

# Legislación y Economía

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¿QUÉ ESTÁ PASANDO?

EN LA

**ECONOMÍA DE PANAMÁ**



CONTROL DE PRECIOS



JUICIO POLÍTICO DONALD TRUMP



ANGELA MERKEL LA LÍDER DE EUROPA

La debilidad de EUROPA



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# Legislación Economía

## EN LA RADIO

Todos los viernes 9:30 a.m.

Por:

*La Exitosa*



MAY 2017



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# Editorial

## The Price Control in Panama: A Look at Legality of the Measure

Our Political Constitution contains a series of provisions that frame what the doctrine denominates like the “Economic Constitution”, that establishes of unequivocal way that our economic system is based on a model of market economy, whose main actors are particular companies, Added with the power of intervention of the State, to ensure and order effectiveness of the economic system, and effectiveness of fundamental rights, such as labor law and the right to social security.

While individuals are the main players in national economy, this role is not absolute given that the Constitution itself establishes in a restrictive manner principle of free market competition and establishes bans in exercise of trade and industry for individuals concerned to prevent configuration of acts that adversely affect free development of the market, and affect national economy, as set forth in articles

282, 295 and 298 of our Constitution.

Established the above, it is important to refer to price control system on 22 products of the basic basket that as public knowledge, implemented since 2014 National Government, which being announced as a temporary measure, has been extended by a plural number of Executive Decrees for almost three years since its implementation. During this period the system has been widely questioned by different sectors of national economy regarding its effectiveness in combating inflation and configuration of serious distortions to free market.

This measure has its origin in the extraordinary power of intervention in the national economy established by article 284 of the Constitution with the aim of guaranteeing social justice; However, this power is not absolute. In addition,

its exercise is of extraordinary character and must be regulated by Law.

In this sense, we find that Law 45 of 2007 develops and limits the power of economic intervention of the State in national economy derived from Article 284 of the National Constitution, defining conditions required for application of price regulation as an exceptional measure, Defining in article 199 the essential budgets for application of said measure, which we can identify as follows:

This is an exceptional and temporary regulation.

It is applicable only when there are situations in which restrictions on the efficient functioning of the market or the emergence of widespread monopolistic conduct by one or more economic agents with substantial power over the relevant market exist which are an imminent threat to the market, consumer and free competition. On April 21, 2017, the Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture of Panama (CCIAP) filed a claim of nullity against the Executive Decree No 165 of July 1, 2014 "Establishing Temporarily Maximum Retail Prices of 22 Products of the Basic Food Basket in the Republic of Panama, and Adopting Other Provisions," and their respective extensions.

The referred Claim is based on the fact that the National Government through the Ministry of Commerce and Industries of Panama (MICI) violated a plural number of legal norms when issuing Executive Decree No. 165 and its respective extensions, in view of which in at any time, existence of essential budgets required by our legal system in respect of Free Competition and Consumer Protection was sustained, in addition to having exceeded its legal powers by indis-

criminately extending application of said Decree for more than two years without having been accredited Technical justification and repeated recommendations by the ACODECO itself to seek alternatives to application of such measure, such as promoting creation of peripheral markets.

In this regard, when examining the content of Executive Order 165, we find that it only makes a timid reference in its motivating part to an alleged "increase in the price of products of the basic food basket" as an essential element to motivate price control measure decreed, without indicating what are market restrictions required by Law 45 of 2007 as an essential budget to enact such a measure, an element that makes it clear that this is a measure that, beyond being based on Technical elements of an economic nature, are due to political motivations, which have serious consequences for development of national economy, taking into consideration that the State has constitutional and legal structures to create mechanisms and policies to combat this type of occasional increases that may occur, without the need to apply a measure which is so severe for the development of free market competition, as price control is.

Economic Distortions derived from the application of Price Control.

In addition to violations established in our legal system in the area of consumer protection, price control measure introduces serious economic distortions to free market that by mandate of the Political Constitution prevails in national economy and that cause serious economic damages to all market players including final consumers. In this sense, we find that in addition to price controls on the 22 products listed in Article 1 of the Executive Decree, this measure includes a control of margins of

marketing to 152 products, which causes many of these products to cease to be which have a special connotation, taking into account that it is a measure that has altered consumption patterns, increasing the demand for regulated products to detriment of supply, which has a negative impact on competitiveness of Economic operators affected by this measure.

In addition to the above, it should be noted that while the economic agents involved in the marketing chain are hit by a decrease in their competitive capacity as a result of the measure imposed by Executive Decree 165, the National Government has Increased the sale and distribution of some of the products regulated through fairs and state markets, as is the case of rice (bag of 20 pounds), which is at a price disadvantage with which it is sold at fairs of the Government at a price of Five dollars (\$ 5.00), which represents a 40% decrease in rice sales and which is set in an evident case of unfair competition on part of national government itself, an element that It breaks with our legal system in matter of Free Competition and Consumer Protection as well as with limits established in the Law regarding the application of price control measure.

We consider that application of price control contemplated in our Political Constitution seeks to safeguard social justice in our country, notwithstanding the way in which it has been applied through this Decree, it denaturalizes and distorts its objective.

It is clear that what application of this system of price control obeys political motivations and lacks adequate technical support, moving away from legal bases and budgets, undermining democratic institutions, negatively impacting development of the national economy,

as As has happened in sister countries of Latin America in which purely political and populist motivations regarding the implementation of this type of measures have had serious consequences for national economy, which in turn impacts other elements of the institutionality creating political and social upheavals that in no way contribute to social justice for which these tools were contemplated.

Based on the above, it is of the utmost importance that judicial authorities fulfill their role of protecting legal system and democratic institutionality by acting as a control and curb of administrative actions that deviate from legality, and in this way to counter judicial delay that affects so much our justice system and that it is evident in case of the Demand to which we have referred since more than a month has passed since presentation of the same one without there being any pronouncement regarding the Admissibility of the same, let alone the precautionary suspension of the effects of measure demanded. *L&T*



# Invited Writer

## The Weakness of EUROPE

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In a thousand years (from 900 to 1900) Europe went from being irrelevant to dominating the world and imposing its languages and ideas. Such a feat was possible mainly because of military organization and technology of gunpowder, but above all because of religiosity of combatants and cohesion of small groups. Europe, which has given the world Christian humanism, is weakened because from its enlightened vision renounces the gods, ignoring that man is more emotional than rational. Since World War II it lacks a culture of defense and, consequently, a response to current threats: chaos in Middle East, attacks by Russia and Turkey and isolationism of United States.

There is only a future with a common spiritual essence on which to base the indispensable political union and single army. Europe will be saved if it has a soul, that is to say, if it passes from living comfortably in the current generalities of universal acceptance to face the threats with the val-

ues that allowed it to conquer the world.

### Europe conquered the world

Europe in year 900 was like Afghanistan now and it only contributed skins and slaves to the flourishing Middle East, nevertheless thousand years later managed to impose their languages and ideas to 84% of the globe. In such a leap and conquest, diseases took place, but above all military organization and gunpowder technology.

### The diseases

Diseases favored European conquest of the world, mainly in America because natives weren't immune to smallpox and measles and suffered massive deaths. When Hernan Cortes landed on Mexican coast in March 1520, in addition to soldiers, horses, arquebuses and cannons, he had unknowingly carried the smallpox virus into the bowels of one of his soldiers. Smallpox turned out to be a terrible weapon, for ten days after the landing the town of Cempoallan became a cemetery.

In October the infection reached Tenochtitlan, killing one third of its two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, including its king Cuitlahuac, which facilitated the immediate conquest of the city by Cortés, who was fortunate enough to face a much smaller force and commanded by a new king without experience. Smallpox, measles, and the flu so blasted native Mexicans from twenty-two million in 1520 to less than two million in 1580.

### The situation was different

In the European conquest of Asia because its inhabitants were as immune to these diseases as the Europeans. However, key factor of European superiority was technology. Both the Spaniards in America and the Portuguese in Asia gained spectacular victories over the natives because they had tactics and methods of organization, sharp weapons, and gunpowder technology (firearms, artillery, ships armed with guns and fortifications resistant to bombing).

Thanks to organization and technology, the Portuguese captured the Strait of Malacca in a disproportion of twenty to one, Cortes with four hundred men and a thousand natives surrendered to one hundred thousand Aztecs in the battle of Otumba and Pizarro with less than two hundred men resisted in Cuzco the Siege of a hundred thousand Incas.

### Tactics and military organization

The first factor of technological superiority that allowed Europe to conquer the world was the military doctrine that materially and spiritually armed the combatant to give life in extreme situations. The Spanish thirds acquired great military experience during the seven hundred years that lasted the Reconquista and were doctrinal reference throughout Europe. They considered faith in God and the fraternal atmosphere of the small group (about ten men) vital to consolidate the mutual trust that allowed the combatant to act decisively against the enemy, turning mili-

tary units into fearsome forces in combat.

The qualitative leap consisted in surprising the enemy in such a way that his mind would bend at once and sometimes the combat was unnecessary. Cortés was seen by Moctezuma as incarnation of Aztec gods and conquered Tenochtitlan without firing a single shot, to which contributed the demonstration of the rumble of harquebuses that terrified the emissaries of the emperor. Four centuries later Rommel, using purified techniques of infiltration in the battle of Caporetto, so astonishes Italian troops that he manages with seven hundred men to render ten thousand soldiers without hardly entering into combat. The military organization would have been insufficient without the spiritual motivation that develops in the combatant the necessity to give life for the ideals, conquerors instilled in their soldiers the priority of spreading Christian faith, central axis of the conquest, as we can see in Velazquez's Instructions to Cortes in 1518: "First of all, main motive that you and all of your company will carry is and must be so that on this journey our Lord is served and praised."

Galdós, with his portentous prose, gives us one of the best examples of this religious motivation: the harangu of Churruca to his sailors of the *Nepomuceno*: "My sons, in the name of God, I promise the beatitude to the one who dies doing his duty! If anyone is lacking in them, I will have him shot immediately, and if he escapes my glances or those of the brave officers whom I have the honor of walking, his remorse will follow him as he drags the rest of his miserable and miserable days."

And Ludendorff, a German general in military strategy and tactics and protagonist of World War I, points out that the combatant can't act without the "soul cohesion" provided by religion. A cohesion that people have to transfer to the combatant as exempli-

fied by Japanese society with mikado (worship of ancestors), basis of Shinto religion.

Sharp sharp weapons The Indians weren't aware of cutting weapons because in combat they sought to immobilize or injure without killing to later sacrifice or enslave. Colón already indicates "they don't have any iron" when seeing that they didn't bring arms and were cut with ignorance. The Europeans, on the other hand, had swords and spears that they maneuvered with horselike skill, dispersing natives on foot to defeat them with ease. The spear was squeezed by squeezing it with his right arm against the body, turning horse and rider's impulse-galloping at same time-a very effective weapon against natives while bayonets, daggers and daggers were used in the melee.

### Technology of gunpowder

Gunpowder technology groups firearms, artillery, ships armed with cannons and bomb-resistant fortifications. The Chinese invented gunpowder and sailed the Indian with impressive squads of thirty thousand men and more than three hundred ships but the threat of the nomads from the north forced them to leave the sea to focus on the techniques of archers on horseback. The other reason for the Chinese stagnation was its vast empire without competition, unlike Europe whose small size, variety of empires, taxation and religion favored competition and ultimately the constant innovation.

This tax-financed innovation allowed impressive armed ships and build artillery-resistant fortifications. Enrique the Navigator turned the castle of Sagres into a center of knowledge that he would be able to make the maps and instruments of navigation and build naos so that the Europeans would penetrate in the "dark sea".

Christopher Columbus sailed there and discovered the new world in just five

weeks of navigation opening a new stage of human knowledge. In the following twenty years more world was discovered than in the previous two millennia.

### European Civilization

The three pillars of European civilization are Greek philosophy, Roman law and religion. The Arabs transmitted Greek legacy to Europe until the thirteenth century when the purest currents of Islam saw their religion incompatible with Philosophy, in particular work of the Sufi Algacel establishes the end of the tolerance of Islam with free thought. Europe stopped Islam in Granada, Vienna and Lepanto and faced this monistic vision with a Christianity with universities that alumni revived the Renaissance.

Erasmus, leader of the Christian humanist ideal, sums up the spiritual contribution of Renaissance Europe to the world: a higher and free human being, contrary to fanaticism, lover of friendship and beauty, independent of thought and convinced that education is the greatest achievement.

The Enlightenment and the French Revolution, however, by popularizing the mechanistic mentality and enthroning reason in public space, opened the way to the decline of Christianity. The old ethics that taught to be in the world for a relativism that would disenchant the new god: man without the north was thus marginalized.

Within three hundred years Europe seems to have overcome causes of misery that blackened its history: famine, plague, and war. We no longer need to pray to any god to save us from them but perhaps we don't know how to manage so much power, we may not know to be gods because up to now religion has been key in all known civilizations.

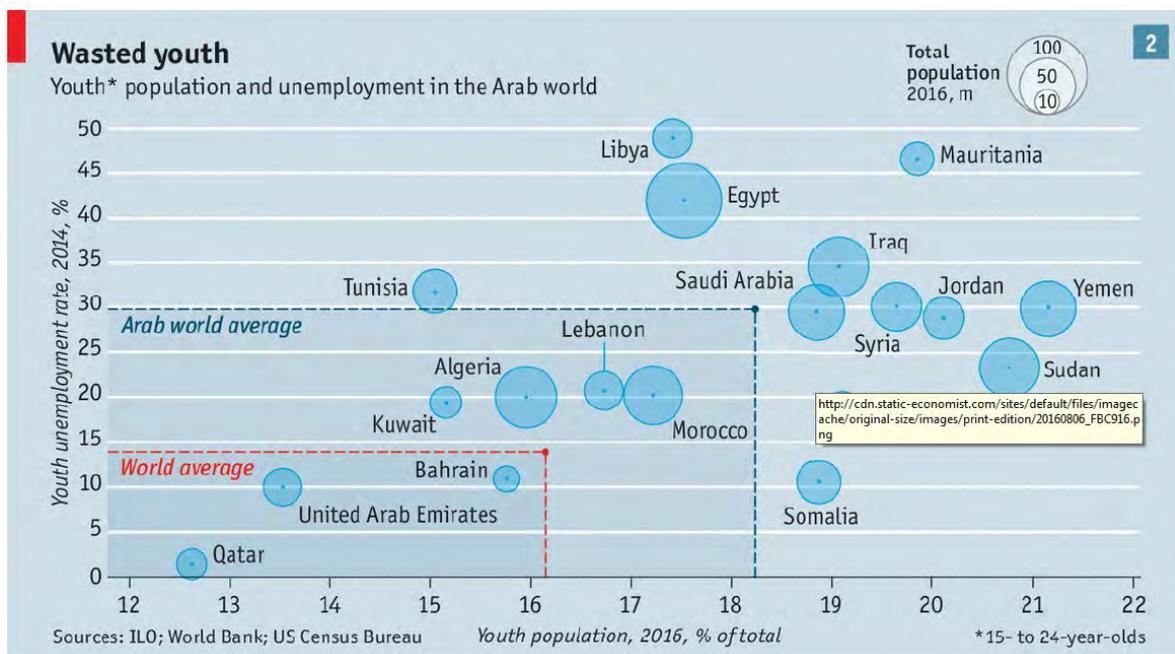
Until the Enlightenment the priest had said "believe me and I will tell you what is right and

what is wrong “, now the philosophele gives a push and stands on his pedestal with clever argument of eliminating it and ending oppression, but even though the people Naive tends to believe otherwise, pedestal has no one to move it. The Civilization That dominated the world is threatened because it has destroyed its gods and doesn't know how to be God.

### Threats facing Europe

The main threats are chaos in the Middle East and the Maghreb that can be derived in jihadism and massive immigration, the aggressiveness of Russia and Turkey and isolationism of the United States (USA).

Demographic chaos in the Arab world. The region is a demographic bomb, with 40 million unemployed youths implying the highest unemployment rate in the world (twenty-seven percent).



Except in rentier countries, the relationship between the young population and the young population unemployed is very high (figure 1).

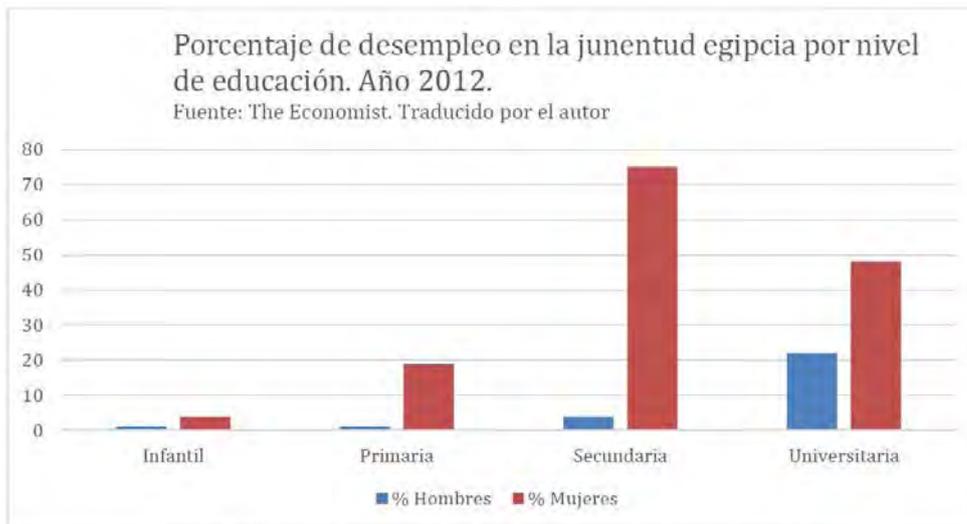


Figura 2: Porcentaje de paro de la juventud egipcia por nivel educativo

In Egypt (figure 2), the most educated young people have a percentage of unemployment greater, especially women. Demographic problem will be aggravated because half of the three hundred and eighty million inhabitants of the Arab world are young, implying that the population can reach seven hundred million by 2050. Jihadist Terrorism. The five thousand jihadists in Europe would not find it difficult to acquire an automatic weapon (Figure 3) or rent a truck and kill hundreds of people innocent.

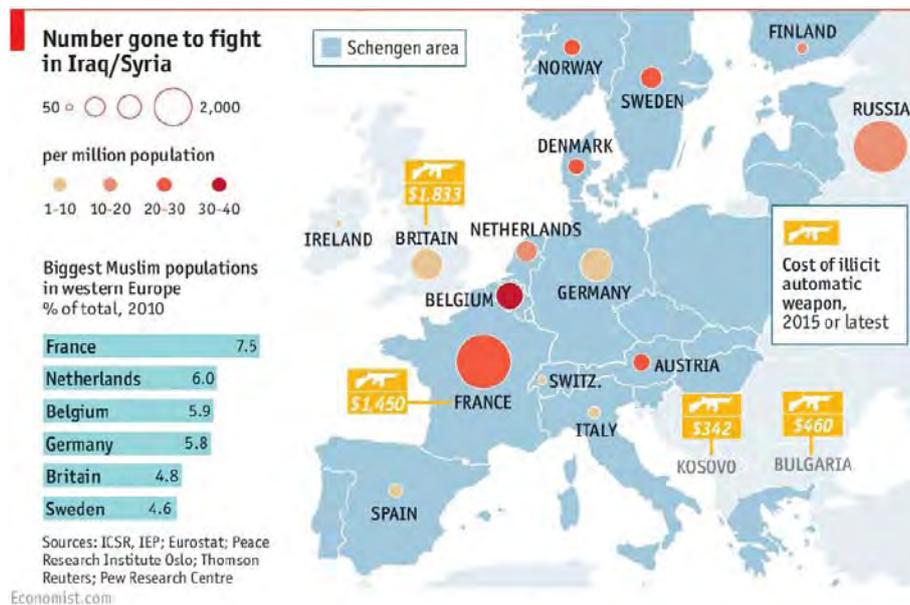


Figura 3: Coste de adquisición ilegalmente de un arma automática en Europa

On the other hand, Libya is an unstable country that poses a greater threat to Europe than Syria and Iraq. Crime is at its best and the Islamic State has succeeded in establishing a "province of the Caliphate" without the Government of National Unity achieving stability. The Moroccan Rif is also unstable and Islamism is on the rise.

### Immigration

The European Union (EU) accounts for twenty-three percent of world immigration coming from similar percentages of Turkey, Morocco, Russia and Algeria, while to USA nineteen percent of the total comes and their immigrants are mainly Mexicans (Figures 4, 5 and 6).

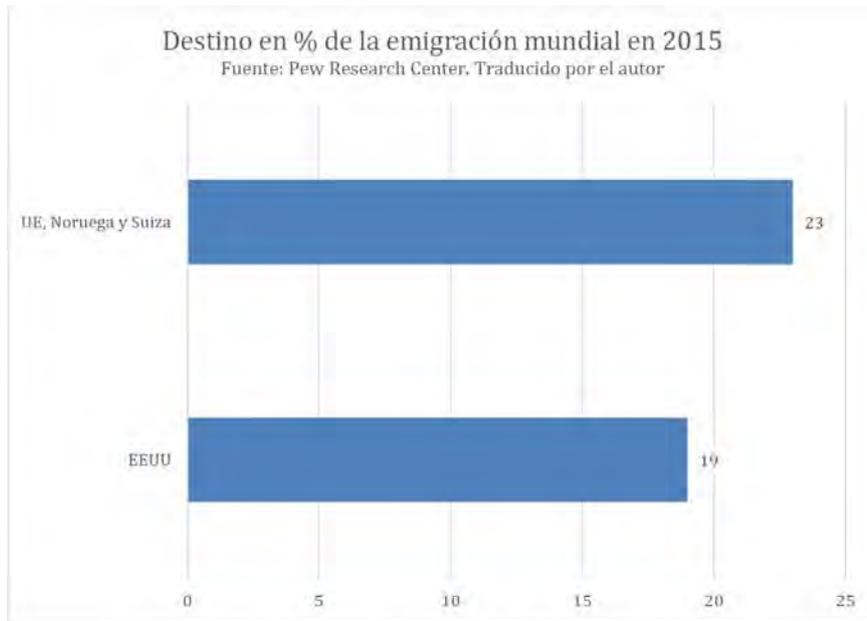


Figura 4: Porcentaje de emigración mundial que acogieron EE. UU. y la UE.

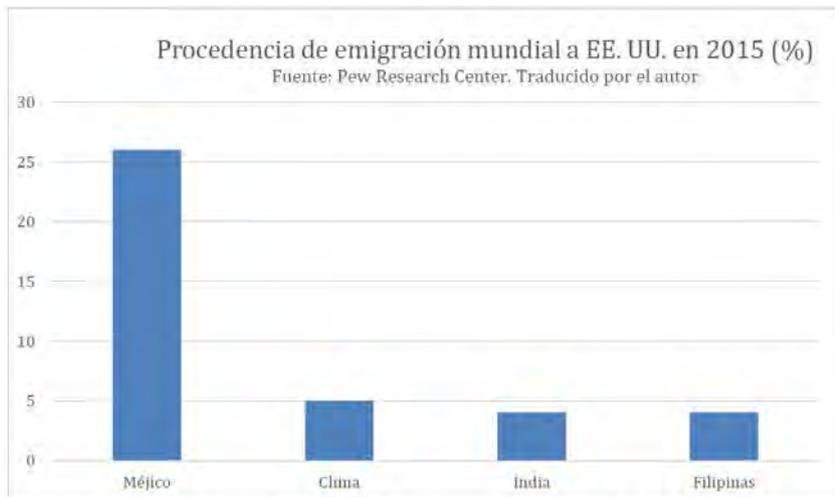


Figura 5: Procedencia de la emigración mundial a EE. UU.

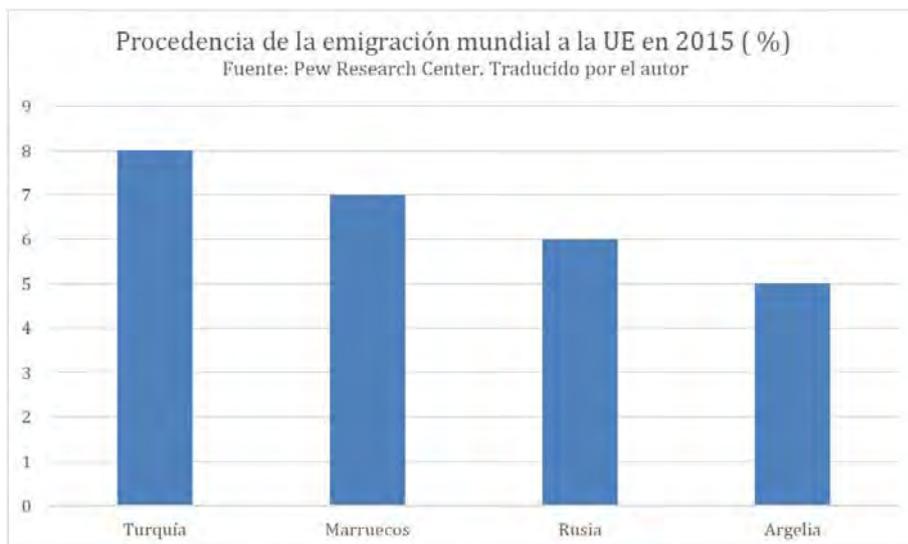
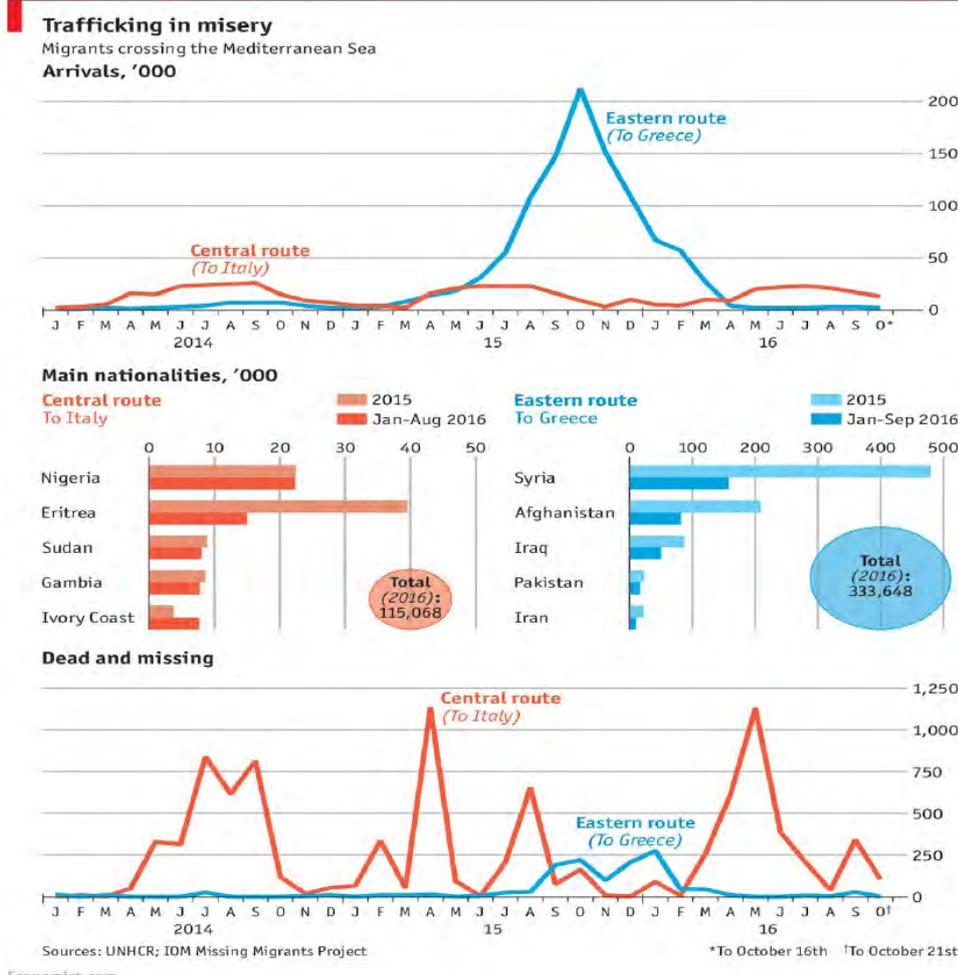


Figura 6: Procedencia de la emigración mundial a la UE

Immigrants who risk crossing the Mediterranean do so on three routes: Eastern Greek, central Italian and western Spanish (figure 7).



The main route until 2015 has been the Greek one (used mainly by Syrians) but it is on the central route where most Nigerians are dead (Figure 7).

Figura 7: Emigrantes que cruzan el Mediterráneo y los que mueren



The data are lower in western Spanish route because in the absence of wars in countries of origin (Senegal, Mauritania and Morocco) have been able to address part of the problem at source (figure 8).

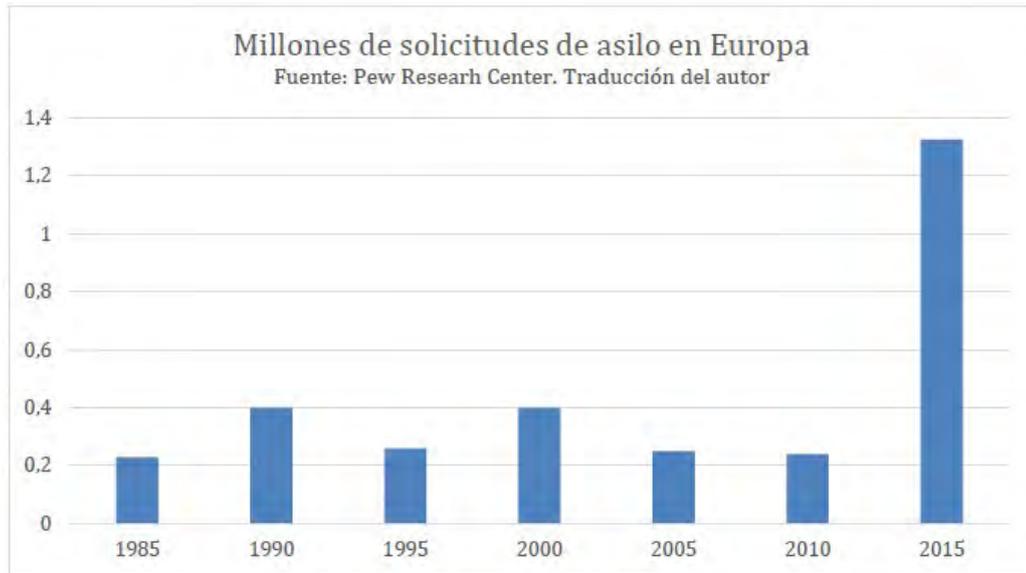


Figura 9: Solicitantes de asilo en la UE

In 2015 more than one million three hundred thousand immigrants arrived in the EU requested asylum, a significant increase over 2010 (figure 9).

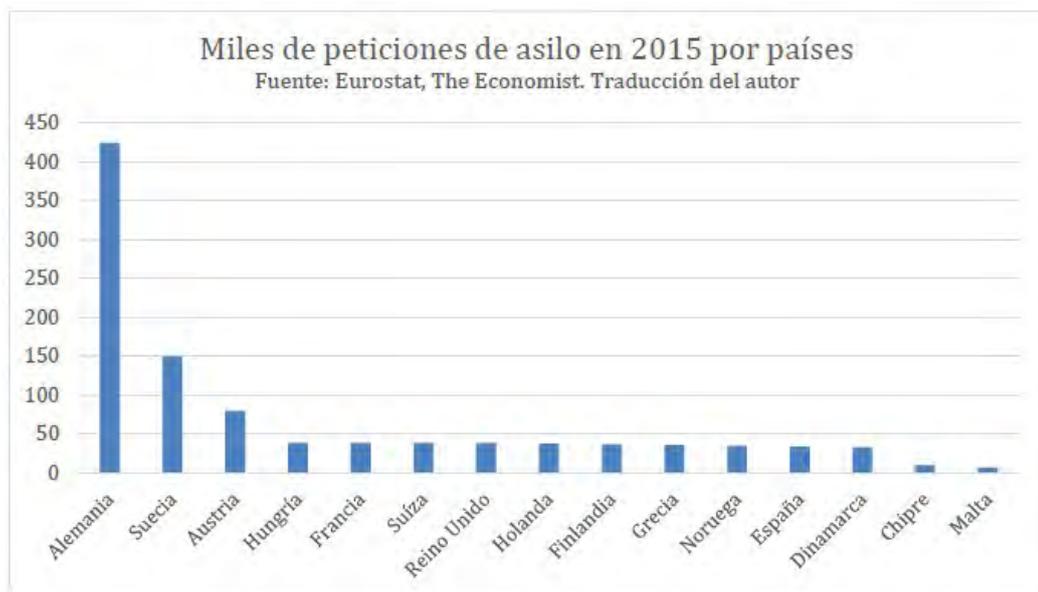


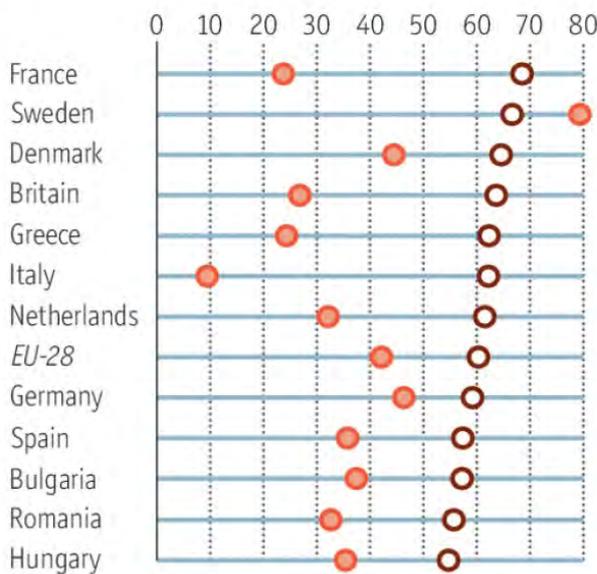
Figura 10: Peticiones de asilo pendientes de resolver en 2015

The requests were mainly in Germany, Sweden and France (figure 10) and In fifty-five percent of the cases were performed by young people.

### Young blood

Dependency ratio\*, 2015

● Asylum-seekers  
○ General population



\*Population aged less than 18 and over 65 per 100 people aged 18-64

Source: Eurostat

Economist.com

Young people coming to Europe are an interesting added value for host countries because they have been trained elsewhere, and are able to work, pay taxes, and alleviate the dependency ratio of an aging continent (figure 11), but only the equation is solved if newcomers assimilate our values based on State of law, otherwise what they are imported are problems.

In any case the number of arrivals in 2015 was non-cumulative and the EU was, from the weakness, forced to negotiate with Turkey the return of immigrants to this country, which drastically reduced the Greek figures in 2016 (figure 12).

The price of negotiation for the EU is not trivial: EUR 6 billion for aid to refugees in Turkey, visa rights for Turkish citizens in the EU and the start of accession negotiations.

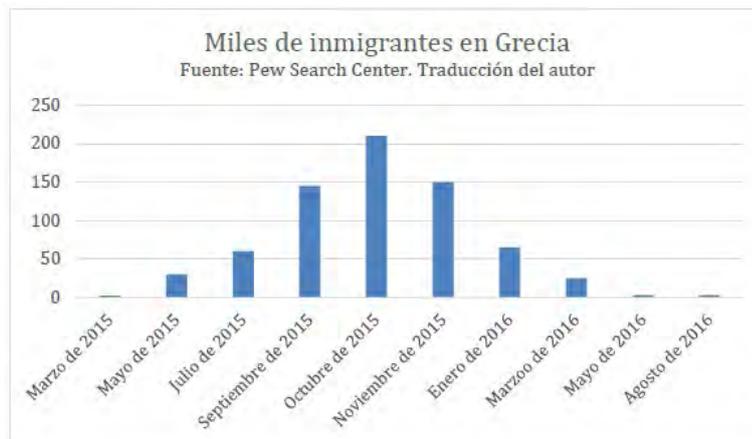


Figura 12: Disminución en 2016 de inmigrantes que llegan a la UE por el Mediterráneo

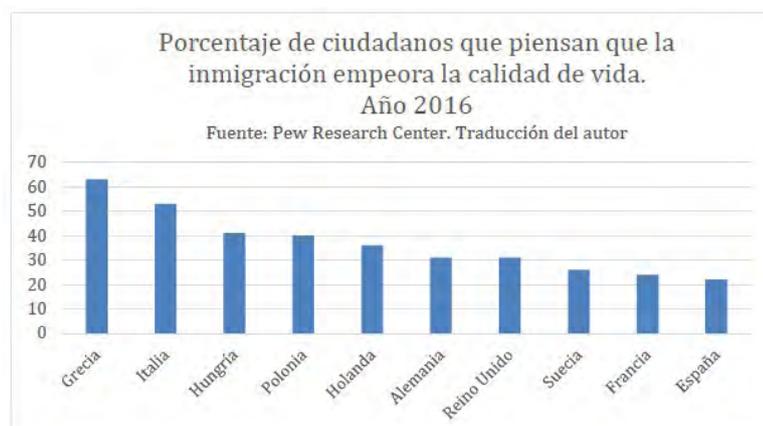


Figura 13: Pocos ciudadanos piensan que la diversidad mejora su calidad de vida

The migratory pressure of 2015 has consequences for European societies. In 2016 the opinion on immigration and on Muslims in the EU worsens (Figures 13 and 14).

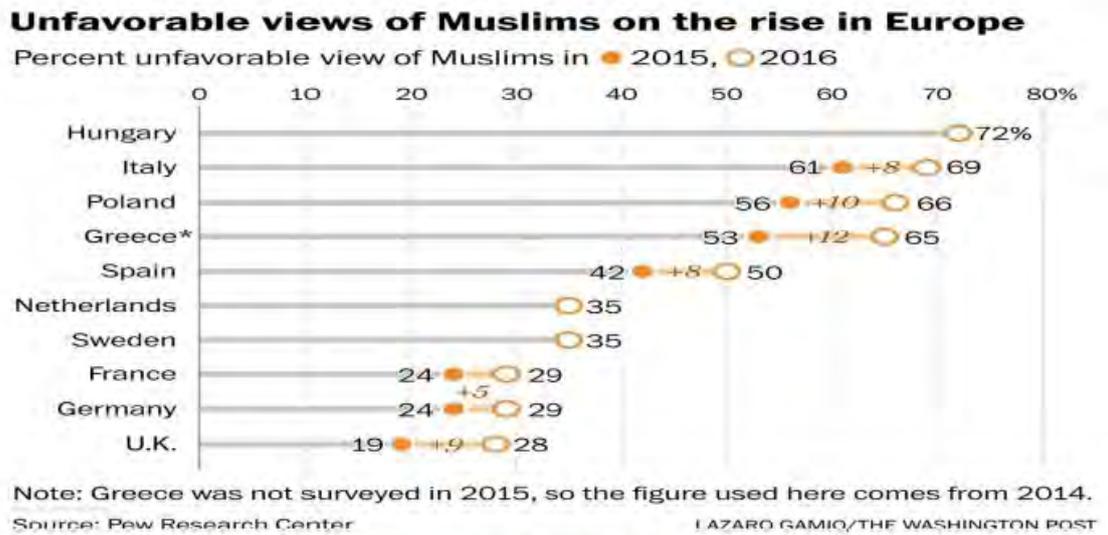


Figura 14: Aumenta el rechazo a los musulmanes en Europa en 2016

And, as a result, the intention to vote to nationalist parties and voting in the elections held in Poland, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland and the Netherlands (figure 15).

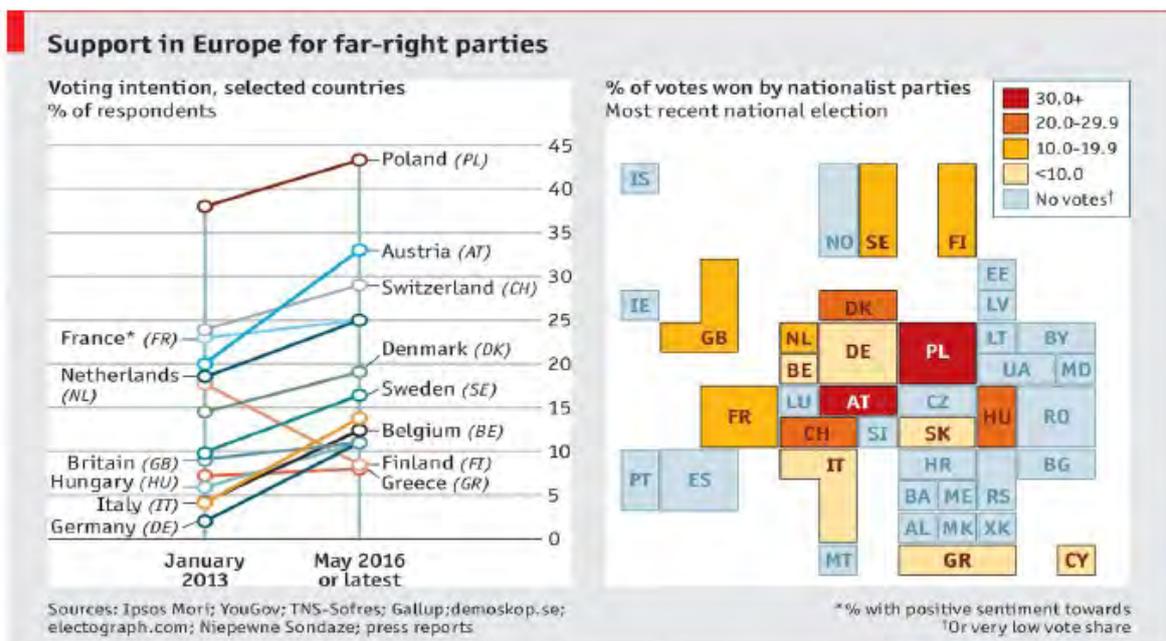


Figura 15: Aumenta en Europa la intención de voto y el voto a los partidos nacionalistas.

The Russian threat Europe wouldn't resist a Russian attack without support of USA (Article 5 of NATO provides that in the event of aggression to any member state the rest would act as a whole). In the Zapad maneuvers, conducted in 2013, Russian army showed its muscle with the deployment of

150,000 men and fighter flights on the border with neighboring NATO countries.

The RAND corporation needs - using war games - that the military - (Figure 16) would exceed NATO in the Baltic countries and would reach Tallinn and Riga in 36 hours.



Figura 16: Posible invasión rusa a los países bálticos.

In addition, in Kaliningrad are deployed missiles with 200 km of range and Russia can deploy Iskander missiles covering the Baltic and two-thirds of Poland, on the other hand Russia says to be testing a cruise missile with a range of more than 1,500 km (Figure 17).

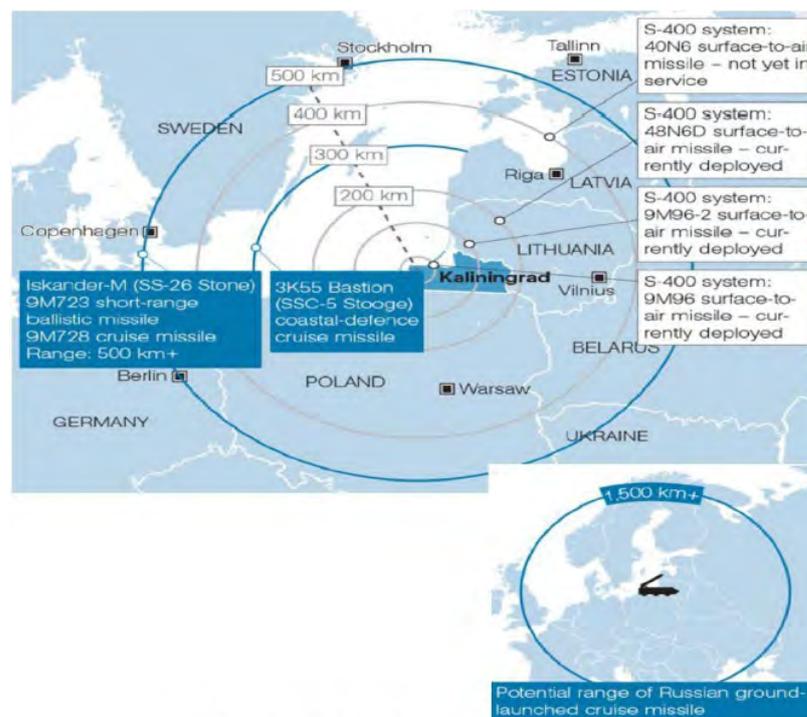


Figura 17: Alcance de los misiles rusos desplegados en Kaliningrado<sup>20</sup>

The threat doesn't remain in military force. Russia, is involved in the "hybrid war" combining conventional and non-conventional techniques, propaganda, cyber attacks, political, cultural, religious, ideological and economic coercion.

## Turkey

The powerful Turkish army can reach the heart of Europe for third time, after sites of Vienna in 1529 and 1683, although the main threats are massive sending of refugees and delivery to the Turkish national-religious cause of the nationals who living in Europe with dual nationality, a cause that is burying the laicism of Ataturk and that is cemented in the resentment against the West.

US isolationist posture EU the biggest problem for European security would be that US isolationism EU to leave on paper the article 5 of the NATO that commits member countries to act before an attack to another country of the Alliance as if the attack went to the own country.

Isolationism would be a disaster for all, so the problem must be addressed: EU has to

work seriously to have more effective armies and USA must consider NATO as their own and essential for the defense of their interests and culture. It is not just a matter of sharing skills but also attitudes; Soldiers of the Alliance must feel that they defend the beautiful cause of democracy and freedom.

## The weaknesses of Europe

Unwillingness to defend one's own. Most of the Muslim countries and EE. UU. Cling to religion (figure 18). From the "Manifest Destiny" Americans consider themselves to possess virtues unique and have the obligation to spread their vision to the world with the help of God, Present in its coins and notes with the motto In God we Trust. In Turkey, Erdogan has increased the budget for promotion of Islam: from the eighty-two a thousand mosques today, one tenth has been built in the last decade. Russia is also enhancing Christianity; Putin emphasized in the unveiling of the monument to Prince Vladimir in Moscow that the Christianization of Russia was a central fact in its history.

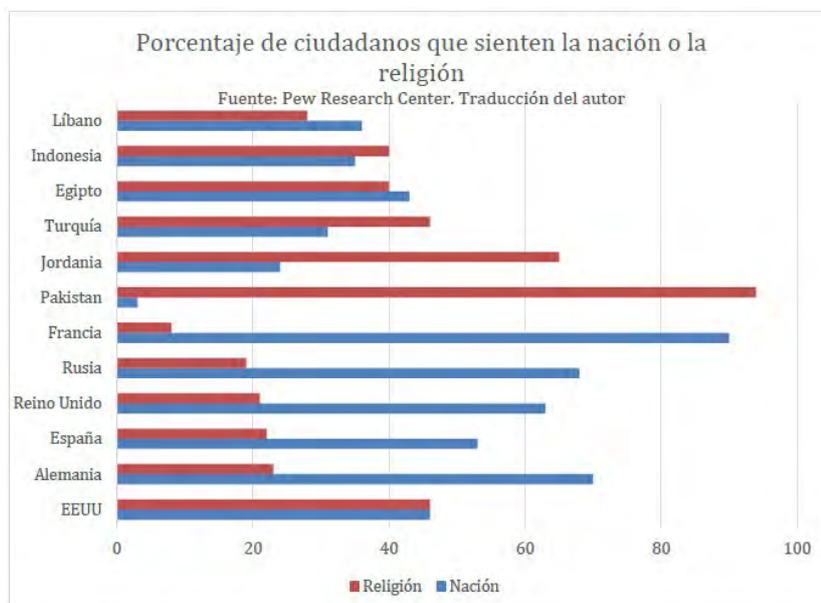


Figura 18: Nacionalidad versus religión.

The EU countries, faithful heirs to French secularism (figure 18), do without religion, which is intellectually fascinating but very dangerous because it deprives us of the essential "spiritual cohesion" - achieved through the national-religious myth to defend civilization itself. Christianity, as well as culture, belief or myth, has inspired our best ethical expressions and their exclusion deprives us of the mental assumptions that every people needs and prevents us from facing the inevitable difficulties that fate always presents.

A clear example of the problems of enlightened heritage can be seen in World War I. French soldiers mutinied in 1917 because they sensed rashness and incompetence in their

command, but above all because, victims of populist propaganda, they lacked the "soulful cohesion" that national-religious myth provided to the English and German peoples.

As Norma F. Cantor points out, "The inheritance of an inadequate defense culture was the onset of that cancerous disease spread by French society in the 1920s and 1930s: the rancor and hostility of street people toward politicians, The lack of faith in the fates of France, selfishness and insolidarity that corrupted the moral fiber of the French people, rendering it incapable of resisting the German onslaught of 1940."

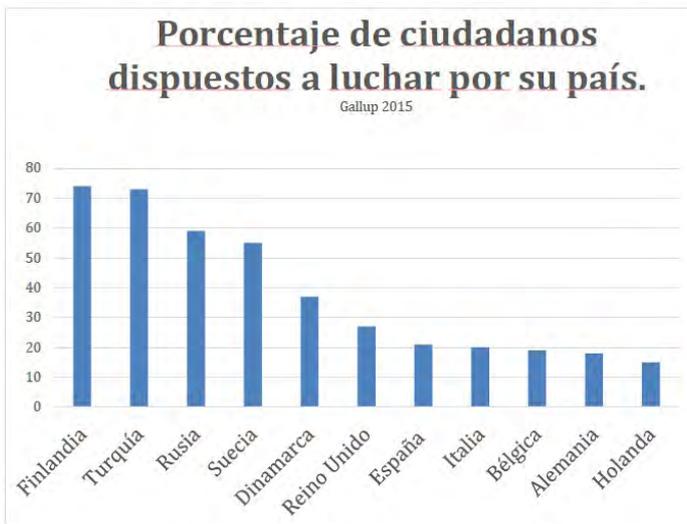


Figura 19: Porcentaje de ciudadanos dispuestos a luchar por su país.

This European weakness is reflected in unwillingness of its citizens to defend their own countries, especially in Holland, Germany, Belgium, Italy and Spain (figures 19 and 20).

In contrast to these low percentages, the Maghreb, Turkey and Russia present enviable figures. More than eighty percent of North Africans are ready to fight for their country - a figure that rises to ninety-four percent in Morocco - to the poor thirty-two percent of Europeans (figures 21 and 22).

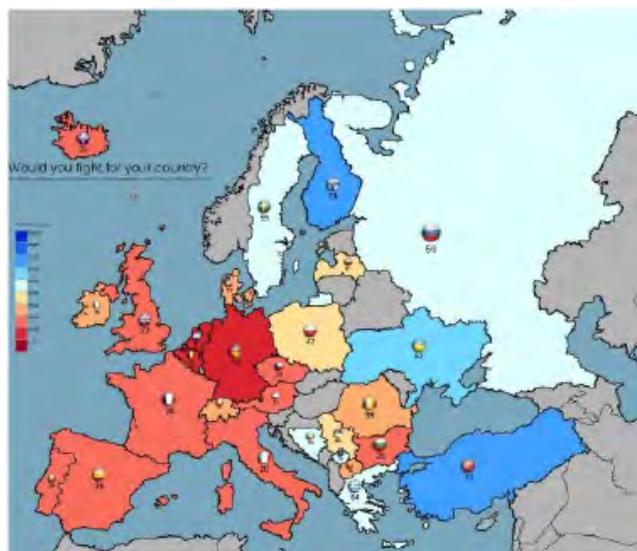


Figura 20: Mapa con el porcentaje de ciudadanos que lucharían por su país

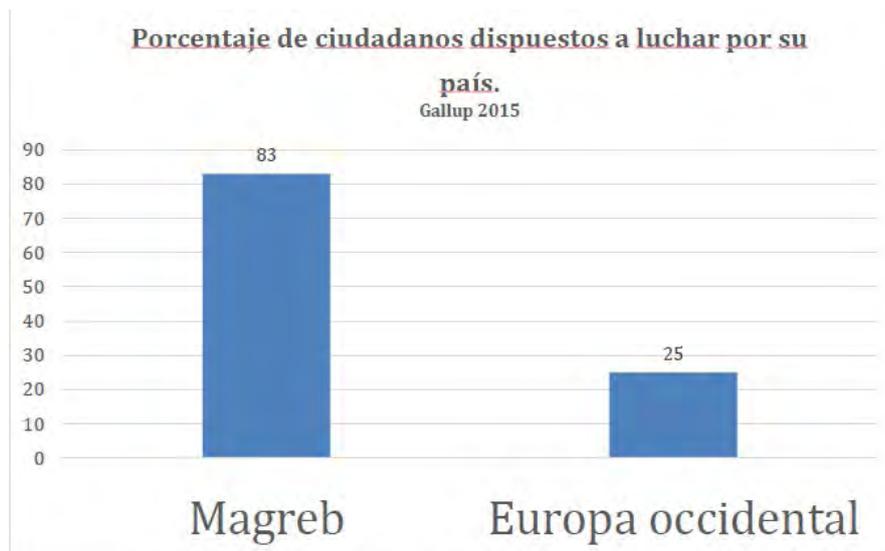


Figura 21: Porcentaje de ciudadanos dispuestos a luchar por su país



Figura 22: Porcentaje de ciudadanos dispuestos a luchar por su país.

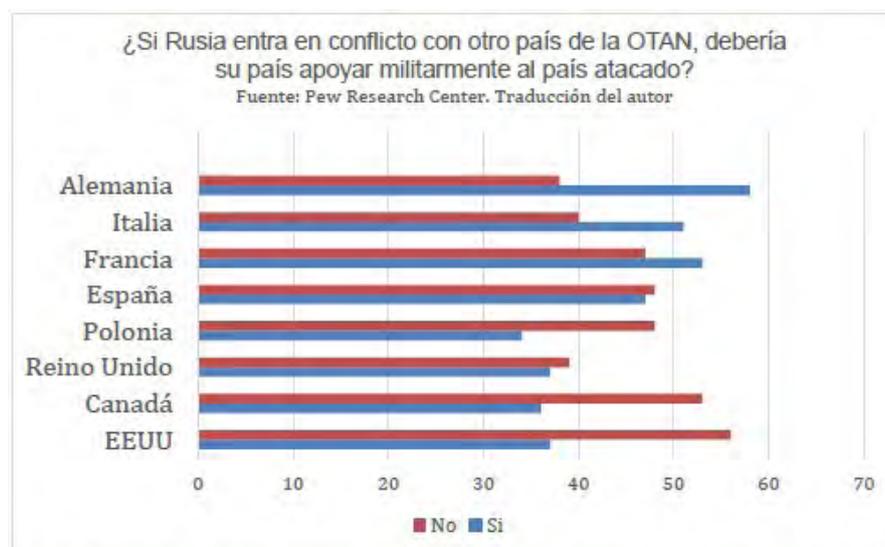


Figura 23: Porcentaje de apoyo/rechazo a defender a otro país OTAN de un ataque ruso.

Just as troubling is European willingness to defend another NATO country from a Russian attack (figure 23), which contrasts with Russian national pride (figure 24).

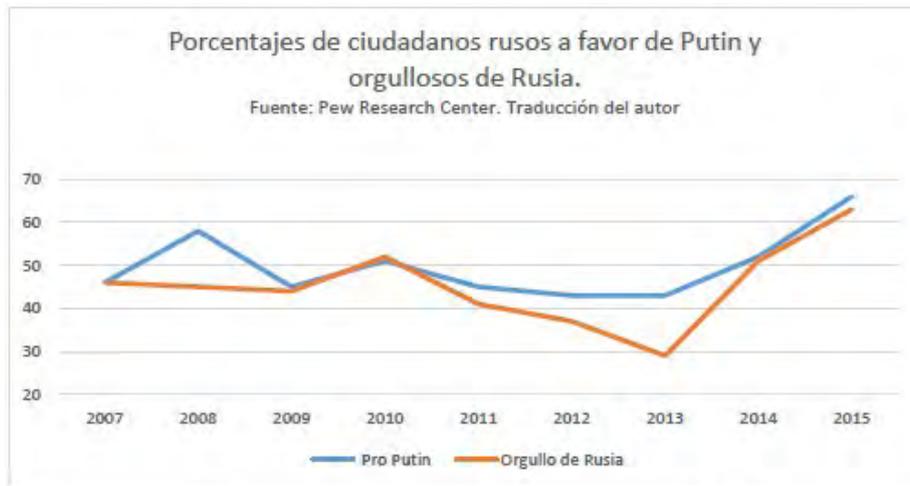


Figura 24: Orgullo de los rusos por su país y confianza en su líder

In short, since World War II Europe has been protected by US. UU. Which has enerated a lack of awareness of defense that prevents it from reacting to the threats identified.

**Presupuestos de defensa bajos**

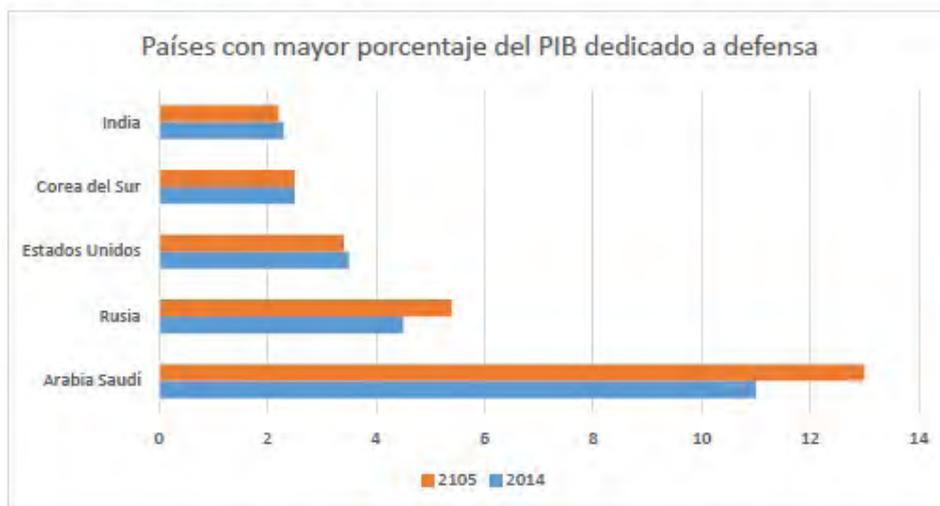


Figura 25: Presupuestos de defensa en porcentaje de PIB.

No European country is among the largest spenders in defense (figure 25) and only UK and France exceed 2% of GDP requested by NATO.

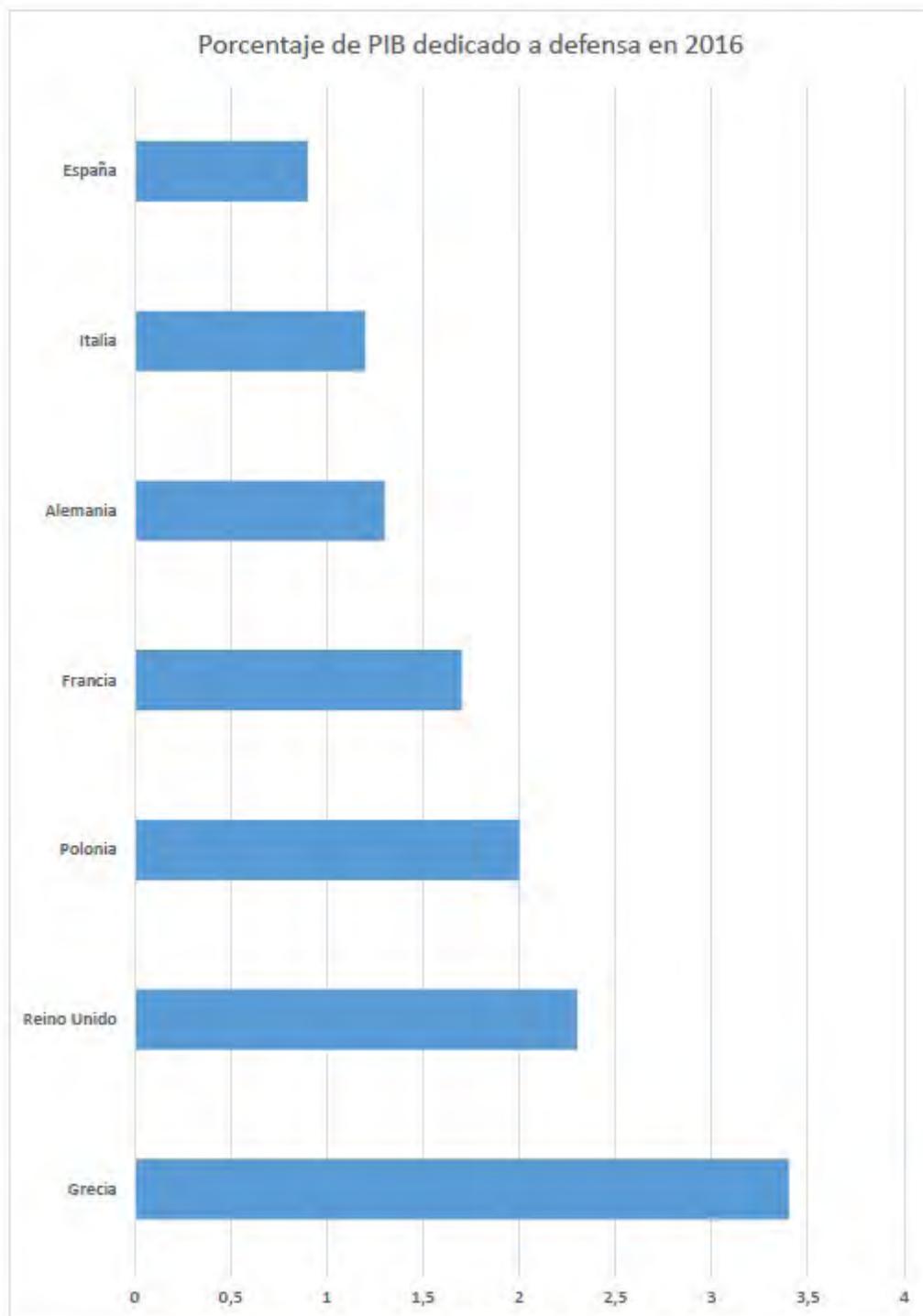


Figura 26: Porcentaje de PIB en defensa de países europeos.

Germany, Italy and Spain only devote around 1% of GDP (figure 26) and although in 2016 there is a rebound to steady decline since 2006 (figure 27).

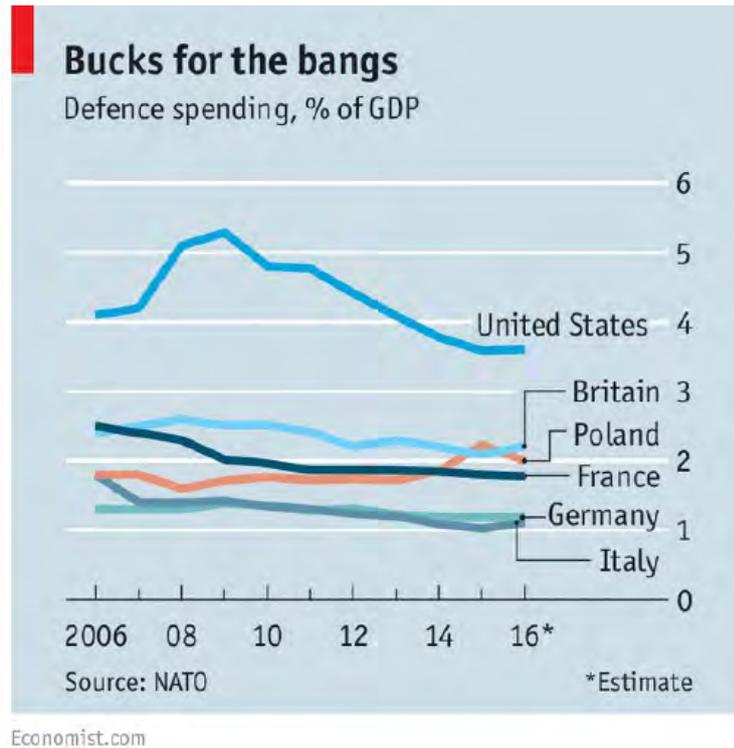


Figura 27: Evolución del % PIB en defensa de países europeos.

IHS Jane's projections, on the other hand, predict that by 2020 security spending will barely increase in Western Europe. Highest growth in region will occur in Norway (+ 2%), up to 5.8 billion dollars (5,500 million euros at current exchange rate); Ahead of Germany (+ 0.7% and 36.3 billion euros) and France (+ 0.4% and 43.4 billion euros). On the other hand, spending will fall in Italy (-0.6% to 21 billion) and United Kingdom (-0.5% to 7.5 billion).

### Poor coordination of capacities

The EU Global Strategy (EGUE), adopted by the European Council on 28 June of 2016, aims to relaunch foreign and security policy (CFSP) as a key piece of European construction. A permanent military headquarters is established to plan and Military and civilian missions and "permanent structured cooperation" (PESCO), which would enable a core group of countries to voluntarily adopt measures to further integrate their military capabilities. However, EU lacks foreign policy, military capacity and political will that demand to be protagonist strate-

gic. Strategic capacity is achieved through transport aircraft, helicopters, drones, satellites, and field hospitals that are lacking because National interests prevent adequate coordination of existing capacities.

The latest McKinsey & Company analysis for the Munich Security Report 2017 compares and evaluates categories of weapon systems used by the US military. and the EU concluding that European states could save about 30% (over 220,000 million budgeted) on defense if they coordinate their capabilities. An example of incoordination is the high number of weapon systems in the EU compared to USA. (Figure 28).

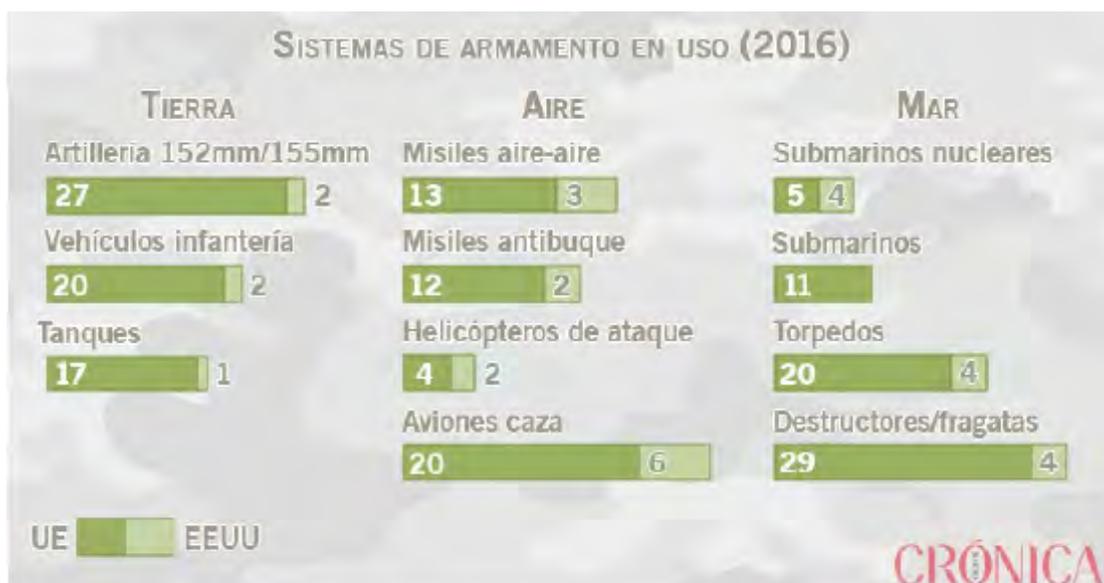


Figura 28: Sistemas de armamento en uso por EE. UU. y la UE<sup>28</sup>.

[http://www.realinstitutoelcano.org/wps/portal/rielcano\\_es/contenido?WCM\\_GLOBAL\\_CONTEXT=/elcano/elcano\\_es/zonas\\_es/defensa+y+seguridad/ari35-2015-milosevichjuaristi-rusia-amenaza-existencial-europa](http://www.realinstitutoelcano.org/wps/portal/rielcano_es/contenido?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/elcano/elcano_es/zonas_es/defensa+y+seguridad/ari35-2015-milosevichjuaristi-rusia-amenaza-existencial-europa)

[https://www.google.es/webhp?sourceid=chrome-instant&rlz=1C1ASUT\\_esES534ES535&ion=1&espv=2&ie=UTF-8#q=munich+security+report+2017](https://www.google.es/webhp?sourceid=chrome-instant&rlz=1C1ASUT_esES534ES535&ion=1&espv=2&ie=UTF-8#q=munich+security+report+2017)

<http://cronicaglobal.elespanol.com/graficnews/union-europea-gasta-defensa-mala->

The report clearly shows the need for capacities and increase the performance of the budgeted.

EE. UU. Quadruples investment by EU soldier (US \$ 120USD). For 30USD in the EU and difference between the percentage dedicated to personnel and equipment is only twelve points in USA. (37-25) which contrasts with the 30-point difference (50-20) in the EU. The integration of capabilities is technically feasible, as illustrated in the example of the German and Dutch armies, if the political obstacles are overcome.

In any case, as long as Europe is not a military adult, the protection of USA. Across the Atlantic is imperative and the EU countries must to move away from voluntarism and imple-

ment rigorously the decisions taken:

At the 2014 Wales Summit NATO expanded the Response Force (NRF) with the very High Availability Joint Force (VJTF) formed by a Multinational brigade (approximately 5,000 soldiers), with five battalions, supported by air, naval and special operations forces capable of deploy in 48 hours in the Sahel, Middle East.

The Alliance agreed at Warsaw summit (Figure 29) to deploy four battalions (some 4000 fighters) in the Baltic countries and Poland to counter Russia's wounds, although in RAND's opinion NATO would need to deploy at least seven brigades Of 5,000 soldiers and three of them armored) to contain the threat.

### Despliegue de la OTAN en el Este de Europa

 Cuatro batallones (800-1.000 militares cada uno) liderados por sendos países de la Alianza

 Países miembros de la OTAN



Fuente: elaboración propia. EL PAÍS.

Figura 29: Despliegue de la OTAN en el Este de Europa

## Conclusions

Europe possesses the great spiritual patrimony of the Christian civilization that supposes a diamantine means to develop collective soul before new challenges.

European citizens must assume that political union and common defense are essential for the future of the EU and that to defend freedom demands unavoidable collective efforts and sacrifices.

The awareness of defense does not arrive from day to day so it is urgent to start work hard to create the symbology and the mythology essential to defend values. In the first place, successful institutions of emergency such as the Creel Commission that was established by the US Government to convince citizens of the need to enter the World War I in order to save democracy. If this "European collective subconscious" is achieved, necessary common institutions will be cre-

ated to guarantee the survival of our way of life because deterrence is achieved with defense awareness, military capabilities and internal security (police and effective administrative bureaucracy). In short, Europe barely has the capacity to respond to the threats that lurk without NATO support would be unable to respond to the attacks of Russia and Turkey and wouldn't react to huge waves of immigrants from the south.

This lack of capacity is mainly due to scarce budgets and the lack of coordination among states that prevent a defense at the moment. Only the political union and the realistic common defense can save to Europe, something difficult because because since World War II it is guarded militarily by EE. UU. Its citizens have little culture of defense. *L&E*



# Norms of INTEREST

## REGULATION OF TRUSTEES AND TRUST

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Law 21 of May 10, 2017 was recently enacted, which establishes rules for the regulation and supervision of trustees and trust business, and other provisions are enacted. This Law provides that the Superintendency of Banks shall have exclusive competence to regulate and supervise trustees holding fiduciary licenses or authorized by law to exercise trust business, as well as to ensure the proper functioning of trust business.

Similarly, the Superintendency of Banks is empowered to develop provisions of the Fiduciary Regime regarding supervision and regulation. Regarding the scope of applica-

tion, we have that rules of regulation and supervision contained and standards that develop it are of public order and will apply to all fiduciaries holding fiduciary licenses or authorized by law to exercise the business of trust.

It establishes that performance of members of the Board of Directors, the superintendent and delegates of the latter, in exercise of their functions and attributions, enjoy a presumption of legality, diligence and good faith.

Determines that in case of a claim against them for their actions, it will entail separation of their position until the cause is decid-

ed and granted an institutional protection.

The said institutional protection implies that members of the Board of Directors, superintendent and its delegates, as well as any other official authorized by the Board of Directors by reasoned resolution, shall have the right to the Superintendence of Banks to cover expenses and costs necessary for their defense, when they are object of actions, processes, judgments or demands.

Derived from acts and decisions adopted in accordance with this Law and in the exercise of its attributions, functions or obligations. This applies to such officials for acts performed in the exercise of their duties, even after they have ceased to function.

In the event that the official is responsible for the act or fact imputed to him, he shall reimburse the Superintendency of Banks for all expenses incurred by him for his defense.

With approval of the Law, a rate of fiduciary regulation and supervision is created in favor of the Superintendency of Banks, so that fiduciary companies will be subject to annual payment of regulation and supervision, which includes a fixed sum and a variable which will depend on the asset trustees and whether it is natural or legal person.

Within this context, trustees will be subject to the payment of inspection fees set by the Superintendency of Banks for all activities authorized by this Law. In order to obtain a fiduciary license, applicant must accredit to the Superintendency of Banks, among other things, that it has appropriate levels of professionalism, specialization, technical, financial, legal, administrative and operational capacity to develop the fiduciary business.

Likewise, banks requesting a fiduciary license must accredit the above require-

ments in such a way as to permit a clear identification of separation of the fiduciary activity and of the trusts they administer with respect to other activities of the bank.

It has been provided that fiduciaries with a fiduciary license or those authorized by law, may:

1. Establish and administer trusts in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

2. Handle bank accounts and escrow accounts.

3. Provide financial consulting services.

4. Act as a representative with the right to vote at meetings of shareholders or partners and act as representatives of bondholders and other securities.

5. Participate or intermediate in the constitution and/or administration of corporate, fiduciary and foundational structures.

6. Acting as custodians of shares, documents and securities.

7. Exercise any other activity complementary to the fiduciary activity authorized by the superintendent of Banks in general or individual form.

The use of words "trust", "trustee" or its derivatives is restricted, since only those fiduciaries to whom the Superintendency of Banks has granted fiduciary license and those authorized by law to exercise business of trust can use those terms or any other expression that implies that he or she is engaged in the business of trust in his or her name, company name, corporate name, description of objectives or denomination of invoices, letterheads, notices, advertisements or by any

means, including electronic, that indicates that it exercises the business of trust.

On the other hand, it is prohibited for notaries to authorize deeds or copies of these, acts, declarations or instruments peculiar to their office and authentication of signatures that contravene provisions of this Law. Inscriptions.

As for the shares, it has been provided that companies that are authorized to act as fiduciaries, will issue the shares that represent their share capital exclusively in nominative form.

The minimum amount of paid or assigned capital in case of branches, net of losses, required to request and maintain a fiduciary license is one hundred fifty thousand balboas (B/.150,000.00). The trustee may not, at any time, suffer reduction of its capital below the minimum amount required.

Trustee shall, within three months of end of each fiscal year, submit to the Superintendency of Banks its audited financial statement, its unaudited financial statement, shall be presented within thirty days following the close of each quarter of the year.

Within powers granted to the Superintendency of Banks is to request from the trustee documents and reports about its operations, activities and all the trusts in which it acts as such, even if they are trusts that have been subject to execution to a foreign law.

In addition, the Superintendency of Banks may request from the trustee information regarding operations and activities that it has entered into with related entities in cases where they affect the trustee or a trust.

Any change of name or corporate name and any modification or reform to the fiduciary's social plan will require prior approval of the Superintendency of Banks, as well as to merge, consolidate

or split it will require prior authorization of the Superintendency of Banks.

Voluntary liquidation of trust business is contemplated, provided that any fiduciary who decides to stop exercising the trust business must previously have the authorization of the Superintendency of Banks.

Prior to cancellation of license, trustees shall credit the trustee to whom has transferred his trusts to another fiduciary trustee. Law 21 provides for administrative and operational control of the fiduciary and fiduciary business, when the Superintendent of Banks determines that there is an operational, administrative or financial deterioration or weakness of the fiduciary business, in its discretion, may assume administrative and operational control. The fiduciary and the fiduciary business, by means of a reasoned resolution, including the possession of the assets of the fiduciary company and the exercise of its administration, in accordance with the grounds set out in the following article, for best defense of the interests of the clients and creditors.

We can also mention that the rule in question regulates administrative sanctions that the Superintendent may impose for acts violating provisions of this Law and its regulations, according to the seriousness of fault, its recidivism and the damages caused. To thirds.

They contemplate rules relating to the Prevention of Crime of Money Laundering, Financing of Terrorism, Financing of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and Related Crimes. It being established that trustees will be required to issue policies and procedures and structures of internal controls to prevent their services being misused for money laundering, terrorist financing, financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Mass destruction and other related offenses or of similar nature or origin.

This Law 21 modifies, repeals and introduces articles to Law 1 of January 5, 1984, Executive Decree 16 of October 3, 1984; Law 69 of December 27, 2007; Law 47 of August 6, 2013; Law 23 of April 27, 2015 and the Fiscal Code.

Finally, it has been established that the Superintendency of Banks will enter into understandings with Foreign Supervisory Entities, either bilaterally or multilaterally, that will allow and facilitate regulation and supervision of the fiduciaries and the overall evaluation of subsidiaries, affiliates or related companies. Fiduciaries in accordance with this Law.

These agreements shall specify, among others, the criteria applicable to inspections and exchange of information and cooperation among entities. Likewise, those who have a fiduciary license at the time of entry into force of this Law must prove to the Superintendency of Banks compliance with the new requirements established in this Law, in order to continue acting as fiduciaries.

For these purposes, the Superintendency of Banks will establish, through Agreement, the documents required for the aforementioned accreditation process. *L&E*



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# PANAMÁ BILINGUAL PROGRAM

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# W

ith approval of Law 18 of May 10, 2017, Panama Bilingual Program was created, whose primary objective is to implement English as a Second Language teaching in official educational studies centers of the Republic of Panama, with the purpose to equip its students with best tools of competitiveness that facilitate their insertion in labor market.

It has been established that the Program will organize, develop and direct professional development programs, initiatives and courses for teaching of English language, destined to teachers in service in the system of official education and giving priority to new teachers in formation of the Superior Institute Juan Demostenes Arosemena and universities.

The main components of the Program will be: Teacher training; Increase of English class hours at general basic level during regular school hours and the Program for students at the middle and high school levels that will be taught in extra days until official centers are joining the extended day.

For purposes of teacher training, a program will be established to choose national or international universities, English language schools that meet standards of excellence to provide training at local level.



In the same way, training abroad should be carried out in universities of countries whose mother language is English and that has a training program for teachers.

It will be responsibility of the Ministry of Education to grant to official educational centers that implement the Program the category of bilingual education center, whose students will study all areas and subjects of pre-school, primary, middle and high school education in English, of Spanish, mathematics, religion, civics, history and geography.

Another aspect that should be mentioned is that the National Directorate of Foreign Language Teaching has been created, which will be able to generate policies and strategies to coordinate, plan, organize, monitor and evaluate bilingual education actions in general basic education centers, Middle and middle in the whole country. *L&E*

## SUPPORT FOR TRADE PARTNERS, INCLUDING BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES OF SPECIAL REGIME FOR STIMULATING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE (GSP+) TO EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENT NITS AND MEET REPORTING OBLIGATIONS

Source: OIT y UNIÓN EUROPEA

**A**round the world, developing countries in various stages of economic development and with varying economic profiles face common challenges of compliance with international labor standards (NIT). These challenges concern the effective implementation in law and in practice of ILO fundamental Conventions that establish the conditions for a healthy labor market to develop without discrimination, forced labor, child labor and conditions of democracy and freedom of association.

In the absence of these enabling conditions, economic development can't translate into human and social development.

The ILO's mandate since 1919 is to address "the conditions of work... which entail such a degree of injustice, misery and deprivation for a large number of human beings that discontent is a threat to universal peace and harmony" and is based on recognition that "if any nation doesn't adopt a truly human labor regime, this omission would constitute an obstacle to efforts of other nations wishing to improve the lot of workers in their own countries."

Same motivation to promote social development through democracy lies behind innovative instruments such as the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), which aims to strengthen respect for and observance of human rights and freedoms Fundamental in line with international

and regional human rights norms, conventions and instruments. It also aims to support, develop and consolidate democracy in countries by improving reliability of electoral processes through electoral observation missions. The European Union's system of advantageous tariff preferences for vulnerable developing countries which undertake to ratify and effectively implement 27 basic international conventions on human and labor rights, environmental protection and good governance, including in the context of GSP + and The implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

NITs are legal instruments drawn up by ILO constituents (governments, employers and workers), which establish basic labor rights. The ILO Governing Body has identified eight Conventions covering topics considered as fundamental principles and rights at work. These fundamental Conventions are:

- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87).
- Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98).
- Forced Labor Convention, 1930 (No. 29).
- Abolition of Forced Labor Convention, 1957 (No. 105).
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No.182)
- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)

- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 116)

By ratifying an ILO Convention, countries commit to implementing it.

To ensure that this is done properly and that it has an impact on the practice, they have an obligation under ILO Constitution to regularly inform the ILO of measures taken and identify application gaps and engage in a permanent dialogue with the ILO. Interested countries on how to strengthen the implementation and impact of ILS.

Panama has ratified 78 ILO Conventions (of 189) and 1 Protocol, including all fundamental Conventions, 58 are in force. The control bodies have raised requests related to the application of ratified Conventions by the country, including fundamental ones.

## Objective of the Project

It is a regional project and will be implemented in six member States of the ILO which are also GSP + trade partners / beneficiaries: Cape Verde, Mongolia, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay and Thailand.

The objective of project is to contribute to improving compliance with fundamental Conventions, with a focus on Conventions Nos. 87 and 98. The country will be assisted in fulfilling its reporting obligations to the ILO, strengthening institutional capacity of Panamanian government particularly in relation to comments made by the ILO's supervisory bodies on application of these agreements; While also strengthening capacities of employers and workers as important actors in meeting ILS.

The project will also contribute to efforts to strengthen good governance, sustainable development and human rights by ensuring

that gender equality and equal opportunities, including the needs of people with disabilities, and most vulnerable Processes.

## Beneficiaries

The project will primarily benefit the Ministry of Labor and Labor Development with an emphasis on building its capacity to face challenges that arise to fulfill its national and international commitments. Workers and employers, and their organizations, will be priority beneficiaries of project. It will also benefit the tripartite spaces for social dialogue.

It will also benefit other ministries and public institutions concerned, such as the Ministry of Commerce, judiciary, parliamentarians, academics, research partners and media.

## Expected results

1. Capacity of the government of Panama and social partners for him to send reports to the improved ILO.
2. Tripartite dialogue on harmonization of implementation with NITs, in particular on Conventions Nos. 87 and 98 strengthened: The action will support the tripartite constituents to make progress in addressing the comments of the ILO CEACR.
3. Specialized agencies and government services empowered to understand and implement fundamental Conventions.
4. Enhanced capacity of national institutions to integrate fundamental principles and labor rights into training curriculum for judges, lawyers, labor inspectors and media professionals.

As well mentioned in document, Panama has ratified a plural number of International Conventions, which undoubtedly

are useful for country and labor issue is not the exception, so we see that International Labor Conventions express global solidarity in matters of protection, include participation of companies by emphasizing importance of dialogue and consensus, regardless of whether these issues are already included in Labor Code. *L&E*

## PATERNITY LICENSE

**O**n May 25, 2017, Act 27 of May 23, 2017, which creates the paid paternity leave for workers of private companies and public servants, whose wife or cohabiting partner in conditions of uniqueness and find in pregnancy that will be granted at time of birth of son or daughter.

The license will be for a period of three (3) business days, which will be counted as effective service time, during which period the beneficiary can't work for another employer or for his own account.

Worker, in order to benefit from the benefit, is obliged to communicate to em-

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ployer or institution, one week before probable date of birth and to submit the birth certificate later. *L&E*



# NEW INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR COMPETITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

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Law 25 of May 23, 2017 was enacted, modifying and adding articles of Law 76 of 2009 for promotion and development of industry, with general objective being to create a new institutional framework and a normative body that propitiated competitive development of the industrial and agroindustrial sector, proposing to this effect policies and programs of support that stimulate renewal and industrial innovation, with a view to obtaining greater diversification of national productive apparatus, industrial chain and linkage to the international markets, to contribute to the generation of jobs and economic and social development of the country.

Specific objectives include: 1. Providing right environment and opportunities for the growth of Panamanian industry, based, in particular, on the effective incorporation of technology with high added value. 2. Attracting new foreign and domestic investments, as well as encouraging local investment, with a view to encouraging efficiency in national production channels and their subsequent incorporation into value-added chain. 3. It guarantees the stability and certainty among all productive actors of the country that tend to promote and support the initiatives of the private sector, as well as the consequent execution of the adaptation actions that must be carried out institutionally from the productive platforms.

The scope of law in question, has been established that it will apply to agribusiness

and manufacturing industries, aquaculture processing, forestry and fisheries resources, including micro, small, medium and other established industrial enterprises or To be established in the Republic of Panama, as well as to the totality of the integrated operations of the industries of hand invoices that are dedicated to the obtaining and transformation of raw fishery, agricultural, forestry or others.

The National Program of Industrial Competitiveness is created as a permanent program, led by the National Council of Industrial Policies, with purpose of implementing a national policy of industrial promotion aimed at boosting productivity and industrial and agroindustrial competitiveness, boost investment and promote changes in productive structure to generate greater national added value.

On the other hand, the National Council of Industrial Policy will be in charge of approving the National Program of Industrial Competitiveness and will be responsibility of the Technical Secretariat of this Council to ensure design, coordination and faithful compliance of the implementation of the program.

In relation to this point, the National Industry Registry is created. With the purpose of collecting statistical data and developing indicators that allow to evaluate the growth of the competitiveness and productivity of national industry.

However, only companies established in

the national territory that carry out industrial transformation processes may be registered in the Registry, after complying with the requirements and evaluations established in this regard.

As an exception, it has been stipulated that following companies will not be able to register in the Registry: **1.** Communication channels except industries that develop high-tech goods used in communications. **2.** Generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, except those industries that adopt modalities of production of renewable energy and cogeneration for self-consumption. **3.** Those dedicated to packaging and distribution of products, without a process of industrial transformation. **4.** The builders. **5.** Extractive industries or that exploit metallic mineral resources of the country. **6.** Those established in a special tax or customs regime, such as free zones, free trade zones and special economic areas, as well as those that have contracts with Nation or contracts laws.

In this context, we have that companies that are duly registered in the Registry will enjoy tax benefits and incentives, such as 3% as import tax on raw materials, semi-finished or intermediate products, machinery, equipment and spare parts, Packaging and other input that enters composition or the process of elaboration of its products.

As well as the deduction as an expense in the declaration of income of the first year of the 100% of the tax of the transfer of corporal goods furniture and services provision on the machinery, equipment and spare parts for these; The Regime of Drag of Lost and the Regime of customs refund. With the entry into force of the norm, the National Council of Industrial Policy is created as an advisory body and coordinator of the Executive Branch in matters related to the development and development policies of the industrial sector and as respon-

sible for reviewing and approving or disapproving reports Technicians for granting of the certificate of industrial development.

Another aspect to be mentioned is that the Single Window of Industry is created under coordination of the General Directorate of Industries of the Ministry of Commerce and Industries, with the main purpose of centralizing execution of specific functions of the public entities that attend The processes of agroindustry and the manufacturing industry. It also introduces principle that processes and procedures to be carried out will be implemented based on principles of administrative speed, procedural economy and lack of formalities.

It is important to note that companies that, as of December 31, 2017, should remain in force in the Official Register of Industry in accordance with Law 3 of 1986 or have a contract with the Nation covered by Decree of Cabinet 413 of 1970 or Contract Law of Promotion to Industry will maintain the tax benefits until December 31, 2020, without the need for any formality or request.

We can point out that a period of nine months is granted, counting from the entry into force of this Law, so that the National Council of Industrial Policy must approve the National Industrial Competitiveness Program.

On May 24, 2017, Law 25 entered into force. Law 25 must be regulated by the Ministry of Commerce and Industries, within a term not more than one hundred and twenty calendar days, counted from its entry into force.

Finally, we can indicate that benefits and rights established in Law 25 and that are granted through the Registration in the Registry, will come into effect as of January 1, 2018. *L&E*

# Consult Doctrine & **JURISPRUDENCE**

## THE ACCUSTIVE CRIMINAL SYSTEM AND THE ALTERNATE PENAL CONFLICT SOLUTION PROCEDURES

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**T**he solution of criminal disputes by means of alternative means is one of the pillars of the Accusatory Criminal System, in which its predominant feature is that it provides a timely solution in respect of the guarantees and fundamental rights of each of participants.

This is so since there are certain crimes where treatment by the Accusatory System is not at all the retribution or punishment, restoration, since restorative justice is a principle contained or enshrined in Article 26 of our Code of Criminal Procedure Establishes: "Art.26 Resolution of the conflict. The courts will seek to resolve the conflict arising as a result of punishable act, in order to con-

tribute to restoring harmony and social peace, taking into account that punishment represents an extreme measure. "Restorative justice has been conceived from its beginnings as an alternative paradigm of Justice, in contrast to the dominant model of the criminal justice system, described as retributive or punitive. It is a slope of justice that emphasizes reparation for damage caused by criminal behavior through cooperative processes in which persons involved take part and has the concept of crime as a rupture of human and social relations before As a violation of the law.

Title IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure develops the various forms that

the Criminal Accusatory System allows to resolve conflicts of a criminal nature.

**Withdrawal of Punitive Pretension:** Traditionally, Withdrawal appears as one of classic and exceptional means of termination of proceedings, this with regard to Civil Procedure Law, nevertheless in the field of Criminal Procedure Law is not without its importance and utility.

Although it is true, it is the State's obligation to prosecute through the Public Prosecutor's Office, and that in certain cases it only operates at the request of a private instance, either through denunciation or complaint formally constituted, not less certain is that the law allows To the victim in certain categories of crimes to have the free disposition as far as exercise of criminal action and it empowers to request before the Judge of Guarantee the power to desist from the punitive claim and only applies the catalog of crimes established in article 201 Of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

*Article 201: Opportunity and types of crimes. Before oral trial, punitive claim may be waived in the following offenses:*

1. *Wrongful death, personal injury and wrongful injury.*
2. *Theft, misappropriation, scam and other frauds, usurpation, damages, crimes committed by check.*
3. *Failure to comply with family duties and libidinous acts when victim is of legal age.*
4. *Evasion of quotas or undue retention, as long as it doesn't affect assets of the State.*
5. *Against intellectual property that don't cause danger to public health.*
6. *Slander and insult*

7. *Inviolability of domicile and inviolability of secrecy.*

8. *Falsification of documents to private detriment.*

## The Conciliation

From the general point of view, it is considered as an alternative mechanism of conflict resolution, in all branches of law, while in criminal matters; Is a Restorative Justice Mechanism, which attends to particularity of conflict being dealt with, since it has originated in a crime. One of key aspects for the success of new Accusatory System contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure is systematic development of negotiations that can be achieved in different cases and with different effects throughout the process, but which have in common Purposes of triminal process are reached without the need for process to go through all stages until merits. This Alternate Procedure is not widely used.



## The Mediation

This alternative procedure of conflict resolution has the particularity that the person who committed anti-legal behavior retains his condition of primary delinquent, that is to say, doesn't have a criminal record, mediation is requested by the accused or the victim; The principle of autonomy of parties prevails and that



of minimum intervention, once mediation agreement is admitted, the Judge will proceed to suspension of process until one year for its fulfillment, agreement being fulfilled within terms indicated, extinction of criminal action in a hearing requested by the Prosecutor or parties, in the event of breach of the agreement will reactivate the process, it is important to note that against the decision taken by the Judge of Guarantees there is no recourse

### The criterion of Opportunity

It is a figure that is within the function of the Public Prosecutor's Office to control the burden of the work that the system handles, since its purpose is to help relieve the system by solving cases that, otherwise and depending on applicable assumption, could happen to trial or remain in a simple file.



It is a different response than usual, but based on the power of the Public Ministry to exercise or not the criminal action entrusted to that institution by constitutional mandate. It is a question of abstention from criminal prosecution in cases that, even if it is a crime, it is not fair or proportionate to take them to the oral trial, allowing these resources to be used for other processes that generate greater social impact.

### Conditional Suspension of the Process

It consists in the interruption of exercise of the criminal action for the time indicated by the Judge of



Guarantees, and that in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Panama, can't be less than one year nor more than three, to subject the accused to a personalized test regime, consisting in performance or abstention of some activities or behaviors or in the submission to some medical or psychological treatment, for the purpose of improving their educational, technical or social condition and avoid a process and imposition of an unnecessary sanction for restoration of the order broken by commission of the crime.

The request for suspension must be requested by the defendant through his Technical Ombudsman, having as a term to promote it, until before the trial opening, provided that it is a crime that admits this type of request; That the accused has admitted the facts and; which has been agreed in reparation of damages. It is worth mentioning that the Code allows the Judge of Guarantees, grant suspension, even if the accused fails to reach a total agreement with victim.

### Agreements

One of the most important innovations that the Accusatory Criminal System

contributes to Panama's forensic practice is the introduction of the Penalty Agreement, a mechanism through which a c c u s e d person can agree with the Prosecutor in exchange for receiving a sentence more favorable in your case. Popular culture has familiarized Latin American society with this mechanism, which had its origin in Anglo-Saxon law.



According to article 220 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the penalty agreement can be made under two assumptions.

The first is that person imputed accepts, totally or partially, responsibility for the criminal acts contained in the imputation, and for effective collaboration. In this last situation, the accused becomes a witness to a criminal case, and after he has contributed his testimony to prosecution of that cause, receives the benefit.

Once negotiation between the Public Ministry and technical defense has taken place, the agreement must be presented to a Judge of Guarantees for validation, the Judge may approve or reject it only in three cases. First, that agreement infringes guarantees of the accused; Second, that it is the product of an act of corruption; and third, when it shows banality.

At present we are talking about two ways of solving criminal matters. A method called adversarial and another negotiation. The procedures of each method must not overlap or over-

ride each other, but for the system to function to the maximum of its potential, they must complement each other. We would make a mistake if we accepted the positions in which one of these systems nullified the other.

This way of understanding only acts against the victim, the prosecution and the system itself. Therefore, we must not fall into the extremist mistake of believing that criminal sanctions or the punitive power of the State don't serve and that therefore must disappear; Or that the non-adversarial processes in their case, are a direct route to impunity or to simple decongestion of the court, but on the contrary that by complementing and assisting, they result in effective judicial protection. *L&E*



# THIRD ROOM OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND LABOR CONTENTIOUS DOESN'T ADMITS LABOR CASSATION RESOURCE OF YARILIS DRIVING SCHOOL VS FEDERICO MANCILLA PARDALES

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## DETAILS OF THE RESOURCE OF CASSATION

The YARILIS DRIVING SCHOOL filed a labor appeal in the Third Chamber of Labor Administrative Litigation against the Judgment of November 16, 2016, from the Superior Labor Court of the First Judicial District. We quote some of the considerations of the PARTIES and the Court:

The worker FEDERICO MANCILLA PARDALES filed a labor claim with the purpose of condemning the YARILIS DRIVING SCHOOL to the payment of labor rights, consisting of their rights acquired through the years of service.

FEDERICO MANCILLA PARDALES maintains in its statement that it began the employment relationship in an unwritten way with the company YARILIS DRIVING SCHOOL, on September 25, 2009, as a Driving Instructor, the same that he performed with a salary set at B/. 2.50 per hour and said employment relationship was terminated on June 15, 2012, through the resignation of Mr. FEDERICO MANCILLA PARDALES, as provided by Article 210, numeral 7.

It also states that one (1) year and twenty-two (22) days after the start of work, the respondent company formalizes employment relationship with the signature of a defined contract. The same had as its date of termination on February 28, 2011. At the end of the day, Mr. MANCILLA continued his work in a continuous and uninterrupted manner, becoming such an employment relationship indefinite.

Upon notice of the defendant, it denies the facts mentioned by Mr. MANCILLA, stat-

ing that the employment relationship began on September 1, 2010 and indicating that salary was agreed by B/. 1.81 amount, lower than that declared by the plaintiff also objected to evidence and presented an exception to payment of the plaintiff's claims, which were entered in Conciliation Fund of the Ministry of Labor and Labor Development.

## II. CASE FOUNDATION OF THE CASSATION RESOURCE

Through this appeal, amparist intends to marry the Sentence convoked in this collegiate court and requests that the judgment issued by the High Court be revoked and that the non-existence of the claim be recognized. The judicial representative of YARILIS DRIVING SCHOOL argues that the judgment violates articles 69 and 769 of the Labor Code, which are transcribed as follows:

Article 69. "In the absence of a written contract, facts or circumstances alleged by worker that must be included in said contract shall be presumed to be true." Article 769. "If signature of document is not denied but its content is denied or the latter is challenged, it shall be the party that acknowledged the signature to verify the alleged falsification or alteration."

"In both cases, verification of the content will be carried out by means of expert investigation, which the judge will order when ordering practice of evidence, at request of a party, or ex officio, if it considers it essential for clarification of the facts." The marketer contends that infraction

is mentioned, didn't occur because there was a contract of employment, which began on September 1, 2017 and was tested through deposits made at the Ministry of Labor and Labor Development.

As regards alleged violation of section 769 of the Labor Code, the lawyer maintains that the official examination wasn't subject to the correct procedure, since copies were authenticated and not in their originals. Therefore, the defendant can't be condemned for omissions and errors committed in the process.

### III. ROOM DECISION

Having studied arguments on which appeal for cassation is based, it is up to the Labor Cassation Chamber to decide the controversy raised, not without first warning that, extraordinary appeal for labor marking in accordance with article 924 of the Labor Code, The purpose of this case is to amend inferences inferred to the parties in second instance decisions that make a *res judicata*, in addition, the cassation appeal seeks to ensure the exact observance of laws by courts and to standardize national jurisprudence.

Consequently, the Court of Cassation limits itself to examining the judgment appealed against in light of charges made, since the labor appeal doesn't attribute full cognition about the business, as it does with the appeal. The jurist maintains the alleged violation of articles 69 and 769 of the Labor Code, which refer to existence of the contract of employment and to the misrepresentation of a document, respectively.

Within assessment made by the Higher Labor Court of the First Judicial District with respect to exception of payment invoked, devoid of appeal as follows: The Chamber observes that on these last evidence the substance of dispute turned, nevertheless it is appreciated that those documents didn't accredit the claimed payment.

It should be noted that the working relationship between parties lasted twenty-one (21) months, while checkbooks provided as proof of payment of duties requested for that time of work were only five months; and although the minutes of the hearing don't indicate that were presented in originals, these documents present a stamp of Primary Judge stating that they were copies of the original.

For another aspect, both vacations, seniority premium and the thirteenth month are benefits that have their calculation period and cancellation date; It becomes illegal and strange to do it on different dates..."

Otherwise, higher court assessed the alleged falsity of a document, as follows: It is added to the questioning of veracity of said proof of payment of the claimed benefits, which in minutes of conciliation between parties before the authority.

The company sued before the authority that didn't have documents that accredit payments of economic rights made to the worker and it appears as incredible that later same company that has documentary evidence and contribution to the process.

In view of the above and given that assessment made by the Higher Labor Court were based on evidence provided to the process, this Labor Cassation Court considers that the alleged violation of legal provisions cited as infringed doesn't constitute the owner of the Business establishment YARILIS DRIVING SCHOOL is obliged to pay labor benefits owed to FEDERICO MANCILLA PARDALES.

Consequently, the Third Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice, DOES NOT SETTLE the judgment of November 16, 2016, issued by the Superior Labor Court of the First Judicial District, within the labor process FEDERICO MANCILLA PARDALES VS. YARILIS DRIVING SCHOOL. *L&E*

## THE THIRD ROOM OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND LABOR LITIGATION DECLARES PARTIALLY TESTED THE EXCEPTION OF PRESCRIPTION WITHIN THE EXECUTIVE PROCESS BY COACTIVE CHARGE FOLLOWED BY FIRST EXECUTIVE COURT OF MUNICIPALITY OF PANAMA

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**U**nder the statement of Judge Cecilio Cevalise, the Third Chamber of Administrative and Labor Litigation, resolves an exception of prescription dentro of executive process by coerced collection, filed by the firm ARIAS, ALEMAN & MORA, representing the company BELLA FORMA, S.A.

After admitting the exception, it was ordered to transfer the same to executing entities as well as to the Office of the Public Prosecutor, and the order was also suspended. We cite some of the arguments of PARTIES and judicial authority:

### ARGUMENTS OF THE EXCEPTIONIST

The judicial apprehend of the company requests that the exception of prescription based on the following terms is proven: That its represented company was a company dedicated to the Beauty duly registered in the Municipality of Panama, closing operations from the month of January of 2015.

That the Municipality of Panama issued a resolution in which it issued a payment order until the concurrence of B/. 847.45, and later by means of a second Order of March 15, 2016, the execution was extended to the sum of B/. 7,977.41, in Concept of delinquent municipal taxes, surcharges and interests against the society executed.

That the amount owed as stated in the statement issued by the Municipality of Panama, establishes charges since 2009, and being to date have exceeded five (5) years for which the obligation pursued has been prescribed in accordance with what is established in Article 33 of Agreement No. 162 of December 19, 2006. That from the moment the obligation was due to date The Municipality of Panama didn't make any attempt to carry out any notification management to the company until April 2016, which was notified.

### OPPOSITION TO INEQUAL EXCEPTION

The first executing judge of the Municipality of Panama, answers prescription exception, accepting several of facts on which action is based and denying others, based on interruption of limitation period in accordance with stipulated in the article 738 of the Tax Code.

### OPINION OF THE ADMINISTRATION ATTORNEY

For its part, the attorney of the administration issued Fiscal Opinion 990 of September 22, 2016, in which he held that municipal taxes claimed by the Municipality of Panama from March 2009 to March 2011 are prescribed, After limitation period of 5 years making reference to article 96 of Law 106 of 1973.

It also notes that taxes ranging from

2011 to March 2016, are not prescribed, as stipulated in Article 32 of Municipal Agreement 40 of April 19, 2011, in accordance with Article 86 of Law 106 1973. In turn, it points out that interposed exception must be declared partially proven, with respect to taxes generated within term from March 2009 to February 2011.

## ROOM DECISION

The Third Chamber states as follows: payment agreement signed by the company dated February 15, 2016, didn't interrupt the prescription of the obligation contracted by the company with the Municipality of Panama, since the Extension Order issued by the First Executing Judge of the Municipality of Panama, is later than the same.

In the executive file is observed the Order dated August 23, 2010, where the Executing Court of the Municipality of Panama issued a writ of payment until the concurrence of B/. 847.45, of this order, however, it wasn't notified to the company Executed, a further increase of delinquency was issued, a second Executive Order was issued on March 15, 2016, whereby a payment order is issued against the company until seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven balboas with 41/100 (B/. 7,977.41). On this Auto were notified through legal representative on April 1, 2016.

The Court points out that this second Executive Carrier modifies the previous one and against it, it excepted the legal representative of the company once it was duly notified, which is the act that initiates enforcement process against the executed company.

The executive record contains recognition issued on March 15, 2016, by the municipal treasurer, together with the statement of account duly authenticated by the authorized public accountant, certifying the debt in favor of the Municipality of Panama against the company In mention

Based on the considerations expressed by the Third Chamber of the Supreme Court, DECLARES PARTIALLY DETERMINED THE EXCEPTION OF PRESCRIPTION within the executive process by coercive collection followed by the First Executing Court of the Municipality of Panama, regarding municipal taxes owed March 2009 To March 2011.

## RESCUE OF VOTE

Judge EFRENC. TELLOC. expressed his dissatisfaction with the project in reading and support based on the following considerations.

Ana Merlyn Serna, legal representative of the company appeared before the First Executing Court of the Municipality of Panama on February 15, 2016, and had access to the executive file. Subsequently, it is possible to observe the request for a payment arrangement for the taxes owed and that the same has formality when making a first payment of (B/. 1,000.00) and that remaining balance is in installments until cancellation of agreement.

Before prescription exception was formalized, it was observed that on April 8, 2016, notification for conclusive conduct referred to in article 1021 of the Judicial Code was established.

Article 86 of Law 106 of 1973 states that it is the obligation of every taxpayer who ceases to operate in a written notification to the Municipal Treasurer at least fifteen days before the cessation of his activity. Any taxpayer who fails to comply with this obligation will pay the tax for the entire time of the omission, except for some cause of force majeure and in this case there is no notification of cessation of operations by the taxpayer to the Treasury of the Municipality of Panama, So there is an obligation to cancel the municipal taxes and surcharges caused.

These are reasons that lead to Judge EFREN C. TELLO C. SAVING THE VOTE. *L&E*

## SPECIALIZED LITIGATION CIRCUIT PROSECUTOR IN CIVIL AND FAMILY MATTERS RESOURCES IN CASE WITHIN THE ORDINARY PROCESS PROPOSED BY HACIENDA CHICHEBRE, S.A. AGAINST THE STATE

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**J**udge Hernán De León, the Civil Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice, resolves the appeal of cassation formalized by the First Prosecutor's Office of Specialized Litigation in Civil and Family Matters, against the Judgment of September 3 Of 2014, issued by the First Superior Court, within the Ordinary Proceedings proposed by HACIENDA CHICHEBRE, S.A. Against the STATE, through the Resolution of February 1, 2017.

The plaintiff claims that the STATE be ordered to pay the sum of B/. 3,904,358.84, as compensation due to the expropriation for social interest, ordered by Decree Executive No. 51 of August 6, 2001, plus interest from the date of the expropriation. We proceed to summarize the referred Judgment.

Third Judge of Civil Circuit (alternate) in Sentence No. 38 of August 28, 2009, resolves to "CONDEMATE the STATE to pay HACIENDA CHICHEBRE, S.A., the sum of B/. 1,385,101.35, which includes B/. 934,091.08 for the value of Land and B/. 451.010.27, in interest for expropriation decreed by Executive Decree No. 51 of August 6, 2001, on four globes of land No. 5059, inscribed in Public Registry in Volume 141, Folio 168, Section of Property, of Province of Panama.

The First Superior Court, by judgment of September 3, 2014, confirms the judgment of the first instance through the following reasoning: "Contrary to the position devel-

oped in the appeal, this Court considers that there is no merit to reform contested decision, since That the subject matter of the appeal, the computation of the interests to which the State was condemned, was carried out in accordance with our legal system." Since August 10, 2001, the date of publication in Official Gazette No. 24,364, Executive Decree No. 51, the State acquired the immediate availability of the expropriated lots, consequently the plaintiff suffers from that moment the loss in its heritage. The Executive Decree establishes that the State undertakes to indemnify the plaintiff, being enforceable from August 10, 2001. (Article five).

The same will begin to govern from its promulgation, this in agreement with the article 1013 of the Civil Code, which reads: "that in the absence of stipulated term or result of the nature of the business can be demanded or executed the obligation immediately". If the amount of the compensation was unknown at that date, this circumstance didn't condition the fulfillment of the obligation, since with publication of the decree that contains expropriation, there arises the obligation of the State to pay and deliver the compensation due.

This entails application of article 980 of the Civil Code, which states that creditor is entitled to the fruits of the thing since the obligation to deliver it arises. By fruits' re-

fers to all kinds of additional benefits that 'the thing', in this case, the interest that the money owed product of the expropriation could produce. It concludes that: "The creditor (claimant) has the right to the fruits (interests) of the thing (the money owed as a result of expropriation) since the obligation to deliver it is born, that is, August 10, 2001, date Of publication of said Decree.

This criterion is reinforced by what is regulated in Article 993 of the Civil Code, since as of August 10, 2001, the date that computes interests that plaintiff claims, it must be understood that these interests are limited only to the moratoria that Arise from the determined amount of compensation owed by the State.

Compensation must cover payment of legal interest, which runs from the time obligation of the State arose, since unlike the expropriation regulated in articles 1913 to 1926 of the Judicial Code, when it occurs in an emergency - regulated in a special way by Articles 1927 to 1931 of the Judicial Code The general rule of article 1920 of the JJ, that is, the moment at which interest accrues, doesn't apply to the amount set as compensation, which the Rector of the Public Prosecutor maintains.

## RESOURCE OF CASATION AND DECISION OF THE ROOM

The First Prosecutor of the Circuit of Specialized Litigation in Civil Matters, in the filed, invokes the cause of "Infringement of substantive rules of law in the concept of error of law as to the assessment of the evidence".

(GO No. 24364 of August 10, 2001, which issued Executive Decree No. 51 of August 6, 2001), which ordered the expropriation of Four land globes of Finca No. 5059, Property Section, province of Panama, incurs an error of law in the assessment of the evidence

and estimates that since August 10, 2001, the State's obligation to pay And, as a result, from that date, the legal interests are computed. Having applied the rules of sound criticism at the time of their valuation, they would have noticed that in their text it is not established that Interest would be calculated from the moment of the enactment of Executive Decree No. 51 of August 6, 2001. The evidence denounced as badly weighted is Official Gazette No. 24364 of August 10, 2001, which issued Executive Decree No. 51.

The appellant is of the opinion that the probative error is that the High Court considered that with the promulgation of the decree of expropriation, in addition to giving rise to the obligation of the State to compensate the plaintiff, it began to calculate the legal interests. Moreover, it doesn't appear that interest must be accounted for as of its promulgation, therefore it considers that they must run from the sentence that establishes the amount of compensation. The position formulated by the appellant imposes on the Chamber, determine from when it should begin to count the interests recognized in favor of the plaintiff because of the obligation that the STATE has to compensate the plaintiff.

Article 993 of the CC, legal basis of default interest, states that when obligation consists of payment of an amount of money and debtor incurred in arrears, compensation for damages, without agreement to the contrary, will consist of payment of agreed interest and, in absence of agreement in the legal interest, until another is established by law. The interest of 6% per year will be considered legal.

Given that it gives rise to interests claimed in proceedings, it is the default of the debtor, it is essential that the same has been configured, with the provisions of article 985 of the Civil Code that states: "Incurred in default of

the obligation to deliver or to do anything as long as creditor demands judicial or extrajudicially the fulfillment of their obligation."

In accordance with first paragraph of article 985, in order to place the debtor in default, creditor must claim, judicially or extrajudicially, the satisfaction of the benefit. The requirement determines the moment of default, so that, even if the obligation is past due, as long as the creditor doesn't intervene the debtor will not be late. Therefore, effects of arrears (including obligation to pay interest on delay) flourish from claim. The Chamber observes that neither the Law nor the decree of expropriation suppress the summons, the obligation is not subject to a term, nor does the nature of the benefit demand that it be fulfilled in a certain time and manner in accordance with the personal and professional qualities of the debtor.

In the absence of the provision committed by the STATE to the plaintiff in any of the cases contemplated in the numerals that contemplate article 985 of the Civil Code, the general rule, the constitution of the arrears from the requirement.

The argument of the Casationist is that text of Executive Decree No. 51, published in the Official Gazette No. 24364 of August 10, 2001, doesn't provide that the moratorium interests borne by the State, on account of the expropriation of the lands Belonging to HACIENDA CHICHEBRE, S.A., and that the same must be calculated from its promulgation.

Criterion that doesn't share the ROOM, since it is from the requirement of the benefit to the debtor when the time of default is specified, and therefore, the arrears. As indicated in previous paragraphs, one of the effects of default is the payment of legal or conventional interest, when the benefit consists of a sum of money. In the subjudice, request was judicial, hence the interest runs since

HACIENDA CHICHEBRE, S.A., filed the claim.

It also recognizes that owners who have been deprived of their property by the STATE, are entitled to receive as compensation for damages in arrears in the payment of the value of the property, interest that the amount generates, according to the interest Legal, as required by Article 993 of the Civil Code. The date from which this right is recognized is pending. At the discretion of this Corporation of Justice, interests that are computed to lessen damage suffered by owner of the property, are considered an indemnity for delay.

It should be noted that the lack of certainty about the amount to which the compensation was awarded is not sufficient reason to release the obligor, to pay interest, as compensation for damages suffered, considering that expropriation took place in November of the year 2002, and to date (more than 8 years later), who owned the farm wasn't able to dispose of money that compensates for the loss of its property, and therefore has right to be recognized in its favor interests that amount owed has generated in that period, calculated in accordance with the provisions of article 993 lex cit, that is, at 6% per annum, but from date of filing of application, at which time the STATE formally acknowledges its obligation to pay the value of property expropriated, since content of Executive Decree No. 51 doesn't prescribe that from its promulgation is constituted the delay of the STATE.

Therefore, the CIVIL ROOM will proceed to ACCEPT CASATION of contested decision, the Judgment of September 3, 2014, issued by the First Superior Court, within the Ordinary Proceedings proposed by HACIENDA CHICHEBRE, S.A. Against the STATE, and converted into a Court of Instance, AMENDS Judgment No. 38 of August 28, 2009, issued by the Third Civil Cir-

cuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, in the sense that payment of legal interest ( 6%) is from filing of the original claim by HACIENDA CHICHEBRE, S.A. (January 5, 2005).

The amount to be paid by the STATE to HACIENDA CHICHEBRE, S.A, for expropriation of four terrain globes located within Finca No. 5059, of the Property Section of the Province of Panama is set at B/. 934,091.08.

### RESCUE OF VOTE OF THE MAGISTRATE ANGELA RUSSO DE CEDEÑO

The Judge Russo de Cedeño doesn't share the criterion expressed in the decision of majority of Judges of the Civil Room who decide on the cassation appeal referred. It considers that the judgment pronounced by the First Superior Court of the First Judicial District dated September 3, 2014, is attached to law in every sense, which is not to be married.

The judicial debate is based on the moment in which interests in favor of a subject that has lost the property of a real property to have expropriated the State under the modality of extraordinary expropriation (war, serious disturbance of the public order or social interest urgent). According to the judgment of second instance appealed against, it has occurred since the extraordinary expropriation, that is, since issuance of Executive Decree No. 51 of August 6, 2001 published on August 10 of that year.

The Public Prosecutor's Office believes that the moment in which interest that qualifies as moratoria begins to occur, occurs when a firm judicial decision sets the net amount to be compensated; And the judgment of the Civil Room is of the opinion that such time is from the filing of application, since according to the Civil Code, delays begin from the time that the enforce-

ment of an obligation is demanded and not before (Article 985) Since 5 January 2005, which initiated the present action.

He states that in his opinion, interests that are set as part of the compensation don't have the category of interest arrears but constitute a part of the amount to be paid by the State for having expropriated without prior judgment and immediately a good that, as such, bears fruit. The National Constitution in its article 51, determines that expropriation in urgent cases carries with it the responsibility for damages and damages in favor of the affected person.

This article provides that in case of war, serious disturbance of public order or urgent social interest, requiring rapid measures, the Executive may decree the expropriation or occupation of private property.

When it is feasible to return the occupied object, the occupation will be only for the duration of the circumstances that caused it. It doesn't seem sustainable that those who have suffered an expropriation without prior compensation only have interest interest since the amount is quantified years later although their right to compensation will arise indisputably from the very moment that their property was stolen. Precisely for this reason, the rule of article 1928 of the Judicial Code prevents the State from entering the corresponding process with immediacy.

Thus, it considers that the position taken in the ruling of the second instance of September 3, 2014, determines the moment in which the affected party is entitled to be compensated with interest, is in accordance with law. The appeal does not have sufficient support to annul this decision, which is why it carries out its RESCUE OF VOTE. *L&E*

## THIRD ROOM OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE DECLARES THAT IT IS UNLAWFUL RESOLUTION ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT TO REVOKE ANOTHER RESOLUTION ISSUED BY THIS SAME ENTITY WHERE AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY CORRESPONDING TO A PROJECT THAT AFFECTS PROTECTED AREA OF BAY OF PANAMA FOR FUEL TRANSFER TO TOCUMEN AIRPORT

# B

efore the Third Administrative Litigation Room, a Full Jurisdiction Complaint was resolved where Vertikal Corporation, Inc., filed an application to declare null and void, as illegal, Resolution AG-0566-2014 of August 20, 2014 issued by the Authority National Environment (now Ministry of the Environment).

The plaintiff bases his request that, although it is true, after being executed and notified the resolution DIEORA-1A-079-2017 of May 6, 2014, which approved the Environmental Impact Assessment (IEA) Category II, corresponding to the Project called MARINE FACILITIES FOR THE TRANSFER OF FUEL TO THE AIRPORT OF TOCUMEN, the former National Environment Authority (ANAM), now Ministry of the Environment, illegally, directly violated Law 38 of July 31, 2000, drawing up the Resolution No. AG-0566-2014 of August 20, 2014 and where it unilaterally resolves and declares null in all its parts THEIR OWN RESOLUTION DIEORA-1A-079-2014 of May 6, 2014, which approved the Impact Study Environmental Category II.

### OF THE REPORT OF CONDUCT

The entity demanded due to cumulative impacts that project would cause in the

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flora as fauna of protected area, as well as the possible synergistic impacts, to the benthic aquatic fauna, with consequences in the migratory birds, required of an environmental impact study Category III, according to the provisions of article 23 of the regulation of process of Environmental Impact Assessment, approved by Executive Decree No. 123 of August 14, 2009, reason why this Ministry considered violated said environmental norm.

Indicating also that non-compliance with article 26 of Executive Decree No. 123 of 2009, which contemplates minimum contents that the Environmental Impact Studies must include for admission phase in order to guarantee an adequate and well-founded prediction, identification and interpretation of the environmental impacts that the project, work or activity can generate, as well as the technical suitability of proposed measures to avoid, reduce, correct, compensate and control significant adverse impacts during the Environmental Impact Assessment process of said study, whenever That promoter didn't detail alignment of pipeline, making it impossible to evaluate impacts of such a structure, since each alternative of alignment represents different environmental impacts and risks and thus corresponding mitigation measures.

In addition, the coastal marine areas that are part of the Panama Bay Protected Area enjoy a degree of legal protection as public domain assets, as stated in the Political Constitution, which is why they are unacceptable.

For what they ask the Third Chamber, don't answer request for nullity filed against Resolution No. AG-0566-2014 of August 20, 2014."

#### OPINION OF THE DEPUTY

For its part, the Office of the Inspector General of the Administration points out that the Ministry of Environment indicated in its Resolution DIEORA IA-079-2014 of May 6, 2014, that it lacked fundamental requirements for the approval of the Environmental Impact Study, which was largely And detailed in the Resolution AG-0566-2014 of August 20, 2014. They are also of the opinion that the Chamber must declare that Resolution AG-0566-2014 of August 20, 2014 is not illegal.

#### CONSIDERATIONS OF THE ROOM

The defendant considers that his rights and interests have been violated, arguing that Article 36 of Act 38 of 2000 has been infringed, stating that no act may be issued or concluded in violation of a legal norm in force, even if it comes from it Authority that dictates or celebrates the respective act. No authority may enter into or issue an act for which it lacks jurisdiction in accordance with the law or regulations.

It also notes as an infringement of article 51 of Law 38 of July 31, 2000, which refers to administrative acts that can not be annulled for reasons other than those strictly enshrined in the Law.

As it indicates that article 62 of Law 38

of 2000, which provides that public entities can only revoke or annul ex officio a firm resolution in which they recognize or declare rights in favor of third parties.

#### ROOM DECISION

The Chamber considers that there are two legal situations that must be clarified, namely that one is competence of the National Environment Authority (now the Ministry of the Environment), to annul and revoke the Resolution attacked as illegal (article 36 of Law 38 of 2000 and article 97 of the Judicial Code); And secondly, whether it was appropriate to annul ex officio by the defendant Authority of the attacked act of illegal and that legal basis sustains the same.

(Articles 51 and 62 of Law 38 of 2000), according to the plaintiff's arguments. Following this approach and in stating powers of the National Environmental Authority (now Ministry of Environment), at the time of issuing Resolution No. AG-0566-2014 of August 20, 2014, which were established in the Law 41 of 1 July 1998, Article 7 thereof; The Chamber estimates that at the time of issuing the illegal act, National Environmental Authority (now Ministry of Environment) lacked competence to issue Resolution No. AG-0566-2014 of August 20, 2014, since the catalog of powers attributed by the aforementioned, in no numeral indicates that this Authority was empowered to annul ex officio an act of this nature that created subjective rights in favor of a legal person.

And that in verifying Resolution No. AG-0566-2014 of August 20, 2014 issued by the National Environment Authority (now the Ministry of the Environment), it is concluded that in present process the reason Since it has been settled by the jurisprudence of the Supreme Court of Justice,

the National Environmental Authority (now the Ministry of the Environment), at time of issuing Resolution AG-0566-2014 of August 20, 2014, to issue this act.

It adds that the appellant interprets article 62 of Law 38 of 2000 incorrectly by annulling ex officio Resolution DIEORA IA-079-2014 of May 6, 2014, where it revokes and declares void the same. Invoking jurisprudence where it is established that state institutions must respect and comply with good faith, that it must resort to ordinary way to annul own acts that create rights and that administered acquires a right of exclusivity that may be opposed against the Administration in when it exceeds its powers when there is a right coming from an act issued by administration.

The Chamber instructs the Ministry of the Environment that it is in its right to interpose resources it deems appropriate if it considers that Resolution DIEORA IA-079-2014 of May 6, 2014, will cause the protected area of the Bay of Panama cumulative impacts to flora and the fauna, for which it does have competence by mandate of Law.

Therefore, the Third Chamber declares that Resolution No. AG-0566-2014 of August 20, 2014, issued by the National Environment Authority (now the Ministry of the Environment) is illegal. *L&E*

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Legislación  
Economía

**EN LA  
RADIO**



Viernes 9:30 a.m.

*La Exitosa*

95.3 F.M.

# Politics

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## THE SOCIALIST PARTIES OF PANAMA

As we probe in the annals of our republican history we perceive that the collectives that constituted themselves, were called socialists and were based on so-called socialist principles. Some of them omitted the Socialist denomination, although in the bottom they were based on principles within theory of scientific socialism, like a regime superior to capitalist system that promulgated social justice, the abolition of the exploitation of the man by the man and power For the people among others. There were others who shared the ideology of socialism but with nuances that emphasized the slopes of the term.

**P** For this writing, however, I will exclusively refer to those political groups that were denominated as such and were constituted within the electoral laws to participate in the electoral processes, without deepening the programmatic essence of the Socialist State and other topics of doctrinal discussion.

The first political organization legally constituted as a left-wing Panamanian socialist party was founded at the beginning of 1933, under the direction of the jurist, politician, writer Don Demetrio Augusto Porras Juárez, son of the liberal caudillo and three times President of the Republic Dr. Belisario Porras Barahona.

The Panamanian socialist party originally counted on the militancy of Felipe Juan Escobar, José Lasso de la Vega, Publio A. Vásquez, José Brower, Diogenes de la Rosa, Ramón Saavedra, among others. This first party organization was denominated Marxist Socialist Party and later retired character of Marxist. At the time

of forming and directing the Socialist Party, Dr. Demetrio A. Porras Juárez had been deputy of the National Assembly and had been chosen like member of the Legislative Body by Liberal Doctrinal Party in electoral contest of 1932, whose founders were Domingo Díaz Arosemena, Francisco Arias Paredes and Enrique A. Jiménez.

As head of the Socialist Party, Dr. Demetrio Augusto Porras directed a proselytizing management of different provinces of the country, obtaining great support from national peasantry, mainly in Panama, identifying with popular causes and criticizing landowners.

One of its critics at that time was the Marxist-Leninist Workers Party, which in 1935 described the Panamanian Socialist Party as a centrist party, a "reformist of pure strain", and called it "social-racism."

For the electoral process convened for 1936, whose candidates for the Presidency were Dr. Juan Demóstenes Arosemena by the rul-

ing party and Don Domingo Diaz Arosemena backed by an alliance called the Popular Front.

Socialist Party formed part of that coalition along with Liberal Doctrinal Party, Liberal Democratic Party, Liberal Renewal Party, whose candidates were registered in a single payroll both in candidacy for President and for Deputy.

Dr. Belisario Porras Barahona, father of Dr. Demetrio Augusto Porras, presented himself to the electoral contest but 24 hours before the elections declined his aspirations for lack of economic resources among other reasons. The official record of votes of the presidential candidates for the 1936 election, after all sorts of accusations and irregularities and vices of fraud, was as follows:

Juan Demóstenes Arosemena 41,827  
 Domingo Díaz Arosemena 39,982  
 Belisario Porras Barahona 7,302

The latter, despite having declined their participation one day before the election obtained 7,302 presidential votes, majority in the Province of Los Santos. Socialist Party won a (1) Deputy in the National Assembly. It should be noted that for the 1936 elections, the Communist Party of Panama, founded in Panama on April 4, 1930, or Party of the People of Panama, named as such since 1943, didn't participate in that 1936 election because of its small size but characterized by a great organization.

For the electoral process convened for 1940, Socialist Party of Panama supported candidacy of Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro with Popular Front Alliance, also supported by Liberal Doctrinal Party and Liberal Renovator. The government's candidate was Dr. Arnulfo Arias Madrid, backed by the powerful Alliance called Coaligados.

Prior to the race, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro pointed out that there were no guarantees to continue in the election campaign, so he withdrew from the election and therefore Dr. Arnulfo Arias

went only to the polls, obtaining also a control Absolute of the National Assembly of Deputies by the political parties that helped him.

The Socialist Party did not obtain deputies. After these elections, the socialist leaders conspired to overthrow him, reason why Demetrio Porras and Jose Browner had to exile in Chile. On October 7, 1941, the First President of the Republic, Dr. Arnulfo Arias Madrid, left the country for personal reasons without requesting the corresponding license and two days later, on October 9, his Minister of Government and Justice, Ricardo Adolfo Of the Guard and others, give a coup d'etat and assumes the political power of the country.

In the cabinet of Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia the socialists had a position and Demetrio Porras was designated like Ambassador in London.

Faced with the pretensions of continuing to command the de facto government of Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia, the tension of a large sector of the population forces the government to promulgate Cabinet Decree No. 12 of February 2, 1945, by means of which Elections were held to elect the members of the National Constituent Convention, which were held on May 6, 1945.

Among the political parties participating was the Socialist. According to the National Elections Board, 103,985 citizens attended the polls, including, for the first time, the female vote. The result was the following:

PARTY	VOTES	DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION
Liberal Renovador	28,146	12
Nacional Revolucionario	18,945	11
Liberal Demócrata	13,811	8
Liberal Doctrinario	11,530	8
Liberal Nacional	9,666	7
Socialista	4,365	2
Conservador	2,311	2

On June 15, 1945, Enrique Adolfo Jiménez was elected as Provisional President and new National Constitution of the Republic was enacted on March 1, 1946. The Socialist Party in the Constituent Assembly won two seats on the part of José Browner and Diogenes de the Rose.

On May 9, 1948, general elections were called in which the Socialist Party for the first time nominated a candidate for presidency, Dr. Demetrio Augusto Porras Juárez. The other presidential candidates were Domingo Diaz Arosemena, Arnulfo Arias Madrid, Jose Isaac Fábrega and Sergio González Ruiz.

On August 8, in a final and disputed decision, the National Election Juror made public the official count of the votes cast in the elections of May 1948.

Party	Votes
Partido Liberal	72,300
Partido Revolucionario Auténtico	71,180
Partido Liberal Renovador	41,900
Partido Nacional Revolucionario	17,100
Unión Popular	5,300
Partido Socialista	3,200

En cuanto a los escaños parlamentarios obtenidos para cada Partido Político, el Informe del Jurado Nacional de Elecciones señaló:

Political Party	Elected Deputies
Partido Liberal	16
Partido Revolucionario Auténtico	12
Partido Liberal Renovador	8
Partido Nacional Revolucionario	3
Partido Unión Popular	2

In the next presidential elections held on May 11, 1952, candidates for President of the Republic were Colonel José Antonio Remón Cantera backed by National Revolutionary Party, Revolutionary Authentic, Renewal, Liberal and Popular Union.

These five parties that gave victory to Remón Cantera were merged on March 15, 1953,

constituting National Patriotic Coalition. The defeated candidate was Roberto Francisco Chiari Remón, postulated by National Liberal, Independent Revolutionary, Patriotic Front and Socialist parties. The other candidate was Pedro Moreno Correa, who decided to run alone for Conservative Party.

In the following presidential elections in 1956, only two political parties attended because in February of 1953 the Legislative Body during period of President Jose Antonio Remón Cantera was approved the Law of 45,000 adherents that limited the nomination of candidates to parties that had achieved that number of votes in the tournament of 1952. Therefore, Socialist Party and others were extinguished, for not fulfilling that electoral requirement, and only remained in the political arena National Party and National Liberal Coalition Patriotic.

In the presidential period of the Coalitionist Don Ernesto de la Guardia (1956-1960) due to political pressures, it was approved to reduce to 5,000 the number of adherents in political parties so that for electoral tournament convened for 1960, they registered and participated Seven political parties, but not the Socialist Party. It is important to note that the leader of the Socialist Party, Dr. Demetrio Augusto Porras, was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court during the period of President Roberto Francisco Chiari in 1961, and for reasons inherent to the position, he didn't intervene more in political activities.

For the 1964 electoral tournament, Socialist Party is again admitted as a registered party in 1961 and participated in these elections, where for first time in our political history 19 political groups duly constituted. In National Convention of the Socialist Party, Dr. Carlos Iván Zúñiga Guardia assumes political leadership and obtains the unique curul as Deputy to the National Assembly of Socialist Party for period 1964-1968. For these elections Socialist Party posited as candidate for Presidency of the Republic to socialist leader of Chilibre, Florencio Harris, who only ob-

tained 4,374 presidential votes in elections.

Then, in the 1968 elections, there was no Socialist Party participation in them and after October 11, 1968 coup d'état against Constitutional President Arnulfo Arias Madrid, Socialists became critics of the military regime and the role of Communists in their support for the military. The military abolished political parties by decree of Cabinet No. 58 of March 3, 1969. On April 8, 1978, military dictatorship again allowed registration of political organizations and, as a consequence, new political parties were registered, general elections were held in May 1984 and fifteen (15) duly constituted political groups participated.

In 1984 electoral process, only one (1) political party applied the so-called Socialist Workers' Party (PST), a party recognized as such on September 21, 1983, whose candidate for presidency was Ricardo Barría and Its Secretary General was Virgilio Araúz. This party only achieved 2,085 presidential votes and didn't survive as a party after those elections. There were other parties related in one way or another with socialist principles: Revolutionary Workers' Party (PRT) obtained 3,969 presidential votes, and served as Secretary General Hector N. Wetherborne and as presidential candidate Dr. José Renán Esquivel; Dr. Carlos Iván Zúniga, who was Deputy of the National Assembly and leader of Socialist Party in 1964, registered his party called Popular Action Party (PAPO) and obtained 13,782 votes in favor of his presidential candidacy. The People's Party (PPP), related to communists of the country, nominated Carlos Del Cid and won 4,598 presidential votes.

In the controversial and controversial elections of May 7, 1989, no party of socialist denomination participated in the tournament. The (Communist) People's Party won 2,919 votes and the Workers' Democratic Party (PDT) had only 855 votes, both of which were laughable figures. No socialist or similar political organization participated in the following

three (3) electoral processes of May 8, 1994, May 2, 1999, and May 3, 2009. Neither in the last elections of May 4, 2014.

For its part, the so-called Broad Front for Democracy (FAD) postulated Genaro López as presidential candidate, obtaining only 11,805 votes, which didn't reach the minimum figure established by law to remain in force as a political party. Professor Juan Jované obtained 10,805 electoral suffrages as an independent candidate for the presidency.

After this review on the political parties primarily denominated Socialists, we can arrive at the following conclusion: Its foundation was in 1933, a year after elections were held that elected Dr. Harmodio Arias Madrid as President of the Nation. Its main organizer and undisputed leader was Dr. Demetrio Augusto Porras Juárez, who prior to the registration of the Socialist Party in 1933, had been elected Deputy of the National Assembly of Deputies by the Liberal Doctrinal Party in the 1932 elections, and was son of the three-time Constitutional President of the Republic, liberal leader, forger of our democratic institutions and visionary statesman, Dr. Belisario Porras Barahona.

The Socialist Party, from its inception, wanted to differentiate itself from Communist Party of Panama, which was founded on April 4, 1930 under the name of Communist Party of Panama. Although originally the name of Socialist Party was Marxist Socialist Party, soon abandoned the condition of Marxist, originating competitiveness with Communist Party by domination of representativity of working class and its influence in workers' union groups of the country.

Demetrio Porras Juárez acted as member of the National Assembly of Deputies in several legislatures, then Ambassador of Panama in London, England, briefly in the United Nations and finally was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Justice, in his Criminal Chamber. He died on May 16, 1972.

So far and throughout its history, Panamanian people haven't welcomed the ideology of socialism or the nuances of different aspects of the term, its defense of economic and political system based on democratic ownership of production systems, Economic activity, political structures and other aspects of socialism, unlike other countries in the world where Socialism represents a real alternative of electoral choice and not infrequently have achieved political power in them.

The Socialist Party in Panama obtained little representation in the Legislative Organ being the only ones that were achieved by Dr. Demetrio Augusto Porras Juárez, Dr. Carlos Iván Zúñiga Guardia and two seats in the National Constituent Assembly of 1945 by José Brouwer and Diogenes de la Pink. Deputies Porras Juárez and Zúñiga Guardia were possibly considered the most remembered deputies in the country, for their intellectual talent and for their virtuous mastery of the art of oratory.

Although the Socialist Party intervened in several electoral tournaments with own candidate to the Presidency of the Republic, number obtained in presidential votes never was factor of transcendence in the electoral triumph.

The Socialist Party, after its inactivity from end of the 1950s, and its emergence after beginning of the 1960s under direction of Dr. Carlos Iván Zúñiga Guardia, didn't constitute an important political force in General elections until rupture of constitutional order in the country happened 11 of October of 1968, by military.

Later, with the democratic opening of 1978, under pressure from the Americans to the military as a result of the signing of the 1977 Canal Treaty, some political parties of socialist denomination flourished in the following electoral processes, during which, much more than before, didn't reflect sympathy of the national electorate for their electoral proposals with few votes obtained.

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# DONALD TRUMP BEFORE A POSSIBLE POLITICAL JUDGMENT

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**F**ollowing dismissal of FBI Director James Comey, who was investigating links of the Russian government with President Trump's campaign and other related issues, former FBI Director Robert Mueller has been appointed to initiate an independent investigation, That could put newly inaugurated president of the United States before a political trial for having lied about his relationship with Russian officials.

In this context, this investigation has also been compounded by the fact that President Trump had shared information classified as confidential, which he had received from Israeli government and which refers to the ability of the Islamic State to blow up electronic devices during flights From Europe.

Mueller, who was a twelve-year FBI director, will lead the investigation after Assistant Attorney General Rod J. Rosenstein appointed him as an independent investigator. As will be recalled, at the end of presidential campaign the US intelligence agencies began an investigation to determine if Russian government had interfered in those elections and by the way had damaged campaign of the candidate of the Democratic party.

As it transpired before dismissal of



James Comey, President Trump had asked him to stop an investigation into contacts between Michael Flynn and Russian government. The latter had to relinquish his position as presidential security adviser, as it turned out that he had lied to Vice President Mike Pence about talks he had had with Russian Ambassador to the United States Sergey Kislyak.

While some consider that President Trump will finally be able to overcome this situation, since Republican party dominates two legislative chambers in that country, the fact is that plurality of actions and omissions of this president have him in the prelude of a political trial of which it is not known if he can avoid it.



ity of selling arms to Saudi Arabia, according to reports of its visit to that country.

By the way, it has been considered that this long tour to countries of the Middle East and Europe has fallen as a balm to the president, to dilute the impact of his controversial relationship with Russia. General Flynn's refusal to testify before an investigative commission, invoking

Amendment 25 of the American Constitution is another example of the inconsistency of the president's policy.

Nevertheless, James Comey dismissed by the president, yes will appear in public hearings to continue with this investigation.

The balance of powers and validity of the system of weight and counterweights will have their first test in this complex plot between the United States and Russia.

We will be attentive to evolution. *L&E*

What is clear and laudable is the weight of institutions in American democracy, as well as strength of media to be able to permanently and rigorously monitor the performance of any official.

This president, who lacks experience in the politics and management of State affairs, is being treated in accordance with his deviations. Internationally, traditional allies of Europe and Asia are still unsure of their ability to administer the powers that the status of first world power is accorded to the United States.

In economic field, its campaign promises haven't crystallized in a growth of consumer confidence in the United States, nor in generation of employment, and therefore result of its first four months has been very discreet.

The only event of economic impact is possibil-



# Panamanian

## ECONOMY

Source: CGRP

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The monthly evolution of National Urban CPI to April 2017, compared to December 2016, recorded a variation of 0.5%. The National Urban CPI in April compared to March 2017 didn't show any variation.

Groups that presented increase in National Urban CPI of April compared to March were: Miscellaneous goods and services with 0.2%; Furniture, articles for home and for ordinary conservation of home, Health and Restaurants and hotels all with 0.1%. The increase reflected in Miscella-

neous goods and services group was influenced by the increase in two of its ten classes, "Other appliances, articles and products for personal care" and "Jewelery, wall clocks and wristwatches" both with Variation of 0.4%.

Increase in class "Other appliances, articles and products for personal care" was a result of increase in price of razor and toothbrush. In class "Jewelery, wall clocks and wristwatches" was for the increase in price of wristwatches.

The increase registered in the Furni-

ture, household goods and ordinary home maintenance group was mainly due to the increase in two of its eleven classes, "Non-durable goods for home" with 0.5%, due to the increase in the price of cleaning and conservation products and "Small tools and various accessories" with 0.4%, due to the increase in price of bulbs and batteries.

Health group increased one of its seven classes, "Pharmaceuticals" with 0.1%, due to increase in price of medicines. In Restaurants and hotels group, one of its two classes, "Restaurants, coffees and similar establishments" increased by 0.1%, due to increase in price of prepared meals.

The Recreation, Culture and Education groups remained unchanged. The groups with negative variations were the following: Transport -0.2%; Food and non-alcoholic beverages, Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, Clothing and footwear, Housing, water, electricity and gas, and Communications, all -0.1%.

Decrease observed in the Transport group was mainly due to reduction in three of its seven classes. The largest variation was in the class "Passenger transport by air" with -26.3%, due to the decrease in price of airfare. In the group Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages registered three of their eleven classes.

The class with the greatest decrease was "Meat" with -0.7%, caused mainly by the reduction in the price of pork and chicken.

The decrease reflected in the group Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, is due to the decrease of one of its four classes, "Distilled beverages" with -0.4%, due to the reduction in the price of dry.

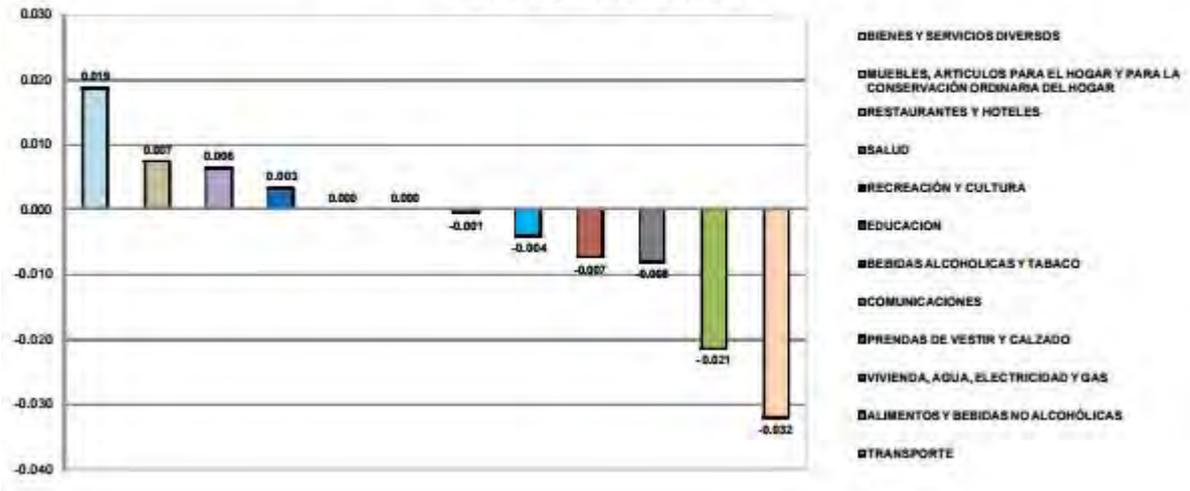
In the group Garments and footwear showed decreases two of its four classes, "Garments" and "Shoes and other footwear" both with variation of -0.2%. The drop registered in the class "Garments" was for the reduction in the price of baby clothes. In the class "Shoes and other footwear" was by the decrease in the price of shoes, slippers and men's flip-flops.

The Housing, water, electricity and gas group showed decrease in one of its eight classes, "Gas" with -2.5%, due to drop in price of the 100-pound gas tank.

Communications group presented reduction in one of its two classes, "Telephone equipment" with -1.0%, due to the decrease in the price of mobile phones.

When comparing the National Urban CPI of April 2017, with its similar of 2016, the following increases were observed: Education 3.5%; Transport 2.8%; Health 2.0%; Miscellaneous goods and services 1.7%; Housing, water, electricity and gas 1.6%; Restaurants and hotels 1.2%; Recreation and culture 0.6%; Clothing and footwear 0.5%; And Furniture, articles for the home and for the ordinary maintenance of the home 0.4%. The groups that presented decreases were: Communications -2.8%; Alcoholic beverages and tobacco -0.3%; And Food and non-alcoholic drinks -0.1%. Below, graph with monthly incidence per group of the National Urban CPI of April 2017.

Gráfica 1. INCIDENCIA MENSUAL DEL ÍNDICE DE PRECIOS AL CONSUMIDOR NACIONAL URBANO: ABRIL DE 2017



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

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

Grupo de artículos y servicios	Ponderaciones	Incidencia	Variación mensual
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-</b>
Alimentos y Bebidas no Alcohólicas	22.4	-0.021	-0.1
Bebidas Alcohólicas y Tabaco	0.7	-0.001	-0.1
Prendas de Vestir y Calzado	7.7	-0.007	-0.1
Vivienda, Agua, Electricidad y Gas	8.5	-0.008	-0.1
Muebles, Artículos para el Hogar y para la Conservación Ordinaria del Hogar	7.8	0.007	0.1
Salud	3.4	0.003	0.1
Transporte	16.8	-0.032	-0.2
Comunicaciones	4.3	-0.004	-0.1
Recreación y Cultura	9.7	0.000	-
Educación	2.4	0.000	-
Restaurantes y Hoteles	6.7	0.006	0.1
Bienes y Servicios Diversos	9.8	0.019	0.2

# MAIN MONTHLY ECONOMIC INDICATORS: JANUARY-MARCH 2016-17 COMMENTS

Source: CGRP

## 1. Transport:



From Panama Canal indicators, toll revenues registered a positive change of 16.6 percent, net tonnage at 25.7 percent and cargo volume transported at 22.7 percent. Also, the transit of ships by the Panama Canal increased in 4.0 percent.

Cargo movement, through National Port System (SPN), grew by 14.8 percent, of which bulk cargo was highlighted at 8.3 percent, general cargo 5.5 percent and container cargo at 21.2 percent. Movement of containers in TEU (container equivalent to 20 feet), increased by 15.1 percent.

## 2. Foreign Trade:



### a. CIF value of imports of goods:

The CIF value of goods imports registered a positive variation of 11.1 percent, influenced by increases in consumer goods by 25.8 percent, mainly fuel with 43.6 percent and intermediate goods by 0.4 percent; However, there was a decline in capital goods of 0.4 percent.

### b. FOB value of goods exports:

The FOB value of merchandise exports registered a positive variation of 6.4 percent and most influential items were petroleum products in 44.2 percent, unrefined sugar 134.1 percent, flour and fish oil 147.1 percent, coffee 176.2 percent and clothing 69.0 percent. Negative variations were observed in bananas of 11.2 percent, melon 40.8 percent, watermelon 50.3 percent, pineapple 7.6 percent,

shrimp 16.8 percent, fish and fillets of fresh, chilled and frozen fish 2.4 percent, other seafood 40.4 percent, cattle standing 13.5 percent, and hides and skins 34.7 percent.

### c. Weight of goods exports:

The weight of goods exports (net kilograms) increased by 16.4 percent, with an increase in the following items: petroleum products 38.2 percent, fish and fresh, chilled and frozen fish fillets 10.9 percent, unrefined sugar 122.2 Percent, fishmeal and fish oil 303.9 percent, coffee 180.3 percent, clothing 65.0 percent, and beef cattle 1.4 percent. Negative behavior was reported in: banana of 7.9 percent, melon 51.8 percent, watermelon 54.2 percent, pineapple 7.5 percent, shrimp 23.4 percent, other seafood 65.2 percent, cattle standing 49.6 percent, and skins And hides 34.6 percent.

### d. Colon Free Zone:

The commercial movement of the Colon Free Zone in both value and weight increased by 13.5 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively, for period January-March 2017 compared to same period of previous year.

## 3. Internal trade:



### a. Sale of fuels for national consumption:

Sales of fuels for total domestic consumption fell by 0.7 percent, mainly bunker C consumption by 24.6 percent and 91-octane gasoline by 7.0 percent; However, there was a positive change in 95-octane gasoline by

14.6 percent, low sulfur diesel 4.7 percent, and liquefied petroleum gas by 6.0 percent.

b. Registered cars:

The number of new registered cars, which obtained a single vehicle registration, decreased by 11.1 percent and the segments that were reduced were: regular cars at 14.5 percent, luxury cars 8.0 percent, minivans 21.9 percent, panels 31.7 percent, Panels 31.7 percent, pick ups 20.2 percent, buses 21.6 percent and trucks 10.9 percent; However, the SUVs (Sports Utility Vehicle) presented positive variation of 1.1 percent.

4. Construction:



The value of permits for construction, additions and repairs registered a positive variation of 10.2 percent, mainly nonresidential works at 17.0 percent and residential permits at 3.7 percent. At the regional level, the districts that grew were: San Miguelito 102.6 percent, Colón in 99.6 and the districts of David, Chitré, Santiago, Aguadulce and La Chorrera grouped in 25.4 percent. There was a drop in the district of Arraiján of 22.2 percent. Production of ready-mixed concrete increased by 20.9 percent and gray cement by 7.5 percent.

5. Financial Intermediation:



a. National Banking System:

Data not available to date, by the source providing the information.

b. Stock Market Indicators:

The trading volume (in balboas) of the stock market on the Panama Stock Exchange (BVP) rose by 282.0 percent and the number of shares by 822.2 percent. The secondary market increased by 27.6 percent and the primary market by 5.2 percent, however, the buyback market fell by 46.7 percent. The calculated BVP index rose by 6.5 percent.

c. Insurance:

The total value of subscribed premiums in-

creased by 3.5 percent, most outstanding segments were: individual life 6.0 percent, personal accidents 16.2 percent, health 12.0 percent, collective life 12.3 percent, fire and multi-risk 6.0 percent, Automobiles 1.2 percent and bonds at 35.5 percent. There were decreases in the other transportation sector by 5.8 percent and technical branches by 11.0 percent.

d. Loans approved by the Agricultural Development Bank:

Loans approved by the Agricultural Development Bank (BDA) were reduced by 22.7 percent and of these, those for agriculture at 35.9, livestock at 33.1 percent, fishing 43.1 percent and other items at 7.3 percent.

6. Leisure activities:



a. Gross bets:

The gross bets report (including paid prizes) of gambling operators registered a positive change of 1.6 percent, mainly, slot machines "A" increased by 1.6 percent and sports betting rooms in 32.9 percent; However, the racetrack decreased by 1.0 percent, bingo halls by 9.7 percent and gaming tables by 1.4 percent.

b. Net betting:

Net bets (excluding prizes) increased by 3.8 percent, mainly the racetrack by 117.7 percent, bingo halls by 27.0 percent, sports event wagering centers by 36.3 percent and slot machines "A" by 1.3 percent. hundred; On the contrary, there was a negative variation in the tables of games in 15.9 percent.

7. Electricity and water:



a. Electricity supply:

The national supply of electricity presented a positive variation of 0.4 percent, due to the increase of hydraulic generation by 12.5 percent and solar by 197.9 percent, slowed by the drop in thermal generation by 10.0 percent and wind by 21.7 percent As well as imports at 77.3 percent.

#### b. Destination of electricity:

The destination of the electric energy offered registered an increase in invoiced consumption of 0.5 percent, mainly of the other customers in 13.3 percent, large customers 27.8 percent and of the generators in 32.3 percent; On the other hand, residential casualties were 0.4 percent, commercial 0.7 percent, industrial 5.6 percent, and government 0.3 percent.

#### c. Water:

The billing for drinking water in the Republic increased 2.8 percent, linked to the sectors: commercial 2.2 percent, residential 3.2 percent and Government 1.7 percent; However, the industrial rate was reduced by 3.5 percent.

### 8. Manufacturing industries:



There was an increase in pig slaughter of 4.4 percent, chicken meat production 2.0 percent, evaporated milk, condensed and powdered milk 2.3 percent, sugar 6.3 percent, tomato derivatives 0.1 percent, alcoholic beverages 12.1 percent And rectified alcohol by 2.9 percent. There were decreases in slaughter of cattle in 6.3 percent, pasteurized milk 0.8 percent and natural milk used for the manufacture of derived products in 1.2 percent and production of soft drinks in 6.7 percent.

### 9. Hotels and entrance of passengers:

#### a. Hotels:

Hotel activity in Panama City reported a positive variation in the daily average of overnight stays at 23.5 percent, the number of housing units at 0.5 percent and the occupancy rate at 0.1 percent.



#### b. Entry of passengers residing abroad and their expenses:

Data not available to date, by the source providing the information.

### 10. Public Sector Finance:

#### a. Current income of Central Government:

The Government's current revenue declined by 2.0 percent, due to a decline in tax revenues by 1.4 percent and non-tax revenues by 3.1 percent. The Tax on the Transfer of Furniture Corporal Goods and the Provision of Services on Sales (ITBMS) fell by 3.1 percent.



### 11. Other Related:

#### a. Registered labor contracts at MITRADEL: Labor contracts reported at the MITRADEL head-

quarters grew by 3.0 percent. Of these, those defined in 8.4 percent and those of work determined in 1.1 percent. By contrast, indefinite contracts fell by 2.6 percent. *L&E*



# PANAMA CANAL RECORDS NEW CAPACITY RECORD WITH CONTAINER CARRIER SHIP

Source: ACP

# W

ith less than a month to establish previous record, the Panama Canal received today the transit of the container ship OOCL France, becoming the ship of greater capacity in transit the new locks since its opening in June of last year.

OOCL France moved northward Wednesday (towards Atlantic) with a maximum capacity for passage through the Panama Canal of 13,926 TEU's (20-foot containers). The boat measures 366.47 meters long and 48.23 meters wide.

The previous record was set by COSCO Development on May 2, with a record of 366.45 meters in length and 48.26 meters in the morning, with 13,345 TEU's of capacity to transit the Panama Canal.

Like the Cosco Development, OOCL France is located in the new service of the South Atlantic (SAX) of the new alliance OCEAN Alliance.

The SAX weekly frequency service is located on the route from Asia to the east coast of the United States and includes in its rotation the ports of Hong Kong, Yantian, Ningbo, Shanghai, Norfolk, Savannah and Charleston.

In its rotation it uses 11 ships with sizes ranging from 11,000 to 13,000 TEU's of capacity. OOCL France is the second ship of this service to transit through the



## CANAL DE PANAMÁ

expanded Canal after COSCO Development.

### Recognition for environmental efficiency

As it was its first transit through the inter-oceanic route, the Panama Canal delivered to OOCL France the Green Connection Award, which recognizes ships that comply with environmental efficiency standards.

By using the Panama Canal route, this vessel reduces between 5,000 and 26,000 tons of CO2 compared to conventional routes that existed before enlarged Canal.

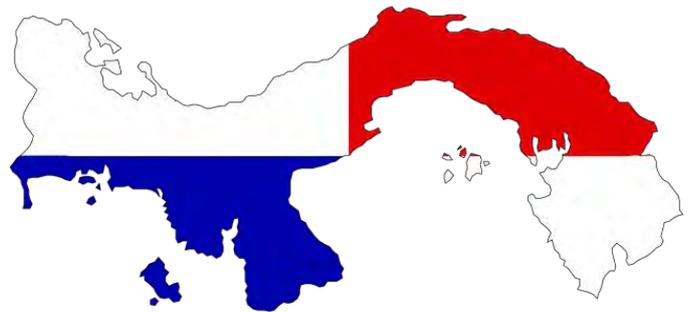
### Expanded Canal Performance

A la fecha, un total de 1,360 buques neopanamax ha utilizado el Canal ampliado desde su apertura en junio pasado. De estos, el 43.8 % corresponde a portacontenedores, 29 % de gas licuado de petróleo, y 8.1 % de gas natural licuado. *L&E*



# NEW MAP OF POVERTY IN PANAMA IS PRESENTED

Source: MEF



The World Bank (WB) and the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) today presented the new Panama Poverty Map, a tool that will identify distribution of areas with general and extreme poverty and their relationship to a number of socioeconomic indicators and welfare related to social investment in Panama.

Other topics (7 in total) containing information on mortality rates, general and extreme poverty in districts and settlements throughout the country during 2015, the year that the study took as a reference, were taken from the General Map.

The Map revealed that 90% of country's 571 corregimientos showed a reduction in overall poverty rate. Of these corregimientos, 140 reflected a reduction of up to 15 percent.

Of the 76 districts in the country, 49 reflected significant changes in the incidence of extreme poverty, 48 of which reduced their incidence by 7.5 percentage points, compared to general poverty. As for inequality, 54 of the 631 corregimientos significantly reduced their Gini coefficient (a measure of inequality) by almost 7 percentage points on average.

The tool revealed that districts with highest overall poverty index are located in Ngäbe Buglé, Kankintú (93.1%), followed by Mironó (92.1%) and Besiko (91.2%). Outside of county areas, Santa Fe in the province of Veraguas, recorded a 71.8% of ge-

neral poverty. These districts also reflect the highest scores for extreme poverty.

In contrast, the districts with lowest poverty or inequality are: San Carlos in the province of Panama West (13.5%), Panama (13%) and San Miguelito (12.7%).

"The new Map of Poverty will contribute to efficient execution of General Budget of the Nation and, in particular, to execute public investments contemplated in the Strategic Plan of Government 2015-2019," said Minister of Economy and Finance, Dulcideo De La Guardia.

Kinnon Scott, senior economist at World Bank, said that tool will be very useful to the Government in its efforts to evaluate, design and implement plans and actions in favor of greater well-being for Panamanian people, from the field Social as well as productive and environmental. In addition, it will be very useful for academics, civil society, private business, and professionals of all kinds. *L&E*

# ECONOMÍA: CIERRE AL 2016 Y PRELIMINARES 2017

David Saied - Director INEC  
rbcweb@com.pa

**C**onsumer price index

## Percentage change

This is the ipc that this year is close to 1%, not wanted to touch it a lot to what goes until February because tundra some adjustments, which will be done between April and May which is going down because some changes are being made in the samples , The important thing is that we see that ipc was consistently between 0 and 2% and we have returned to that level of this country or this economy in the 60s and 80s ipc kept

between 0 and 2% lower than that of states United with the exception of the strong years of the 70s with the big inflations and the recent one that was mainly due to megaprojects and the expansion of the channel here as shown the cusp of the expansion of the expected Channel that would happen.

In the year 2015 was the lowest since 2004 and it seems that this year is around 1% or care in 1% if the low of the fuel is maintained, in addition to the decreases in rents that are being noticed in This semester



## Change in gross domestic product

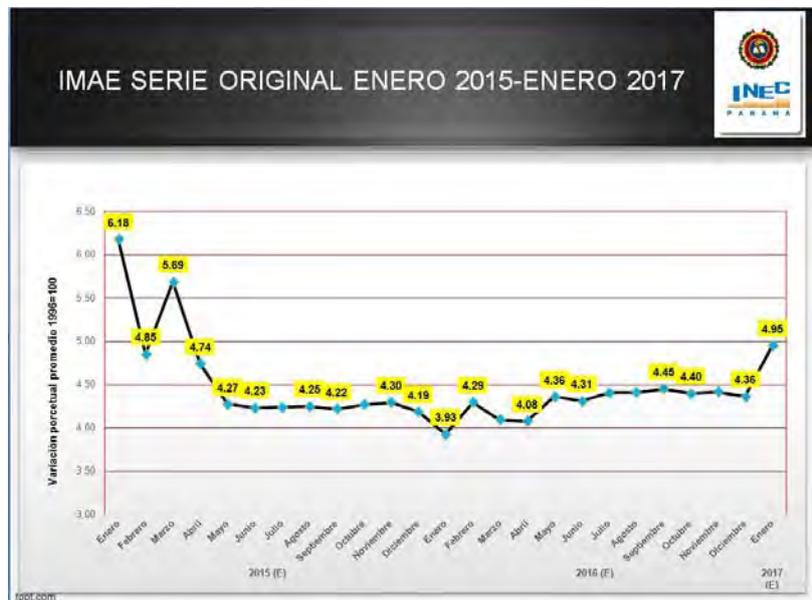
There have been very few contraction periods only in the post-recession recession of the 1980s the famous US strong recessions when interest rates rose above 21%, hence the economy has not contracted. One of the problems that INEC is responsible for is the issue of population growth, demographic growth, we make the projections but right now we are trying to improve the issue of foreigners, it has been difficult because part of the challenge is that many These foreigners are still formally tourists.

An institution such as the INEC or the Migration Service can not register them as residents while they are formally as tourists, the INEC is taking tourists to try to measure if their stay is longer and also capture them in the household surveys that are being Doing now that it measures jobs, unemployment in which has been introduced a question about the nationality of the person and the time that has been here which will allow us to know a little more about foreigners.



## Monthly index of economic activity

The monthly index of economic activity stabilized between 3.9 and 4.5 from April 2015 to December 2016 in January has finally broken the band that had been maintained and is at 4.95.



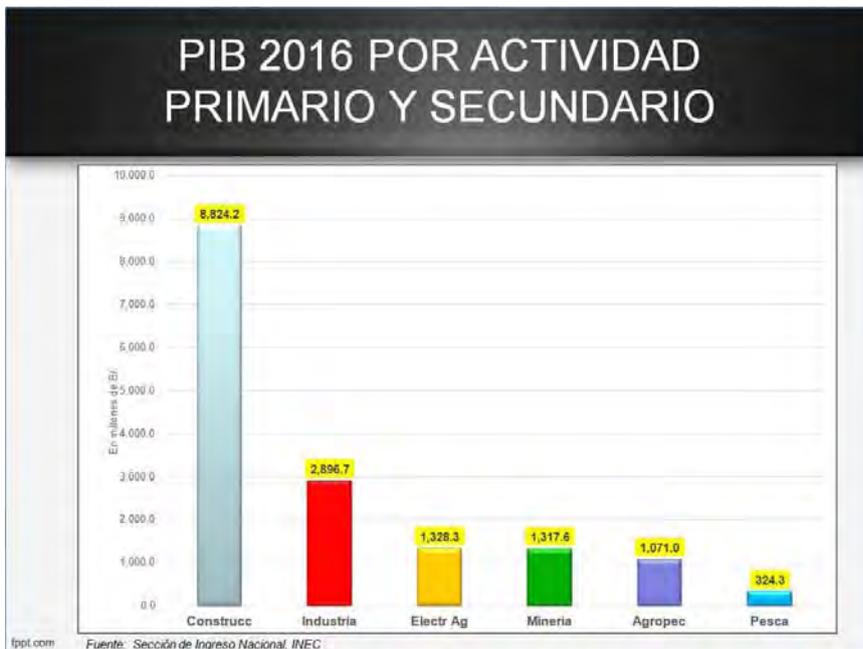
As the closing of 2016 gross domestic product

The trade remained the leader despite having had many difficulties with the Free Zone, is the leader of all sectors with 10,816.6 million in contributions to the economy in value added, hence transport and telecom-

munications 6,642.2 by the way this will be The last year in which we have transport and telecommunications together and this has been separated for example in what is a household survey in what is employment is already separated in different areas. Legal and accounting services 4,697.9 banking 3,913.8 Hotels and Restaurants 2,119.4

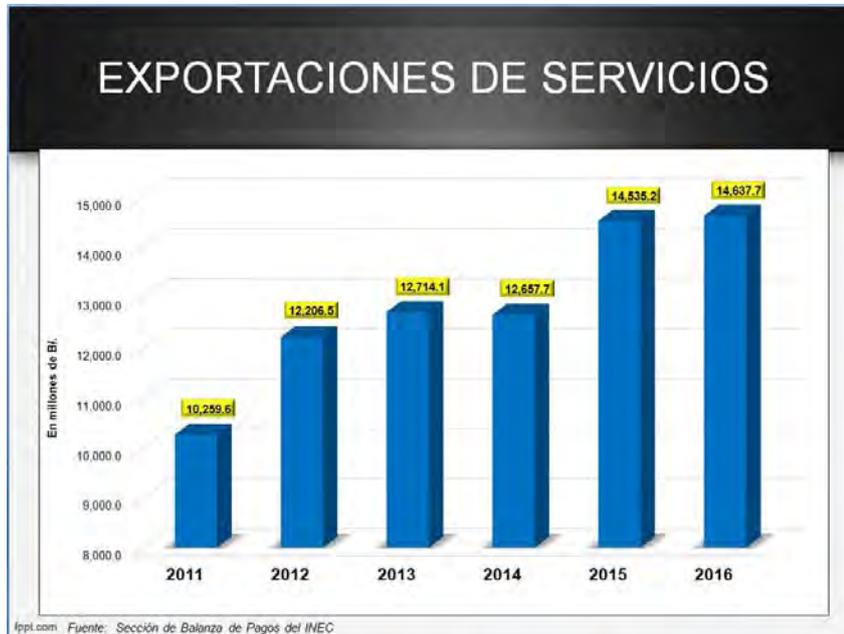


In the following graph we show the GDP 2016 by primary and secondary activity



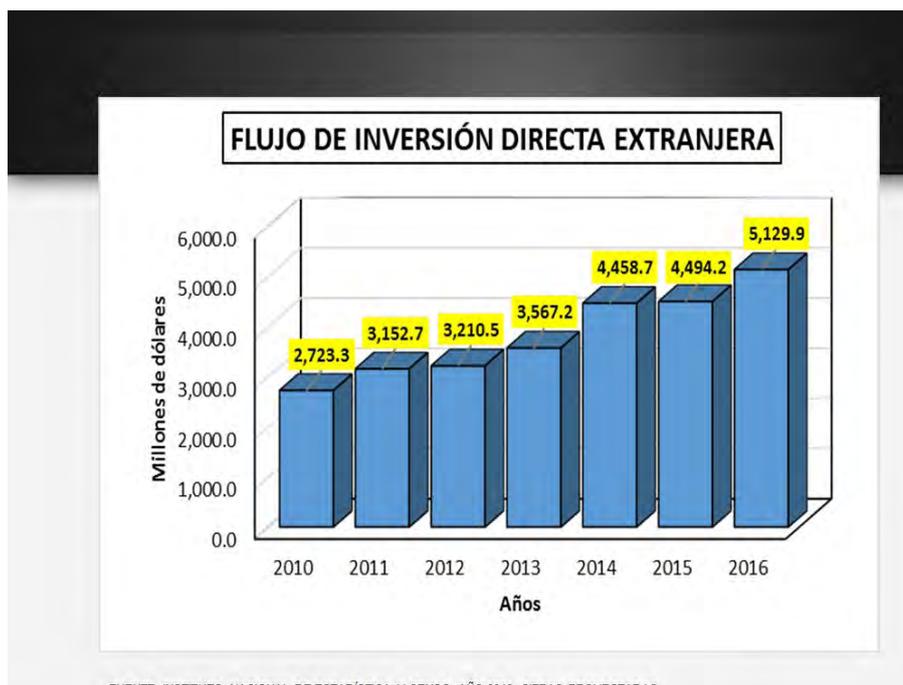
## Exports of services

It is for many analysts, the machine of this economy, if the export of services grows the economy is growing and if they fall obviously there is effect, if they see there was strong growth from 2011 to 2012 and now it has continued to grow, not to the rhythms of before and This explains much of the non-acceleration of the economy but has continued to grow.



## Flow of foreign investment

In 2016 grew to 5,129.9 something impressive that with everything that happened in 2016 many thought that this was going to affect or would not grow but this still continues indistinctly of what happened in 2016 foreign investment continues to bet on Panama.



# World

## ECONOMY

Source: OIT - CEPAL

LABOR CONDITIONS  
WILL CONTINUE WEAKING  
IN 2017 AND URBAN  
UNEMPLOYMENT COULD  
EXCEED 9% IN THE  
REGION

The average rate of urban unemployment in Latin America and the Caribbean will increase again in 2017 to 9.2% in a year marked by modest economic growth that will not be enough to counteract the weakness of labor market, according to a new report Released today by ECLAC and the International Labor Organization (ILO).

In the new edition of the joint publication Labor and Employment Outlook in Latin America and the Caribbean, which analyzes performance of regional labor market in 2016, the two agencies point out that in that year urban unemployment rate increased to 8.9% from 7, 3% in 2015, largest annual

increase in more than two decades, which has been attributed to deepening economic crisis expressed in a second year of contraction of gross domestic product (GDP).

Given the modest regional economic growth of 1.1% that ECLAC and the ILO estimate for this year, it is very likely that conditions of labor market weakness will continue in 2017, particularly with regard to the creation of new jobs and the characteristics of existing and future jobs.

Specifically, a new, albeit more limited, is projected to increase by 0.3 percentage points regional urban unemployment rate

which would be around 9.2% in the year average, mainly due to the weak generation of Wage employment that would affect employment rate (proportion of working-age population that is employed) would fall again.

“Given that employment is the key to reducing poverty and excessive inequality in the region, recent labor trends are highly worrisome. In fact, progress has been slowed in combating these scourges, which is a call to duplicate efforts to ‘promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all’, as As stated in the Sustainable Development Objective No. 8, “said Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and José Manuel Salazar, Regional Director of the ILO, in prologue to document.

In 2016, 13 countries experienced an increase in urban unemployment rate, while eight registered a drop or maintained the same level of 2015. This performance contrasts with that observed in 2015, when in eight countries the unemployment rate increased, while in 13 it decreased or remained. The report also recognizes an increase in self-employment which, especially in the context of a weak generation of salaried employment, is characterized by low and unstable incomes. This implies a deterioration in the average quality of employment, which is also reflected in the low (and in some cases negative) registered employment growth rates and lower wage increases, he adds.

The latest edition of Labor Outlook in Latin America and the Caribbean also recalls that a deterioration of working conditions usually affects, above all, vulnerable groups, among which are, along with women and young people of low Education, immigrants. With regard to the latter, using information from the population censuses

and household surveys, an overview of their labor insertion in countries of region is presented, an issue of growing relevance given that intraregional migration has acquired great importance in context of deceleration of migration to other regions.

According to document, it is estimated that 28.5 million people emigrated from their respective territories of origin in region around 2010 (4.8% of the total population), while countries of continent had received more than 7,6 million people corresponding to 1.3% of its population. The document differentiates between countries according to magnitudes and characteristics of immigration.

Specifically, in those with strong recent migratory flows, immigrants have lower average incomes than the natives, suffer high levels of labor informality and have significantly lower social security coverage than natives, especially migrant women.

Meanwhile, more than 80% of economically active immigrant population in almost all countries covered in study (Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Comes from countries in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean, except for the cases of Brazil and Mexico, as well as Panama, in the latter country due to a significant presence of Asian immigrants, mainly from China and India.

According to ECLAC and ILO, results of research emphasize importance of strengthening labor integration mechanisms, for which a gender perspective is indispensable. The report also reviews policies required to promote integration of migrant workers into productive employment and decent work and recent advances in the international development agenda. *L&E*

# INVESTMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE IN LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES IS KEPT BELOW REGIONAL NEEDS



Source: CEPAL

The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean should invest around 6.2% of their annual gross domestic product (GDP) to meet their infrastructure needs, but according to recent figures (2015) delivered by ECLAC this amount only reaches 2, 3% of GDP.

According to INFRALATAM database, which brings together data on investments in economic infrastructure carried out by countries of region, by 2015, 1.5% of these capital inflows corresponded to public sector, while remaining 0.8% To private sector. It is also noted that the amount of investment as a proportion of GDP doesn't show an increase over period 2008-2015 and remains far from recommendation of ECLAC.

According to the database, which is result of a cooperation initiative between the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Latin American Development Bank (CAF) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to measure and to promote analysis of infrastructure investments in countries of region, the majority of these are concentrated in transport sector with more than 50%, followed by energy sector with around 25%. The economies included in this average represent about 72% of regional GDP.

Launched originally on August 30, 2016 with annual data from 2008 on investments from public and private sectors for acquisition of

economic infrastructure assets (water and sanitation, flood defenses, energy, irrigation, telecommunications and transportation), The latest version of INFRALATAM published in May 2017 presents a new format, expands its coverage to four more countries and updates data until 2015. The tool now has updated infrastructure investment data for 18 countries.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago.

The objective of the initiative is to provide reliable data to support design and implementation of infrastructure policies by entities responsible for public policies and planning in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as for many public actors, Private and international, such as private investors, academics, builders, civil society organizations and others.

Following its launch in 2016, INFRALATAM is an important consultation tool on infrastructure investment in region for analytical work and decision-making of countries and governments in region, as well as regional and global agencies , Including among others the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Oxford Analytica and the specialized press. *L&E*

## ACCORDING TO WORLD BANK, PRICES OF INDUSTRIAL BASIC PRODUCTS WILL INCREASE IN 2017

Source: Banco Mundial

The World Bank forecasts an increase in prices of industrial commodities, especially energy and metals, in 2017 and next year.

In the April issue of its Commodity Markets Outlook report, the agency maintains its forecast for this year on crude oil price of USD 55 per barrel and increase to an average of USD 60 a barrel in 2018. Rising oil prices, driven by production cuts by member states and non-OPEC member states, will allow markets to gradually rebalance. These oil price forecasts are subject to fall risks if the US shale oil sector's rebound is higher than expected.

Prices of energy commodities, which also include natural gas and coal, are estimated to rise 26% this year and 8% by 2018. In line with oil price forecasts, it is anticipated for this year an increase in price of natural gas of 15%, driven by rise of prices in the United States. It is estimated that the price of coal will increase by 6% in 2017 due to production restrictions imposed by China, which consumes half of what is produced worldwide.

Non-energy commodity prices, such as agriculture, fertilizers, metals and minerals, are expected to increase in 2017; This would be the first increase of the last five years. Metal prices are projected to

rise 16% this year as a result of strong demand, especially from China, and supply constraints, such as disruptions to mining activity in Chile, Indonesia and Peru. Strikes and labor contract conflicts in large mines have contributed to higher copper prices. However, price of precious metals is expected to fall by 1% this year and another 1% next year, as benchmark interest rates rise and the incline for safer investments decreases.

Within the group of non-energy commodities, agricultural price index as a whole is expected to remain stable this year, as fall in price of cereals should be offset by increase in price of oils and flours and raw materials.

"Favorable conditions have taken ratio of reserves to utilization to highest level of past 15 years for wheat, maize and rice", said John Baffes, senior economist and senior author of Commodity Markets Outlook. "Assessments predict a surplus in global supply of main cereals during this year and next."

A decline in the price of beverages - including coffee, cocoa and tea - is expected to be more than 6% by 2017 because supply turned out to be higher than ex-

pected, but it is estimated that agricultural commodities will increase by a 4 %. The end of the El Niño / La Niña cycle limits the risk of price increases in the agricultural commodity forecasts for 2017-18.

The World Bank's Commodity Markets Outlook provides a detailed market analysis of major commodity groups such as energy, metals, agriculture, precious metals, and fertilizers. In addition, forecasts for prices of 46 commodities as well as historical price data are included up to 2030. *L&E*

Índices de precios nominales (reales y previstos) y previsiones revisadas										
	Índices de precios (2010=100)						Variación (%)		Revision <sup>2</sup>	
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017p <sup>1</sup>	2018p <sup>1</sup>	2016-17	2017-18	2017p	2018p
<b>Energía</b>	127	118	65	55	69	75	25.7	8.2	0.0	0.0
<b>Prod. no energéticos<sup>3</sup></b>	102	97	82	80	84	84	4.0	0.7	0.7	0.4
<b>Agricultura</b>	106	103	89	89	89	90	0.1	1.2	-0.4	-0.4
<i>Bebidas</i>	83	102	94	91	85	86	-6.4	0.6	-4.7	-4.4
<i>Alimentos</i>	116	107	91	92	92	94	0.1	1.2	-0.2	-0.2
Aceites y harinas	116	109	85	90	92	93	2.5	1.4	-0.5	-0.5
Cereales	128	104	89	82	79	81	-3.2	2.1	0.0	0.0
Otros alimentos	104	108	100	105	105	105	-0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
<i>Materias primas</i>	95	92	83	80	83	85	3.9	1.5	1.4	1.2
<b>Fertilizantes</b>	114	100	95	75	76	78	0.8	2.2	-1.1	-1.0
<b>Metales y minerales</b>	91	85	67	63	73	72	15.6	-0.8	3.0	2.3
<b>Metales preciosos<sup>3</sup></b>	115	101	91	97	96	95	-1.4	-1.3	5.5	5.0
<b>Partidas de m emom ando</b>										
Petróleo crudo (USD/barril)	104	96	51	43	55	60	28.5	9.1	0.0	0.0
Oro (USD/onza)	1,411	1,266	1,161	1,249	1,225	1,206	-1.9	-1.5	75.0	68.3

Fuente: Banco Mundial.  
 Notas: 1) "p" indica previsiones. 2) Se han revisado las previsiones respecto del informe de enero de 2017 (expresadas como variación en el valor del índice, excepto en el caso de USD/barril para el crudo y USD/onza para el oro). 3) El índice de precios de productos básicos no energéticos no incluye los metales preciosos. Las definiciones de precios e índices se encuentran en el apéndice C.

# LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: LEAVING RECESSION BACK

Source: Banco Mundial

The economic growth figure in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2016 was the third worst in 30 years: it contracted 1 percent after stagnating in 2015. Growth was slowed by weak domestic demand due to lower prices Raw materials, fiscal and external adjustments that are ongoing in some countries and other specific national factors.

According to IMF forecasts, growth will expand by 1.1 percent this year and 2 percent by 2018. In the medium term, growth is expected to remain at a moderate level of 2.6 percent. The report explains that these prospects respond to fundamental changes in the global economic and policy landscape, including a slight rebound in commodity prices and demand from trading partners, and increased global uncertainty to policies. The evolution of domestic factors will continue to have a significant impact on many economies.

"With greater uncertainty about global policies but a low level of market volatility, the countries of our region should focus on safeguarding against downside risks, while at the same time seeking a Strong, sustainable and inclusive growth," said Alejandro Werner, Director of the IMF's Western Hemisphere Department, during a press conference in São Paulo, Brazil.

## External and internal forces

In this challenging external context, report points out that many countries should promote fiscal and external adjustments

to preserve or restore room for maneuver (for example, strengthening primary balance sheets to stabilize rising public debt). Defining a path to greater, sustainable and more equitable growth will also require internal reforms, which vary from country to country but consist of bridging infrastructure gaps; Improve business climate, governance and education outcomes; Deepen trade integration at the regional level, and promote women's participation in the labor force in order to stimulate medium-term growth and foster convergence of income levels. These policies would help raise future growth by leveraging labor contributions, capital and productivity.

## Regional summary

Growth prospects in South America are driven by a combination of key internal factors and changes in the global landscape. In Argentina, recovery is under way. Growth is expected to increase by 2¼ percent in 2017, thanks to a revival of private consumption, increased public capital spending and a rebound in exports.

In Brazil, after two years of recession, growth is expected to return to positive ground -0.2 percent in 2017, according to estimates - thanks to an abundant soybean crop, an exceptional stimulus to consumption, a decrease in inflation Faster than expected, and higher iron ore prices In Venezuela, economy is expected to continue in a deep recession and road to hyperinflation.

Without a change in economic policies, real GDP is expected to fall by 7.4 percent in 2017.

In other commodity-exporting countries, modest recovery in commodity prices will provide some relief. Despite a slight improvement in external conditions, the outlook for Chile remains subdued, due to persistent internal weaknesses, which is projected to grow by 1.7 percent in 2017.

In Colombia, the orderly economic slowdown continued last year as domestic demand has been adjusted to the permanent shock suffered by the national income. Exceptional factors led to weaker growth than forecast in 2016, but a moderate rebound is expected for 2017.

Peru's economy grew at a rapid pace in 2016. But investment is still lagging behind, and investment and growth are expected to be halted in 2017 by internal winds from investigation of company-related political bribes Brazil's Odebrecht, as well as the worst floods and landslides in decades.

In case of Central America and Mexico, exposure to the United States influences prospects and risks through the channels of trade, migration, and FDI. Mexico's real GDP growth would decelerate to 1.7 percent in 2017. Uncertainty over future US trade relations and rising borrowing costs would comfortably offset the positive momentum of higher growth in the United States. In Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic, growth in 2017 is expected to remain broadly unchanged from last year. Strong growth in the United States will help boost exports and remittances.

Prospects for the Caribbean region are improving, with growth in tourism-dependent and commodity-exporting economies projected to be in the range of 1.5 percent to 3 percent in 2017 and 2018.

**América Latina y el Caribe: Dejando atrás la recesión**  
(crecimiento del PIB real, variación porcentual)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
		Est.	Proyecciones	
<b>América del Norte</b>				
Canadá	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.0
México	2.6	2.3	1.7	2.0
Estados Unidos	2.6	1.6	2.3	2.5
Puerto Rico <sup>1</sup>	0.0	-1.8	-3.0	-2.5
<b>América del Sur</b>				
Argentina	2.6	-2.3	2.2	2.3
Bolivia	4.8	4.1	4.0	3.7
Brasil	-3.8	-3.6	0.2	1.7
Chile	2.3	1.6	1.7	2.3
Colombia	3.1	2.0	2.3	3.0
Ecuador	0.2	-2.2	-1.6	-0.3
Guyana	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6
Paraguay	3.0	4.1	3.3	3.7
Perú	3.3	3.9	3.5	3.7
Suriname	-2.7	-10.5	-1.2	0.8
Uruguay	1.0	1.4	1.6	2.6
Venezuela	-6.2	-18.0	-7.4	-4.1
<b>América Central</b>				
Belice	2.9	-1.0	3.0	2.3
Costa Rica	4.7	4.3	4.0	4.0
El Salvador	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
Guatemala	4.1	3.0	3.3	3.5
Honduras	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6
Nicaragua	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.3
Panamá	5.8	5.0	5.8	6.1
<b>El Caribe</b>				
Antigua y Barbuda	3.8	3.7	2.2	1.7
Las Bahamas	-1.7	0.0	1.4	2.2
Barbados	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.8
Dominica	-1.8	0.6	3.0	2.1
República Dominicana	7.0	6.6	5.3	5.0
Granada	6.2	3.1	2.7	2.7
Haití	1.2	1.4	1.0	3.0
Jamaica	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.4
Saint Kitts y Nevis	4.9	2.9	3.5	3.4
Santa Lucía	1.8	0.8	0.5	1.5
San Vicente y las Granadinas	0.6	1.8	2.5	2.8
Trinidad y Tobago	-0.6	-5.1	0.3	3.4
<b>América Latina y el Caribe</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>

Fuentes: FMI, base de datos del informe WEO, y cálculos y proyecciones del personal técnico del FMI.

Nota: Los agregados regionales se calculan como promedios ponderados por el PIB en función de la PPA.

<sup>1</sup>El Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico se clasifica como una economía avanzada. Es un territorio de Estados Unidos pero sus datos estadísticos se mantienen de forma separada e independiente.

"The G20 Labor and Employment ministers made an important contribution to policies for inclusive growth and development," said ILO Director-General Guy Ryder, following the adoption of a statement issued today entitled Towards an Inclusive Future: Shaping the World of Work (Configuring the world of work).

The meeting was chaired by the Minister of Labor and Social Affairs of Germany, Andrea Nahles. Guy Ryder said that "the Declaration calls for a set of social policies and employment for inclusive development so that global economy is at the service of all." "The measures identified in the Declaration offer the G20 countries a variety of options to exploit the changes that the world of work is experiencing in order to create more jobs with better working conditions," he added.

Concerning the future of the work, the ministers agreed that technological progress and digitization, globalization, demographic changes and new expectations regarding employment are radically transforming our labor markets, creating new opportunities and challenges.

Ministers adopted detailed policy recommendations for countries to shape a future that works for all people in the world, including skills development, social protection, social dialogue to achieve flexible working arrangements and fair working conditions, programs Regional and sustainable enterprises.

"The G20 is taking a big step today in order to ensure that the changes bring positive results and reach all people. I count on the active participation of ministers in the ILO Centennial Initiative on the future of work," added Ryder.

The Director-General of the ILO also welcomed important contribution of the Government of Germany and Norway to the zero vision Fund which will contribute to preventing and reducing unacceptable number of

workplace-related deaths, illnesses and injuries worldwide by improving Safety and health practices in global supply chains. Ministers also referred to the reduction of the gender gap in labor force participation and wages through improving the quality of jobs for women. Guy Ryder commented that "the recommendations specify in detail an integrated agenda of measures that are mutually reinforcing that would help accelerate the pace of change in favor of working women and the interests of all. "

Ministers also addressed how to promote decent work in the framework of sustainable global supply chains. In celebrating the commitments made by the ministers, Ryder said that "supply chains can become a powerful driver of inclusive growth and development. The Declaration recognizes that the G20 countries have a shared responsibility to promote decent working conditions, and that companies can't compete by undermining labor standards. It also recognizes that we must develop processes of interaction and decision-making that promote decent work across supply chains."

Ministers agreed that employment plays a key role in the sustainable promotion of the integration of more than 130 million migrants, around 5 million refugees and a significant number of migrants back into the G20.

Commenting on extensive and detailed list of policy practices proposed by ministers to facilitate migrants 'and refugees' access to labor markets, Guy Ryder said: "I think the G20 leaders would be very pleased to support their leadership in Search for a consensus on a subject that too many hope to exploit to foment discord." *L&E*

## FAO AND THE WORLD BANK STRENGTHEN ITS COOPERATION TO END HUNGER AND POVERTY



Source: FAO

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Bank have agreed to strengthen their cooperation to end hunger and poverty at global and national levels. Both organizations will work closely to support their member countries in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), improving rural livelihoods and efficiency in food production and distribution, and ensuring sustainable management of natural resources around the world.

The agreement provides new tools to implement this cooperation, which will be used to provide governments with technical expertise from FAO in projects funded by the World Bank.

Parties underlined the key role of alliances in meeting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the use of new ways for a faster mobilization of

FAO assistance to member countries.

"In the framework of SGD, there is greater pressure for all of us to collaborate more and to help countries better achieve their goals." The tools agreed today by FAO and the World Bank create new opportunities and new ways of working together. Financial resources for development, especially in situations of protracted crises and fragile states," Gustafson said.

Schafer said: "This framework agreement is an important step in strengthening our joint commitment to making project-level assistance at country level faster and more efficient. We not only simplify processes, but take advantage Comparative and experience of our organizations to help bridge capacity gaps that exist in countries. This is especially important to assist in our emergency responses and support to fragile states." *L&E*

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# Environmental CAPSULE



RICARDO MORENO:  
EMERGING  
EXPLORER AND  
WORLD CHANGE  
AGENT

O

n May 3 was published in newspaper La Prensa great news and is that it is known that the National Geographic Society grants the title of "emerging explorer and agent of world change" to the Panamanian biologist Ricardo Moreno.

The young Ricardo Moreno, indicated that from his adolescence was attracted by life of felines, in particular jaguar, species that is in danger of extinction. Its main mission is to follow and investigate the species with the help of technology, which has been fascinating for the National Geographic jury.

Moreno is an associate researcher at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute and director of the Yaguará Panama Foundation. Through this Foundation, the biologist has extended a community awareness program to avoid the death of the jaguar and also to overthrow the myth that this animal attacks humans.

Its main task is to find conciliation between the peasants and the jaguar, to share the habitat and avoid death of the feline, who is sometimes persecuted by herds and pastures for taking livestock for food.

In the same way it leads a surveillance program through which cameras - traps are placed in the feline transit zone and GPS collars to the specimen itself, in order to guarantee their wildlife and combat traffic and conflict.

Ricardo Moreno, indicates that his title is shared with those who supported him in the initiative to care for the jaguar. In turn recognizes that it is a push to make themselves known to the audience and strengthen the credibility of their project.

Moreno along with 13 other agents of change in the world will be honored next June 12 at the National Geographic Explorers Festival to be held in Washington, DC, United States.

Likewise it has been announced that new agents will receive B/. 10,000.00 to support their programs of protection to the wild.

This initiative deserves a high degree of recognition as in recent years it seems that the protection of wild and domestic animals is not being given due importance and it is worth recognizing those people whose mission is the protection of These species. *L&E*



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# ILLUSTRIOUS PEOPLE

## ANGELA DOROTHEA MERKEL

- Born Angela Dorothea Kasner
- Mandate: November 22, 2005 - In exercise.
- Born: Hamburg, 17 July 1954.
- Political party: Christian Democratic Union (CDU).
- Profession: Scientist in Chemistry and Physics.

Born in Hamburg in 1954, Angela Merkel, the daughter of a Protestant pastor, lived from a few months in the GDR, under the rigors of the Communist regime, and was not a dissident, but a militant of German (Communist) Youth, Physics at the Uni-

versity of Leipzig, where she obtained her doctorate in 1986.

Under the patriarchal protection of Helmut Kohl, The Girl, who was called by the chancellor of unification, was trained in the tasks of government as Minister of Women

and Youth, and then Environment, where she showed interest in problems of ecology. With perseverance and industriousness she rose in direction of the Christian Democrats, overcoming reservations that the most traditionalist wing aroused in her unique status as a woman. When retiring this, general secretary (1998) and president of the party, position for which was chosen 10 of April of 2000.

German commenta-

tors point out that, within Christian Democratic Union (CDU), dominated by Catholic leaders in western regions, Merkel showed admirable tenacity in struggle for power since she was elected general secretary in 1998. During the cataclysm Which shook the party over Illegal donations, which took Kohl's heir to the presidency of the party, Wolfgang Schäuble, her political ambition prevailed over the respect she professed to her mentor.

Not only did she criticize Kohl in a press article that caused a sensation, but she called for a new impetus to free the party from heavy inheritance. Although chairman of the CDU since April 2000, her meteoric rise raised suspicions among party's barons, who considered her a transitional figure, so that when a candidate for the election had to be elected, coalition parliamentarians preferred the president of Bavarian branch, the Christian Social Union (CSU), Edmund Stoiber. Her quarrel with the head of parliamentary group, Friedrich Merz, curtailed her aspirations, but this pretense, far from depressing it, breathed new energies

### President of the CDU

The defeat of Stoiber by Chancellor Gerhard Schröder in elections of 22 September 2002 allowed Merkel to climb a new rung of power, displaced Merz, weakened by electoral fiasco, and was elected president of parliamentary group CDU-CSU and, therefore, head of the opposition in Bundestag.

The *grosse koalition*, facilitated by good personal understanding between Merkel and the Social-Democratic leaders Franz Müntefering and Peer Steinbrück, Vice Chancellor and Minister of Finance, respectively, started working better than expected. Speaking indiscriminately of "new social market economy", the Prime Minister and her partners undertook a reform of the federal state, launched a privatization campaign, invested in R & D, raised VAT and the maximum rate of income tax, delayed the age of Retirement from 65 to 67 years and simplified Social Security with increases in contributions.

During her three years in the opposition, not only was she tenacious in her diatribes against Schröder's reforms, which she judged to be insufficient, but gained a reputation for adopting a strictly rational approach to problems, from which she de-

rives a political style that runs away from The generalities to stick to the observation and study of details. In contrast to Kohl, a traditional Catholic politician, obsessed with history and social and political consensus, she acted as a scientific, pragmatic, "independent of ideology", in her words, carefully weighing the pros and cons, But that doesn't hesitate in the decision.

### Candidate for Chancellor

Elected unanimously by the CDU-CSU coalition candidate to Chancellor on May 30, 2005, electoral campaign began with a 20-point lead, but this began to disappear as soon as it revealed its economic program and, especially, since it announced which would raise value added tax (VAT) on two points to promote job creation. Instead of making amends, she riveted it by choosing as a tax adviser a professor at the University of Heidelberg, Paul Kirchhof, with an ultraliberal vision, who advocated a radical reform of taxes and recklessly proposed a single levy of 25 % and the abolition of subsidies.

In the only televised duel between the two candidates (Sept. 4), Merkel's image improved, and although the polls gave Schröder a tight win, she surprised supporters favorably, whose opinions confirmed that she had been "better than expected".

However, the liberal discourse and cloudy skies on social benefits cooled voters' enthusiasm by change that pointed polls. The CDU recovered part of lost ground after she distanced herself from the proposals of Kirchhof, but its popularity resented.

Foreign policy is not her forte, but she is considered a NATO devotee who will do everything possible to improve relations with Washington. According to political scientist Daniela Schwarzer, "each of its decisions on Europe will be examined under two conditions: the interest of Germany and

its transatlantic consequences." Like other leaders of countries that were under Soviet yoke, she has a very good opinion of the United States and frequently recalls that unification of Germany wouldn't have occurred, at least not so quickly, without the support of President George Bush in 1989-1990.

Incarnation of success of Germany's reunification during the campaign stressed that she was proud to "be seen as the candidate of unified Germany," although analysis of the votes unequivocally demonstrated the disparity of perception between the West, where it was seen by many electors as an Oriental, and the east, where it appeared as excessively Westernized, even to its puritanical family. The collapsed Berlin Wall still has important effects on electoral behavior.

### First Chancellor of the German Government

In 2000 she was unanimously nominated by the CDU as a candidate for Chancellor. April 10 is elected President of the CDU. In 2002, she resigns this candidacy and leaves Edmund Stoiber (CSU) free as sole candidate of the CDU/CSU Union. Stoiber loses - by a few points - the elections of 22 September. In September, she was appointed Chair of the CDU/CSU Faction in Parliament.

On 22 November 2005, Christian Democrat Angela Merkel became the first Chancellor of Germany to reach an agreement with the Social Democrats to form a coalition government, won 397 votes in favor, 202 against and 12 abstentions. She succeeds Gerhard Schroeder, who served as chancellor for seven years until his defeat in the September 18, 2005, elections.

On November 11, Merkel presented in Berlin the program-contract of two major parties, whose aim, she proclaimed, was "to

reverse the downward trend", but measures on tax increases and social cuts, to correct budget deficit, were expected to be controversial. On 22 November, in a solemn ceremony, the Chancellor was invested by the Bundestag by 397 votes in favor (51 less than the grand coalition), 202 against, 12 abstentions and a null vote.

The tradition of consensus will undoubtedly prevent the liberal break initially advocated by new chancellor and will lead to a convoluted situation that will test their political talents and determine their future and partly that of Germany and all of Europe. As evidence of her commitment to the European future and at the same time Atlantic, Merkel traveled to Paris to meet with Jacques Chirac on 23 November (a day after her investiture) and then visited headquarters of Atlantic Alliance in Brussels.

The coalition government lasted until 2009, when the CDU won the parliamentary majority and formed a new coalition formed by the Christian Social Union of Bavaria and the Liberal Democratic Party (FDP).

Merkel won an overwhelming victory in the German general elections on September 22, 2013, which left her at the gates of the absolute majority in the Bundestag. The Christian Democrat Union achieved a spectacular 41.5% of the votes along with its Bavarian allies of the CSU. The Christian Democrats added almost eight points compared to the 2009 elections. It is a percentage that didn't reach since 1990, in the middle of the euphoria for the unification of the two Germanies.

On December 17, 2013, German Chancellor was invested for a third term with the vote of a large majority of the Bundestag, following the coalition agreement between the conservative bloc and the Social Democratic group.

She has chaired the G8 and the Europe-

an Council. In May 2015, she was named the world's most powerful woman for the seventh time by Forbes magazine.

### Publications and surveys

Little has been translated from the German, not even English, the personal bibliography of the Chancellor Merkel, that integrate some books of essay on political thought and a number of articles, presentations and speeches. The following titles are cited: In unruhiger Zeit. Reden und Aufsätze aus drei Jahren deutscher Einheit (1994); Das vereinte Deutschland in der Europäischen Union: Neue Chancen für Frauen und Jugendliche (1994); Ist unser Klima noch zu retten? (Co-authored by Hartmut Grassl, 1995); Der Preis des Überlebens. Gedanken und Gespräche über zukünftige Aufgaben der Umweltpolitik (1997); Umwelt und Wirtschaft (co-authored with August Oetker and Hubert Peter Johann, 1998); Europa und die deutsche Einheit. Zehn Jahre Wiedervereinigung: Bilanz und Ausblick (Collective Work, 2000); Mein Weg (interview book with Hugo Müller-Vogg, 2004); And Machtworte: die Standpunkte der Kanzlerin (with edition of Robin Mishra, 2010).

The prestigious prizes and distinctions of German statesman are led by prestigious Charlemagne International Prize (Karlspreis) awarded in 2008 by city of Aachen in recognition of its distinguished services to European unity. She has also been awarded Vision for Europe Award by Edmond Israel Foundation (EIF) in Luxembourg (2006); The Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of Italian Republic (2006); The Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany (2008);

The Award of Merit of Jewish organization B'nai B'rith Europe (2008); The Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding of Government of India (2009); The Global Leadership Award from American Institute for Contemporary German Studies (AICGS) of

Johns Hopkins University of Washington D.C. (2010); The Leo Baeck Medal of Leo Baeck Institute of New York (2010); And the United States Presidential Medal of Freedom (2011).

She also holds honorary doctorates from the Hebrew universities of Jerusalem (2007), Leipzig (2008), Polytechnic of Wroclaw (2008), New School of New York (2009), Berne (2009), Ruse (2010), Babes-Bolyai Cluj-Napoca (2010), Ewha for Women of Seoul (2010) and Tel Aviv (2011). *L&E*

## Charges

Chancellor of Germany  
Since November 22, 2005

Predecessor  
Gerhard Schröder

President of the CDU  
Since 10 April 2000

Predecessor  
Wolfgang Schäuble

Member of the Bundestag Stralsund - Nordvorpommern - Rügen  
Since 2 December 1990

President-in-Office of the European Council  
January 1, 2007 - June 30, 2007

Predecessor  
Matti Vanhanen

Successor  
José Sócrates

Minister for the Environment and Natural Conservation  
17 November 1994 - 26 October 1998

Minister of Women and Youth of Germany  
18 January 1991 - 17 November 1994.

# Jaime Conquest All Europe

## Sports Capsule

Albin Rodríguez  
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Dynamo Bucharest played the final of the League Cup against ACS Poli Timisoara where they won 2-0 with Slovakian striker Adam Nemec in the 6th minute and 26 '.

The scoreline could have been the biggest difference, but referee Radu Petrescu overturned two goals for Dinamo of course out of place.

The Panamanian Jaime Penedo was starter and had a good performance leaving his goal at zero to lift his first European title with the Romanian team.

Dinamo Bucharest returned to rise champion after 5 years, being his last titles in 2012 (Cup and Supercopa of Rumania).

Penedo's future in Romania is in doubt, according to reports from Romanian media, the UD Las Palmas of the Spanish league would have submitted interest to sign it and

would be a good option for him.

The Panama Team starts training this May 24 and Penedo will be returning to their homeland to join the face-off against Costa Rica and Honduras for the hexagonal CONCACAF final for the 2018 World Cup. *L&E*

## Super Final LPF two teams full of titles



**A**rabe Unido and Tauro, the two most winning teams in national soccer, will play in the final of the 2017 Clausura Tournament of the Liga Cable Onda LPF, as they play their semifinals against Plaza Amador and Atlético Veragüense, respectively.

The expected series between placinos and Arabs settled favorable to the colonenses, that with goal of Enrico Small, in the 78 minutes, liquidated to the Square in its fief of the Maracaná stadium.

This is the third victory of the DAU over

the Plaza in the four times they have met in the semifinals in the last five tournaments of the Cable Onda League.

For his part, a goal in the 91 minutes of Alexis Corpas gave Tauro the victory of 2-1 with which left on the way to Atlético Veragüense, revelation team of the contest.

The final of the Clausura 2017 will be played next Saturday May 27 at eight o'clock at the Rommel Fernandez Stadium. *L&E*

## Rommel Fernández 2017 Awards

**P**anamanian players Román Torres (Seattle Sounder, USA) and César Medina (Alianza FC) won today the Rommel Fernández 2016-2017 prize in their categories of Best National Abroad Player and Best National Player respectively, according to the Panamanian Football Federation (FEPAFUT).

"This award is given by Panamanian Football Federation (FEPAFUT) to the most outstanding players both in local professional leagues and abroad," said the federation.

FEPAFUT also announced that it will award a posthumous prize this year, in tribute to the assassinated ex-selected player and Deportivo Árabe Unido Amilcar Henríquez. *L&E*



## Under-12 World Championship Panamanian Participation

The Under 12 Baseball Selection of Panama will debut against South Korea at World Championship next July 28 in Taiwan.

Panama number 14 in the world, will be in Group B alongside the United States, Australia, Korea, Nicaragua and Germany in World Cup event that will run until August 6.

The three best teams advance to next round in search of getting into the fight for medals.

The Panamanian Baseball Federation last week held the National Championship with a view to drawing the selection that will represent us in the World Cup. *L&E*



## Chemito Moreno Returns to the Ring

Former Panamanian world champion Anselmo "Chemito" Moreno is optimistic that he will be able to get ahead on Saturday against Mexican Julio "Pollito" Ceja.

The 12-round, 122-pound bout will be the star of the "A Callar Bocas" feature, which will host the Amador convention center and will appeal to the winner to win the right to win the world super ban of the World Boxing Council (WBC).

I'm going to fight in my yard, I don't know what they're going to do. I am very motivated to be a world cham-



Champion again and I am going to take him to my school", stated "Chemito" Moreno during his practice at the gym Pedro "El Rockero" Alcazar of Curundú.

For this fight, "Chemito" Moreno will enter the category of 122 pounds, after fighting several years in bantamweight. *L&E*

# Cultural Capsule

## THEATER



- Teatro La Plaza: Shrek until June 25th.
- Teatro La Plaza: Silvia from the 1st to the 10th of June.
- Teatro La Plaza: Mis amis and I on June 5-12-19-21.
- Teatro La Plaza: Jazz Beatles June 27th.
- Teatro La Estación: Dear Dad since June 8th.
- Theater Station: Hidden Sins, June 1-3.
- Theater The Station: Aladino and the Lamp of the desires throughout the month of June.
- Theater Aba: For Liar, my husband from the 4 to the 18 of June.
- Teatro About Attie Alberto Einstein Institute: The Sound of Music from 7 to 12 June.
- Teatro Inida: Solita-Ana Quijano 8 and 9 June.
- El Ángel Theater: Los Villanos Contratacan since June 11.
- El Angel Theater: Reunion of Graduates since June 1st.

June.

- Panama Ballet Festival, June 29 and 30, Teatro Anayansi-Atlapa.
- Full Moon of Drums: June 10th.

## CONCERTS AND PRESENTATIONS

- World Music- Victoria Orchestra / June 22 / Ateneo - City of Knowledge.
- Roots: June 6 / Ateneo - City of Knowledge.
- Illusionismo Internacional - June 3, Teatro La Huaca Atlapa.
- Nacho In Concert-June 16 - Amador Convention Center.
- Vampire Circus-Immortal: June 21 to 25 - Panama Hotel - Vasco Nuñez de Balboa Convention Center.
- Ricardo Montaner-June 22-Roberto Duran Arena.

## MOVIES

- Wonder Woman: June 1st.
- The one you are looking for: June 1st.
- How to become a Latin Lover: June 1.
- The Mummy: June 8.
- Everything Everything: June 22.
- The Odyssey: June 22.
- Gold: The Great Scam: June 29.
- My Favorite Villain # 3: June 29.

## FESTIVALS



- IX Festival Alfredo de Saint Malo: from May 31 to June 11 in the Dome. Faculty of Fine Arts, Anita Villalaz Theater, Maritime University and Ateneo-City of Knowledge.
- Festival Corpus Christi: In the Villa of Los Santos, Province of Los Santos from May 26 to June 5.
- Panama-Mariza Fado Festival, June 13, Ateneo-City of Knowledge.
- World Wine & More, Hilton Hotel, 23 and 23



## VARIOUS ACTIVITIES AND FESTIVITIES



- June 4: Pentecost.
- June 8th World Oceans Day.
- 12 June World Day Against Child Labor.
- June 13 Radio and TV Day.
- June 13 San Antonio de Padua.
- June 14 Talker's Day.
- June 14 World Blood Donor Day.
- June 15: Corpus Christi.
- June 16 National Day of the Trovador and poet of the tenth Panamanian.
- June 18 World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought.
- June 19 Father's Day.
- June 21 Music Day.
- June 21: Summer Meeting.
- June 24 Saint John the Baptist.
- June 29 St. Peter and St. Paul Apostles..

# Corpus Christi 2017

**PATRIMONIO CULTURAL VIVO DE PANAMÁ**  
La Villa de Los Santos | República de Panamá

Junio 10	Vispera de la Santísima Trinidad. 12 mediodía
Junio 14	Vispera de Corpus Christi. Cuarteo del sol. 12 mediodía.
<b>Junio 15</b>	<b>Día de Corpus Christi. Alombras para el Santísimo. 8 am. Eucaristía y Procesión 10 am.</b>
Junio 22	Octavo de Corpus Christi. 4 pm
Junio 23	Corazón de Jesús. Hora cero del Diabólico Sueño. 5 pm.
<b>Junio 24</b>	<b>Día dedicado al Turismo. Danzas en Tarima. 10 am. Paseo de las Danzas. 4 pm.</b>
Junio 25	Día dedicado a la Mujer Santafeña. 4 pm.



Invita Organizan ASM Festival A beneficio de RED DE FILARMÓNICAS INFANTILES Y JUVENILES DE PANAMÁ

## PANAMÁ 2017

# XI FESTIVAL

### ALFREDO DE SAINT MALO

#### 31 DE MAYO AL 11 DE JUNIO

DEDICADO A LA MAESTRA HELENA DE KITRAS

31 mayo	ORQUESTA SINFÓNICA NACIONAL DE PANAMÁ con la solista TESSA LARK, (vln. USA) y Jorge Ledezma. (Director) <b>Universidad Tecnológica de Panamá. 8:00 PM</b>
1 junio	CAMERATA PANAMÁ. Victor Mata (Director), Isaac Casal (cello, Panamá), Ricardo Zúñiga (contrabajo, Panamá), Lacey Hays (trompeta, USA), Arturo Contreras (clarinete, Panamá, Mención Honorífica Competencia de Solistas del ASMFestival) <b>Universidad Maristita. 8:00 PM</b>
2 junio	CONCIERTO DE OPUSTAS INFANTILES Y JUVENILES DE PANAMÁ y solista Alanís González (vln. Panamá, Mención honorífica competencia de Solistas del Festival Alfredo de Saint Malo) <b>Canzón Breves, Neta de los Caballeros, Orquesta de Cuarteto de la Unidad. Iglesia San José (Acta de oro) 7:30 PM</b>
3 junio	BLACK TEA PROJECT <b>Iglesia San José (Acta de oro) 7:30 PM</b>
4 junio	ORQUESTA FILARMÓNICA JUVENIL DEL CAFÉ (Colombia). Alejandro Oreitana Hidalgo (Director), Elizabeth Planck (arpa, Austria) y Mauricio Echeverry (Flauta, Colombia). <b>DOMO DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE PANAMÁ. 8:00 PM</b>
6 junio	ENSAMBLE SOLISTAS DE PANAMÁ. Ricardo Frisco (Director). <b>TEATRO ANTA VILLALAZ. 8:00 PM</b>
7 junio	CUARTETO CARLOS CHÁVEZ (México). <b>Ateneo de La Ciudad del Saber. 8:00 PM</b>
9 junio	RED NACIONAL DE COROS Y ORQUESTAS INFANTILES Y JUVENILES DE PANAMÁ DEL INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE CULTURA (INAC), Dino Nugent (Director). <b>Ateneo de La Ciudad del Saber. 8:00 PM</b>
10 junio	LUNA LLENA DE TAMBORES y artistas del ASMF. <b>Parque Libertador de La Chorrera. 6:00 PM</b>
11 junio	ORQUESTA DEL XI FESTIVAL ASMF. Dir. Felipe Hidalgo (Chile), solistas Paquito D'Rivera, Mark Walker, Zachary Brown y Alexander Brown. <b>DOMO UNIVERSIDAD DE PANAMÁ. 7:00 PM</b>

www.asmfestivalpanama.com | Festival Alfredo de Saint Malo (ASMF) | info@funscincoipa.org



## Museums and Exhibitions



- MAC:
  - o Great Auction2017/May 31.
  - o Camp Art Vacation Workshop: From June 19 to 23.
- BIOMUSEUM:
  - o Sunday 4 June free

## SPORTS



- WWE Live, June 10, Arena Roberto Durán.
  - Soccer PANAMA VS HONDURAS - JUNE 13/ROMMEL FERNANDEZ STADIUM.
- L&E

# Legislación Economía

## EN LA RADIO



Todos los viernes 9:30 a.m.

Por: *La Exitosa*



## *Alianzas alrededor del Mundo*

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

Guevara & Gutiérrez S. C. Servicios Legales- BOLIVIA

Machado Associados Advogados e Consultores- BRASIL

DSN Consultants Inc- CANADÁ

Lewin & Wills Abogados- COLOMBIA

Rivera, Bolívar y Castañedas- PANAMÁ

Espinosa & Asociados- CHILE

Lawnetworker S.A. Asesores Legales- ECUADOR

Peter Byrne & Associates- ESTADOS UNIDOS

Machado Associados Advogados e Consultores- ESTADOS UNIDOS

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

Estudio Rubio Leguia Normand & Asociados- PERU

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

Pellerano & Herrera- REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

Alvarado & Asociados- NICARAGUA

Torres, Plaz & Araujo- VENEZUELA

Facio & Cañas- COSTA RICA

