



Legislación y Economía

**SE CREA
MINISTERIO
DE CULTURA
DE PANAMÁ**



Red de Museos y Centros de Visitantes de Panamá

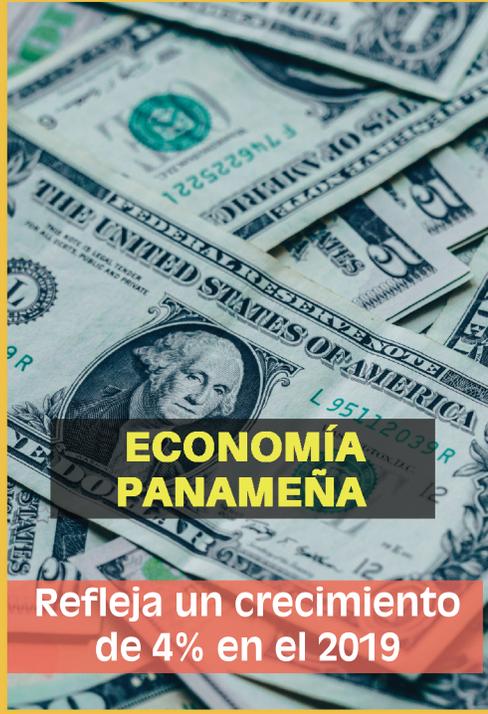
El tiempo se agota, seguimiento a los avances del nuevo gobierno

La confidencialidad en el Arbitraje, es una obligación entre las partes



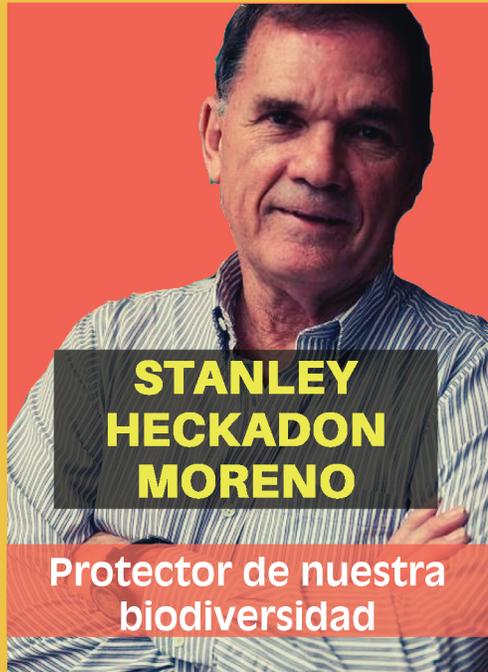
JORGE LUIS QUIJANO

Mensaje a su familia canalera



ECONOMÍA PANAMEÑA

Refleja un crecimiento de 4% en el 2019



STANLEY HECKADON MORENO

Protector de nuestra biodiversidad



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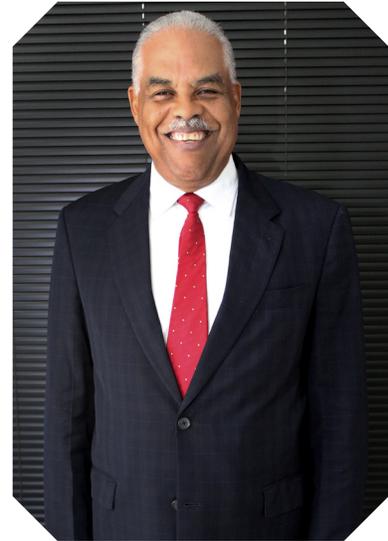


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Editorial

Time is running out

Last month we focused our attention on the challenges that this new government has to solve a cluster of situations that have occurred in the last ten years.

As we all know, this election showed that the country is divided into three dissimilar political currents, which was reflected in adjusted result favorable to PRD, showed great confidence that changes with transverse impact would quickly be seen.

Let 's see what happened:

1. The Executive Branch defined a firm position in relation to the request of the United States government that our territory be used to file migrants from Africa and Asia who intend to reach the United States. This response was blunt, courageous and

enlightening in the sense that we aren't a country that welcomes this type of migrant.

2. In the same order of ideas, the Executive has also indicated that he is interested in diplomatic and commercial relations with China Popular but that the convenience of certain agreements signed in a hurry by the previous government should be analyzed and that in any case they should prevail National interests.

3. On the issue of constitutional reforms there has been no designation at the Executive level of the person or team that will follow up on this important process and, therefore, the Assembly of Deputies has taken the direction of this momentous issue.

4. The appointment of the Comptroller General of the Republic was made directly by

the Assembly of Deputies, in an accelerated manner and without a weighting process of the multiple candidates who aspired to be taken into account for this important position that, in mature democracies, It has an independent representation, since this entity must exercise prior control and subsequent control of the administration and control of public finances.

5. In the agricultural sector, government honored its commitment to cope with late payments and to define import policies for products, particularly during harvest periods, which gives producers some peace of mind to stay active.

6. Administration of justice: the result of the process followed by Ricardo Martinelli Berrocal has demonstrated the absolute weakness of both the Judicial Branch and the Public Ministry in terms of the investigation and administration of justice, since there has been due frustration in the country to the impunity and immunity of this subject that has caused so much economic, moral and political damage to the country.

7. The economic recovery: this is one of the areas in which expectations were highest and, however, what is happening is an increase in unemployment, a pessimistic perception and a significant reduction in consumption, which requires That the entire government focus on seeking an improvement in the confidence of local and foreign investors and the consumer who has many doubts about the economic future of the country. The recent job fair in Los Andes, San Miguelito district showed the degree of despair that these aspirants have to get a job, when they don't find an answer in the market.

8. Security: in the same order of ideas, one of the factors that limit consumption is the insecurity that is reigning in the country due to the increase in assaults, homicides and other criminal behaviors that seem to challenge police authority.

9. The president's leadership: in a presidential system, the president is expected to lead certain initiatives such as the promotion of investments, the issue of the administration of justice, the finances of the Social Security Fund, security, among others; However, in these sixty days, the direct action of the President of the Republic has been very sporadic and even, in situations of impact such as certain bills that the Assembly of Deputies must discuss.

Let's not forget that this is a country of permanent dialogue and with great centralism, so that the country needs to have permanent information on what is happening and what are the government's plans to fulfill the campaign's commitments. It is not a daily role or being governing via Twitter, creating shocks in citizenship, but it is essential that the voice of the first public servant be seen and heard.

Time is running out because the expectations were enormous and strong action is needed on each of the issues we have discussed here, without prejudice to other issues that may arise in the coming months.

In all situations the gaps are always filled, but in a new government the decisions of transcendence that set the course of the nation cannot be left to free will.

It will dawn and we will see... *L&E*



CANAL DE PANAMÁ

Jorge Luis Quijano, message to his canal family

Canal family: thank you for all your expressions of friendship, for your good wishes and for the many symbolic presents that I have received from all areas of the company at the end of my mission as an administrator and 44 years of services in the Panama Canal.

I want to share the following message, which I sent at my last meeting with the Senior Management team and the entire management team.

A fraternal hug,



Jorge Luis Quijano
Administrador

I recognize that most of my life has been linked to this Canal, as well as my family. Sometimes it has been difficult for me to separate one facet from the other, as my wife is also a loyal Canal that lives with equal passion, intensity and revelations every situation in this company.

My wife Marcia, my children and my mother, gave me the assurance of their support and strength to fulfill the mission of serving well, and with good. To be patient in the face of difficulties, to persevere in righteousness and in my principles, and to celebrate modestly and modestly the achievements.

Because the magic of this Canal of more than 100 years, is that its greatness and complexity, force teamwork, which doesn't give space to credit alone or personal vanity. Here small and great achievements are interwoven, forming a great human history.

Together with you I also learned every time that we didn't achieve any objective, or when we experienced the frustration of seeing the Canal attacked from within, by people whom we considered "ours." These perverse alliances with political actors or by excessive ambitions hurt us and persist. But they have no options to grow in a company where the vast majority believe and assume their patriotic mission.

I can't hide that the last weeks have been very emotional, but don't believe that this is a passionate and romantic farewell, because the truth is that along with the opportunities that flourish on the horizon, clouds of risks and challenges also appear.

You will face material challenges, such as those that are reflected in financial results, but that depend on the vocation of service and habits such as discipline. Being competitive and efficient are basic conditions of a sustainable business.

Our main and only shareholder expects more from the Canal, operating costs are increasingly

high, competition is increasingly aggressive, and the markets that sustain transits are increasingly uncertain, as global geopolitics gives Unexpected turns by unpredictable rulers.

In addition to volatility in fuel prices, technological innovations offer alternatives to our customers, testing the validity of traditional transport methods, therefore, to our route. The urban imposition on forests, rivers and seas, climate change, the decrease of water contributions to the basin and the increasing demand for water, also impose a colossal pressure, which can only be faced together with all sectors of the Panamanian society

Here in this audience I identify colleagues that I met many years ago and that I chose to be part of this company, such as Francisco Miguez, which means that there are several here preparing outgoing speeches and getting mentalized for a new lifestyle.

But no matter how many days, weeks, months or years we have left in the company, we must all be aware that there are new people who are responsible for occupying the spaces we are leaving, bringing a work culture and a way of seeing the world. differently than we see it.

In this sense, the merit system with its respective personnel selection processes must meet the needs of the business, in addition to strengthening and keeping itself shielded. Above all, consider that our example of selfless, enlightened and honest work is the best induction and accompaniment for the new generations of gutters.

We must reflect on those good things that dissipate over years and that we must preserve, which are part of DNA of pure strain gutter. I would dare to mention commitment to excellence, discipline and reverential respect for image of the company.

The private image of each of us, as well as

our ethical and moral values, are an inevitable part of the Canal, and everything that happens in the Panama Canal inevitably has to do with each of us as individuals. Let's take care and defend the image of the Canal and ours.

This is a responsibility that cannot be postponed, especially in these times when uncertainties spread and travel expeditiously with falsehoods.

We must be sincere, honest and transparent. But never expose the company to unnecessary scandals, nor offer it as a hostage of its own interests or those outside the Panama Canal.

We have obligations that we didn't have at the current level and that today are vital, such as improving internal communication in times that our employees, at all levels, require to know more about the current and future of the company.

We must persevere and expand the efforts we make to keep all workers with a high sense of belonging, well informed, integrated, committed and aware of the benefits and privilege of working in the Panama Canal.

We must worry about working conditions, promoting a good climate, healthy, enthusiastic and focused on achieving common goals. Make your people shine!

They take care of the staff. As for security, be uncompromising, do not negotiate, or relax procedures and precautionary measures. That the operations are done safely, so that our workers at the end of each day, return happy and satisfied, with their families. In the task of carrying out this company, every life is necessary.

These days are emotions, memories and reflections. I leave happy, but I am also restless because of this widespread and false impression that the Panama Canal has not given enough direct benefits to Panamanians. It is a stigma that was strengthened in the context of dissatisfaction with the political class.

When the Panama Canal Authority was created, the country entrusted us with a mission with objectives clearly embodied in the Title of the Constitution and in the Organic Law that governs us:

The country ordered us: Operate the Panama Canal safely, continuously, efficiently and profitably.

Imagine for a moment that this mandate was not fulfilled.

What would be of ports, of railroad, of transport of land cargo, of local commerce and everything that derives from it, including the development of related businesses, direct and indirect jobs, payment of taxes and fees? What would tourism be?

In less than 20 years, with the participation of all of you and many who are not here today, this company has turned our history around. On the other hand, although we can recognize that the country is not all that it can be, we should be proud because the Panama Canal has complied and has not disappointed the Panamanian people.

I have no doubt that we can do better, but we must also moderate expectations, because there are aspirations in the popular imagination that are not achievable by a company; such as being the great national employer or saving the financial situation of Social Security, among many things that are said when there is no light at the end of the tunnel.

What the Canal is capable of doing has done and with forcefulness:

These are 32 things that we should be proud of and the effort we should protect:

Since 1999:

1. We have kept the Canal open to world trade uninterrupted, bypassing the vagaries of

nature. Because the first thing we did was make sure we received a Channel in good operating conditions.

2. We receive the Panama Canal, with a solid legal base.

3. We improve revenues from tolls and other services in the first 20 years of Panamanian administration, exceeding 9 times the amount of contributions to the Panamanian State of the previous 86 years. Almost 17 billion Balboas.

4. We plan the extension with a third set of locks.

5. We went out to inform, we toured every part of this country and convinced the Panamanian people, who gave their approval in a successful referendum.

6. Against wind and tide we concluded the expansion of the Canal with all its components within the estimated costs and we gave the people one of the greatest reasons for celebration and pride to be remembered.

7. In 19 years we have more than doubled the tugboat fleet of the Canal and significantly increased its towing capabilities.

8. We invest in the original locks modernizing and increasing the Locomotive fleet, replacing its rails and electromechanical systems of valves and gates to electrohydraulics with electronic controls, and all with our people.

9. In the last three years we have invested 1,200 million in modernization and optimization and increase of our transit capacity through widening and deepening of channels, creation of new anchorages and purchase of new equipment for operations and maintenance.

10. We successively broke tonnage records until we managed to exceed 450 million tons of the Canal.

11. We guarantee water in quantity and quality, being the main source for 60% of the Panamanian population.

12. In lakes of the Canal, 7 water treatment plants operate that produce more than 435 million gallons per day for human consumption. Three of these (Mendoza, Miraflores and Monte Esperanza) built, operated and maintained by the Canal.

13. complement the supply of electricity, and in critical times, the Canal has come to provide up to 12% of the country's energy demand.

14. We conducted three studies so that the country can meet the demand for water that is required for its growth and development. Soon we will deliver the conclusions to the Government so that it can arrange what it deems necessary.

15. We committed to making a bridge and we built three:

- The bridge in Gamboa.
- The new Bridge over the landfill of Gatún.
- And the imposing Atlantic Bridge over the Panama Canal, which opens a new era of development for the communities of the Costa Abajo de Colón and beyond ...

So, we crossed over the great river Chagres three times.



16. We concession part of

the PSA port, former Rodman, generating annual revenues of more than 3 million dollars a year and contributing to the growth of Panamanian logistics activity.

17. We built the Logistics Corridor, which shortens distance and connects land load of PSA port and Panama Pacifico with the ports and Colon Free Zone.

18. We contribute to the development of Tourism, we build and operate the Miraflores and Agua Clara Visitors Center that receive more than one million tourists a year, who spend on our concessions for restaurants, coffee shops, tourism operators and small businesses that generate Income and jobs.

19. We grant the concession of the modern Imax Theater in Miraflores.

20. We have protected the Canal Basin, developing technical assistance programs for sustainable agricultural production, helping farmers in the basin, in the production of coffee and other products.



21. . We have worked with other national institutions in the interinstitutional committees of the Basin that have allowed us to regularize land tenure and the delivery of almost 8,000 land titles.

22. We have just opened a very modern center of experiences in Santiago de Veraguas.

23. We sponsor the Panama Interoceanic Canal Museum, the best in the country.

24. We help the community with thousands of volunteer hours of our people and forming alliances with CSR programs of private companies.

25. Every year we tour the country on educational tours.

26. We celebrate summers every year with more than 30 thousand Panamanians of all ages.

27. We impact the lives of more than 150 thousand children beneficiaries of the institutional programs "Children to the Canal" and "Canal of everyone".

28. We carry out internship programs and complement the training of thousands of university students with the "Panama Grows Up" scholarship program.

29. We develop new communication channels with a powerful On Line and social media platform, the El Faro publication, in addition, a high-resolution digital television channel.

All this long list of institutional achievements in 20 years, is not more comprehensive and detailed in respect to his time. It is the result of the commitment of many people and I am sure that, in each one of them, each one of those who is here, at some point he made his contribution. But of all this list, the most important are those to which we cannot, nor should we assign an economic value:

30. We honor the martyrs of January 9 with an Eternal Flame.

31. And we restored the torn flag on January 9, 1964.

These two facts I consider the most important, because in them the story that gives meaning to

our effort is concentrated. They symbolize who we are and where we come from, our mysticism and our values. If anyone wants to know why the gutters play the whole for the whole, I suggest that one day visit the Eternal Flame and know the sacrifice of those who made their way into the Canal, with their own blood and their own life. We serve a state company, but we are not encouraged by just one salary. We believe that our work is our mission, we love our country and we want to see it prosper.

I spent a lot of my years on the Canal to lead teams and make decisions, but contrary to what you might think, my good teams led me, committed me, made me go one step further in those moments of uncertainty and in which hesitate. My teams and individually many of you occupy a space, illuminating some special moment in my passage through each lock, for each work and for each office.

I humbly acknowledge that the things I did well, it was because of your collaboration and the mistakes I made, were mitigated by you who were always there.

I have been very lucky. A little over 44 years ago, without warning, my life took a path rich in experiences, experiences and extraordinary people. I was lucky enough to develop a professional career, in perfect harmony with my personal convictions.

But it was my turn to retire, although in some way I will continue to be linked to the Canal, since I become part of the Advisory Board. I leave the Administration, grateful and optimistic, because you are helping Catin and Ilya to push forward this immense ship. Catin, I wish you success and I reiterate that you have all my unconditional support.

Thanks to my friend Manuel Benítez, who faced his responsibilities with courage, and made tough decisions when I had to travel for work reasons. Thank you for contributing your knowledge generously, for your service, for being an example as a gutter and as a person.

I also thank the executive team that accompanied me during these last 7 years as administrator of the Canal, including those who have retired, those who will soon retire and those who remain. Thank you for your professionalism, passion, absolute dedication to work and for your friendship.

Thank you all for your solidarity in difficult times and for the many times we have celebrated, for being here today, for your good wishes and for caring for the Panama Canal.

God bless you. *L&E*

Invited Writer



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CONFIDENTIALITY IN ARBITRATION IS AN OBLIGATION BETWEEN THE PARTIES

Introduction

Publicizing the advantages of commercial arbitration, whether national or international, was an obligatory subject in arbitration courses, in which it stood out with one of the characteristics of arbitration such as economics, specialty, speed, flexibility, immediacy, informality, efficiency and confidentiality.

As commercial arbitration has evolved, we see that its practice is mainly concentrated in institutions, guarantors of a supervised process and based on rules that are the result of experiences, which are reproduced in model standards adopted by countries, with some changes, but without several its essence.

In this evolution of the arbitration institution, the notion of confidentiality has been maintained as a requirement linked to the very es-

sence of arbitration, naturally accepted, in fact, it is included in a large number of regulations used in national and international centers. The ICC Arbitration Rules, for example, establish the confidential nature of the Activities of the International Court of Arbitration, the documents submitted to it, as well as its decisions.¹

However, on this issue and against the principle of will of the parties, many question whether those involved in an arbitration are required to maintain the confidentiality of the process or there are exceptions to the rule. In this regard, different positions have been presented over time and what was previously considered as an unquestionable fact, is now a topic of conversation between those who believe that confidentiality is not

¹ ICC regulation. Appendix II, Internal Rules of the International Court of Arbitration.

a mandatory rule between the parties in arbitration, against those who They think otherwise.

Our essay will consist of knowing some of the considerations expressed on the subject, in different contexts and countries, by experts in arbitration, in order to have a clear conception of confidentiality, who are obliged to keep it, the impact in case of its violation and the processes in what the connoisseurs of the subject consider, that transparency should prevail.

How Confidentiality is defined?

Confidentiality is regarded as what is reserved, it is the quality of confidentiality (which is said or done in trust and with mutual security between two or more individuals). It is a property of information that seeks to guarantee access only to people authorized², we can indicate that it has as synonyms the privacy, reservation and secrecy.

As a characteristic of the arbitration, it has been considered that the parties have the obligation to maintain the confidentiality of the arbitration process, this principle did not seem to be in doubt for the arbitration practitioners at the beginning, but more frequently there are questions and positions found, about whether It is or is not an obligation for the parties, the court and the lawyers to maintain the reservation of the arbitration process.

The technological means used today, serve to disseminate information, which reaches third parties without knowing the origin of them, putting confidentiality at risk. It is frequent to

receive a copy of documents, emails, videos and even resolutions published before notification, which is a direct violation of confidentiality, without being able to attribute the responsibility to the corresponding person.

Is Confidentiality in Arbitration guaranteed?

Although it has been confirmed that confidentiality is one of the pillars of the arbitration institution and an element for its promotion, since it guarantees the parties the peace of mind that their affairs will not be aired in the media, nor will the image and normal be affected operation of their companies, we have been able to verify that not all arbitration laws or regulations indicate confidentiality as an obligation that the parties must comply with. In fact, it is recommended that, in arbitration agreements, the subject be discussed and the obligation assumed by the parties to maintain the confidentiality of their process is documented.

The evolution of arbitration with regard to the inclusion of other issues, such as the incorporation of non-signatory parties to the arbitration process, precautionary measures and multiplicity of parties arbitrations, has caused the practices of other actions in the process exceed your own limits and confidentiality as conceived, move on to another level.

This is highlighted by Jose Luis Repetto Deville, in his article entitled entitled *"The death of confidentiality in arbitration"*³, as we see, the expectations of the parties and the very

²<https://definicion.de/confidencialidad/>

³Jose Luis Repetto Deville, associate of the Arbitration Group of Miranda & Amado, and Claudia Arméstar Alzamora, of the Law School of the Universidad del Pacífico. https://www.enfoquederecho.com/2015/10/08/la-muerte-de-la-confidencialidad-en-el-arbitraje/#_ftnref13

nature of the obligation of confidentiality are spoiled if the mere existence of the arbitration is made public through registration in the Registry. Clearly, the legislator ignored the obligation of confidentiality in establishing the publicity of the arbitrations in which registrable rights are aired. The legislator did not realize that confidentiality is a characteristic naturally adhered to arbitration and one of the essential motivations that justify resorting to arbitration.⁴

An example of the actions that lead to confidentiality being affected, in an arbitration process, is the opportunity for a party to file precautionary measures and preliminary orders in the proceedings, for example, Law 131 of 2013, allows,⁵ but this innovation entails the possibility that third parties (bank, companies, registrars) that are not part of the process, have knowledge of the interiors of the dispute or the parties involved, without being able to have control of the information they receive.

Under this same understanding, it is possible and acceptable that a part of the arbitration process, is in need of presenting information about the process, in order to substantiate arguments and/or claims, in another case where the same parties also appear, without The intention that this information exceeds the acceptable limits of the reservation, nor is it used to ventilate the case in the media or social networks, but there is

no way to prevent it from reaching other people. In the case of processes where the incorporation of an additional part is requested, it is necessary that that party called to the process, be aware of all the documentation related to the case, there being the possibility that in the end, the Court decides that there are no elements for linking it to the process, however, is a person had access to information.

Another case in which confidentiality comes out of the control of the parties is when an appeal for annulment of the award is presented before the Court, leaving the file and the decision taken in that instance, available to third parties.

Some experts on the subject, who are inclined to the confidentiality of arbitration, consider it a natural obligation, others consider that the issue should be clarified and recommend that the parties express confidentiality and its limits in the arbitration agreement, while others affirm that it must be the arbitration laws and regulations that regulate the issue.

Confidentiality and Transparency:

For many, confidentiality faces transparency, being clear that in commercial arbitration what is sought is the reservation of information and other processes, individuals or third parties, require publicity about arbitration processes. This

⁴Jarvin, Sigvard y Reid, Gregory. “La confidentialité dans l’arbitrage: epilogue de l’affaire Bullbank: Note – Cour suprême de Suède, 27 octobre 2000”, En : Revue de l’arbitrage, 2001, N° 4, p. 827.

⁵Law 131 of December 31, 2013. Article 33. The arbitral Tribunal, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, may at the request of one of them, order precautionary measures. Precautionary measure shall be understood as any temporary measure granted in the form or not of an award, whereby, at any time prior to the issuance of the award by which the dispute is definitively settled, the arbitral tribunal orders one or some of the parties of the following measures.

1. That it maintain or restore the status quo pending the resolution of the dispute.
2. To take measures to prevent any current or imminent damage to the arbitration proceeding. or to refrain from carrying out certain acts that would probably cause such damage or impairment.
3. That it provides means to preserve certain assets that allow the execution of any subsequent award.
4. Preserve evidence that is relevant to resolve the dispute.

occurs in cases of investment arbitration or arbitration where the State is a party, transparency in the selection of arbitrators, the evolution of the process and even the final decision. The citizen requires information on the subject that affects him and that, protected by confidentiality, the information of interest of the citizen is limited. Recently we noticed the interest of Panamanians to know the result of the arbitration processes followed by the expansion of the channel, an issue that should have been the subject of publications in national and international media.

Díaz Candia points⁶ out that transparency should facilitate trust and the publication of awards in a way to achieve that transparency, indicates that keeping strangers out is no longer a valid justification for confidentiality.

By his side Eduardo Silva Romero indicates: *“The courts that consider that the international arbitration agreement includes an implicit obligation of confidentiality are, among others, those of France, England, Singapore. It should be noted that Paris and London are two of the venues most frequently chosen by the parties for their international commercial arbitrations. Moreover, the courts of Australia, the United States, Sweden and Switzerland do not recognize the existence of an implied obligation of confidentiality”*.⁷

I agree with one of the approaches regarding investment processes and those where the State is a party, but I consider that confidentiality must be maintained as a natu-

ral requirement in arbitration processes. We have to review our legislation and the applicable regulations, as far as confidentiality has been established.

Law 131 of 2013, refers to the rules of interpretation and the determination of the procedure, however, it does not refer to the obligation of confidentiality that the parties, the court or third parties involved in arbitration proceedings are supposed to keep. which is left to the respective centers to regulate in this regard. The Regulation of the Center for Conciliation and Arbitration, refers in Article 54 to confidentiality, as follows:

“Article 54: CONFIDENTIALITY.

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitrators, the clerk of the court, the administrative staff or the Board of Directors of CeCAP or any person hired by the arbitral tribunal or by the CeCAP, who has access, in one way or another, to documents of the content file of an arbitration process or any information related to it, it has a duty of confidentiality against third parties.”

From the foregoing it is concluded that the Regulation requires confidentiality in a taxable manner to the arbitrators, the secretary, the court and the CeCAP officials, but does not indicate that this obligation extends to the proxies of the parties, nor to the parties.

For its part, the Ethics Regulation of CESCÓN, in article 7, indicates the following:

⁶Hernando Díaz-Candia. The Correct Expanding Function of Arbitration, (General Theory of Arbitration. 3rd Edition. Caracas 2016, p. 510.

⁷Silva Romero, Eduardo. “On the confidentiality of international arbitration and surrounding matters.” In: Key issues of international arbitration. Gaillard, Emmanuel and Fernández Arroyo, Diego P. (dir), CEDEP, 2013, p. 169.

“Article 7: PROHIBITION OF INFORMING.

It is prohibited to arbitrators, mediators and conciliators, for the reason that it is to inform third parties about the development of the process submitted to mediation, arbitration or conciliation and they are obliged to maintain the confidentiality of the case, except in those cases in which the law obliges it that is required by a judicial authority.”

In this case, the Ethics regulation is addressed to the arbitrators, without mentioning the parties during and after the arbitration process.

Therefore, it is concluded that all those who participate in the arbitration are obliged to keep the duty of confidentiality, even if the law, the regulation or the corresponding arbitration agreement is silent in this regard, however, among the actions of the proxies of the parties, there will be acts that might appear to be a violation of confidentiality, but that constitute actions inherent to the powers granted in power, which must be taken care of carefully, so as not to exceed the limit of confidentiality.

I agree with some approaches regarding the preference of transparency over confidentiality, exclusively in those of investment and in those where the State is a party, but I consider that confidentiality must be maintained as a natural requirement in arbitration processes.

As a final recommendation, lawyers and the parties should consider the advisability of including in the arbitration clause or in the agreement the obligation of confidentiality, in those cases that they consider sensitive, thus avoiding being subject to claims.*L&E*

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Norms of INTEREST

CULTURE MINISTRY

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With the enactment of Law 90 of August 15, 2019, the Ministry of Culture is created as the governing body of the State in matters of promotion and protection of cultural rights, cultural expressions, creative processes and Panamanian cultural heritage, the Intercultural dialogue and cultural cooperation, as well as all activities for the promotion of sustainable development through culture and public policies of culture in the national territory.

The Ministry shall have the following functions:

1. Develop the policy established by the Executive Branch on the matter and execute programs relevant to its

activities. 2. Promote the exercise of cultural rights. 3. Plan, organize, direct and coordinate the programs aimed at the development of culture. 4. Promote and develop activities aimed at disseminating and stimulating cultural activities, expressions, goods and services in the national territory, directly or with the cooperation and participation of municipalities, community boards, non-governmental organizations and private companies. 5. Define and apply measures to stimulate and support the creation, operation and improvement

of cultural spaces. 6. Promote and stimulate research, creation, cultural expressions and the development of the creative economy through scholarships, awards, competitions, festivals, training workshops, fairs, exhibitions, incentives and special recognitions. 7. Promote and develop cultural spaces.

On the other hand, the Cultural Policy Advisory Council is created as an advisory and consultation body of the Ministry and will have within its functions the recommendation to the Ministry of plans, programs and projects necessary for the development of the National Culture Plan and to issue a concept on issues related to the adoption and execution of the cultural policies that are requested.

In turn, Law 90 in reference modifies aspects related to Intellectual Property regarding the Collective Rights of Indigenous Peoples, in the sense of establishing that the registration of collective rights may be made before the National Directorate of the Land Registry of the ICIM or before the National Copyright Directorate of the Ministry of Culture.

Another one of modified norms fell on the Law 11 of 2011 that regulates the National Crafts, since the National Direction of Crafts becomes part of the Ministry of Culture, which merited that the text of the articles in which they were made was adapted reference to the Ministry of Commerce and Industries as the governing body.

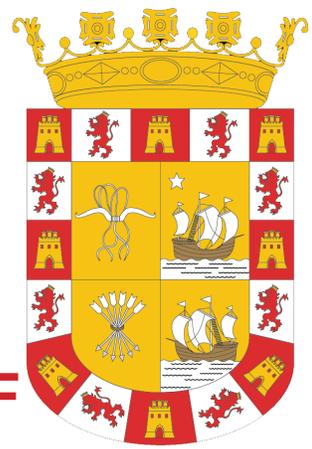
Similarly, Law 16 of 2012 on the Cinematographic Industry was modified by providing that everything related to the National Regis-

try of Productions will be the responsibility of the Panama Film Commission and not of the General Directorate of the Cinematographic Industry. With the modification, the name of the General Directorate of the Cinematographic and Audiovisual Industry is changed to the National Directorate of the Cinematographic and Audiovisual Industry, which becomes part of the Ministry of Culture; however, the Film Commission will remain attached to the Ministry of Commerce and Industries.

Regarding Law 64 of 2012, we see that it was modified in the sense of changing the designation of the General Directorate of Copyright by National Directorate of Copyright attached to the Ministry of Culture. We must remember that the Directorate General of Copyright was attached to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (ICIM).

In this order of ideas, Law 90 states that the movable and immovable property that is currently authorized for the operation of the General Directorate of National Crafts of the ICIM, will become part of the heritage of the Ministry of Culture, as well as the pre-existing governmental units and to which we have referred that were under the direction of the ICIM, it will be understood that they will be under the direction of the Ministry of Culture for the development of the matters within their competence.

As can be seen, Law 90 not only creates the Ministry of Culture, but also reforms other norms that are important for the country's development and international recognition, such as the film industry, copyright, crafts and Intellectual property of the collective rights of indigenous peoples. *L&E*



SANCTIONS AND PENALTIES APPLICABLE BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF PANAMA

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The Municipality of Panama issued Decree No. 025-2019 of August 1, 2019, which modifies the penalties and fines that the Municipality

must impose for administrative offenses committed by natural and legal persons, which falls on several decrees issued through the capital city, as we will see in the table below:

DECREES	REFORM	BEFORE
Decree No. 46 of January 26, 1999	Sixth Article: Those natural or legal persons that carry out events, shows or public activities without having the respective permission, will be sanctioned with the immediate suspension of the act and a fine will be imposed THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 1,000.00) . The recidivism will be sanctioned with TWO THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 2,000.00) .	B/. 500. to B/. 700
Decree No. 1474 of May 22, 2000	Article Eight. Establishments that require fumigation services and that don't comply with the provisions of this Decree will be sanctioned with a fine of FIVE HUNDRED BALBOAS (B/. 500.00) . The recidivism will be sanctioned with THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 1,000.00) .	B/. 25.00 to B/. 1,000.00
	Ninth Article: Natural or legal persons duly authorized and engaged in the fumigation activity in the District of Panama, which violate the provisions of this Decree and the Rules of Internal Procedure issued by the Directorate of Legal and Justice, will be sanctioned with a fine of TWO THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 2,000.00) and the temporary suspension of the license. In case of recidivism, the final suspension of the license will be ordered, and it will be sanctioned with a fine of FIVE THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 5,000.00) .	B/. 500.00 to B/. 2,000.00

<p>Decree No. 1466 of July 30, 2010</p> <p>Clean and Ornate of the city.</p>	<p>Article Eight: Individuals or legal entities that violate the provisions of this Decree will be sanctioned by those corresponding to fines of FIVE THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 5,000.00). In case of recidivism, they will be sanctioned with a fine of TEN THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 10,000.00).</p>	<p>B/.10.00 to B/. 5,000.00</p>
<p>Decree No. 2787 of August 13, 2012</p> <p>Recreational or lucrative activities carried out by the companies that provide the service of chivas parranderas.</p>	<p>Seventh Article: Anyone who fails to comply with the prohibitions of the thirteenth article will be punished with a fine of THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 1,000.00).</p>	<p>B/. 500.00</p>
<p>Decree No. 1559 of August 12, 2014</p> <p>Buildings and houses in ruins or abandoned and on vacant lots</p>	<p>Article 7: The owner, legal representative or administrator of the solar lots or vacant lots, ruined or abandoned buildings or houses that or HE maintains the property with grasslands, garbage, scrap or weeds, will be sanctioned with a fine of FIVE THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 5,000.00).</p> <p>In case of recidivism, the fine will be TEN THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 10,000.00).</p>	<p>B/.100.00 to B/.5,000.00</p> <p>Recidivism B/. 500.00 to B/. 10,000.00</p>
	<p>Article 8: The owner, legal representative or administrator of the vacant lots or lots, buildings or houses in ruins or abandoned that do not paint, clean, repair or maintain in good condition the sidewalks, parking lots, servitude or any area located in the perimeter of the property, will be sanctioned with a fine of THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 1,000.00). In case of recidivism, the fine will be of FIVE THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 5,000.00).</p>	<p>B/. 100.00 to B/. 3,000.00</p> <p>Recidivism from B/. 300.00 to B/. 6,000.00</p>

	<p>Article 9: The owner, legal representative or administrator of the vacant lots or lots, buildings or houses in ruins or abandoned that do not close, seal or block the property will be sanctioned with a fine of TWO THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 2,000.00).</p> <p>In case of recidivism, the fine will be FIVE THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 5,000.00).</p>	<p>B/. 100.00 to B/. 2,000.00</p> <p>Recidivism from B/. 200.00 to B/. 4,000.00</p>
	<p>Article 10: The owner, legal representative or administrator of the vacant lots or lots, buildings or houses in ruins or abandoned that have not placed the identification sign of the property in the manner provided in article 5 of this Decree, will be sanctioned with fine of THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 1,000.00).</p> <p>In case of recidivism, the fine will be TWO THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 2,000.00).</p> <p>The penalty will be SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY BALBOAS (B/. 750.00) when the owner, legal representative or administrator does not update the information on the sign.</p>	<p>B/. 50.00 to B/. 1,000.00</p> <p>Recidivism from B/. 100.00 to B/. 2,000.00</p> <p>Data update from B/. 200.00 to B/. 2,000.00</p>
	<p>Article 12: The use of the walls or fences of lots or vacant lots, buildings or house in ruins or abandoned for the installation or placement of billboards or advertisements of outdoor advertising is prohibited.</p> <p>The owner, legal representative or administrator of the property used for outdoor advertising purposes will be sanctioned with a fine of FIVE</p>	<p>B/. 500.00 to B/. 5,000.00</p> <p>Recidivism of B/. ,000.00</p>

	<p>THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 5,000.00). In case of recidivism, the penalty will be TEN THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 10,000.00).</p>	
<p>Decree No. 30-2015 of August 17, 2015</p> <p>Favorable Prior Report and the Night Permit that protect the establishments dedicated to the sale of alcoholic beverages</p>	<p>Article 28: The natural or legal person who is surprised in the activity of sale or sale of alcoholic beverages, after 12:00 midnight, without having the night permit, issued by the mayor of the district of Panama, who covers the Specific commercial establishment, will be sanctioned with fine FIVE THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 5,000.00).</p> <p>In case of recidivism, the penalty will be TEN THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 10,000.00) and the final closing of the Notice of Operations will be requested from the Ministry of Commerce and Industries</p>	<p>B/. 60.00 to B/. 2,000.00</p> <p>The penalty for recidivism is introduced, which was not before</p>
<p>Decree No. 4 of February 17, 2016</p> <p>Shows and Public Activities</p>	<p>Fourteenth Article: Natural or legal persons who perform public spectacle or activities in public entertainment, without having the respective permission, will be sanctioned with a fine of TWO THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 2,000.00). The recidivism will be sanctioned WITH FIVE THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 5,000.00).</p>	<p>B/. 500.00 to B/. 2,000.00</p> <p>Recurrence with double the fine.</p>
	<p>Article Fifteenth: Any penalty for recidivism in the violation of municipal regulations issued against a legal or natural person dedicated to the promotion or organization of public shows or public entertainment activities, will be communicated to the Ministry of Commerce and</p>	

	<p>Industry for the corresponding purposes.</p> <p>In the case of people who perform public shows or public fun activities, without having the requirement in the ninth article</p> <p>á of this Decree, and in which it is verified that access has been allowed - of minors, the immediate suspension of the activity will be ordered by the police authority authorized for such purposes, the same measure will be applied to the activity Having fulfilled this requirement, do not apply the measures recommended by the National Secretariat for Children, Adolescents and the Family.</p> <p>In the cases covered by this article, in addition to the suspension, the penalty shall be TEN THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 10,000.00). The recidivism will be sanctioned with TWENTY THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 20,000.00).</p>	<p>B/. 1,000.00 to B/. 3,000.00</p> <p>Recurrence with double the fine</p>
<p>Decree No. 27-2016 of December 20, 2016</p> <p>Measures on parking of vehicles on sidewalks, islets, plazas, green areas and other spaces</p>	<p>Article Four: The following sanctions are established for "violations of previous prohibitions:</p> <p>1. Fine of FIVE HUNDRED BALBOAS (B/. 500.00) for parking a vehicle on sidewalk, sidewalk, islet, remaining road, park, square, garden or in any public space within the district of Panama.</p> <p>2. Fine of THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 1,000.00), for parking a vehicle on the sidewalk of stops, paid area, passenger stations or areas adjacent</p>	<p>1. B/.50.00</p> <p>2. B/.75.00</p>

	<p>to such areas destined for Metro B service.</p> <p>3. Fine of THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 1,000.00), for parking a vehicle on the sidewalk of the terminal passenger stations, exchangers and the areas adjacent to these areas destined for the service of the Panama Metro lines.</p> <p>4. Fine of TWO THOUSAND BALBOAS (B/. 2,000.00), for parking a vehicle on the sidewalk, sidewalk green area or any public space that is part of a revitalization project executed by the Municipality of Panama.</p> <p>The penalty will be equal to double the fine, in the case of cargo vehicles or drivers with recidivism in any of the above infractions.</p>	<p>3. B/.75.00</p> <p>4. B/.100.00</p>
<p>Decree No. 001-2018 of January 11, 2018</p>	<p>Seventh article: The natural or legal person who fails to comply with any of the obligations established in articles first to fifth or who infringes any of the prohibitions provided for in article six of this Decree, shall be sanctioned with a fine of five hundred balboas (B / 500.00).</p> <p>In case of recidivism, the penalty will be one thousand balboas (B / 1,000.00) fine.</p>	<p>B/. 500.00 to B/. 5,000.00</p> <p>Recidivism from B/. 100.00 to B/. 10,000.00</p>

The Agreement mentioned above has been the subject of a lawsuit before the Third Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice, since it is estimated that the document wasn't submitted to public consultation, that traffic violations that are not the responsibility of the Municipality of Panama and that Law 6 of 2002, which 20562 establishes

that institutions are required to allow citizen participation in all administrative acts.

However, as indicated above, Agreement 3 became effective on August 20, 2019 and is pending to be regulated. *L&E*



STATE STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION SECRETARIAT

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By means of Cabinet Decree No. 25 of August 19, 2019, the Strategic Secretary of Communication of the State is created, attached to the Ministry of the Presidency, as a coordination and liaison body, which will manage the political communication and public image of government, through the dissemination of progress actions and results of the state administration, with government social communication and political culture strategies.

The functions of the Secretariat include: 1. **Develop and coordinate communication strategies to project the national and international image of the Panamanian State.** 2. **Designate the distribution of communication products.** 3. **Direct and advise the participation of the president, vice president, ministers and other high-profile**

officials, in front of the media. 4. **Maintain a permanent relationship and flow of information with the social, national and international media, journalists and information unions.**

It should be noted that the Secretariat will have an organizational structure made up of: 1. **Public Relations Department.** 2. **Directorate of State Publicity and Institutional Campaigns.** 3. **Digital Communication Department.** 4. **Mediation and Political Action Directorate for Governance.**

Finally, we can mention that the Secretariat will be in charge of an executive secretary who will be freely appointed and removed by the president and must report on the results of the management that he performs in the exercise of his functions. *L&E*

TEMPORARY EXEMPTION FOR RURAL AQUEDUCT ADMINISTRATOR MEETINGS

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The Ministry of Environment issued Resolution DM-0305 of August 1, 2019, which approves temporarily the exemption of payments regulated by the Ministry of Environment, corresponding to the application process of Rural Water Management Boards (JAAR's). Transitional period of exemption will take effect from August 1, 2019 until December 31, 2019. For such purposes, JAARs that wish to be eligible for the exemption and are in the

process of initial inspection and / or resolution of granting They must submit their expression of interest in writing, together with the requirements for the water use concession process. The Communal Boards of Rural Aqueducts, from January 1, 2020 will continue to make the corresponding annual payments of the Annual and Canon Inspection of Water Use embodied in the Permanent Water Use Contract. *L&E*

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PROPOSED DRAFT LAW THAT SEEKS TO GUARANTEE FREE ACCESSIBILITY TO THE INTERNET SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE NATIONAL TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

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A draft Law was presented before the National Assembly, which seeks to guarantee Free Accessibility to the Internet Service throughout the National Territory of the Republic of Panama. This preliminary project seeks to ensure that all persons in the Panamanian territory have the facility to access the Internet service free of charge through Wi-Fi or data.

Everything that has to do with access to information has evolved in recent years; Not only is information accessed through writings, but also through technological means, such as the Internet. It has become a useful tool for education, thus helping with entrepreneurship, culture, access to opportunities and the progress of society as a whole. More than a possibility of communication, the Internet has become a necessity due to the era of

globalization that is lived today. The United Nations General Assembly itself has declared access to the Internet as a human right. The Internet allows us to share information and keep informed of national and international events in a matter of seconds; he opens the doors to thousands and thousands of different services; among those he will allow us:

- Find any type of information that is needed, whether for work or educational issues.
- Be able to see live news or international events that may affect our country.
- Buy varied items or products.
- Communicate with our family or friends through video calls.

In our country, the National Network Internet 2.0 project has been developed, which has brought

free wireless connectivity to 288 districts, which has reached 80% of our population, but the remaining 20% doesn't yet have such connectivity. Rulers must fight to make the Internet widely available and accessible to all. With this proposed proposal, it is sought to guarantee that accessibility to the Internet service throughout the territory, because not only will it help to contribute to the development of society, but many children and adults will be provided with learning and they will be able to reinforce what they have learned in class. . Many of the tools are of great benefit to companies, since tools such as Microsoft Office and email are often the main link with customers.

The human being must not only be a receiver of information, but must also participate in the decisions of its rulers independently.

This blueprint wants to contribute to the improvement of our society and that Panama is positioned as a Technology Hub in Latin America.

The Internet has had an impact on all levels of education, providing learning without borders and without limits. I believe that the future of Education is connected in the Network, where people can contribute to create and share knowledge, and develop new methods to teach and achieve so that the student at any time and place, through any device can connect and obtain the information necessary for your study. *L&E*



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**Rivera, Bolívar y
Castañedas**



Política

REPASO DE TODOS NUESTROS VICEPRESIDENTES DE LA REPÚBLICA

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When we separated from Colombia on November 3, 1903, after 82 years under the tutelage of Colombia, the nascent Republic of Panama immediately proceeded to lay the foundations of the new republic in the search for its new destiny.

Panamanians were called to elect a National Convention or Constituent Assembly, consisting of 16 members of the Conservative Party and 16 of the Liberal Party, and on February 13, 1904, our first Magna Carta was issued.

When preparing and approving our first National Constitution of 1904, the figure of the Vice President of the Republic appears with the designation of designated. In its article 79, it states that "Due to an accidental or absolute absence of the President of the Republic, one of the Designated Persons shall exercise the Executive Power in the order in which they have been appointed". Then, in the third paragraph of the aforementioned legal provision, something very important about the Designee is added: "The Head of the Executive Power will have the same preeminence and will exercise the same

powers as the President of the Republic, whose times he performs". Then, in Article 80 it provides "To be Designated the same qualities are required as to be President of the Republic".

Interestingly, the original Magna Carta of 1904 established that the number of three (3) Designated for a period of two years would be chosen, this election being an administrative function attributed to the National Assembly of Deputies. Article 67, numeral 4 stated: "4. To elect in ordinary sessions, and for a biennium, three Designated Persons who, in the absence of President of the Republic, and in their order, exercise Executive Power". Thus, at the beginning the position of Designee wasn't of direct popular election, but it was up to the National Assembly of Deputies to elect them for a period of two years and in a number of three in their order.

When the second National Constitution was subsequently promulgated, approved by a national plebiscite of December 15, 1940 and beginning its validity on January 2, 1941, the Vice-Presidents are still called "Designated",

in accordance with Articles 114, 115, 116 and others, and in accordance with Article 90, Numeral 4, they were also elected by the National Assembly of Deputies for two years and three Designated were appointed in their order.

By way of teaching it is important to mention all the illustrious Panamanians who were elected as Designated and mention those who in the exercise of their office came to occupy the transcendental position of President of the Republic.

They were chosen as Designated, in their order:

--- For the Biennium of 1904-1906: First - Pablo Arosemena Alba; Second - José Domingo De Obaldía; and Third - Carlos Antonio Mendoza.

--- During the 1906-1908 Biennium: First - José Domingo De Obaldía; Second - Federico Boyd López; and Third - Rafael Aizpuru. During this biennium, the Executive Branch, Don José Domingo De Obaldía, was temporarily appointed as First Designee due to the absence of President Manuel Amador Guerrero between May and December 1907.

--- For the Biennium 1908-1910: First - José Agustín Arango; Second - Carlos Antonio Mendoza; and Third - Juan M. Lambert. As a result of the death on March 1, 1910 of President José Domingo De Obaldía, Don Carlos Antonio Mendoza was commissioned in this biennium as Second Designee from March 1 to October 1, 1910, since the First Designee, José Agustín Arango, in turn, had died on May 19, 1909.

--- During the 1910-1912 Biennium: First - Pablo Arosemena Alba; Second - Federico Boyd López; and Third - Rodolfo Chiari Robles. During this biennium, the Executive

Power Federico Boyd López was acting as Second Designated from October 1 to 5, 1910, waiting for the First Designee, Pablo Arosemena Alba, who held the position of Ambassador of Panama in Chile, to arrive in Panama. Upon his arrival in Panama, the First Designee, Pablo Arosemena Alba, immediately held the Presidency of the Republic from October 5, 1910 to October 1, 1912. On February 2, 1912, Pablo Arosemena Alba, separated from the presidency in order to aspire to reelection, so that the Executive Power of the Third Designee, Rodolfo Chiari Robles, also held temporarily from February 2, 1912 until March 7, 1912, since the Second Designee, Federico Boyd López, excused himself for not exercising the Presidency of the Republic.

--- For the Biennium 1912-1914: First - Rodolfo Chiari Robles; Second - Ramón Maximiliano Valdés; and Third - Aristides Arjona.

--- Regarding the 1914-1916 Biennium: First - Ramón Maximiliano Valdés; Second - Manuel Quintero Villarreal; and Third - Ciro Luis Urriola.

--- For the Biennium 1916-1918: First - Ciro Luis Urriola; Second - Ramón F. Acevedo; and Third - Pedro Antonio Díaz. In this biennium he held the Presidency of the Republic provisionally Ciro Luis Urriola in his capacity as First Designee upon the death of incumbent President Ramón Maximiliano Valdés on June 3, 1918. Ciro Luis Urriola aspired to be re-elected as First Designee in the following Designated elections to be held on September 11, 1918 with the objective of continuing in power, which he couldn't achieve and his performance as President of the Republic was limited to period June 4 to October 1, 1918 when biennium for which He was chosen.

As an interesting anecdote, it should be noted that the National Assembly of Deputies, controlled in superiority by the liberals, since 1918 established the custom of electing two liberals for First and Second Designated and for a Third Designated a conservative.

--- For the biennium 1918-1920: On September 11, 1918, the National Assembly of Deputies elected in its order: First Designee - Belisario Porras Barahona; Second Designee - Pedro Antonio Díaz; and Third Designee - Ernesto Tisdell Lefevre. At the end of the two years of Ciro Luis Urriola in 1918, he was in charge of the Presidency of the elected as First Designee, Belisario Porras Barahona, who was the Ambassador of Panama in Washington. While Belisario Porras Barahona arrived in Panama, the presidency was temporarily occupied by the Second Designee, Pedro Antonio Díaz, from October 1 to 12, 1918. Once the First Designated Porras Barahona arrived in Panama, the Executive Branch was responsible for October 12, 1918 and with the purpose of being a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic for the four-year period 1920-1924, Belisario Porras Barahona resigned and separated from the Executive Branch on January 26, 1920, based on Article 83 of the Constitution. Because of this, Ernesto Tisdell Lefevre, in his capacity as Third Designee, held the Presidency of the Republic from January 26 to October 1, 1920 since the Second Designee, Pedro Antonio Díaz De Obaldía, had died months earlier, on March 8, 1919.

--- For the biennium 1920-1922: First Designee - Federico Boyd López; Second Designee - Guillermo Andreve; and Third Designee - Julio J. Fábrega.

--- For the biennium 1922-1924: First Designee - Rodolfo Chiari Robles; Second Designee - Second Antenor Quinzada; and Third Designee - Nicanor A. de Obarrio.

--- For the biennium 1924-1926: On September 6, 1924, at the end of the third government of Dr. Belisario Porras Barahona, the National Assembly of Deputies elected in his order: First Designee - Enrique Adolfo Jiménez; Second Designee - Carlos Laureano López; and Third Designee - Enrique Linares De Obaldía.

--- For the biennium 1926-1928: On September 7, 1926 he was elected in his order: First Designee - Tomás Gabriel Duque; Second Designee - Carlos Laureano López; and Third Designee - Enrique Linares De Obaldía. Days before the end of his presidential term, incumbent Rodolfo Chiari Robles separated from the Presidency of the Republic from September 8 to 25, 1928, replacing the First Designated Tomás Gabriel Duque on the 17-day license of the incumbent president.

--- For the biennium 1928-1930 he was elected in his order: First Designee - Ricardo J. Alfaro; Second Designee - Carlos Laureano López; and Third Designee - Eduardo Chiari Robles.

--- For the biennium 1930-1932 he was elected in his order: First Designee - Tomás Gabriel Duque; Second Designee - Carlos Laureano López; and Third Designee - Enrique Linares De Obaldía.

In the general elections held on August 5, 1928, was elected President of the Republic Florencio Harmodio Arosemena for the four-year period 1928 to 1932. On January 2, 1931, the Communal Action Movement overthrew the

president Florencio Harmodio Arosemena. The coup plotters, in their eagerness to find a way out that would maintain the constitutional order, turn their attention to those who were to perform the position of president, to the three Designates elected in their order by the National Assembly of Deputies for the biennial period 1930 to 1932, that is, First Designee - Tomás Gabriel Duque; Second Designee - Carlos Laureano López; and Third Designee - Enrique Linares. However, the first two were censored by the rebels and the third refused the proposal.

The case is then taken by the Supreme Court of Justice, who acts inconceivably by proclaiming the election of Designees unconstitutional for the period 1930 to 1932 and puts into effect those previously elected, for the biennium 1928-1930, First Designee - Ricardo J. Alfaro; Second Designee - Carlos Laureano López; and Third Designee - Eduardo Chiari Robles. Thus, Ricardo J. Alfaro ruled the country from January 16, 1931 until October 1, 1932. At the time of his appointment as Head of the Presidency of the Republic, Ricardo J. Alfaro held the position of Ambassador of Panama in Washington and it took 14 days to return to Panama. During those 14 days he held the Presidency of the country, as Secretary of Government and Justice, Harmodio Arias Madrid, chosen by the cabinet, until January 16, when Ricardo J. Alfaro, First Designee, took office before the Supreme Court of Justice.

--- For the biennium 1932-1934 the following were elected in their order: First Designee - Domingo Díaz Arosemena; Second Designee - Carlos W. Muller; and Third Designee - José De Obaldía Jované. During a trip by the incumbent president Harmodio Arias Madrid to the city of Washington, the First Designate Domingo Díaz Arosemena was in charge of the highest magistracy of the nation from October 2 to 30, 1933.

--- For the biennium 1934-1936 he was elected in his order: First Designee - Enrique Adolfo Jiménez; Second Designee - Ricardo A. Morales; and Third Designee - Miguel Ángel Grimaldo.

--- For the biennium 1936-1938 on September 1, 1936 was elected in his order: First Designee - Augusto Samuel Boyd Briceño; Second Designee - Ezequiel Fernández Jaén; and Third Designee - Héctor Valdés.

--- For the biennium 1938-1940 he was elected in his order: First Designee - Augusto Samuel Boyd; Second Designee - Ezequiel Fernández Jaén; and Third Designee - Jacinto López y León. Upon the death of the President of the Republic Juan Demóstenes Arosemena Barreati on December 16, 1939, the Second Designee Ezequiel Fernández Jaén assumed the position temporarily from December 16 to December 18, 1939 until both the First Designated Augusto Samuel Boyd Briceño, Ambassador to Washington, will return to Panama to assume the Presidency of the Republic. Augusto Samuel Boyd Briceño held the Presidency of the Republic for the remainder of the period in his capacity as First Designee from December 18, 1939 until October 1, 1940.

--- Biennium 1940 to 1942. On June 2, 1940, Arnulfo Arias Madrid was elected as the sole candidate for the Presidency of the Republic and on October 1, 1940, he assumed the Presidency of the Republic together with the Designates elected by the Assembly of Deputies as follows: First Designee - José Pezet Arosemena; Second Designee - Ernesto Jaén Guardia; and Third Designee - Aníbal Ríos Delgado. During his administration, on January 2, 1941, Arnulfo Arias Madrid promulgates the new and Second Political Constitu-

tion of the country. In the Magna Carta of 1941 all the characteristics regarding the Designated are maintained (Articles 90, 114, 115, 116 and others).

While traveling abroad, Arnulfo Arias Madrid is overthrown by his Minister of Government and Justice, who had the support of the National Police. The Minister of Government and Justice ordered that the First Designee, José Pezet Arosemena, be taken away and forced to resign. He then required the presence of the Second Designee Ernesto Jaén Guardia, his brother-in-law, who held the presidency and during the few hours in which he served, appointed the Minister of Government and Justice Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia as Minister in Charge of the Presidency of the Republic. Upon taking possession, in an unlikely act, he threatened the Third Designee, Aníbal Ríos Delgado, Ambassador of Panama in Peru, with detention and trial for common crimes if he returned to the country.

During his administration, the Minister in Charge of the Presidency achieved through an agreement with the National Assembly that the latter didn't elect the three new Designated so that the first of the Designated would exercise the First Magistracy of the Nation for two more years, as indicated Article 90, Section 4 of the new Magna Carta of 1941.

Obviously, there was a complicity between the Head of the Executive Branch and the Legislative Power, whose purpose was to extend his competence until 1947. That political truce ended in 1944, which led to an important political discrepancy within the Assembly of Deputies that decided for the true election of the Designated in January 1945. So that after a four-year silence by the Legislative Body, part of the National Assembly met in the town of Chivo-Chivo and elected the Designated for the biennium 1945- 1947. The choice fell on Jephtha

Braquer Duncan Guillén as First Designee; in Miguel Ángel Grimaldo Bernal as Second Designee; and Alcibíades Arosemena Quinzada as Designated Third. This legislative initiative did not prosper because it didn't have the support of either the population or any political sector in the country, or the National Police.

On February 2, 1945, the government of Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia, under pressure from the country, opted for the convening of a constituent to promulgate a new National Constitution to organize and regulate on May 6, 1945.

On June 15, 1945 he was elected as Provisional President of the Republic Enrique Adolfo Jiménez, until August 7, 1948. They were elected, as First Vice President, Ernesto de la Guardia and as Second Vice President Raúl Jiménez de Roux.

As of the third and new Political Constitution of 1946, the figure or designation of Designee was replaced by that of vice president and the election of three of them was eliminated and replaced by the election of two vice presidents elected for a period of four years through of the direct popular vote - Article 138 of the Constitution.

Mr. Domingo Díaz Arosemena was elected president of the Republic in the 1948 election for the four-year period from 1948 to 1952, as first vice president Daniel Chanis Pinzón and as second vice president Roberto Francisco Chiari Remón. President Domingo Díaz Arosemena dies on August 23, 1949. He is replaced by the first vice president, Daniel Chanis Pinzón, who was acting on an interim basis from July 28 until November 20, 1949. Vice President Chanis Pinzón faced problems with the National Police and was replaced by the second vice president, Roberto Francisco Chiari Remón, from November 20 to 24, 1949. This instability and uncertainty led to a vote count of the 1948 elections and Arnulfo Arias Madrid was declared the winner as presi-

dent of the Republic, to Alcibíades Arosemena Quinzada as first vice president and as second vice president José Ramón Guizado Valdés. Arnulfo Arias, incumbent president, is overthrown on May 10, 1951 and the first vice president, Alcibíades Arosemena Quinzada, is in charge of the executive branch for the rest of the period, that is, from May 10, 1951 until October 1, 1952 .

On May 11, 1952, President of the Republic José Antonio Remón Cantera was elected, as First Vice President José Ramón Guizado Valdés and as Second Vice President Ricardo Arias Espinoza, for the period 1952 to 1956. On January 2, 1955 President Remón was assassinated , so that the First Vice President Guizado Valdés is in charge of the Presidency temporarily, from January 2, 1955 until March 29, 1955, when he was dismissed and replaced by Second Vice President Ricardo Arias Espinoza, who ruled from 29 from March 1955 until October 1, 1956, ending the presidential term.

In the electoral tournament held on May 13, 1956, Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr. as President, Temístocles Díaz as First Vice President and Heraclio Barletta as Second Vice President for the period 1956 to 1960.

In the following elections, held on May 4, 1960, he was elected as Constitutional President of the Republic Roberto Francisco Chiari Remón for the four-year period 1960 to 1964. Sergio González Ruiz was elected as First Vice President and José Dominador Bazán as Second Vice President. The First Vice President González Ruiz held the Presidency on two occasions: from July 19 to 24, 1961 and the second from June 11 to 17, 1962. The Second Vice President, José Dominador Bazán, was also in charge of the Presidency since 10 until April 14, 1962.

In the elections of May 10, 1964, Marco Aurelio Robles Méndez was favored as president,

as First Vice President Max Del Valle and as Second Vice President Raúl Arango Navarro. The First Vice President Max Del Valle was recognized as President in Charge of the Republic from April 8 to 15, 1967 as a result of the dismissal of President Robles by the Assembly of Deputies. However, the plenary of the Supreme Court of Justice revoked the actions taken by the Legislative Body and then President Robles ended his presidential term on October 1, 1968.

In the elections held on May 17, 1968, Arnulfo Arias Madrid was elected as Constitutional President for the four-year period 1968 to 1972, as First Vice President Raúl Arango Navarro and as Second Vice President José Dominador Bazán, who were dismissed by a military coup on October 11 of 1968.

Years later, in 1984, before the democratic opening decided by the military, popular elections are held again on May 6, 1984. Nicolás Ardito Barletta is recognized as president of the Republic, as First Vice President Eric Arturo Delvalle and Roderick Esquivel as Second Vice President. By virtue of the resignation of Ardito Barletta, Eric Arturo Delvalle assumed the Presidency during the period September 28, 1985 until February 26, 1988. The Second Vice President, Roderick Esquivel, was temporarily in charge of the Presidency from the 14th to the 24th May 1987, when President Delvalle traveled abroad. Subsequently, both Delvalle and Esquivel were dismissed by the National Assembly. Subsequently, on December 20, 1989, the Republic of Panama is invaded by the US Army and the dictator Noriega is taken to the United States on charges of drug trafficking among others.

As a corollary of the electoral tournament held on May 7, 1989, Guillermo Endara Galimany was recognized as the President of the Republic, Ricardo Arias Calderón as First Vice President and Guillermo Ford Boyd as Second Vice

President for the five-year period 1989-1994. Ricardo Arias Calderón presented his resignation as vice president in 1992 before the National Assembly. The Second Vice President, Guillermo Ford Boyd, became the First Vice President and was temporarily in charge of the Presidency of the Republic from June 15 to 24, 1994.

The following general elections were held on May 8, 1994, achieving the electoral victory as President of the Republic Ernesto Pérez Balladares, as First Vice President Tomás Gabriel Altamirano Duque and Felipe Alejandro Virzi as Second Vice President for the period 1994 - 1999. During this period He was in charge of the Presidency of the Republic Tomás Gabriel Duque for 15 days, from January 24 to February 7, 1998 in his capacity as First Constitutional Vice President.

In the electoral tournament of May 2, 1999, President of the Republic Mireya Moscoso Rodríguez was elected, as First Vice President Arturo Ulises Vallarino and as Second Vice President Dominador Baldonero Bazán for the five-year period 1999 - 2004. None of the vice-presidents was provisionally in charge of the presidency .

In the next election process that took place on May 2, 2004, Martín Torrijos Espino won the election as President of the Republic, as First Vice President Samuel Lewis Navarro and Rubén Arosemena as Second Vice President. As in the previous one, in this five-year period none of the vice-presidents took over the presidency temporarily.

During the general election held on May 3, 2009, they achieved the electoral victory as President of the Republic Ricardo Martinelli Berrocal and as the only Vice President Juan Carlos Varela Rodríguez for the period 2009 - 2014. Nor was the Vice President of the Executive Branch in charge. For these elections by constitutional mandate the figure of the Second Vice President had been eliminated. The following general elections were held

on May 4, 2014 and Juan Carlos Varela Rodríguez was elected as president and as vice president Isabel Saint Malo de Alvarado for the period 2014 - 2019. The vice president also did not take over the presidency.

In the last general elections held in Panama on May 5, 2019, Laurentino Cortizo Cohen won the electoral triumph as president, accompanied by José Gabriel Carrizo as vice president for the period 2019-2024.

Given the above, we can reach the following conclusions:

With the promulgation of our first two National Constitutions, from 1904 and 1941, it was originally called "Designated" who is called to replace the president of the republic for accidental or absolute failure, whether due to illness, death, resignation accepted or by His dismissal. The designated in these two Magnan Letters was elected for a period of two years only and his election fell as an administrative function on the Legislative Body or National Assembly of Deputies. Likewise, three appointees were elected, who replaced the president of the republic in their order on an interim or absolute basis for the reasons already stated. During the validity of the two fundamental laws cited, from 1904 and 1941, there were a total of 57 nominees, not including the three appointed appointees in what was called the Chivo Chivo Assembly, because said project did not prosper. The distinguished citizens who were elected more than once as dignitaries were the following:

-- **Carlos Laureano López - four times - 1924-1926; 1926-1928; 1928-1930; 1930-1932. However, he never exercised or was in charge of the Executive Branch.**

-- **Enrique Linares De Obaldía - three times - 1924-1926; 1926-1928; 1930-1932.**

-- Designated who were elected on two different occasions were: José Domingo De Obaldía; Carlos Antonio Mendoza; Federico Boyd López; Rodolfo Chiari López; Ramón Maximiliano Valdés; Ciro Luis Urriola.

In our new and third Political Constitution of 1946, the figure of the Designee was replaced by that of vice president of the Republic, two vice-presidents being elected for a period of four years by direct popular suffrage and by majority vote.

From the Constituent Assembly of 1945, which drafted and promulgated the Fundamental Law of 1946, the Magna Carta of 1972 and its last reform in 2004 are promulgated, the latter being the one that eliminated the Second Vice President. In democracy and in the republican era we have had a total of 29 vice presidents to date. Of these 29, a total of 12 have been interim or absolutely responsible for the Executive Branch. Unlike the Designated, several of whom were elected repeatedly in that important position, there has been no equal repetition among vice presidents.

Undoubtedly, the position of Vice President of the Republic has always been a very important position in our political history. The number of times that throughout history have temporarily or temporarily replaced the incumbent president. To affirm that the Vice President of the Republic is a "spare tire" is a clumsy and equivocal affirmation, since once he takes office, either temporarily or for the rest of the holder's term, he assumes all obligations, duties and rights, such as appointing and separating ministers of state, coordinating the work of the administration, objecting to the bills and all other extensive powers and responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of the National Constitution. The political history and performance of the vice presidents in the exercise of their important position endorse all this assertion. *L&E*

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Panamanian ECONOMY

MONTHLY INDEX OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Source: GCRP

The Monthly Economic Activity Index (IMAE) in the Republic grew by 3.08%, from January to June 2019 compared to the same period of the previous year.

The interannual variation referred to June 2019 was 2.95%, compared to its similar of the previous year.

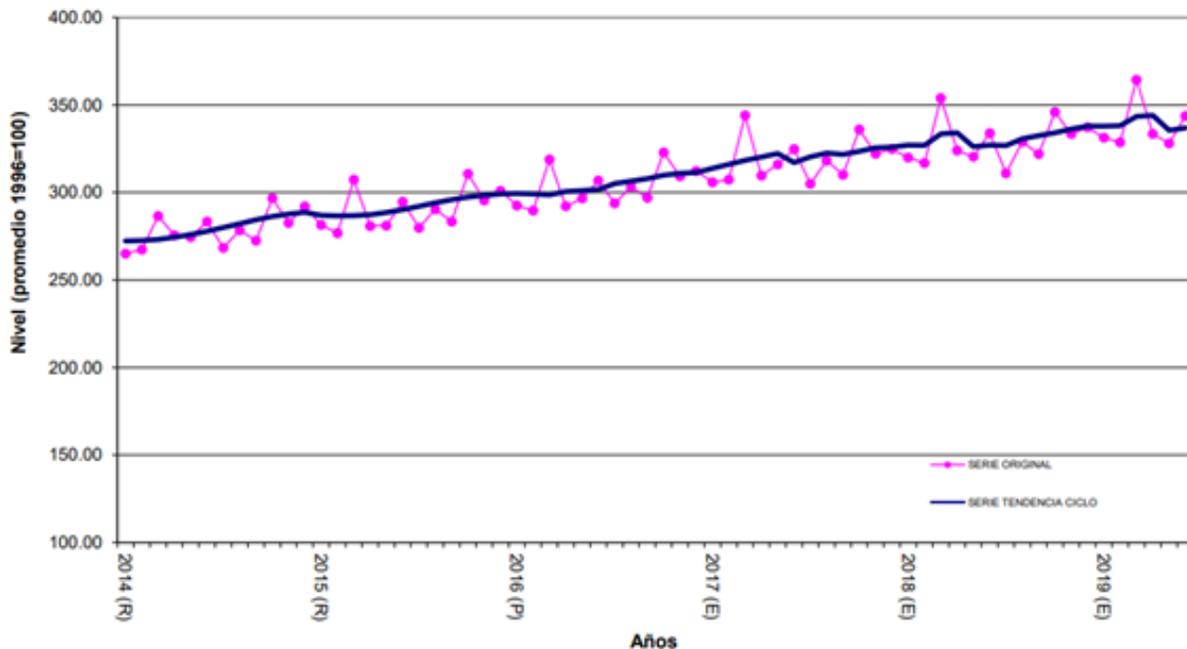
Among categories of economic activity that showed favorable performance were: transport, storage and communications, financial intermediation, public administration, mining and quarrying, agriculture, electricity and water and domestic services.

Transport and communications services showed a positive behavior, thanks to the operations of the expanded Panama Canal, telecommunications and air transport.

The electricity and water supply category registered a positive result due to the greater generation of thermal energy with the contribution presented by the new generation of electricity, based on natural gas.

Other activities that showed growth on a smaller scale were: commerce, construction and community activities. *L&E*

República de Panamá
CONTRALORÍA GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA
Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censo
ÍNDICE MENSUAL DE ACTIVIDAD ECONÓMICA DE PANAMÁ
ENERO 2014 - JUNIO 2019



PANAMANIAN ECONOMY REFLECTS A 4% GROWTH IN 2019

Source: CEECAM

In recent days, the Center for Economic Studies of the Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture of Panama (CEECAM) held the second day of Economic News, in which it informed participants that the Panamanian economy in 2019 is reflecting growth of 4%, which is somewhat lower than the projected at the beginning of the year of 4.5%.

They pointed out that the economic indicators analyzed correspond to the period between January and July of this 2019, as well as the results of surveys of company expectations and consumer confidence.

Another of the topics addressed, was the Business Survey that is applied to the members of CCIAP, where the preliminary results of their expectations corresponding to the third quarter 2019, revealed that 35% of entrepreneurs indicate that their sales and income

would increase, while 27% think they would decrease and 36% expect it to remain the same. For his part, Manuel Ferreira, director of Economic Affairs of CCIAP, said that this result reveals a slightly positive sales expectation of the members against a negative expectation in the previous quarter, which could be indicating the start of a rebound in the economic activity with a view to a better situation in 2020.

Similarly, the survey reflected a substantial increase of +26 points, which is an indication that consumers, like entrepreneurs, are optimistic, which will represent greater growth for the economy in 2020.

The economist Manuel Ferreira, said that, in relation to the behavior of the labor market, it maintains an upward trend in the unemployment rate, which could culminate for this year at 6.3%, but with a tendency to

decrease in 2020 and 2021 in the extent to which the economy reaches growth above 5%.

Regarding foreign direct investment, they indicated that the amount of foreign direct investment in 2018 was US \$ 5,548 million, with a growth of 21% and that this year it is still growing similarly with an increase of 18% in the first quarter of 2019, which indicates that Panama not only remains the largest foreign capital collector in Central America (with a 47% stake), but also that it remains very dynamic.

Ferreira added that “The opportunities for growth are based on the strengthening of key economic sectors of our country, including tourism, logistics, construction and agricultural sector, which will contribute to the generation of sources of employment and greater investment opportunities.”

He maintained that the projections for 2020, an economy growth of close to 5.6% is expected. According to the approach, the greater growth in 2020 is due to improvements in capital costs due to the drop in international interest, the start of execution of the new 2020-2024 Public Investment Plan (Metro Line 3, Fourth Bridge over the Canal , expansion of lanes of the Panama-Arraiján highway, among others); Impact of the new Public-Private Partnerships Law (PPP) on investment, to mention some factors.

However, we must consider that there is some risk factor in the projection due to the uncertainty generated by commercial tensions between the United States and China. In this international environment, Panama’s economy would be favored by lower interest rates on private credit due to the expected rate cuts by the Fed in the United States, as well as low oil prices. *L&E*

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FITCH RATINGS CONFIRMS “A” RATING OF THE PANAMA CANAL

Source: ACP

The rating agency Fitch Ratings confirmed for the fourth consecutive year the “A” rating of investment grade, with a stable outlook, as a long-term debt issuer and to the Panama Canal bonds.

The credit rating agency emphasizes that the Panama Canal is “an asset that is critical not only for Panama, but also for international trade, as evidenced by its stable performance in terms of [load] volume, solid competitive position and Well diversified mix of Canal cargo, which makes the Channel’s volume profile have high levels of resilience.

In addition, Fitch Ratings highlights the strategic role of the Panamanian waterway in world trade due to its privileged geographical position. The rating granted is also based on the long history of the Panama Canal in managing its operations profitably through different administrations.

Fitch Ratings highlights the “extraordinary

legal framework” of the Panama Canal, which contributes to its institutional, operational and financial autonomy and Fitch’s expectation that the Canal will continue to be managed under the same legal framework, which adequately mitigates the risk of Any external interference.

Fitch Ratings mentions that “the classification reflects the ability of the Panama Canal to modify its tolls that have strategically influenced demand and contributed to the constant growth of revenues.”

In May, the rating agency Standard & Poor (S&P) Global Ratings raised the rating of the Panama Canal to ‘A’, two steps above that of the Republic of Panama, while Moody’s Investment Services announced that rating A1 of the Panama Canal shows its solid performance since the opening of the Neopanamax locks in mid-2016.*L&E*

World ECONOMY



THE WORLD BANK GROUP ALERT ON THE ILLEGITIMATE USE OF HIS NAME IN FRAUDULENT SCHEMES OF ADVANCED PAYMENTS

Source: World Bank

In view of the resurgence of fraudulent advance payment schemes in which the name of the World Bank Group is misused, the institution wishes to issue a warning about these schemes and other investment opportunities where its name is fraudulently used or affirmed to be linked with her.

Like many important organizations (i), we have seen an increase in the use of very elaborate forms and letterheads that appear to be certified or legitimate emails from the World Bank Group. The name of the institution may be falsely used to make the proposal appear authentic and, in certain cases, the perpetrators may use names of real staff members of the World Bank Group to make the scam more credible.

In fraudulent advance payment schemes, potential victims are requested to provide personal information, such as signatures or data on their bank accounts, and to pay certain commissions

in advance, usually called "processing costs" or "intermediary commission". In return, he is promised sums of money that the scammer never pays. Police estimate that, per week, thousands of these payment requests are sent - of which only a very small proportion includes the use of the name of the World Bank Group - to people and businesses around the world through emails.

The World Bank Group has no participation in these schemes and warns the public that it should remain alert to this type of false requests that claim to be related to the World Bank Group or to any member institution (the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the International Development Association, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency and the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes).*L&E*

THE DETERIORATION OF WATER QUALITY REDUCES ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SOME COUNTRIES

Source: World Bank

The world faces an invisible water quality crisis that decreases the potential for economic growth in highly polluted areas and endangers human and environmental well-being, according to a World Bank report released today. In *Quality Unknown: The Invisible Water Crisis* is shown, with new data and methods, how a combination of bacteria, sewage, chemicals and plastic material can absorb oxygen from sources of water and transform them into poison for people and ecosystems. To shed light on the issue, the World Bank created the largest database on water quality in the world, with data obtained through monitoring stations, remote sensing technologies and machine learning. The report notes that the lack of clean water limits economic growth by a third and, therefore, urges immediate attention at the global, national and local levels to these hazards that both developed and developing countries face equally.

“Clean water is a key factor for economic growth. The deterioration of water quality slows that growth, worsens health conditions, reduces food production and exacerbates poverty in many countries,” said David Malpass, president of the World Bank Group. “Governments must take urgent measures to help solve the problem of water pollution, so that countries can grow more rapidly in an equitable and environmentally sustainable way.”

When the biological oxygen demand - a measure that shows the organic pollution recorded in the water and an indirect indicator of its general quality - exceeds a certain threshold, the growth of the gross domestic product of the regions located in the lower part of the basins experiences falls. up to a third due to the effects on health, agriculture and ecosystems.

A key element that contributes to the deterioration of water quality is nitrogen that, when applied as an agricultural fertilizer, eventually enters rivers, lakes and oceans, where it is transformed into nitrates. Early exposure to nitrates affects the growth and brain development of children, which impacts their health and income potential in adulthood. Runoff and discharge into the water of each additional kilogram of nitrogen fertilizers per hectare can increase the growth retardation rates of children by 19% and reduce their income in adulthood by up to 2%, compared to those who are not exposed. The report also notes that agricultural yield drops as the salinity of water and soil increases as a result of more severe droughts, storm surge and increased water withdrawals. Due to the salinity of the waters, in the world a sufficient amount of food is lost every year for 170 million people. The report recommends a set of measures that countries can take to improve water quality, including the following: environmental policies and standards; thorough monitoring of pollution loads; systems that guarantee compliance with standards; Water treatment infrastructure backed with incentives for private investment, and dissemination of reliable and accurate information among households to inspire citizen participation. *L&E*

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SLOW WORLD GROWTH REQUIRES SUPPORT POLICIES

Source: International Monetary Fund

In the July update of World Economic Outlook, we revised downwards our projection for world growth to 3.2% in 2019 and 3.5% in 2020. These are moderate revisions of 0.1 percentage points in both years with respect to the projections for April, but which add to previous important downward revisions. The review for 2019 is due to negative surprises in the growth of emerging and developing market economies, which neutralize the positive surprises registered in some advanced economies.

Growth is projected to take hold between 2019 and 2020. However, close to 70% of the increase depends on growth improving in emerging and developing market economies that are under stress, which implies a high degree of uncertainty.

World growth is slow and precarious, but it doesn't have to be because part of the damage is self-inflicted. The dynamism of the world

economy is hindered by a prolonged uncertainty regarding policies, due to the persistence of sharp commercial tensions despite the recent truce between the United States and China, as tensions have arisen that threaten the global technology supply chains, since the prospects of a Brexit without agreement have increased.

The negative consequences of this uncertainty are clearly reflected in the divergent trends of the manufacturing and services sectors, and in the notable weakness of world trade. The indices of the purchasing managers of the manufacturing sector continue to decline along with the worsening of the attitude of the companies, which are postponing investments in view of the strong uncertainty. The growth of world trade, which moves almost in unison with investment, significantly slowed to 0.5% (year-on-year) in the first quarter of 2019, the slowest pace since 2012. On the other hand, the sector of the Services

remains firm and the mood of consumers is strong, thanks to the fact that unemployment rates are reaching minimum levels and that in several countries wage income is increasing.

Advanced economies - the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom and the euro area - grew faster than expected in the first quarter of 2019. But some of the factors behind this situation - such as the greater accumulation of stocks - are transitory, and it is expected that the growth momentum will weaken later, especially in countries that depend on external demand. Upward revisions in the first quarter, especially in the case of the United States, allow us to slightly raise our projection for advanced economies by 0.1 percentage points, that is to 1.9% in 2019. It is projected that later growth slows down to 1.7%, as the effects of the fiscal stimulus in the United States dissipate and as the weak increase in productivity and population aging deteriorate the long-term outlook for advanced economies.

In emerging and developing market economies, growth is revised downward by 0.3 percentage points for 2019, to 4.1%; and 0.1 percentage points by 2020, at 4.7%. The downward revisions for 2019 are practically generalized in the case of the main economies, but for different reasons. In China, slight downward revision is due, in part, to the higher tariffs imposed by the United States in May, while the more marked revisions in India and Brazil are due to a weaker domestic demand than expected.

In the case of exporters of raw materials, supply disruptions, such as in Russia and Chile, and sanctions imposed on Iran, have led to downward revisions despite the short-term rise in oil prices.

The projected growth recovery for 2019 and 2020 in emerging and developing market economies depends on growth results improving in economies that are withstanding tensions, such as Argentina, Turkey, Iran and Venezuela, which introduces a significant degree of uncertainty.

Financial conditions in the United States and the euro area have become even more favorable, as the Federal Reserve of the United States and the European Central Bank have adopted a monetary policy with a more accommodative orientation. Emerging and developing market economies have benefited from monetary easing in the main economies, but they have also faced a volatile attitude towards the risk caused by trade tensions. In net terms, the financial conditions for this group are more or less the same as those observed in April. Low-income developing countries that previously received mainly stable foreign direct investment flows now receive fairly volatile portfolio investment flows, since the search for returns in an environment of low interest rates is shifting to border markets, or pre-emergent.

Policies for growth

Monetary policy must remain accommodative, especially in cases where inflation is falling beyond the target levels. But this strategy must be accompanied by strong commercial measures that raise prospects and mitigate downside risks. Since interest rates are at persistently low levels, macroprudential tools should be used to prevent the accumulation of financial risks.

Fiscal policy must balance the objectives

of growth, equity and sustainability, which includes the task of protecting the most vulnerable members of society. Countries that have fiscal space must invest in physical and social infrastructure to raise potential growth. In the case of a marked slowdown, monetary easing must be accompanied by a synchronized movement towards more accommodative fiscal policies, taking into account the specific circumstances of each country.

Finally, closer cooperation between countries is now a more urgent need than ever. In addition to resolving tensions in the commercial and technology fields, countries have to join forces to address other important issues, such as climate change, international taxation, corruption, cybersecurity and the opportunities and challenges presented by the new emerging digital payment technologies. *L&E*

Persiste el lento crecimiento mundial

Últimas proyecciones de crecimiento de *Perspectivas de la economía mundial* (variación porcentual)

	2018	Proyecciones	
		2019	2020
Producto mundial	3.6	3.2	3.5
Economías avanzadas	2.2	1.9	1.7
Estados Unidos	2.9	2.6	1.9
Zona del euro	1.9	1.3	1.6
Alemania	1.4	0.7	1.7
Francia	1.7	1.3	1.4
Italia	0.9	0.1	0.8
España	2.6	2.3	1.9
Japón	0.8	0.9	0.4
Reino Unido	1.4	1.3	1.4
Canadá	1.9	1.5	1.9
Otras economías avanzadas	2.6	2.1	2.4
Economías de mercados emergentes y en desarrollo	4.5	4.1	4.7
Comunidad de Estados Independientes	2.7	1.9	2.4
Rusia	2.3	1.2	1.9
Excluida Rusia	3.9	3.5	3.7
Economías emergentes y en desarrollo de Asia	6.4	6.2	6.2
China	6.6	6.2	6.0
India	6.8	7.0	7.2
ASEAN-5	5.2	5.0	5.1
Economías emergentes y en desarrollo de Europa	3.6	1.0	2.3
América Latina y el Caribe	1.0	0.6	2.3
Brasil	1.1	0.8	2.4
México	2.0	0.9	1.9
Oriente Medio, Norte de África, Afganistán y Pakistán	1.6	1.0	3.0
Arabia Saudita	2.2	1.9	3.0
África subsahariana	3.1	3.4	3.6
Nigeria	1.9	2.3	2.6
Sudáfrica	0.8	0.7	1.1
Países en desarrollo de bajo ingreso	4.9	4.9	5.1

Fuente: FMI, Actualización de *Perspectivas de la economía mundial*, julio de 2019.





Oficina Internacional del Trabajo

THE CHALLENGE OF EQUALITY IN THE WORKPLACE

Source: ILO

The French presidency of this year's G7 has chosen the theme of the Biarritz Summit well. "The fight against inequality" is undoubtedly one of the fundamental problems of our time.

The issue of the fight against inequality corresponds strongly to the social justice mandate of the International Labor Organization, as expressed in the recent Declaration of the ILO Centenary for the Future of Work, adopted by the International Labor Conference in June 2019. The intention of the G7 presidency for the Biarritz Summit to reaffirm the commitment of G7 members to respond to global issues through collective action strongly supports the Declaration's call for a stronger multilateralism to address the problems it faces. The world of work.

The orientation of this year's G7 towards work and employment, which has earned it the name of "Social G7", promoted the general theme of the French presidency focusing on four objectives: to increase the incorporation of international

labor standards in the multilateral system; support access to universal social protection systems; help people in the process of digital transformation and its impact on the future of work; and promote labor equality between women and men. These issues are part of the Decent Work Agenda, so that the ILO can interact in depth with the members of the G7, not only facilitating the technical vision regarding each one of them, but also participating in the debates.

Regarding the approach of the Social G7 in the rapid changes in the world of work, France stressed the importance of the ILO centenary, and commended the report of the World Commission on the Future of Work, Working for a more promising future. He also stressed the crucial role of the ILO in the multilateral debate on economic and social policy, and the importance of the new ILO international pioneer standard on violence and harassment in the world of work.

The communiqué adopted by the labor and

employment ministers meeting in Paris on June 6 and 7, 2019 reflects the work of the Social G7 through an ambitious set of objectives:

- a call to action to reduce inequalities in a global world, including multilateral dialogue and coordination to reduce inequalities, and a commitment to foster responsible business behavior in global supply chains;
- commitments in favor of universal access to social protection in a changing world of work;
- commitments to empower people for the future of work; and,
- commitments to achieve gender equality in the world of work.

The communiqué of the ministers and the Declaration of the Centenary of the ILO have strong points of coincidence that reveal fundamental areas of interest for the future of work.

The economic and social link

Both instruments emphasize the need to strengthen multilateralism. The G7 statement emphasizes the inseparable nature of economic and social policies to reduce inequality. This has its equivalent in the Centennial Declaration, which recognizes “the solid, complex and crucial links that exist between social, commercial, financial, economic and environmental policies,” which leads to a call for a more decisive role of the ILO. In general, political dialogues between multilateral institutions. The communiqué and the complementary Tripartite Declaration of the G7 Social reaffirm and make effective the commitment of the members of the G7 with the social dialogue as an instrument to model the future of the work we want.

Similarly, if the G7 communiqué emphasizes

that social protection, in accordance with Recommendation no. 202 of the ILO on social protection floors, “is effective in shaping the future of work,” the Centennial Declaration calls on the ILO to “adopt and expand social protection systems that are adequate and sustainable and adapted to the evolution of the world of work”. Both instruments are based on the Report of the World Commission, which highlights the importance of social protection systems to help people in the increasingly complex transitions they will face in a world of mutation work, until they can Expand your capabilities.

The call of the G7 communiqué to empower people revolves around the need to “adapt the assistance and labor market institutions so that they foster decent working conditions for all platform workers” and “underlines the importance of taking advantage of the potential of current changes to create quality jobs for all.” For its part, when referring to the new business models and the various labor modalities, the Declaration states that the ILO’s efforts will have to be directed to “harnessing the full potential of technological progress and productivity growth” to achieve decent work and “An equitable distribution of benefits for all”. Both documents are based on previous ILO work, which called for a transformation program in favor of gender equality with a wide range of policies, including those aimed at resolving the persistent gender gaps in remuneration and participation in the labor market. Both instruments recognize the persistence of the problem of informality.

In undertaking its second century of life, the ILO is developing its next program and budget to respond to key priority areas outlined in the Centennial Declaration. We hope that the G7 Summit will give an important boost to the ILO’s activities to achieve this, and by doing so, it will also boost our own contribution to the G7’s priority in combating inequality. *L&E*

Environmental CAPSULE



BIOMUSEO... A PLACE THAT TELLS THE HISTORY OF HOW THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA JOINED CONTINENTS AND DIVIDED MARES

Milena Vergara - Assistant
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The Biodiversity Museum is located on the Amador Causeway, was designed by architect Frank Gehry, who is considered one of the 10 most famous and prestigious architects. The Biomuseo is his first work in Latin America and in the tropics.

Among his most outstanding works we can mention:

- Frank Gehry House (California)
- Guggenheim Museum (Bilbao Spain)
- Hotel Marqués de Riscal (The Blind, Spain)
- Dancing House (Prague Czech Republic)
- DG Bank Building (Berlin Germany)

In recognition of his work, Frank Gehry has received numerous and prestigious awards and distinctions.

The structure of this building was designed

to tell the story of how the Isthmus of Panama emerged from the sea, joining two continents, separating a large ocean into two and changing the planet's biodiversity forever.

Each design of this structure has a meaning, from the shape to its colors. It is distinguished by its variety of colors on the ceiling. The blue, yellow and green, red and orange represent the flora and fauna of Panama and also the cultural diversity.

The roof tries to imitate the shapes of a forest with tall trees, represent the leaves and its main function is to minimize the transmission of heat to the interior and achieve efficient energy consumption.

This building contains eight permanent exhibition galleries designed by Bruce Mau Design and which are identified as follows: Biodiversity Gal-

lery, Panarama, The bridge emerges, the great exchange, the human footprint, divided oceans, the living network and Panama It is the Museum.

In addition to the main spaces, the museum includes a public atrium, a space for temporary exhibitions, a shop, a cafeteria and multiple outdoor exhibits that are displayed in a botanical park.

The permanent exhibition is a combination of art and science, which will give visitors the feeling of being faced with an amazing phenomenon.

The Biodiversity Park is a living extension of the museum's architecture, its exhibits and programs. An oasis with diverse experiences: shade and shelter, a safe place to observe nature, a place to learn and celebrate.

A selection of endemic and native plants will continue telling the stories that began in the tour of the central exhibition. Each plant is chosen for its natural beauty, its adaptation to the site and the legend that tells us; be it about the history of Panama, food, housing, symbiotic relationships, fruits or flowers.

In Panama there is a lot of biodiversity. Its geographical position allows a great biological wealth such as mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, etc. as well as the diversity of the flora is very varied among which vascular, gymnosperms, ferns, mosses and species of flowering plants can be mentioned.

Some recommended measures for biodiversity conservation:

- Promote an integration between economic development and the environment.
- Establish mapping and monitoring programs for environments and their populations of flora and fauna.
- Avoid the introduction of exotic species, unless they are beneficial and with thorough previous studies.
- Establish programs for the recovery of threatened species.
- Implement a forest policy that prioritizes the sustained management of native forests.
- Abandon production techniques that degrade living resources, soil, air or water.
- Establish control programs on wildlife trade.

The Biomuseo is available for Panamanian and foreign visitors at the following times:

Closed Monday

Tuesday to Friday from 10:00 a.m. at 4:00 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday from 10:00 a.m. at 5:00 p.m.



You can purchase tickets on the spot and their costs are as follows:

TICKETS	PANAMANIAN AND PERMANENT RESIDENTS	NO RESIDENTS
Adults (With identification)	\$/10.00	\$/18.00
Minors (5 to 17 years old)	\$/6.00	\$/11.00
Senior Citizens** (With identification)	\$/5.00	\$/16.00
Students (University students with card)	\$/6.00	\$/11.00
Familiar pack (2 adults, 2 children)	\$/24.00	\$/40.00

We encourage you to visit this interesting place that will help you discover and learn more about the biodiversity of our country and the great impulse for environmental education. Besides being a great tourist

attraction, it is an element that favors the investment climate in Panama, bringing it closer to the level of the most important capitals in the world. *L&E*

BiOMUSEO

Illustrious PEOPLE

STANLEY HECKADON-MORENO: THE PROMOTER OF NATIONAL PARKS IN PANAMA AND PROTECTOR OF OUR BIODIVERSITY



Idalia Ballesteros - Assistant
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On October 9, 1943, Stanley Heckadon was born in Puerto Armuelles, a banana zone in the province of Chiriquí, Republic of Panama, from a family of farmers and rural teachers, formed by Mr. Phillips Stanley Heckadon and his mother, Mrs. Manuela Moreno Caballero.

He studied anthropology at the University of Los Andes in Bogotá, Colombia, graduating in 1970. At the University of Essex,

England, he obtained a master's degree in 1973 and 1983 he earned a doctorate with graduation work on peasant colonization and try to understand the expansion of the agricultural frontier, how was all Latin America's policy that banks finance the conversion of forests to pastures.

According to one of his biographies, his first and strongest influence on the need to protect the fauna and

flora of the country and to be in solidarity with the needy, was his mother, Dona Manuela, graduated from the Normal Rural de David. Among some of his mother's references, he indicated that "she taught him to read and write to an almost totally illiterate peasantry, and to have great pride in the beauty of this land of rivers and mountains"

In the 1970s and 1980s he worked as head of Indigenous

Affairs of the Directorate of Community Development. During that same decade, in the company of other technicians and researchers, he worked on the creation of the Soberania National Park, the Metropolitan Natural Park, the Darien National Park and the La Amistad International Park.

In the 1980s he also studied the Panama Canal basin. He was struck by how much jungle he lay and bur-

ned every year, about what he said... "Destroyed the jungle, during the winter the rains opened gullies, large ditches due to erosion and thousands of tons of land was going to give the Gatun lakes and Alajuela. "

Recognizes that their horizons and skills increased by participating in various projects with researchers from other disciplines. He was the anthropologist of the international team that in 1980 made the first environmental profile of the country and then did the same in the Dominican Republic.

From 1987 to 1990 he worked as a principal social scientist at the Tropical Agronomic Center for Research and Education (CATIE), Costa Rica, with forestry projects for Central America and the Caribbean. He was the promoter of the creation and first general director of the National Institute of Renewable Natural Resources of Panama (INRENARE) 1990-1991. He is a founding member of the Panamanian Anthropology Association and the board of directors of the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Bogor, Indonesia. He is linked to the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI) in 1993 as an associate researcher and is the founder of the Marine Laboratory of Punta Galeta in Colón.

Some of his works are: The peasant settlements: a Panamanian experience in Agrarian Reform (1973); Peasants from Santander, peasant settlements (1977); Memories of a Creole Bocatoreño (1980); Social dynamics of the pasture culture in Panama (1981); Colonization and destruction of forests in Panama (1982); When the mountains are over: the peasants and the colonization of Tonosí (1983); For a greener Central America (1990), Wood and firewood of the milpas (1990) and Panama in their uses and customs (1994); Naturalists of the Isthmus of Panama: a century of natural history on the biological bridge of the Americas (1998); The Canal basin: deforestation, pollution and urbanization (1999); Population growth and urbanization in the Panama Canal basin and its impact on natural resources (1999); Panama: biological

bridge (2001).

Heckadon-Moreno said that with President Eric Arturo del Valle bought life insurance from the Panama Canal, with the declaration of the Chagres Natural Park. He also mentioned that he was with then President Jorge Illueca, in what is now the Metropolitan Natural Park, where during the visit of the president he sighted a family of toucans that impacted him in such a way that he convinced him of the importance of preserving the existing forest in one of the points of the former Canal zone, bordering the El Dorado area of Panama City, which led to the signing of the decree that turned the place into what is now the Metropolitan Natural Park, lung of the city of Panama.

Tribute to Dr. Stanley Heckadon-Moreno

On the occasion of the celebration of the Extraordinary Assembly of the Panamanian Association of Private Nature Reserve Network that took place on August 21, in one of the rooms of the Metropolitan Natural Park offices, chaired by the president, Alfonso Jaén Conte, was given a tribute to Dr. Stanley Heckadon-Moreno, life partner of the Association.

In this Assembly, Dr. Charlotte Elton, a prominent defender of biodiversity conservation in Panama, gave the words in tribute to Dr. Heckadon-Moreno.

Next, we allow ourselves to transcribe part of the spontaneous interventions of Dr. Elton and Dr. Heckadon-Moreno in this tribute, provided to us by the Association:

"If it were not for the power of Stanley's conviction, this Metropolitan Natural Park would have been like the Omar Park with a playground, houses, apartments, tennis club and that, for the defense not only of him, but of others in the Meeting Panama 2000 made in Coronado in 1997.

Many may not remember it, but there is a very important contribution from Stanley, who sup-

ported the closure and transfer of the non-sanitary landfill that was next to Old Panama which is what is now Costa del Este. At that time, it was a non-sanitary landfill that affected the population, as it burned at all times.

After the invasion, Stanley remained as director of the former National Institute of Renewable Natural Resources (INRENARE) and one of the first and most indicative of Stanley's work was to call the park rangers who earned a misery salary, he had no ability to raise his salary, but he did have the ability to make them feel that his role was important, fundamental.

We must not forget his work in Colón, a forgotten province, the most battered, millions can be spent and the results are not seen, it is very difficult and against wind and tide Stanley creates Punta Galeta, the protected area of the Smithsonian station.

He has made thousands of students go through environmental education, has also obtained scholarships for students to become guides and can continue their studies and has also achieved the training of teachers from all sectors of the country on how to teach science, natural history, how live the conservation and implementation of the scientific method as an educational tool.

The results of your constant work are seen, perceived, thanks to what you have done with conservation and continue doing through studies, fascinating and wonderful communications, we are really very grateful."

For his part, Dr. Stanley, in speaking his words, mentioned the following:

"This site is worth a lot of gold, meter by meter - Metropolitan National Park -; and I just remember this case of the southern anchor of what would be the biological corridor from sea to sea and I worked in Planning. Professor Illueca - he was referring to Dr. Enrique M. Illueca, son of missing former president - and

I am talking about what we are going to do and it was fast because it looked, as Charlotte said, that this was going to be deforested to be like the Central Park in New York with very expensive buildings, tennis courts... then one day Illueca tells me: Stanley, my dad and I sometimes fight and recently we fought, and he won't pay attention to saving this, let's go to the Presidency in a coaster and I have reserved your seat next to my dad so that you convince him. We went to the Presidency and we looked for Dr. Illueca and he touched me next door, so I started to tell him, we went up and a spectacular day was seen, the Canal, Panama Viejo, the city, the Bay and I knew that I was paying attention, but it was diplomatic attention, being upstairs and I was telling him that this was an air conditioner that there was no city in Latin America that had a lung like this. In that, out of nowhere, being under a stick, when 7 toucans appeared and perched up to sing and Dr. Illueca stares up and forgot that I was there and was raptured and asked him... Dr Illueca you have seen toucans like that together, he replied, "never alone in museums and in cages." So to this day I thank those toucans who convinced the President of the Republic to sign the executive decree to create this.

Soon after, one day we were in a meeting here and the decree is signed with management between the State, the Mayor's Office and a highly centralized country. The country had 2 very good mayors, who dedicated their heart, their will to this Park. Without the support of these mayors from Panama City, it would have been very difficult to start the Park.

In a meeting of the Board of Trustees here, they let me know that they had gotten up, overnight, they were opening 4 lanes inside a protected area, I had to go out and stand in front of the tractors "what are you doing here", that was a fight to the death really, I think the intention was to degrade this in a way that they said no, if this is a forest that is useless, this has to be part of urban development, that is, that one cannot lower one's guard because

There is no park, there is no private reserve.

I remember that I went to Darien in 1972 to study with Francisco Herrera, we dedicated his soul, heart and life to see what could be done, what areas were going to be protected... and part of that struggle was to take from MIDA what was an office and give institutional rank what became INRENARE... it was not easy because a minister doesn't want to take a Department out of his institution and become separate and that cost a lot. When we were talking about the future of Darién and we knew that we had to establish a park on the border with Colombia and the only thing that was as a reference point was the OIRSA and they had established a control area in the 60s to prevent foot-and-mouth disease I will move from South America to Panama, to Central America, to Mexico and end up in the United States and I remember that these meetings were held in Planning. Here is Ramón Alvarado that we were talking about the future boundaries of Darién National Park and Ramón asks me, you know that the area is 250 thousand hectares... well, we are going to move forward, I say, let's take 25 km more, so it happened to 550 thousand hectares and well, that was the origin of Darién National Park. "

Recently, Dr. Stanley was also recognized by the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production (CICYP). which awarded him the medal of merit Joaquín J. Vallarino for his commitment to the environment. The above is simply a small sample of what really has been the contribution to our country of a person like Dr. Stanley Heckadon-Moreno, who, through study, teamwork, great humility and strength of spirit, has achieved promote and defend our biodiversity, at the expense, even, of highly frustrating and painful moments and experiences... but that has not even fainted in its life mission. *L&E*

Source:

www.ecotvpanama.com

<https://www.prensa.com>

<https://imprensa.prensa.com>

Acta de la Asamblea Extraordinaria de la Red de Reservas Naturales Privadas del 21 de agosto de 2019.

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ALQUILER DE OFICINAS EN ÁREA BANCARIA

- Oficina 1 (ejecutiva)
- Oficina 2 (1 escritorio)
- Oficina 3 (Modulares 3 personas)
- Oficina 4 (2 escritorios)
- Oficina 5 (modulares 4 personas)

- Estacionamientos:

- E6 #299
- E6 #300

INCLUYE:

Intercom de la puerta de entrada y mueble de recepción

***NO INCLUYE: Electricidad (Unión Fenosa)**

PRECIO:

B/. 300.00

B/. 250.00

B/. 450.00

B/. 300.00

B/. 300.00

B/.50.00

B/.50.00



Calle Aquilino de La Guardia
Torre Banco General
Casa Matriz Piso #9



Para mayor información contactar a:



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Sports Capsule



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W

e are already a few months before the end of the year, and there are always times to analyze what we have done and what we have postponed.

In the case that you have left to then start a new exercise routine or simply start one, it really is not too late, since after all it is pure persistence and as long as there is commitment and desire, it will always be possible. Let us be aware that many times we do this for health. Let's not expect that for a serious health condition we will be forced to start. Let's start with something simple like walking and drinking water. It must

be very sad to think and feel that the deterioration of our health is to some extent, due to the lack of attention on our part. It is one thing to get sick because it would be that way, and another is to get sick because we don't take care of ourselves. The last must be terrible.

And this transcends much further than simply a call to get moving, but also to undertake, to book that trip you loved so much, to have a pet, to follow your dreams, etc.

Maybe we already know that all this we can and should do, however, it is always good to read that someone reminds you and tells you that you are capable of achieving everything. *L&E*

S C C C E R B A S E B A L L

The next League of Nations of the Conca-
caf Panama will begin its day this Septem-
ber 5 against Bermuda and then the 8 plays
at home. Remember that these dates are im-
portant to be able to climb in the FIFA rank-
ing and thus be able to classify the hexago-
nal of the next World Cup Qatar 2022. *L&E*

The coach Américo Gallego has already de-
fined the 23 players who are summoned:

The U-18 Baseball World Cup kicks off this
August 30 and Panama's debut on this day is
against Chinese Taipei. *L&E*





CONVOCADOS LIGA DE NACIONES



Porteros	 L. Mejía	 J. Calderón	 J. Guerra					
Defensas	 F. Palacios	 M. A. Murillo	 A. Machado	 H. Cummings	 F. Escobar	 J. Vargas	 É. Davis	 K. Galván
Volantes	 A. Quintero	 O. Browne	 R. Botello	 A. Ayarza	 A. Carrasquilla	 A. Cooper	 J.L. Rodríguez	 É. Bárcenas
Delanteros	 J. Fajardo	 G. Torres	 A. Stephens	 R. Blackburn	D.T.	 A. Gallego		



**BERMUDAS
VS. PANAMÁ**
5 SEP - 5:00 P.M.



**PANAMÁ
VS. BERMUDAS**
8 SEP - 8:00 P.M.

#PANAMÁMAYOR
FIFA FEFAPUT

Parapan American Games

The Lima 2019 Parapan American Games, began on August 22 and runs until September 1.

For these games, Panama has a delegation of 16 athletes from 5 disciplines.

This tournament will also give tickets for 13 sports for the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games

At the moment these are the positions, obtaining only a bronze medal in bullet shot by, Gertrudis Ortega.

Posición	CPN				Total	Ranking Total
1	Brasil	58	53	48	159	1
2	Estados Unidos	41	35	32	108	2
3	México	33	33	27	93	3
4	Colombia	20	18	28	66	5
5	Argentina	15	21	33	69	4
6	Canadá	9	12	6	27	6
7	Chile	9	5	7	21	8
8	Cuba	9	2	7	18	9
9	Ecuador	5	5	4	14	10
10	Venezuela	2	8	14	24	7
11	Bermudas	1	1	0	2	14
12	Trinidad y Tobago	1	0	1	2	14
13	Uruguay	1	0	0	1	18
14	Perú	0	3	2	5	11
15	Puerto Rico	0	3	0	3	12
16	República Dominicana	0	2	1	3	12
17	Costa Rica	0	2	0	2	14
18	Jamaica	0	1	1	2	14
19	Panamá	0	0	1	1	18

Panama lacked further development, since it was in position 28 in the table of medalleros, where the United States led completely.

The 4 medals were in:

Female Judo:

- o Kristine Jiménez
- o Miryam Roper

Male Karate:

- o Héctor Cenci6n

Greco-Roman Wrestling:

- o Alvis Almendra. *L&E*

Posición	CON				Total	Ranking Total
1	Estados Unidos	120	88	85	293	1
2	Brasil	55	45	71	171	2
3	México	37	36	63	136	4
4	Canadá	35	64	53	152	3
5	Cuba	33	27	38	98	6
6	Argentina	32	35	34	101	5
7	Colombia	28	23	33	84	7
8	Chile	13	19	18	50	8
9	Perú	11	7	21	39	11
10	República Dominicana	10	13	17	40	10
11	Ecuador	10	7	14	31	12
12	Venezuela	9	15	19	43	9
13	Jamaica	6	6	7	19	14
14	Puerto Rico	5	5	14	24	13
15	El Salvador	3	0	1	4	21
16	Guatemala	2	9	8	19	14
17	Trinidad y Tobago	2	8	3	13	16
18	Uruguay	1	4	4	9	17
19	Paraguay	1	3	1	5	18
20	Bolivia	1	2	2	5	18
21	Granada	1	1	0	2	25
22	Costa Rica	1	0	4	5	18
23	Santa Lucia	1	0	1	2	25
24	Barbados	1	0	0	1	28
24	Islas Virgenes, B	1	0	0	1	28
26	Antigua y Barbuda	0	1	2	3	23
27	Honduras	0	1	1	2	25
28	Panamá	0	0	4	4	21
29	Nicaragua	0	0	3	3	23
30	Aruba	0	0	1	1	28
30	Bahamas	0	0	1	1	28

Fencing

The Central American Children's, Cadet and Youth Championship, took place from August 17 to 21, where more than 180 fencers from Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, host country participated. From Sub 12 category to 20 year old youth, in sword, saber and foil mode.

Panama had a delegation of 33 athletes and a gold medal, 4 silver and 5 bronze medals were obtained.

The gold of Isaac Dorati, in men's Sub 14 sword,

also added two silver in cadet sword and male sword teams.

Others who won presents at this fair have Stephanie Rojas and Andrea Victoria, both with silver in cadet saber and female youth foil, respectively.

The bronzes were achieved by Nivia Díaz, in cadet female sword, Beverly Chaguaceda, in Emely Villarreal female youth sword, in Sub 12 female sword, Andrea Victoria, female youth floret and Julio Arias, in male youth sword. *L&E*



Panama Laser - Run

In Laser-run the international regulation was implemented, which consists of making five shots with a laser gun at a distance of 10 meters in 50 seconds, then continue with the 400-meter race, with two laps for the minor categories and three for superiors.

In recent days there was the Panama Laser - Run competition, in which more than 200 athletes of different ages participated.

This activity is mainly to capture talent of young people between 1 and 17 years old for the Central American and Caribbean Games Panama 2022, where this discipline will be part of this fair.

There was participation from the Sub 9 to senior levels between 22 to 39 years and 50 to 59 years.

Among the winners of the different categories we have Marianeli Sánchez and Héctor Rosales, in the female and male U9,

respectively; in U11, Elena Roble in the feminine and Esteban Alvarado in masculine. In the U13 division, Karla Lorenzo and Juan David Ortega were the winners; in U15, Mayelis Arosemena and Jonovan García, did the same; Meanwhile, Hilary Vallarino and Daniel Loo, reached the top of the podium in U17.

Other winners were Desiree Ng, in the female, and Omar Valdés, in the male, this in the U19 category; Cristel Vergara and Didier Rodríguez, won the victory in the U21.

In senior 22-39 years, Itzela Campos and Chamar Chambers took the honors of first place; Master 40-49 years, Ingrid Mendieta and Rafael Pinzón won this category, while, in senior 50-59 years, Roque Guerra and Aldo Macre took first place. *L&E*



THE CURRENT

NETWORK OF MUSEUMS AND VISITOR CENTERS OF PANAMA, PROMOTING CULTURE AND NATIONAL ART

Gabriela Melgar - Assistant / Marketing
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Panama is rich in culture, nourished by the influence of cultural coordinators from different parts of the world and possessing different artistic expressions. It is no secret to anyone, the little support that is granted for the promotion of different artistic disciplines, as well as the little promotion that places in our country dedicated to this subject receive. Such is the case of museums, centers and historical places.

IBERMUSEOS is the main cooperation program for museums in Latin America, which aims to promote the strengthening of the more than nine thousand institutions in the region, as stated in its portal (www.iber museos.org), this organization that is dedicated to promoting knowledge of the diversity of the Ibero-American museum. It indicates that Panama, according to data updated to 2018, does not have a definition

by law, of a museum, in the same way, that we don't maintain legislation or a national museum policy. There is also talk of the failed attempt in 2012 to elevate the National Institute of Culture (INAC) to the Ministry category - which, finally, through Law 90 of August 15, 2019, was overcome as it creates the Ministry of Culture -. Another little accurate fact about Panama is that, as regards the number of museums registered in our country, it is mentioned that we only have 28 institutions, which we will then show that this is not the case, based on the information shared by the **NETWORK OF MUSEUMS AND VISITOR CENTERS OF PANAMA**

Contrary to the figures presented by this page, we can say that in our country there is a large number of museums, the problem is in little information you have, as well as the

little support they receive not only for their creation but also for their livelihood. Since 2008, there is in our country the **NETWORK OF MUSEUMS AND VISITOR CENTERS OF PANAMA**, a non-profit association (NPO), which has focused its efforts on the promotion of culture in our country, through visits to the different Museums and visitor centers we have. To date, this non-governmental organization is made up of more than 50 centers, including private and government museums, national parks, visitor centers, among others. They also have professionals in various areas, such as museological, pedagogical and environmental.

All these data can be found on the website of the **NETWORK OF MUSEUMS AND VISITOR CENTERS OF PANAMA** (www.redmuseospanama.org) where you will be surprised at the diversity of cultural activities of any order that occur permanently in our country. For us to discover the existence of this NPO has been one of the most pleasant recent surprises, which is why we focus on investigating a little more about it until we can interview your coordinator, Mrs. Amanda Destro, who shared with us some interesting facts that we will show you:

How did the idea of creating this network?

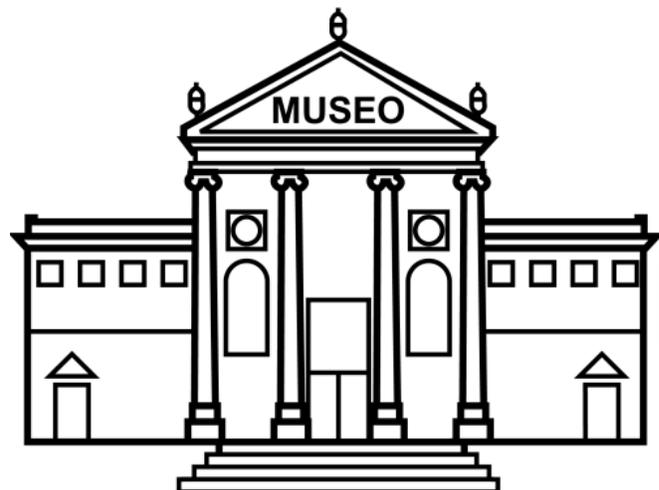
- In 2008, Charlotte Elton of the El Tucán center of Costa Abajo de Colón, together with other institutions present in the area of the Interoceanic Region, decided to meet to discuss issues and problems that everyone presented, trying to give them an answer and helping each other. The NETWORK was born with the intention of creating synergies and improving the environment and the cultural offer, giving the possibility even to members, to train among them.

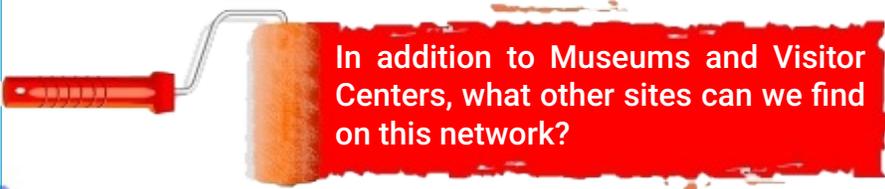
Approximately, how many museums can we find in our country?

Missing in Panama an official definition of "MUSEUM", we have adopted that of ICOM (International Council of Museums): "the museum is a non-profit, permanent institution, at the service of society and its development, open to the public, that acquires, preserves, investigates, communicates and exposes the material and intangible heritage of humanity and its environment for the purpose of education, study and recreation." They adapt to this concept, everything that appears in our statutes present on the website of the The ones that appear in the directory listing are not all those that exist in the Republic, but they are the ones that we have been able to learn about these years of work.

Who makes up this network?

The Network is a group of professionals that aims to strengthen the capacities of each one, create synergies and share experiences, information, resources, opportunities for exchange and training of personnel, on topics such as interpretation, education and communications to increase national visits and international, and improve the visitor experience. There are more than 55 institutions and many professionals who work in cultural, tourism, environmental, educational, audiovisual sectors, among others.





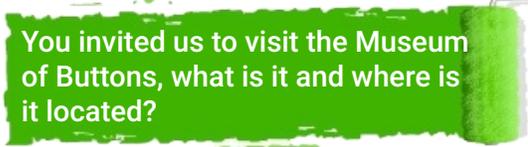
In addition to Museums and Visitor Centers, what other sites can we find on this network?

- Historical monuments, their parts or dependencies, such as the treasures of religious centers, historical, archaeological or natural places, if they are officially open to the public;
- Conservation institutes and permanent or itinerant exhibition galleries maintained by libraries and archives;
- Natural, archaeological, ethnographic and geological sites and monuments, historical monuments and sites that have the nature of a museum for their acquisition, conservation and communication activities;
- Institutions presenting live specimens, such as botanical and zoological gardens, aquariums, nurseries, etc...;
- Protected areas, recreational parks and private reserves;
- Scientific and planetary centers; and
- Interpretation, visitor and exhibition centers.



Recently it was announced that INAC became the Ministry of Culture, what expectations do you have regarding this new institution?

Since day one we have been in contact with the people who will be responsible for carrying out this work, but with the very small budget that, as always, is given to these issues, we will continue working together to make a difference. There is much will.

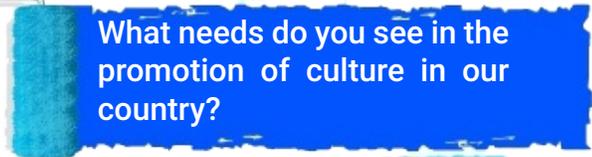


You invited us to visit the Museum of Buttons, what is it and where is it located?

It is one of the members of this NETWORK. It is a museum that exhibits around eight thousand buttons and, through them, tells the story of the human being from a technical, historical, sociological and, among others, artistic perspective. It is in Tangaré Street of Residencial El Bosque, San Miguelito District, province of Panama.



www.museobotonespanama.com



What needs do you see in the promotion of culture in our country?

Unfortunately for decades culture has been left aside and many social problems we face today are due to that neglect. You don't just have to promote culture, you have to understand it, live it, preserve it, transmit it, feel part of it. Each individual must know their environment, their culture, their traditions; you must keep them and give them the value they deserve; you must be proud of them and you must know how to transmit that value to a person who visits us from outside. You must defend them and take care of them.

What message do you leave to our readers and how can they know all the activities of the network?



Be proud of your culture, know your surroundings, live the thousands of educational, environmental, cultural, and conservative activities that have been developing for years in the city and in the interior. Participate and be an active part of the many good things we see in our environment. Be agents of positive changes and do not remain protesting from your chair: we always need support and interest from the public. We work for you.

As Mrs. Destro indicates, we should be proud, Panama is a country influenced by many cultures, from our indigenous peoples, such as Afro-Antillean, Spanish, Chinese, Indian Greeks, many others from our origins as a country; and more recently from other immigrants such as Colombians, Venezuelans, Nicaraguans, and again Chinese from other generations, among others, who are part of this melting pot, all this is reflected in art, in the expressions that our artists have, since the paintings to the dances, the culinary art, as well as the history that we find not only in museums, but in different visitor centers, in our archaeological sites and natural parks.

It is to admire the work done anonymously by all the people behind the **NETWORK OF MUSEUMS AND VISITORS CENTERS OF PANAMA**, formed by volunteers, who without the desire to benefit, work together to promote these places and thus arouse in all of us the interest in Art, history and our culture. There is much to learn in our country, but step by step the goal is reached, we hope that, with the creation of the Ministry

You can follow us on social networks or on the website

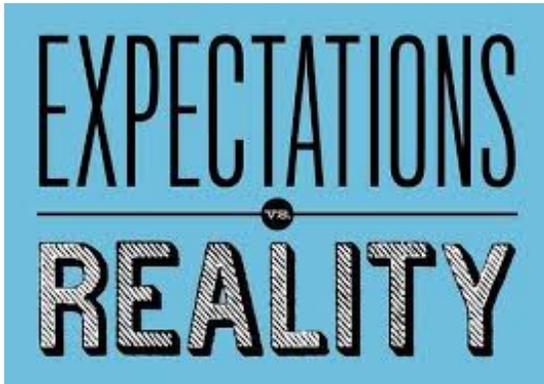
www.redmuseospanama.org



redmuseospanama

of Culture, these actions will be reinforced and, above all, better support will be obtained. I invite you all to be part of the work of those who make up this network, take the time to visit the page and propose to visit at least one of these places a month, organize trips with our families, friends, even, in our work we encourage that appreciation for art and culture, especially among children and young people. Speaking of young people, this NETWORK also has social networks, which makes it even more practical to know the activities that are carried out in Panama, as well as places to know and in the same way it is a tool to share it, with many more people.

I close with a phrase from the famous Spanish painter, Pablo Picasso: **“Art washes the dust of everyday life from the soul.”** Let's get up to remove that dust that leaves us the accelerated life we lead, little attention we pay to the beauty that exists around us, let's enjoy something as rich as art in all its expressions and share it with ours. *L&E*



PANAMANIAN AFTER JULY 1, 2019

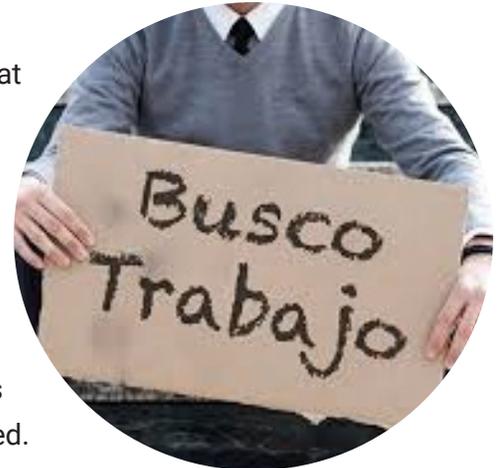
Ayeisha Williams- Assistant
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Many Panamanians are facing the expectation that it will happen now that Laurentino “Nito” Cortizo took office as the current president of the country.

The mentality of various Panamanian citizens is focused on “changes”, those changes that many wanted to see reflected after that date; I have heard comments like “The thing is slow”, what did you expect? If only a few weeks have passed since that event.

One of the crises that covers the national territory is the unemployment rate; which, according to the figures of the Comptroller General of the Republic in March rose to 6.4% reflecting an increase of 0.6% difference from the year 2018 that was 5.8%.

This means that people have a high degree of pessimism, that unemployment has increased, and among other things, crime has skyrocketed.



Many expect the president to solve each and every one of the problems we face today.

But; How do we grow in the face of the various crises we face in Panama?

First, we get rid of the idea that the president

can solve each and every one of the problems we face in our daily lives. We know that having that title is a huge position and must fulfill its responsibilities, but I have heard many criticisms such as: "Gasoline rose" -The president is to blame-, "we are flooded" - the president is to blame - and it is so in countless problems.

But I think that many of the problems have solutions that we ourselves can solve without help of maximum authority. [Are you unemployed?](#) use talent, make crafts, sell a product, give tutoring, in short, there are many ways to get money to survive and, above all, prepare academically; [Do we flood?](#) Put the garbage in its place; In this way you practice a fair discipline that in theory we should have learned as children.

We must keep an optimistic look at each situation that comes our way. This will make you feel strong in any situation.

Let's look at the crises to learn from them, it is true that there is no degree to teach us how to survive every chapter of our lives, but from small we learn how to coexist by putting into practice all our defense mechanisms.

[Everyone must choose how to get out of this situation, since there is no secret formula to solve it.](#)

Let's keep waiting for changes with patience, we don't know if they will be for better or worse, but they will arrive; Let's just learn to control and get ahead in each situation, working hard to solve the problems. *L&E*

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#PRAYFORAMAZONS

Ivana Herrera - Attorney
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This has been the hashtag that has been released to give relevance to the tragedy that is happening in the Amazons. The world's largest tropical forest, considered *"The Lung"* of mankind, is burning. The fire has been consuming the Brazilian rainforest for more than two weeks and, according to experts, the multiplication of claims occurs in a context of the rapid advance of deforestation in the Amazon region, which in July quadrupled with respect to the same month of 2018. According to the National Space Research Institute of Brazil (INPE), it was not until these previous days that the alarm was raised and media coverage began to occur. The fires have begun to have a direct impact on Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, as has the city of Sao Paulo, where a large cloud of smoke has arrived affecting the population.

On the one hand, the response of the Bolivian government has been successful by hiring the American company, GlobalSuper-tanker, which has sent the tanker plane, SuperTanker, with the capacity to transport 150,000 liters of water or fire retardant liquid, to start short work against this forest fire that devastates an extensive area of 744,711 hectares of forest, with worldwide impact.

In principle, the SuperTanker will join six small aircraft, 126 vehicles, 21 tanks, eight ambulances and 2,500 people in the fight against fire, although we have high expectations for increased aid.

The Bolivian government urged its peers from Paraguay and Brazil to take action in the area called *"Man Lawn Triangle"*, on the Paraná-Paraguay Waterway, shared by the three nations, prey to fire.

Bolivia and Paraguay agreed to develop a *“joint work of the two countries, both in the Bolivian territory and in the Paraguayan territory,”* according to the Bolivian Minister of Environment and Water, Carlos Ortuño.

The Brazilian government attributes the fires to an unusual drought in these Amazonian regions and even its president, Jair Bolsonaro, has come to blame this catastrophe on NGOs, without specifying any.

However, social organizations consider that the fires have been deliberately provoked and then take advantage of these lands for mining or extensive agriculture, highly promoted by the far-right Bolsonaro.

These policies have caused the funds to be partially frozen to conserve the Amazon destined annually by Germany and Norway, the two countries that for now support the protection of the great green lung of the planet.

The countries formed by the G7 have made available for this crisis 20 million dollars, which so far have been rejected by the Brazilian government with the excuse that this money should be used for the reforestation of Europe.

The president of Brazil, Bolsonaro, said that the idea of creating an international alliance to save the Amazon would be to treat Brazil as “a colony or no man’s land”, calling it an attack on the country’s sovereignty, and at the same time criticized the French president, Emmanuel Macron, who did not interfere in domestic affairs and deal with the crisis in his country.

The dispute between both leaders has become personal because of some com-

ments they have said on social networks, Bolsonaro has said he would accept monetary aid only if President Macron apologizes.

The position of the current Brazilian president has been labeled as inflexible and at the same time it seems that he does not understand the seriousness of the matter, which goes beyond his own ego, including his own country.

On the other hand, Brazil has accepted the help of 12 million dollars from Great Britain. Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced Canada’s help with \$15 million, in addition to water pumps, to help regions affected by fire.

Actor Leonardo DiCaprio, also known for his efforts to preserve the environment, through his environmental organization, Earth Alliance, donated \$ 5 million to help preserve the Amazon rainforest.

Almost 20% of the Amazon rainforest has disappeared in the last half century and this is apparently not diminishing.

While the criticisms have echoed how the monetary collection and media coverage that was given to the Notre Dame fire was possible, others simply say that a hashtag will not make a difference, the truth is that this fact is sum relevance and importance, since no matter where you are on the planet, this will seriously affect the ecosystem on a global scale.

It is true that a hashtag will not make a big difference, but this could make us wake up and see the reality in which we are condemning ourselves.

There is no turning back, experts have warned that we only have until 2030, 11 years

only, to change our actions and customs in favor of the preservation of the planet.

In addition to being the main ecosystem to mitigate global warming, Amazon is the largest water basin in the world, one of the most biodiverse areas in the world and home to thousands of indigenous communities that live on the banks of its rivers..

In our own country we see how the natural habitat has been invaded and has not been respected, mainly in the province of Darién, with projects backed by approved environmental impact studies or simply clandestine logging.

The development of a country should not be measured by how many skyscrapers and concrete there is, it is not synonymous with a developed country, a really developed country understands that it must protect nature and live with it, really adapt to the surrounding nature and conserve it.

If we really want to leave a legacy and a livable world we can start by helping the planet with actions that seem small, but repeated daily and by thousands of people, it is a great contribution. Let's not only pray, let's also act. *L&E*



Forest in Rondônia, Brazil. June 1975 and August 2009



Lago Mar Chiquita, Argentina. July 1998 and September 2011



Image of fires recorded in the Amazon in August 2019

Cultural Capsule

Mariela de Sanjur
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THEATER

- ABA Theater: Prince Charming Blue or Old Green until September 15.
- ABA Theater: The King of the jungle from September 8 to December 22.
- La Estación Theater: Hook against Pirate Morgan until September 1.
- La Estación Theater: The clan of the divorced s until September 8.
- El Ángel Theater: Couples therapy until September 15.
- El Ángel Theater: What a mess of the bride until December 7.
- El Ángel Theater: Batman against the enemies of the city from September 1 to 22.
- Theater in Circle: Marriages, divorces and other causes of insomnia from September 5 to 30.
- La Plaza Theater: Perfect strangers until September 7.
- La Plaza Theater: My name is Asher Lev from September 10 to 15.
- La Plaza Theater: Monologues of the vagina on September 16.
- Ascanio Arosemena Theater/ACP: Wedding Singer from September 18 to 21.
- D’Raquel Theater: Nor does death separate us from September 10 to 14.

MOVIES

- Winner: September 5
- It: Chapter 2: September 5
- K12: September 5
- Pavarotti: September 12
- Iris, a space opera by Justice: September 12
- Enzo, a special friend: September 12

FAIRS & FESTIVALS

- Flower Fair of Espiritu Santo-Las Minas de Herrera from August 29 to September 1.
- Mar 18 to 23 Sept 2018 Fair in Bocas del Toro.
- Boquerón Fair in Chiriquí from September 28 to 29.
- National Festival of Marjoram and patron saint festivities of the Virgen de las Mercedes from September 22 to 29 in Guararé.
- Bocas del Toro Changuinola Fair September 24-29.
- Flower Stalls in Chiriquí Volcano from August 30 to September 2.
- Collections Fair at the El Panama Hotel on August 31 and September 1.
- Party of Chile and friends of Chile in Panama at the Sheraton Grand Hotel on September 27.
- Moon Fest at the Continental Hotel on September 14.

SEMINARS, CONGRESSES, TALKS, COURSES AND EXHIBITIONS

- PhotoLab Panama 2019 on September 4, 6 and 7 at the Gladys Vidal Theater and on September 5 at the French Alliance.
- Human Tertulias at the American Trade Hotel on September 11.
- The Casco Door Project at the Casa Pérez Alemán on September 18.
- Professional writing workshop seminar at USMA on September 3.
- Fotoweeek at the Capital Bank Business Center from September 2 to 4.
- Workshop Legal desing, how to innovate in the legal sector at Credicorp Bank, Vía España (in

front of Plaza Regency) on September 7.

- Talent Cartoon Network Panama at the Athenaeum of the City of Knowledge on September 23.
- Radioton Smile Operation Foundation on September 14.
- Open Class: Memory and human rights at the City of Knowledge Convention Center on September 6.
- International Isthmus School Conference Series, under the title "I DESIGN 3", at the Convention Center of the City of Knowledge from September 9 to 13.
- Panama Graphic Expo 2019 in ATLAPA from September 14 to 16.
- Capac Expo Habitat 2019 in the Atlapa from September 11 to 15.

IMPORTANT DATES

- Indigenous Women's Day September 5
- Signature of the Torrijos Carter treaties September 7, 1977
- Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary September 8
- Our Lady of the Prado, Tolé
- International Literacy Day September 8
- Santa María La Antigua September 9
- World Family Day September 10
- International Day of Democracy September 15
- International Day for the Prevention of the Ozone Layer September 16
- International Peace Day September 21
- Alzheimer's Day September 21
- Book Week September 22-29
- Virgin of Mercy, September 23
- Saint Vincent de Paul, September 27
- World Tourism Day, September 27
- Feast of the Holy Angels (San Miguel, San Rafael and San Gabriel), September 29
- World Heart Day September 29
- International Translator Day September 30

CONCERTS AND PRESENTATIONS

- World Music Panama 2019: Abate Berihum & Addis Ken Proyect at the Ateneo del a Ciudad del Saber, 8:00 p.m. September 26
- Parquin land 2019 at the Amador Convention Center on September 14.
- Salvation from Europe to Panama Theater 874, on September 14.
- Juan Luis Guerra Literal 2019 at the Rommel Fernández Stadium on September 19.
- Miss Latinoamerica 2019 at the 874 Theater on September 21.
- All by Malambo-Symphonic Gala at the Balboa Theater on September 24.
- Morat at the Amador Convention Center on September 19.
- Manuel Turizo, Sech, and Justin Amador Convention Center on September 28.
- Great Bingo in favor of the Luces Foundation at Club Unión on September 16.
- The Firebird, Symphony Orchestra of Panama at the Balboa Theater on September 5. *L&E*



Alianzas alrededor del Mundo

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

Guevara & Gutiérrez S. C. Servicios Legales- BOLIVIA

Machado Associados Advogados e Consultores- BRASIL

DSN Consultants Inc- CANADÁ

Lewin & Wills Abogados- COLOMBIA

Rivera, Bolívar y Castañedas- PANAMÁ

Espinosa & Asociados- CHILE

Lawnetworker S.A. Asesores Legales- ECUADOR

Peter Byrne & Associates- ESTADOS UNIDOS

Machado Associados Advogados e Consultores- ESTADOS UNIDOS

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

Estudio Rubio Leguía Normand & Asociados- PERU

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

Pellerano & Herrera- REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

Alvarado & Asociados- NICARAGUA

Torres, Plaz & Araujo- VENEZUELA

Facio & Cañas- COSTA RICA

