent; Food and non-alcoholic beverages 1.9 percent; Furniture, household items and routine household maintenance 1.4 percent; and Communications 0.3 percent. *L&E*

MONTHLY ECONOMIC INDICATORS: JANUARY-APRIL 2015-16 COMMENTS

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

melon, other seafood, raw sugar and coffee; and also, daily average of overnight stays in hotels in the city of Panama and passengers entering the country residing abroad. declines in exports of petroleum products, banana, melon, pineapple, shrimp, fresh fish and fish fillet (fresh, chilled and frozen), fish meal and oil, coffee, clothing and beef cattle were reported; also in toll revenue, net tons and the volume of cargo transported by Panama Canal and movement of cargo through National Port System.

Indicators related to the rest of the world, presented positive sign, weight exported: water-

1. Manufacturing Industries:



Increase was recorded in slaughter of pigs 10.9 percent, as in production of goosebumps at 7.5 percent, evaporated, condensed and powdered 14.5 percent milk, pasteurized milk 3.7 percent, salt 5.0 percent and alcohol rectified at 30.4 percent. negative rates were observed: cattle slaughter 8.6 percent, production:

natural milk used for the manufacture of products 3.0 percent, tomato by 6.5 percent, alcoholic beverages 6.4 percent and soft drinks by 1.8 percent .

2. Electricity and water:



a. Electricity supply: The national supply of electricity rose by 9.5 percent, driven by gross electricity generation by 12.5 percent, as well as for its components: thermal at 26.1 percent, wind at 356.6 percent and plot in 8094.9 percent. Meanwhile, the hydraulic decreased by 18.5 percent.

b. Electricity destination: The fate of energy offered, recorded increase in consumption billed at 6.0 percent and mainly residential 11.6 percent, trading at 6.1 percent, 11.3

percent government and industry at 2.1 percent.

c. Water: billing of drinking water in the Republic increased by 3.4 percent, corresponding to the following sectors: trade by 5.1 percent and 3.7 percent residential; however, it reduced government sector 1.0 percent and industry at 0.3 percent.

3. Construction



Value of permits for construction, additions and repairs recorded a positive change of 0.1 percent, excelling in residential construction 25.5 percent; by contrast, non-residential construction decreased by 18.8 percent. Regionally, the most prominent districts were: Colon with increased 391.6 percent and 1.9 percent in Panama. By contrast, low was

observed in the district of San Miguelito in Arraiján 74.9 percent and 6.1 percent. Ready-mix concrete production fell by 27.7 percent and gray cement at 9.5 percent.

4. Domestic trade:



a. Sale of fuel for domestic consumption: The sale of fuel for domestic consumption period in question, increased by 9.6 percent, reflecting an increase in gasoline of 9.6 percent, excelling the 91 octane gasoline by 2.3 percent and 95 octane 16.8 percent, bunker C was higher at 47.9 percent and liquefied petroleum gas by 2.9 percent.

hicular single record (associated with the number of cars sold in the period indicator) increased by 12.6 percent; the most important segments were SUVs (Sports Utility Vehicle) at 21.3 percent, 0.2 percent minivans, pickups 34.0 percent, 4.1 percent trucks and buses by 29.0 percent.

b. Registered cars: The number of registered cars during the month ve-

5. Foreign trade:



a. CIF value of imports of goods: The CIF (cost, freight and insurance) value of imports of goods recorded a negative variation of 8.4 percent, mainly by intermediate goods by 16.4 percent, consumer goods by 6.8 percent and capital goods by 2.9 percent.

40.5 percent, shrimp 3.8 percent, fish and fish fillet (fresh, chilled and frozen) 17.0 percent, flour and fish oil 47.3 percent, clothing 18.2 percent, beef cattle 33.9 percent, live cattle 7.6 percent and, hides and skins 56.3 percent; on the contrary, positive variations in petroleum products 12.8 percent, 4.2 percent watermelon, other seafood and 77.8 percent were observed unrefined sugar 160.2 percent.

goods: The weight of exports of goods grew by 3.2 percent; areas with growth were: watermelon at 3.1 percent, other seafood 556.4 percent, raw sugar 161.1 percent and 10.1 percent coffee. Moreover, poor performance was recorded in: petroleum products 72.3 percent, bananas 5.5 percent, melon 25.4 percent, pineapple 38.1 percent, shrimp 8.4 percent, fresh fish, fish fillet (fresh, chilled and frozen) 17.9 percent, flour and fish oil 52.4 percent, 14.5 per-

cent clothing, cattle standing 60.2 percent and hides and skins 28.0 percent.

b. FOB value of exports of goods: FOB value (goods on board) of exports fell by 12.6 percent and items that more fell were: banana 4.8 percent, melon 28.2 percent, pineapple

c. Weight of exports of

d. Colon Free Zone: The value of commercial activity in Colon Free Zone decreased by 22.9 percent; in turn, imports 22.0 percent and re-exports by 23.8 percent. Meanwhile, the weight of commercial activity recorded negative change of 15.7 percent; respectively, imports 20.3 percent and re-exports by 10.7 percent.

6. Hotels and passenger entry:



a. Hotels: The hotel business in the city of Panama presented positive variation in number of housing units by 0.5 percent and average daily overnight stays at 15.3 percent; however, average daily rooms occupied by 9.7 percent and occupancy rate at 10.1 percent declined.

b. Passenger entrance living abroad and ex-

penses: input entry of visitors grew by 5.3 percent, helped by the increased influx of hikers in 7.3 percent and tourists by 2.1 percent, while passengers arriving on cruise down in 24.6 percent. The visitor spending increased by 4.7 percent.

7. Transport:



The Panama Canal indicators recorded negative variation of toll revenue by 2.2 percent, net tons at 2.8 percent and volume of cargo transported by 14.2 percent. In turn, transit of ships through Panama Canal declined by 3.8 percent.

Cargo movement through the National Port System reported negative variation of

19.1 percent, mainly bulk cargo by 20.5 percent, containerized 18.2 percent and containers in TEUs (20-foot container) 14.3 percent; however general cargo grew by 5.7 percent.

8. Financial Intermediation:



a. National Banking System: Total assets of the national banking system amounted to 6.5 percent, excelling loan portfolio by 9.3 percent and total deposits by 6.1 percent. Bank liquidity fell by 12.7 percent.

b. Stock market indicators: The average total (dollars) by the Panama Stock Exchange volume amounted to 60.8 percent. Of this, primary

market increased by 59.4 percent and 926.4 percent repurchases. The calculated on Stock Exchange index decreased 8.3 percent; on the other hand, in the stock market, volume traded in balboas decreased by 60.2 percent and number of shares 50.4 percent.

c. Insurance: The value of premiums by insurance companies in-

creased by 2.8 percent; respectively segments: individual life by 4.7 percent, personal accident 15.4 percent, health 11.3 percent, collective life 8.8 percent, fires and Multirisk 8.8 percent, automobiles 5.4 percent, bonds 1.1 percent and technical branches in 27.6 percent. negative variations were observed in other transportation 17.6 percent and claims 5.7 percent.

d. Approved by the Agricultural Development Bank loans: Approved by the Agricultural Development Bank loans increased by 239.2 percent of these those for agriculture 80.0 percent, livestock 150.5 percent, fishing 132.6 percent and other items in 785.9 percent.

9. Public Sector

Finances:

a. Current revenue of the Central Government: The current central government revenue grew by 11.8 percent, mainly tax revenues by 13.5 percent and of these, direct taxes on 19.8 percent and indirect 7.2 percent, with ITBMS (Tax Transfer of Goods and Services Furniture) which increased by 22.4

percent, as non-tax revenue at 5.6 percent.



10. Other

related:

a. Labour contracts registered in MITRADEL: Employment contracts registered in the Central Office of MITRADEL (Ministry of Labor and Workforce Development) grew by 7.0 percent, respectively, as defined in 8.2 percent, indefinite 10.8 percent and works determined

at 2.5 percent.



11. Activities of spreading

a. Gross bets: The report gross bets (includes premiums paid) of operators of games of chance, recorded negative variation of 15.4 percent, mainly slot machines type "A" which fell by 12.9 percent, table games 33.7 percent, betting shops sporting events 25.9 per-

cent, bingo halls 3.6 percent and 0.5 percent racecourse. Meanwhile, lottery sales, increased by 4.3 percent.

b. Net betting: Net bets (excluding prizes), decreased by 11.9 percent, mainly gaming tables at 18.7 percent, slot machines type

"A" by 9.7 percent, betting shops sporting events 36.6 percent, meeting bingo 16.1 percent and the racecourse at 6.8 percent. *L&F*



DGI INFORMATION CENTER OPENS E-TAX SYSTEM 2.0

Source: DGI

The Directorate General of Revenue (DGI) of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) opened on Monday June 20 2016, a center of information and assistance to taxpayers to introduce them to the new tax management system online e-Tax 2.0, the evolution of the current e-Tax, located on the ground floor of PH Mundial building on Avenida Balboa, headquarters of the DGI.

In this information center a group of collaborators of the DGI provide guidance and users can observe firsthand the benefits of e-Tax 2.0, prior to its entry into operation will be next July 25. DGI also remains available on its web link: <https://dgi.mef.gob.pa> a section with information about the e-Tax 2.0, with documents on the procedures, FAQs and guides for users of the service.

The tax authority asks taxpayers to update their email address, as this new email system constitutes a direct communication channel between tax authority and its users. Email this update is given by entering user with RUC and NIT, weblink of DGI.

Unlike current system, with e-Tax 2.0, users shouldn't download different software currently used as Rent Software E-tax, International Taxation Module Reports, CND, but presentation of statements and reports makes will be entirely online. However, payments to taxes should continue to be made, as it is today through authorized banks in the country. *L&E*

Economy

Zumara Garrido - Attorney

WORLD

UNITED KINGDOM

VOTES TO LEAVE THE EUROPEAN UNION

The UK decided to leave the EU in a clear rejection of political and economic order of the continent. This result comes after months of uncertainty through counting of votes of the referendum in 304 of the 382 constituencies in the UK, with a margin very close difference.

Implications that arise and emerge from this event provide that UK will plunge into an economic crisis whose consequences, many of which can already be seen, not only affecting UK but affecting both Europe and

rest of the world different areas. This decision represents an unprecedented considering that had not been paid since the founding of the European Union, the output of any country in the bloc, so the sequels that were discussed before this referendum, were considered theories, more no concrete facts.

Above all, the result reveals how willing voters tolerate being subject to the criteria of a coalition that was in great speeches and meetings and that rather than seeking economic welfare by improving their own financial structures focused on repudiating

the financial systems of smaller states, which resulted in the lack of economic growth in Europe amid globalization.

The output of the UK could cause a domino effect in countries like Sweden, Denmark or Netherlands, which require more force and frequency a referendum on remaining in the EU like Greece, given the deep economic crisis country has been considering this possibility for some time.

In political news, both internally, and with respect to its European partners, the UK is obliged to negotiate terms of the output of the European Union, with particular emphasis on the negotiation of the agreement



Fotografía: www.hablamosdeeuropa.es

The economy has been one of the first affected following the decision by the British.

to regulate annual trade there between the UK and the rest of European Union. The internal policy within the EU bloc will have its impact on this process that must choose between granting a favorable agreement with broad market access as the UK an important trading partner and run the risk of encouraging their own similar movements the UK, or to focus on countless negative effects it will have this event on the EU and establish an agreement requiring more in the UK, on the basis that countries outside don't deserve the same favorable conditions member countries, seeking to avoid gradual disintegration of the EU.

On the other hand, in the political arena, this event brings separatist ideas that already existed in countries like Scotland and Northern Ireland, whose population

could claim another independence referendum to continue in the European Union.

The economy has been one of the first affected following the decision of the British and impact has been of such magnitude that after hours of the referendum result, the pound and stock exchange in the country have announced they have plummeted being shown in the worst fall of the British pound since 1985, which fell by 11 percent. In economics consequences are not long in coming and have already crossed the borders in Europe, where several countries have already registered declines in their values. The financial services institutions in the UK are in great uncertainty about what might happen, mainly regarding access to hold banks domiciled in an EU country to do business with any-

one else who also was part of the block.

Recession following departure from the UK EU represents a major challenge for state finances, as this situation will merit cutting budgets on issues of importance, as are health and education and similarly require a increase in the collection of taxes to meet the needs of the state, so there are already speculations about a possible increase in terms of income tax, value added tax (VAT), taxation on inheritances and capital transfers between other tax burdens, as well as an increase in taxes on gasoline and alcohol.

In this sense, concerned about the decline of investments that can be developed, since the costs and expenses of a large number of companies would increase by less attractive by increasing supply costs and do not get the advantages offered by the European Union.

From the perspective of Latin America, commercial transactions carried out by the UK sector of the continent, are in a very small number, considering that Brazil, one of the leading economies in the sector, country only relies on the UK for the 1.7% of its exports, export volumes and British to other Latin American countries import are even lower, so that the UK trade with Latin America, doesn't represent a great value to the region to see highly affected by this fact.

On the other hand, from perspective of a country like Panama, which has been damaged by constant criticism of the G8, for its fiscal structure, it is interesting to see how one of its main participants decided to leave their environment mainly by limited capacity that dem-

onstrated European Union to improve economic situation of the block without making changes to exit economic crisis facing the continent.

While it's true, it is not politically correct to see how we benefit from a situation like this, our country has-been exposed to a series of attacks by this group of countries of large economies calls. This coalition Promoted the Implementation of ineffective policies in response to economic crisis Which saw submerged and not being willing to Promote a flexible fiscal policy or at Least find an Appropriate solution to this situation, made the decision to attack small country clubs With developing economies, as Panama is.

Clearly this event has a number of important changes to the European continent, however we are pleased to know that for the moment the approach of the European Union will be on the output of the United Kingdom of the block, and not on tax structures or efforts made in other countries to attract foreign investment. *L&E*



DIRECT FOREIGN INVESTMENT TOWARDS REGION FELL 9.1% IN 2015 TO ACHIEVE 179,100 MILLION DOLLARS

Source: web page CEPAL

Inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) in Latin America and the Caribbean declined 9.1% in 2015 compared to 2014, reaching 179,100 million, the lowest level since 2010, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) announced today at its headquarters in Santiago, Chile.

This result is explained by the fall in investment in sectors linked to natural resources, mainly mining and hydrocarbons, and slowing economic growth, especially in Brazil, says the agency of the United Nations in its annual report Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean 2016 pre-

Declining mineral prices negatively affected FDI inflows in Chile (20.457 million dollars) and Colombia (12.108 million dollars)

sented Wednesday at a news conference. For 2016, ECLAC projects that FDI will remain lower than those achieved in recent years, in line with the economic outlook levels. It could decrease by 8%, although it will remain an important factor in the economies of the region, it is urgent to attract quality flows, the Commission says.

“In the current configuration of the global economy, foreign direct investment is expected to play an important role in national and regional development pro-

cesses. With active and integrated policies, countries can leverage these flows to diversify their economies, promote innovation and introduction of technology and meet the challenges of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development,” said Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary of ECLAC.

The decline in 2015 in Latin America and the Caribbean contrasts with the observed global dynamics, says the document. Last year, global FDI flows increased by 36% to an estimated \$ 1.7 billion, driven by an intense wave of mergers and acquisitions, especially cross-border, focused on developed countries, particularly the United States.

Despite the overall decline, results were mixed country. FDI in Brazil fell 23% to 75,075 million dollars, while the country remained the main recipient of these flows in the region (accumulating 42% of the total). In Mexico, second largest recipient, entries increased 18% to 30,285 million dollars, one of their highest levels in seven years. The manufacturing sector, particularly automotive industry, and telecommunications received the largest investments in that country.

Declining mineral prices negatively affected FDI inflows in Chile (20.457 million dollars) and Colombia (12.108 million dollars), which fell 8% and 26%, respectively. When analyzing sector distribution of these flows, it's observed, for example, that in

Colombia the share of primary sectors (including mining) decreased from 51% in 2010-2014 to 31% of the total in 2015.

In Argentina inputs increased 130% to 11,655 million dollars, rising explained that in 2014 nationalization of 51% of YPF held in 2012 (which represented a divestiture of nearly 6,000 billion in 2014) was recorded. In Central America, FDI inflows increased 6%, totaling 11,808 million. With 43% of the total, Panama remains the largest recipient in the sub-region; followed by Costa Rica (26%), Honduras (10%) and Guatemala (10%). Meanwhile, foreign direct investment in the Caribbean decreased 17% to 5,975 million.

As for trends in medium and long term, the study highlights important changes in the announced projects between 2005 and 2015: decreases the relevance of the extractive sectors, particularly dynamic in the automotive sector is observed and increases the importance of telecommunications, renewable energy and retail.

“Investments in renewable energy and other environmental projects are the basis of the proposal of ECLAC to foster the development of the region with a great boost or big environmental push to move towards a pattern of production, energy consumption and low carbon” Alicia Bárcena emphasized, referring to the last institutional document Horizons 2030: equality at the center of sustainable development, presented at the thirty-sixth session of the Commission held recently in Mexico, where the proposal is detailed.

In 2015 the United States was ranked again as the main investor in the region (with 25.9% of FDI), followed by the Netherlands (15.9%) and Spain (11.8%). Moreover, FDI outflows from the region declined substantially to 47,362 million dollars in 2015, 15% less than previous year,

reflecting moderation of the expansion that had begun so-called Latinos between 2007 and 2012. considering the stock investment of these companies, Brazil and Mexico are the countries with more capital invested outside its borders. However, in 2015 Chile was the leading investor abroad.

The publication devotes a chapter to analyze the evolution of FDI in metal mining, which had a positive impact in recent years in terms of exports and tax revenues, but does not show the same results in terms of product diversification or formation of chains in the countries.

In the last section of the report, while the importance of FDI is examined as an engine of capital accumulation innovation.

“Although the direct contribution of FDI to gross fixed capital formation is small, transnational corporations can play an important role in economic development as they contribute to the creation of innovation capital,” says the document. “The possibility of appropriating these benefits depends on the training of the workforce, the competitiveness of the local industry and its ability to provide foreign companies, and the existence of a conglomerate associated” concludes the text. *L&E*



NACIONES UNIDAS

CEPAL

THE WORLD BANK CUTS FORECAST TO 2.4% IN 2016 WORLD GROWTH

Source: Banco Mundial

The World Bank is reducing its forecast to 2.4% global growth in 2016, compared to projections of 2.9% in January. This measure is the result of slow growth in advanced economies, persistently low prices of commodities, the weak world trade and declining capital flows. According to the latest update of the World Bank Global Economic Prospects report, emerging markets and economies in developing exporting commodities have struggled to adapt to declining oil prices and other key commodities, and this represents half the downward revision. Projections indicate that these economies barely grow at a rate of 0.4% this year, which represents a downward revision of 1.2 percentage points from January prospects.

“This slow growth underscores the reasons why it is crucially important that countries implement policies to boost economic growth and improve living standards of people living in extreme poverty,” said Jim Yong Kim, president of Bank Group World. “Economic growth remains the most important driver of poverty reduction, and so we are deeply concerned about the sharp slowdown in growth in developing country exporters of commodities caused by the falling prices of those products”.

Emerging markets and developing economies commodity importers have adapted better than exporting countries, although the benefits of lower energy prices and other commodities haven't materialized quickly. According to forecasts, these economies will expand 5.8% in 2016, representing a small

down from 5.9% estimated for 2015, as low energy prices and moderate recovery in advanced economies support economic activity. Among the emerging market economies in China growth of 6.7% is forecast in 2016, after 6.9% recorded last year. It's anticipated that the robust economic expansion in India will remain stable at 7.6%, while Brazil and Russia remain in a deeper recession than forecast in January. According to forecasts, South Africa will grow by 0.6% in 2016, ie 0.8 percentage point slower than the pace forecast in January.

According to report, significant increase in credit to the private sector -intensified for a period of low interest rates and, more recently, increasing needs financing- creates potential risks for several emerging markets and developing economies.

“While advanced economies are struggling to gain momentum in most of the economies of South and East Asia it is registering strong growth, as in importing emerging economies of commodities around the globe,” said Kaushik Basu first Vice President and Chief economist of the World Bank. “However, the rapid rise of private debt in several emerging and developing economies indicates the need for caution. After a period of rapid increase in debt, it is not unusual to note that non-performing bank loans as a percentage of gross loans quadrupled. “

In a context of sluggish growth, world economy faces serious risks, including a deeper slowdown in key emerging markets, pro-

nounced changes in the attitude of financial markets, stagnation in advanced economies, a period of low prices commodity longer than anticipated, geopolitical risks in various parts of the world, and concerns about the effectiveness of monetary policy to promote stronger growth. Report is used for first time a tool to quantify risks associated with global perspectives and currently shows that lean more toward that lower than in January.

“Weak growth prospects in emerging markets and developing economies may slow or even reverse the progress they have made to reach

the income levels of the advanced economies,” Ayhan Kose, director of the Prospects Group Economic Development noted. “However, some emerging and commodity-importing developing economies have managed to register steady growth or faster during the last three years.”

REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

East Asia and the Pacific:

Projections indicate that growth in region will slow, at a rate unrevised 6.3% in 2016, foreseeing the expansion of China will decrease to 6.7%, as predicted in January. According to projections, growth of region excluding China will be 4.8% in 2016, unchanged from 2015. These prospects assume an orderly slowdown of growth in China accompanied by steady progress on structural reforms and stimulus policies appropriate as required.

In the rest of the region, it is expected to increase investments in several large economies (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand) and strong consumption backed by low prices of commodities (Thailand, Philippines, Viet Nam) promote growth.

Europe and Central Asia

Following persistent contraction in Russia, forecast growth in region remains at 1.2% in 2016, representing a downward revision of 0.4 percentage point of January prospects.

Geopolitical problems in the region, including outbreaks of violence in the eastern part of Ukraine and the Caucasus and terrorist attacks in Turkey, influencing prospects.

According to forecasts, the region excluding Russia will grow by 2.9%. Growth projections for the

eastern region have been revised down from January prospects because countries are adapting to the declining prices of oil, metals and agricultural commodities.

The activity in the western part of the region will benefit from moderate growth in the euro area and the strengthening of domestic demand, thanks to low fuel costs.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Are forecast in the region a contraction of 1.3% recorded in 2016 following a drop of 0.7% in 2015, the first time in over 30 years that a recession is recorded on two consecutive years. It is expected to start growing again in 2017, as it gradually gain momentum to reach around 2% in 2018. The outlook is different in different parts of the region: in South America a contraction of 2.8% is forecast this year, followed by a slight recovery in 2017. by contrast, the product of the sub-region of Mexico and Central America

and the Caribbean, supported by the links with the United States and strong exports would increase by 2.7% and 2.6% respectively in 2016 and even more in 2017 and 2018. the forecast for Brazil indicates a contraction of 4% in 2016 and is expected to continue in 2017 recession, in a context in which you try to apply a more restrictive, rising unemployment, declining real incomes policy and political uncertainty reigns.

Middle East and North Africa

According to forecasts, growth in the region will rebound slightly to 2.9% in 2016, ie 1.1 percentage points less than expected in January prospects.

The downward revision reflects expected that oil prices will continue to fall during the year, and go down on average to \$ 41 a barrel.

The main reason for the slight improvement of regional growth in 2016 is the anticipated strong recovery in the Islamic Republic of Iran following the lifting of

sanctions in January. Projections indicate that the expected upturn in oil prices in 2017 will support a recovery of regional growth to 3.5% in 2017.

South Asia

Forecasts indicate that growth in the region will accelerate to 7.1% in 2016, despite the slower than expected growth in advanced economies, which has slowed increase in exports in the region. The activity remained strong due to domestic demand, main engine of growth remained robust. In India, the largest economy in the region, a strength-

ening of activity was recorded, as in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Bhutan. Most South Asian economies has benefited from the fall in oil prices, low inflation and steady remittance flows.

Saharan Africa

Is forecast to grow Saharan Africa will decline again to 2.5% in 2016, compared with 3.0% estimated for 2015, as forecasts indicate that prices commodities will remain at a low level, is expected to be weak global activity and is registering a tightening of financing conditions. It is likely that consumption will not rise significantly in the oil-exporting countries, while the decline in inflation in oil-importing countries

should support consumer spending. However, inflation of food prices caused by drought, high unemployment and the effect of currency depreciation could partially offset this advantage. a slowdown in the increase in investments is expected in many countries as governments and investors cut or delay capital expenditures in a context of fiscal consolidation.

A WORK PROGRAMME TO REVIVE Growth

Source: Fondo Monetario Internacional FMI

The IMF presented its work program for the next twelve months, focused on recovering a clearer path and secure growth for the world economy. The work program is consistent with guidelines established by World Policy Agenda and statement issued by International Monetary and Financial Committee in April. The work program emphasizes activities IMF support to the three-pronged strategy of monetary, fiscal and structural measures to boost growth. It also exposes the work designed to help member countries to address emerging issues (such as climate change and inequality) and to strengthen the international monetary system.

En una declaración al Directorio Ejecutivo del FMI, Christine Lagarde, Directora Gerente del FMI, afirmó que “el crecimiento, demasiado lento durante demasiado tiempo, ha supuesto un obstáculo para la economía mundial”.

Addressing policy challenges

With a backdrop of weak global growth, work program aims to help countries to articulate more powerful and balanced policies.

Monetary politics

IMF will continue to study the impact of unconventional monetary policies and its contagion effects on other economies, especially emerging markets. A related area of interest is management of capital flows. Over the next year, the IMF analyze the experience of its member countries in relation to capital flows in recent times, in order to gain a clearer idea of risks that these flows pose to macroeconomic and financial stability.



Supervision of the financial sector

The IMF also intensify efforts to deepen macro-financial analysis as well as its efforts to strengthen the supervisory and regulatory frameworks of member countries. In addition, IMF will take stock of reforms in financial regulation carried out at global and regional levels, given increased risks to financial stability.

The agenda also includes several issues related to the management of financial sector vulnerabilities and risk reduction. In particular, the IMF will review evidence on causes and consequences of trends in correspondent banking relationships, and consider what role can the IMF play.

Fiscal policy

The work program stresses the need to strengthen fiscal policy in some countries, since monetary policy can't bear entire burden of responding to current challenges. Fiscal policy can contribute much more to support demand in countries with fiscal space. IMF establish a series of considerations on how to assess the fiscal room for maneuver, in order to make consistent assessments in different countries. The decision on need to use fiscal space, and the way to do it's further based on country-specific considerations, such as rules and fiscal frameworks.

The IMF will lead an initiative to support infrastructure policies aimed at helping countries improve the efficiency of public investment and, where appropriate, find options to sustainably increase infrastructure spending. It's expected that this initiative -which will be tested in some countries- clarify what policies should be prioritized for investment in infrastructure to reach a strong and lasting growth.

As regards low-income countries, the in-

stitution will continue to support initiatives for mobilizing domestic revenues in developing countries, and plans to develop a framework to strengthen capacities of fiscal management in fragile countries.

Structural Reforms

The IMF will pay greater attention to role of structural reforms to improve productivity and growth. The technical staff will prepare a set of tools for structural reforms, teams use in their annual assessments of the economies of member countries, taking into account factors such as stage of development of a country, cyclical position of the economy and space available for tax reforms. The institution also recognizes that trade plays a crucial role in promoting growth and development, and in the course of next year draw up a new reference note on trade issues and trade policy, the first since 2010.

In other tasks related to increased growth, early next year, the IMF staff analyze role of the institution with respect to issues related to governance, in view of obstacles posed by endemic corruption to in achieving inclusive growth in many countries.

Emerging Issues

The IMF works to expand and refine its advice on policies to address emerging issues. The new challenges -whether social, political, demographic, environmental, biological or technological- can have drastic consequences for macroeconomic stability IMF member countries, so that the institution will acquire skills in these areas through collaboration with other specialized agencies.

Efforts will continue to integrate supervision by IMF issues related to climate change and energy. The IMF is developing a tool to assess a number of tax and other measures related to mitigation of climate change, to be used in work with countries.

In addition, the institution is focusing on the specific impact of climate change and natural disasters on the economies of small countries and other vulnerable economies.

The IMF staff will continue to study the demographic transition and migration, based on previous analyzes on the impact of migration on receiving countries.

In addition, technical staff will analyze effects of economic migration on private sector activity, competition, public finances and, ultimately, growth and convergence of countries whose citizens emigrate.

The institution will continue to integrate monitoring activities in its work on gender analysis and seek to better understand the inequality in developing countries, as well as putting in innovative motion analysis of the interaction between finance and technology.

International Monetary System

More generally, given current transitions in global economy, the IMF is considering the best way to strengthen global adjustment mechanisms and provision of liquidity, in order to enhance efficiency of the international monetary system.

The technical staff will address main areas of reform, such as mechanisms for crisis prevention and adjustment, strengthening global cooperation on policies that affect global stability and global financial safety net (GFSN, for its acronym in English). The IMF will continue to explore

the role of special drawing rights (SDRs).

Regarding the GFSN, the IMF will examine how to strengthen coordination with regional financing arrangements. On the other hand, it will review its lending instruments in order to determine the best way to help countries affected by historic decline in prices of raw materials.

In addition, the IMF will closely examine the design of loans and programs to ensure that the programs it supports in developing countries to mitigate stress enough the adverse effects of some macroeconomic policies. *L&E*

EU ADMITS THAT " BREXIT " HURTS THE EUROPEAN PROJECT AND DIVORCE IS EXPECTED TO CONCRETE FAST

Source: Agencia EFE

Leaders of the institutions of the European Union (EU) and Member States acknowledged today that European project has received a setback unprecedented decision to UK leaving the Twenty-eight, and trusted the "divorce" is occur as soon as possible to avoid further damage.

The joint reaction of the institutions was wait until after noon, and culminated in a brief statement of presidents of European Commission, Jean-Claude Juncker, the European Parliament (EP), Martin Schulz, European Council, Donald Tusk and Dutch Prime Minister Mark Rutte, who chairs this semester EU Council.

L&E

POPE FRANCIS WELCOMES ROLE OF FAO IN A NEW INITIATIVE ON MIGRATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Source: FAO

Pope Francis met with Director General of FAO, José Graziano da Silva, and praised the role of the body in front of efforts of United Nations to address the issue of migration in the Mediterranean region and its work to strengthen links between peace and food security, climate change mitigation and sustainable development.

Graziano da Silva informed the Pope about FAO “Blue Hope Initiative”, which seeks to transform communities of southern Mediterranean engine stability and growth, particularly through support to small-scale fisheries.

“Migration is an issue that touches the soul the Pope Francis. Much remains to be done to address what is happening in the Mediterranean, where it is estimated that more than 2,500 people have died so far this year trying to reach Europe by sea”, said the head of the FAO after the meeting.

At its meeting, the Holy Father and Graziano da Silva discussed current ongoing peace efforts in Colombia and in the Central African Republic and expressed their strong hope that a lasting solution to the conflict in both countries is achieved.

Boost rural development to counter migration

Graziano da Silva also highlighted as FAO believes that increased investment in food security, sustainable rural development and efforts to adapt agriculture to climate change, will help create the conditions that enable people, especially young people, not be obliged to leave their land in order to seek a better life elsewhere.

The Pontiff explained FAO’s position on issue of migration and its efforts to achieve sustainable development goals that international community has set, including eradicating hunger by 2030.

Graziano da Silva also informed the Holy Father of concern about impact that climate El Niño is having on large areas of the planet, creating severe droughts and floods. The Task Force senior UN global food and nutrition security, of which FAO is responsible for the vice president, held a special meeting on Wednesday on the subject of El Niño.

The Director-General of FAO recalled in this regard that FAO host two high-level meetings to discuss the scope of El Niño in the “dry corridor” of Central America and in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, the next June 30 and 6 July 2016 respectively.

Graziano da Silva noted how climate change threat worldwide livelihoods of millions of small family farmers, many of which depend heavily on subsistence agriculture.

He also stressed that respond to the impacts of climate change requires investing in improving the capacity of poor rural communities for access to land, credit and other resources, while ensuring that also receive basic services like water, sanitation, health, education , transport infrastructure and electricity.

The Pope, meanwhile, expressed concern about the current bureaucracy in international organizations, and said that within the United Nations system should work further for the benefit of member countries. *L&E*

ILO: POLICIES OF LABOR MARKET IN LATIN AMERICA FOR MUST BE REORIENTED TO SAFEGUARDING SOCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND ADDRESSING PRODUCTIVITY GAPS

T

he International Labor Organization (ILO) recommended that countries of Latin America make a “strategic reorientation” of its policies in labor market, to face consequences of economic slowdown that will produce an increase in unemployment and informality and to increase productivity.

The report warns that “achievements since the 2000s in terms of social inclusion and quality of work have recently stalled and even start to reverse,” which could lead to a hazardous situation “structural stagnation” in labor markets, which in turn could lead to increased inequality and informality, as well as eroding middle class.

“Alert signal is given, as slowing economy will continue to impact labor markets in the region during 2016 and coming years,” said Regional Director of the ILO for Latin America and the Caribbean, Jose Manuel Salazar, during a press conference in Lima on Tuesday.

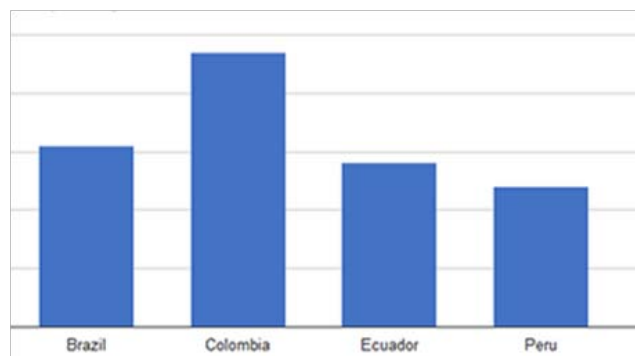
“Now what we are talking about is effective solutions. Active policies of labor market calls constitute a new policy approach that simultaneously act to update skills, improve the fit between supply and demand for labor, and promote creation of productive jobs. This integrated approach is what now require labor markets in the region,” he added.

The report “Effective Solutions: active labor market policies in Latin America and the

Source: ILO

Caribbean” was prepared by Research Department at ILO headquarters in Geneva.

According to document after several years of strong growth during which social progress was made in employment and failed to consolidate these achievements, which revealed structural deficiencies. The report warns that “despite significant progress, still has not completed the shift to a knowledge-driven economy and based on better jobs”.



Compendium of ILO policy labor market in Latin America on the basis of a compendium of policies labor market and an analysis of the same over past two decades, the report concludes that many countries in Latin America don't have a integrated active labor market policies, but the evidence from programs implemented in the region is that these policies have positive impacts system.

Active policies of labor market are interventions that help people find quality jobs in a sustainable manner, promoting directly or indirectly creation of productive jobs, improving skills and productivity of people and ensuring a link between job seekers and employers.

The ILO report noted that available evidence suggests that training programs, employment subsidies and programs to support self-employment and micro-enterprise have shown positive results in region, but only in a few countries such as Argentina, Brazil and Chile, a level of spending is observed in comparable to levels recorded in high-income countries active labor market policies (ALMPs).

In other countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, or there is no such policies or spending levels are exiguous.



Are effective active labor market policies in Latin America and the Caribbean?

Besides putting more emphasis on these policies, the study underscores the need for improvements in the ALMPs in region so that countries can fully benefit from positive effects of these policies, and proposes a number of improvements in design and implementation of ALMPs, such as creating incentives to increase number of beneficiaries, adapting policy to specific context, and ensure that

programs benefit entire target population.

The ILO specialist Veronica Escudero, one of authors of the study, warned that “while such policies has great potential, it is noteworthy that both the design and targeting and implementation are essential to ensure their effectiveness” .

In this sense it is necessary “to be clear what the barriers to employment that people face in the country, as well as social and local labor market needs are to ensure the relevance of policies and ensure greater impact, including the number of beneficiaries,” said Escudero.

Another conclusion of the study is that many of ALMPs implemented in the region focus on only one type of intervention, instead of providing a more complete set of measures, such as would be desirable. A well-structured policy package can lead “to economic specializations with high added value and increase productivity growth,” said Escudero.

Regional Director of the ILO noted that slowdown “in slow motion” living the region has highlighted the need to “advance productive development strategies and training of workforce are essential to achieving more inclusive growth and more sustainable development, and that active labor market policies are an important part of arsenal of instruments that require countries of region at this time.”

The new ILO report reviews data from across region, and delves into cases of Argentina, Colombia and Peru, in order to understand what needs and challenges of generation and implementation of these policies. *L&E*



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**EXPANDED
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BETTING**

Yestryll Mc Cree - Attorney



Proudly celebrate the most important in the history of the Panamanian nation during the XXI century construction

In June 26, 2016, we proudly celebrate the most important building in the history of Panamanian nation in twenty-first century, the opening of the Expanded Canal. However, it has come to our attention an article published on June 22, 2016, by the New York Times a few days before the celebration, entitled "The New Panama Canal: A Risky Bet". In this article, an investigation led by Walt Bogdanich, American journalist, which presents a chronology of situations that have occurred since the selection of consortium Grupo Unidos por el Canal, construction of the Canal Expanded until what happened weeks is done before its opening.

According to the article in The New York Times, future of the Canal Expansion is cloudy due to insecurity, poor quality of construction, and doubtful economic viability of the project, as the Expanded Canal needs sufficient water, a durable concrete and some locks big enough to accommodate ships that transit through them.

We would transcribe an excerpt from The New York Times:

"The lowest winning bid, one billion dollars less than its closest competitor, was "technically complex mega project" precarious from the beginning, according to a confidential analysis commissioned by the insurer of the consortium.

Among biggest risks is the concrete lining walls of the mammoth six

blocks dot the path between seas.

Last summer, water began to gush through the concrete, which was supposed to last 100 years, but couldn't reach the first ship. The Hill analysts had warned that budget for concrete consortium was 71 percent smaller than next lowest bid. The budget also allocates about 25 percent less steel to reinforce concrete.

Then there is lock design. Tugboat captains say they can't safely escort larger ships because locks are too small with very little room for error, especially in difficult wind conditions and currents. In fact, in a feasibility study obtained by The Times, Panama Canal Authority had previously concluded that tugs would need significantly more space.

Tugs themselves are a problem, especially the 14 new ships purchased from a Spanish company, especially for expanded



locks. To safely maneuver must be precisely controlled, but according to captains, which are so unstable that work better go back, something that can't be done when towing ships through the canal."

Under this publication and concerning opening of the Canal Expansion, June 26, 2016, we need to remember a little of history of construction of the Panama Canal.

History of the Panama Canal

The idea of building a canal through Central America was suggested again by a German scientist, Alexander von Humboldt, leading to a renewed interest in the early nineteenth century. In 1819, the Spanish government authorized construction of a canal and creating a company to build it.

The Republic of New Granada, now Colombia, gave a concession in 1839 for the first time a French company, to establish a line of communication from Panama City to any point on Atlantic coast. Between 1850 and 1875 were carried out studies, which led to the conclusion that two most favorable ways were: through Panama (then part of Colombia) and through Nicaragua.

In May 1879, the French Ferdinand de Lesseps, who had completed excavation of the Suez Canal, presented to the Society of Geography of Paris the draft Interoceanic Canal without locks, which would connect Atlantic Ocean with Pacific Ocean by the Isthmus from Panama. Lesseps draft was accepted, and rights to concession by ten million francs were purchased.

Cost of works were estimated at 600 million francs, and a company was founded Compagnie Universelle du Canal Interoceanique of Panama Works began in 1881, faces several challenges: the terrain, epidemics of malaria and yellow fever with a high mortality rate among staff. Gustave Eiffel, consulted on project, put into question its design, and concluded that the canal should include locks to accommodate the relief of the region.

Another problem occurred in September 1882 when an earthquake shook the isthmus, so they had to stop works and railway traffic for some time. This event led to a fall in share price of the company on Paris stock exchange.

The fact change construction plans on a canal with locks, it allowed company to save a lot of money. However, since 1886, opponents of Lesseps not left him alone and during this time, in Paris intrigues against the company



were increasingly open and came to public opinion, which proved disastrous because money was finished in 1888. Lesseps was forced to stop all works and abandon project, representing end of the French Canal.

Fall bankrupt on February 4, 1889, the company de Lesseps was assumed by the head of construction of the canal, Philippe-Jean Bunau-Varilla engineer, who was carrying out new works according to Eiffel draft. Without financial support, Bunau-Varilla goes to the US Government, which decides to transfer rights of exploitation and Panama Canal construction and control of area around it.

Signature of Panama Canal Treaties

The Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty validated this operation and was signed on 18 November 1903, almost immediately after the revolution that brought about the separation of Panama from Colombia.

The new Republic of Panama, represented by Bunau-Varilla, gave US, perpetual right of the canal, and a large area eight kilometers on each side thereof, in exchange for a sum of 10 million and an annual income of \$250,000.

On August 15, 1914, the steamer "Ancon" officially inaugurated the Panama Canal.

From 1904 to 1979 the territory was controlled by the United States, which built and financed the Canal.



Due to events on the Day of the Martyrs, on January 9, 1964, which demanded return of the Canal Zone to the Republic of Panama, by Torrijos-Carter Treaties signed in 1977, began the decolonization of the territory in 1979 and became reverted areas of the Panama Canal, an area of shared sovereignty between US and Panama.

Gradually, these areas would be transferred to the Republic of Panama. The last American flag was lowered in Balboa December 31, 1999.

During US control of the Canal Zone,

territory outside the canal was used mainly for military purposes.

The military use given by the Americans ceased when territory was handed over to Panamanian control, like Americans who inhabited area were removed.

Currently the territory is used for commercial, industrial and tourism purposes.

The Canal passes to Panama

Panama wanted to regain control of the Canal Zone. Negotiations began in 1970 between the US Government and the



Panamanian authorities. On September 7, 1977, President Jimmy Carter and the head of government of Panama, Omar Torrijos signed the Torrijos-Carter Treaty, which returned to Panama complete control of the canal on December 31, 1999.

Administration passed Panama Canal to Panamanian hands.

Canal Expansion

On April 24, 2006, former President Martin Torrijos Espino formally announced the proposed expansion of the Panama Canal through construction of a third set of locks and expansion of navigation channel.

Canal expansion was decided by a national referendum, which was announced on 24 July 2006 by President Martin Torrijos and took place on 22 October 2006.

The results of the referendum conferred a 76.83% of the votes in favor of the expansion project and 21.76% against.

The main objective of the Expansion Program is to increase capacity to meet the growth in demand with better customer service. The expansion will double the Canal's capacity, which has a direct impact on economies of scale and international seaborne trade.

This will help maintain competitiveness of the Canal and value of the sea route through Panama, ie, that the purpose of the Canal Expansion administered by Panama is different from the Americans which was military, now it is meet a service economy.

Conclusion

Returning to the New York Times, it should be noted that you can't remove them merit Americans about durable construction of the Panama Canal, due to security and measures with which it was built, however, we emphasize that being Americans one of the bidders for construction of the Canal Expansion and not being who builds perception that you can get the item after complete reading, is resentment, bitterness and even exaggeration, without highlighting mood of damage.

Throughout history, as we saw for construction of a project of this magnitude both in Panama and other countries, have raised enormous difficulties inher-



ent in the magnitude of a megaproject like Canal Expansion, however, that not prevented the celebration of his inauguration, much less his administration.

In addition, since the Canal passes to Panamanian hands, despite the belief of many, Administration has been seriously and efficiency

- without any help from the Americans
- with significant increases in revenue.

It's public knowledge events that arose with the consortium Grupo Unidos por el Canal, along the Canal Expanded construction, however, administration of the Panama Canal has filed claims and legal actions against the consortium and clauses contracts, which will be resolved overtime.

Panama should continue training to face the Panama Canal Administration of the way it has been doing.

Worth noting proudly that even with the difficulties entailed the construction of the project, we celebrate together historical fact of opening of the Canal Expansion sovereign administered by Panamanian hands. *L&E*

GALLERY AND VIDEO

Photograph: Roberto Garrido Castro



Thousands of Panamanians pending Cosco Shipping Panama





ONE LAND , ONE FLAG

PANAMÁ



CANAL EXPANSION



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Recently conducted a visit to the comprehensive care center "New Generation

of violence, drugs, gangs, areas etc. . Mr. Tenorio believes that some children in our country especially public school children do not receive the appropriate

lem he sees is that public school teachers vulnerable to violence and drug areas sometimes have to face the situation of children who receive abuse in their homes, have good food,

more specialized help. "This is where we do an orientation serve together as children, the school and parents.

We offer care in the psychosocial, nutrition, sports, technology, "Tenorio said. Its facilities, teachers, food, activities, equipment technology are due to support from private companies mostly because they receive very little subsidy from the government.

EDUCATION AND POVERTY ... A PROBLEM THAT SUPPORT NEEDED URGENTLY.

Movement" located in Barraza, Chorrillo. We had the opportunity to interview Mr. Eduardo Tenorio, psychologist at the Center who told us that their main objective is the care of children and young people under seventeen years of age vulnerable to problems

level of education. We also noted that the main problem of the quality of education is the short period and changes the government no longer reach that concrete projects to improve education in our country. Similarly informs us that another prob-

gang , rebellion, etc. At this time it is that the center offers help to strengthen the teacher through training and workshops and in turn create an alliance to refer children with more problematic and thus the New Generation Movement can offer them a

New Generation Movement deserves recognition and more support as they perform a very important education for children and youth of our country work. This visit me is even more clear that we

need to work together urgently by improving the quality of education in our country, especially in areas that have low economic resources and where poverty becomes an additional enemy to the problem of the quality of education that children and young people is provided.

It can be seen with the naked eye the change in children usually arrive as we indicated Mr. Tenorio, lack of acceptance and re-

covery in the home environment and therefore this affects the attitude of them.

Over time, given that teachers offer their love, attention and acceptance, children and young people feel welcome and often the departure time arrives and do not want to withdraw from the Centre.

I think there is a mixture of problems ranging from our homes, teachers, school, stu-

dents and so on a mixture that is seriously affecting education in our country is given.

Education and youth are important pillars of our country, therefore I urge all those entities and individuals willing and able to cooperate with the growth of the Movement New

Generation contribute their grain of sand as it would be of much help to the Centre seeking every day to improve the quality of life and education of children and youth who attend there. *L&E*





Lisbeth Martéz - Assistant

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ILLUSTRIOUS PEOPLE

Octavio Méndez Pereira (1887-1954)

Educator, historian, diplomat, novelist, a Panamanian university rector and essayist. Founder and first Rector of the University of Panama. First Director of the UNESCO Regional Office for the hemisphere, based in Havana, Cuba.

He was born in the Province of Cocle, Aguadulce district, on August 30, 1887. Son of Joaquin Mendez and Micaela Pereira. Completed primary school in his native province; then moved to Panama City to pursue secondary studies in the Normal School for Boys. After obtaining in 1907

the title of Master at school, he entered the Pedagogical Institute of University of Chile, thanks to a grant from the Government of Panama for their high grades. He obtained the degree of Professor of State, majoring in Castilian, Chile in 1912. In addition, studied law, business and art.

By then return to his studies in Chile, Mendez Pereira was part of the plant teachers of the National Institute, created in 1909, with illustrious national intellectuals and foreigners who made the Institute the most important center of learning in the country, home to generations of shapers of the country, the struggle for sovereignty within the territory of the Canal Zone.

He joined with José Dolores Moscote, Eu-

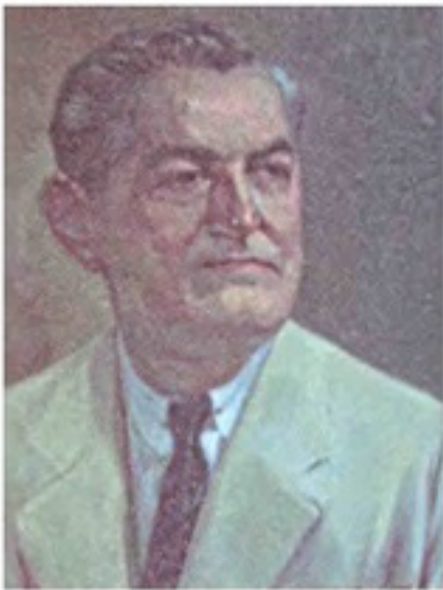
sebio A. Morales and Guillermo Andreve, the last effort to renew liberalism from a socialistic perspective. In the pedagogical order postulated, with Jephtha B. Duncan and Jose Daniel Crespo, democratization of schools, socialization of education, coeducation, demand for manual labor, projection of school in the community and opposition to intellectualism and academicism.

He was Rector of the National Institute organized the first Pedagogical Assemblies and directed the Journal of Public Instruction, genuine forums for teacher training and updating, which brought together educators from around the country to discuss issues and exchange experiences on education, teaching

and learning. He was a founder of the journal *Studies*. The first issue appeared in 1922.

In 1923 he was named Secretary of Education, under the chairmanship of Dr. Belisario Porras, had a highly successful management. Founded schools and libraries in various regions of the country, created the Organic Law of Education, established "Book Day" and "Teacher's Day", and created a support fund educator.

As a diplomat, Mendez Pereira served diversi-



ty of positions; particularly Extraordinary Envoy and Plenipotentiary Minister of Panama to the governments of France and England and Delegate of Panama to the League of Nations and to the International Labor Conference. He also held diplomatic missions in Chile, was Special Ambassador for the inauguration of General Gerardo Machado in the Republic of Cuba and Director of Regional Center of UNESCO, based in Havana.

As one of the most important thinkers and shapers University in Panama, sustained and tirelessly advocated, over more than two decades, foundation of the University of Panama, finally created by Executive Decree No.29, 29 May 1935, being President

of the Republic Harmodio Arias Madrid. The inaugural ceremony of the University took place on 7 October the same year. He was appointed as the first Rector of the University of Panama since its inception in 1935 until he died on August 14, 1954. Had two brief interruptions politically motivated at the beginning of the 1940s, the first, 1950 and after.

In his career as Rector, undertook the mission to design their academic-organizational structure and implement it in the midst of uncertainties and questions, and having to face two strategic tasks for consolidation and development: the recognition of academic and administrative autonomy and construction University City.

In the literary dimension, Mendez Pereira was an admirer and promoter of the works of José Martí, Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz, Jose Toribio Medina, Victor Hugo, Ruben Dario, Jose Santos Chocano, and Panamanian poet Amelia Denis de Icaza. He was also author of the first Panamanian *Parnassus*, published in 1916.

He wrote for many years the newspaper column "Reasons Ephemeral" in the newspaper *La Estrella de Panama*, on literary, educational and national interest issues, and José Dolores Moscote was promoter of modernism in the newspaper *La Antena*. Many of his speeches and essays have been published in several issues of *University Magazine*, founded by him in the work University of Panama and, later, in *Lottery Magazine*. Today, the central campus of the University of Panama bears his name, and Octavio Mendez Pereira municipal level, the Municipal Council of Panama recognizes educators with long experience serving students throughout the country. The First Congress of Linguistics and Literature, in 1988, took his name. *L&E*

Source: Protagonists of the Panamanian twentieth century.

Sports Capsule



Albin Rodríguez
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Panama already has its place in the history of the America's Cup. The 'Panama' combined overcame Bolivia (2-1) in his first match in the tournament. A coming-dream: it was 95 years that a debutante not debut with victory.

He did the team coach 'Bolillo' Gomez in a disputed match in which Blas Perez became a national hero.

Veteran striker of the Vancouver Whitecaps, formerly of Hercules, signed a double that places him as top scorer of the Copa America. All Panamanians goals in this tournament bearing his signature. Blas Perez took six shots and 35 touches of the ball to appear in the papers with two goals, the last agonizing and seal the triumph.

Never before has a team from the CONCACAF had premiered with victory in the tournament teams from CONMEBOL. Panama did with suffering. Historical.

Brash and fearless Panama appeared on the lawn of Orlando. The rain was but the storm was 'canal'. Quintero sewed the ball at his feet and broke all defenses that came forth to meet. Turns and turns. It was the highlight of the Central Americans. Torres proved in a distant failure that cleared

the goalkeeper Lampe before the first celebration of Blas Perez. Godoy leaked the ball to Quintero for the end give way to the scorer. Euphoria Panama.

Bolivia, in crisis and Baldivieso in the pillory, only created danger from set pieces. Smedberg pulled his glove and Penedo, Baloy and company had to be used thoroughly. Bejarano headed goal and Panamanian pulled his gloves. Panama played and played with freshness. The offensive style 'Bolillo' Gómez is taking root. After leading in the Copa America in Ecuador and Colombia, the coffee technician, in the sixth time on the tournament, he led Panama to a historic victory.

The draw didn't change the script. Panama joined Tejada (top scorer of the 'Panama' combined) and continued to attack. Duk stood before the goalkeeper and Cummings came to the rescue. The match was back and forth. Bolivia and Panama matured which at times seemed deranged, looking for the goal.

Each throw of Machado was a danger in the area of Lampe. Tejada sent to limbo his chance before the Panamanian ecstasy.

Arroyo left behind with power Cabrera and waited, waited... to give in to Blas Perez glory. The goal of the 'Panama' triumph. *L&E*

PANAMA makes history
in the America Cup



Photograph: www.elperiodico.com

Second Panamanian Copa America match

Panama showed the courage that earned to put in some trouble to Argentina in the first half, although the South Americans had quickly taken the lead. But the 'Bolillo' Gómez were smart and knew their options passed to cut the ball movement to isolate rival goalkeeper Penedo of the dangers that could cause you let your opponent if that could drive leather.

This situation allowed the 'Panamanian' were playing very close to the Argentine Romero and they looked uncomfortable because it was an approach that wasn't in plans of the Argentine team.

Although sigh and relief for the 'albiceleste' arrived with the second yellow card he received Godoy, after punch that gave Gaitan. From that moment, Argentina returned to have a break and began to sigh a fresh air and leaving behind the burdens. Argentina only depended solely on what did Banega. When the ball away from their boots, selecting Martino became opaque and dull.

The second half went on to have another story

when Messi stepped on lawn replacing Augusto Fernandez. Such a sea change in quality of both players that the difference in development is further stretched with only 10 presence in the field. A demonstration of this is environment that came down from stands when the rosarino entered.

Leo took just six minutes to open in scoreboard. He did so after receiving an Higuain 'assistance' -a clearance of the defense gave him in the face and defined with the subtlety and quality that we are accustomed. At that moment, he looked into an alleged imagination Panama throw in the towel, but 10 wanted more.

A scratch on his neck Gomez allowed to remain a free kick in the position that best dominates. He outlined to his left boot, leather lifted over the barrier and deposited it in the left corner of Penedo being pulled in vain. The third was the result, once again, its innate quality to dribble Baloy on a tile and definition of left-handed.

If this account does more references to other Argentine names it is because the performance outshone 10 other references. That his injury last friendly against Honduras, Argentina can breathe easy and think and in the rooms. *L&E*

Chile Copa America win or die

The meeting began 'warm' for Chile. First, because it was positioned well above Panama to drown in their own field in order that these couldn't get the ball to generate danger.

Although neither the more adventurous you would have imagined that a serious error Claudio Bravo to blow up the alarm in Philadelphia.

A loss of ball Jara unleashed a distant and focused Camargo shot but the keeper of Barca did something difficult, getting the leather inside his goal in a play that had nothing of danger.

Chile continued for himself and used the bands to approach Penedo. Several raids Fuenzalida, originated Beaseajour and Islas a constant domain of the current champions. The ball was owned by Vidal and Marcelo Diaz. Chile gave no respite to his rival and the equalizer came after coasting into the empty net Vargas remachase a Penedo catch before an Alexis shot.

Chile had mobility in Aranguiz, danger in Vidal, Marcelo Diaz clarity and good start with Fuenzalida and Isla on the right side and Beaseajour on the left side. The transandinos asfixiabas to Panama with constant movements of the ball in midfield, forcing his opponent to come out with long balls constantly returning to their property.

The domain was overwhelming and the first time was running out for a draw that was short for champions of America. Until the middle appeared Vargas to connect a center Beaseajour facing no opposition from the 'canal' defense.

Despite the meager difference in the electronic, the territorial domain that Chile had over rival was even more than what was shown in the field.

The second half began with the same script with which ended the first half and grew much after the goal by Alexis, who put much more land through for Chileans. The 'gunner' Penedo shot them with a right volley after a cross from Vargas, who was inside right.

After 62 minutes, Chile eased pressure in the attacking half and Panama took the opportunity to stretch a little more. This circumstance led to put on alert to defend the 'red' and had their chances in the boots of Arroyo and Torres, who had entered instead of the ineffective Tejada and Nurse.

The downside of Chile in defense was that his opponent was causing "headaches" with very little. A new Claudio Bravo error, who wasn't able to catch a ball that was headed without much power by Arroyo, put fear in the body of Chileans, but was afraid it was caused more by insecurity that produced its defense by the actual extent of the danger that could generate the 'Panama'.

Before the end, Alexis put the finishing touches to his final performance with a header that left no option to Penedo.



Photograph: www.lacapitalmdp.com



Photograph: www.planetafobal.com

Future Qualifying Quotes

It's clear that the team of Panama is not at the level of the other teams in South America, level with the America's Cup was measured, with a win and two defeats.

Despite this, this edition of the America's Cup thermometer served us to know how we are to upcoming appointments knockout that would be against Jamaica and Costa Rica.

We could notice that the team of Panama is weighing her high age of some players including Blas Perez, Luis Tejada, Luis Henriquez, Gabriel Gomez and captain Felipe Baloy, are experienced players but I think it came time to give the opportunity to young people who are entering with force and motivation to the team and also these players play for clubs outside and show a good level, players such as Gabriel Torres, Eric Davis, Abdiel Arroyo, Ricardo Clarke, Roderick Miller, Valentin Pimentel, Ricardo Buitrago. With these players we can have more speed and brand as this is being lost and still a long way to reach Russia 2018.

Hopefully DT Bolillo Gomez this tournament has served to open his eyes and make the corresponding changes to have a good and competitive team for playoffs.

Panama's Water Polo Team Heading to Guatemala

The water polo team of Panama left for Guatemala to see action in the Central American and Caribbean (CCCAN 2016) event to be held from 21 to 27 June in the pools of Sports City and Central Normal School Physical education in this country.

Note that for this fair will see action more than 175 athletes Water Polo Costa Rica, El Salvador, Trinidad and Tobago, Panama, Puerto Rico, Cuba and Guatemala who seek the first places that will direct qualification for the Pan American Championships 2017 (venue to be defined).

The categories will be played in both branches youth (16 years and under) and Senior (17 and over).

Also tests will be held in the form of fixed taking events of 1 and 3 meters in the categories of 12-13 and 14-15 years. Cuba, El Salvador and Guatemala will be the participants in this discipline.

The opening ceremony of the Central American and Caribbean Championships 2016 will be held on Wednesday, June 22 at 7:30 p.m. and the Finals and overall awards by country will be June 26 at 7:30 p.m. on the same stage. *L&E*



The categories will be played in both branches youth (16 years and under) and Senior (17 years and more)



CENTROBASKET PANAMÁ 2016 DRAW CEREMONY

Albin Rodríguez
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Panama prepares with his best soldiers to meet the 2016 Centrobasket tournament to be held in the Roberto Duran Arena, from 19 to 25 June. During these days, not only have national responsibility for hosting this important fair, but to write a page in history of istmian basketball. At the same moment that people focuses on the inauguration of the expanded Canal, on June 26, where they will present some of the most important world leaders.

The Spanish coach Joaquín Ruiz Lorente is responsible for leading the largest quintet for this fair. Figures like Michael Hicks, Josimar Ayarza, Joel Muñoz, Enrique Grenald Jr., Jonathan King, Ernesto Oglivie, Miguel Gotti and Jaime Lloreda make the shortlist for the Centrobasket.

The XXV Basketball Championship Central American and Caribbean Fiba Americas (Centrobasket 2016) award five seats for the 2017 FIBA Americas Championship. In that event, Panama, located in Group A, opens against Antigua, June 19 (8:00 p.m.). Second opponent will be Puerto Rico, on June 20, which has won the most medals in this tournament (23). Followed by Cuba with 14 and Panama with 12.

Then will have free on Tuesday, June 21, to return to play June 22 against Nicaragua and closed the group stage facing Cuba, on June 23. Meanwhile, Group B is made up: Mexico, Dominican Republic, Bahamas, Costa Rica and the Virgin Islands. They will be participating in the fair ten (10) countries in Central America and the Caribbean. Panama has hosted the competition on two previous occasions, 1977 and 2006, having won the gold medal in the latter.

In 2006, he won the gold after beating in the final the representative of Virgin Islands, by score of 73-59. Including this year, Panama has participated in 21 of the 24 editions of the Centrobasket Championship which began in 1965 and has 4 gold medals in its history (1967, 1969, 1981 and 2006).

For the Centrobasket, the Panamanian Basketball Federation (Fepaba), led by Jair Peralta former player, has chosen to bring together the Panamanian players who play in various international leagues. For more quintet coach, the task will be difficult, but not impossible to achieve more with a fan base that calls the victory of his warriors and gives its wholehearted support.

L&E

Culture Capsule

TEATHER

TEATRO EN CÍRCULO

- "The Wizard of Oz"
From June 22 to July 10
- "Cultural Evening and 2016 Henna"
24 July-3: 00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

TEATRO EL ANGEL

- "Dona Flor and Her Two Husbands"
Premiere June 26
Ticket price: \$ 15.00

TEATRO ABA

- "Roberto is along the cattle"
June 2 to July 10
Ticket value \$ 15.00
- Bethania tel: 260-6316 / www.teatroaba.com
- "My Dear Dinosaur"
Sunday, July 3 to September 11
Ticket value \$ 7.00

ESTUDIO GECU, UNIVERSIDAD DE PANAMÁ

- "This boat will not float forever"
From 14 to 17 July, 8:00 p.m.

TEATRO INIDA

- "Peter Pan and Mr. Hook"
June 17 to July 3
Value: \$ 15.00



Mariela de Sanjur

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FESTIVALS AND FAIRS

- PANAMA shows
Sunday 3 July- 10:00 a.m.
Old town
- Debutantes Festival
Organized by the Guadalupeana Ladies
July 2nd in the South Sea Terrace Club Union
- National Festival of the Pollera (Las Tablas-Los Santos)
22 July- Contest Pollera "Margarita Lozano Medal"
IV National Contest Pollera
- Sunday July 31, Club Union
Tribute to Don Lucho Azcarraga
- 36 National Handicraft Fair
July to 4 August 31
Atlapa Convention Center
Ticket value \$ 3.00

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

- "Great Masters Panameños"
From Thursday June 30,
Allegro Gallery. From 6:30 to 8:00 pm. Info:
226-6967

FILM PREMIERES OF THE MONTH

"CINEMA SUNDAYS"

Cultural Center of Spain - Casa del Soldado.

Plaza de Francia, Casco Viejo

11:00 am every

Sunday of the

year

- Ice Age "The Clash of Worlds"
- The Legend of Tarzan.
- Ghostbusters



SPORTS

- The 2nd Dragon Boat Festival July 17-Gamboa
- ASICS circuit City5k Scotiabank Panama2016 July 3, Cinta Costera, 7:00 a.m. Donation: \$ 20.00
- Ultimate Combat Challenge # 29 Friday, July 1 Atlapa Convention Center

EXPO, SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

- **Panama Food-Expo Show 1 and 2 July**
Atlapa Convention Center.
- **Spa Week-1 to July 15**
<http://spa.week.com.pa/>
- **Panama Wedding Expo**
From 16 to 17 July - 11:00 a.m.
Megapolis Convention Center

ACTIVITIES AND FESTIVITIES:

- Initiates Phase Solidarity Campaign Archdiocesan 1 to 3 July- Collects on the streets
- Independence day of United States of America, July 4
- Anniversary of the storming of the Bastille (France) July 14
- National Library Foundation Ernesto J.

Castillero, July 11

- Festivities of the Virgen del Carmen, July 16
- Boy and girl Day, July 17
- Starts delivery of the Archdiocesan Piggy Campaign
- Patron Saint of Santa Librada July 20
- Birth of Simon Bolivar, July 24
- Driver Day, July 25
- Santiago Apóstol - July 25
- International Mangrove Day, July 26

CONCERTS AND PRESENTATIONS

- "Yanni in concert"
Anayansi-Atlapa Theatre
July 2nd
Tickets Panatickets
- "Guilt is Columbus' new monologues
July 2nd
Latitude 47
Tickets for sale: Ticketsplus
- Vienna Soloists accompanied by the soprano Marta Poliszot
Thursday, July 7, 8:00 p.m.
Ateneo City of Knowledge
National Concert Association
- "Briceno tells all"
Thursday, July 7
Teatro La Huaca-Atlapa
- Tony Vega in concert
8 Hotel Riu July-
Tickets: Ticketsplus
- "Vocal Sampling"
Saturday July 9, 2016.
Hotel Riu. TicketPlus tickets. Info: 306-0555
- "SAGA Tour 2016"
14 July-8: 00 p.m.
Ateneo City of Knowledge
Tickets: Ticketplus
- "I'm Pure Mother" Standup Comedy
16 July-Hotel Hilton
- "Carlos Vives In Concert"
Thursday 21 - Atlapa Convention Center and
Saturday, July 23 at Fair Grounds David-Chiriquí
Tickets Panatickets



- Ricardo Velasquez Concert
21 July-8: 00 p.m.
Anayansi-Atlapa Theatre
Tickets: Panatickets
- Diego Schissi-Quintet (World Music Panama 2016)
21 July- Ateneo City of Knowledge
- "Rumba Tropical 2016"
Saturday, 23 July
Amador Convention Center.
Tickets Panatickets. *L&E*

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