



ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ ПАРЛАМЕНТ PARLAMENTO EUROPEO EVROPSKÝ PARLAMENT EUROPA-PARLAMENTET
EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT EUROOPA PARLAMENT ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟ EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN PARLAIMINT NA HEORPA PARLAMENTO EUROPEO EIROPAS PARLAMENTS
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DELEGATION FOR RELATIONS WITH THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA

Report by Mr Raimon Obiols i Germà, Chairman of the Delegation for relations with the countries of Central America, on the visit by a Delegation working party to Guatemala and Panama (9 to 13 April 2007), for the attention of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Development

Brussels, 22 April 2007
LMG/nal

INTRODUCTION

The 2007 programme of activities of the Delegation for relations with the countries of Central America was approved by the Conference of Presidents on 14 December 2006. This programme included the visits of two delegation working parties: the first to Guatemala and Panama from 9 to 13 April and the second to El Salvador and Costa Rica from 29 October to 3 November.

On 14 March the European Parliament adopted the report on the recommendation to the Council on the negotiating mandate for an association agreement between the EU and Central America. Conclusion of this agreement is urgent as a result of the evident decline in the EU's political influence in the region and its diminishing importance as a trade partner of Central America.

GUATEMALA

Internal situation

After 36 years of civil war and long periods of political instability, Guatemala's structural challenges today, having returned to a normal democratic situation, are to combat corruption and fight inequality. Two current topics on its domestic political agenda are the forthcoming general election in September of this year and the serious security problem in the country. The present government of Mr Oscar Berger, elected in 2004 and supported by the Grand National Alliance (GAN), has been strongly criticised for its ineffectiveness against the so-called '*maras*' (street gangs), the rise in drug trafficking and its presence in all state authorities, and organised crime.

In October 2005 Hurricane Stan hit the region, and Guatemala in particular. Industry and agriculture suffered severe losses and an economic recovery programme called '*Vamos Guatemala*' was launched to help with the rebuilding. External aid was also crucial: the EU donated €1.7 million to the region.

Political assassinations have become frequent in Guatemala. In April 2006 Mario Privaral, a National Unity for Hope (UNE) deputy, was murdered in front of his party headquarters in Guatemala City. A month later another UNE leader, William Hernández, was also murdered in the capital. More recently, another case has highlighted the extent to which organised crime is entrenched in the Guatemalan police force: the murder of 3 Salvadorean members of the ARENA party in the PARLACEN and their driver on 19 February of this year.

Days later, four police officers working in the Division of Criminal Investigation (DINC) were arrested on suspicion of carrying out the murders and imprisoned. These police officers subsequently had their throats slit and died in their cells in bizarre circumstances that have still not been clarified. This reflects a worrying phenomenon that is frequently condemned: the existence of 'social cleansing' groups within the country's security forces. It is also proof

of the level of corruption and infiltration of organised crime within Guatemala's prison system.

The death of the four police officers led to a serious crisis in the national security apparatus, culminating on 7 March in the resignation of Carlos Vielmann, Minister of Home Affairs, Erwin Sperisen, Director of the National Civil Police (PNC), and Víctor Rosales, Director of the Penitentiary System. On 15 March the EP approved a resolution expressing its repudiation of these murders and calling on the Guatemalan authorities to get to the bottom of the situation as soon as possible.

Oscar Berger's Government has recognised, and this was corroborated to the delegation during its meeting with the Vice-President, Mr Eduardo Stein, that organised crime has to a large extent infiltrated the state bodies. In order to combat crime the government has proposed reforming the security forces and has requested international support because the gravity of the situation surpasses the country's structural capacities. As a result, security is now going to be one of the key issues in the forthcoming election campaign.

An additional problem at regional level is 'feminicides', the brutal murders of women, which in recent years have been growing in number, cruelty and, above all, impunity. Violent crimes against women reflect the violent reality in Guatemala, which affects the weaker gender in particular. The current government has been severely criticised for its inability to take adequate measures to launch a professional police investigation enabling the Public Prosecutor's Office to function properly.

Impunity continues to be one of the greatest threats to the functioning of a genuine state of law. Some of the people we spoke to estimated that in around 98% of murder cases those responsible are not sentenced.

From a macroeconomic perspective, the government's results have been positive, following measures to improve fiscal discipline and serious efforts to increase revenue. Another positive action of the government was its 10% increase in the minimum wage in 2006. Nevertheless, minimal fiscal pressure means that the state is barely able to carry out its duties as it lacks the necessary funds to do so.

In October of the same year the political parties represented in Congress signed a national pact on security, education, health and rural development. This pact lays down long-term socio-economic goals for the country, including a 45% reduction in the number of murders by 2020 and the eradication of illiteracy.

Last year President Berger presented to Congress a draft law on the registration of weapons and ammunition that has yet to be approved.

On 9 September general, presidential and congressional elections will be held in Guatemala. The official election campaign will begin on 2 May.

The Vice-President, Eduardo Stein, expressed his concern that the campaigns of political parties might be financed by the proceeds of organised crime. Both the Organisation of American States (OAS) and the EU have been asked to observe the elections.

It is expected that some 20 parties will take part in the elections and present more than 15 candidates for the presidency. Recent polls suggest that the favourites are Álvaro Colom, for the National Unity for Hope Party, Otto Pérez Molina, for the Patriot Party, Alejandro Giammatei, a candidate for the ruling GANA party, and the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, Rigoberta Menchú, for Encounter for Guatemala, which will form an alliance with Winag, a recently formed indigenous movement. It is the first time that an indigenous woman has stood as a candidate for the presidency in Guatemala.

All the candidates have confirmed that the country is in a dramatic situation. However, none of their proposals seem likely to provide the solutions the country needs.

As far as the Central American Parliament (PARLACEN) is concerned, the Guatemalan Foreign Minister, Gert Rosenthal, stated in February that his country's government supported the institution's reform process, in spite of the criticisms, from Costa Rica in particular, brand which have branded the PARLACEN as costly and ineffective.

The EU's new cooperation strategy for Central America for the period 2007-2013 seeks primarily to support social cohesion, regional integration, the rule of law, human rights, children's rights and environmental protection. The budget for this period is €38 million.

Europe's commitment and efforts to promote regional integration contrast with a certain paralysis in the region: not all of the countries belong to the various integration bodies, the customs union has not yet been completed and there are still socio-economic differences that make enhanced cooperation difficult.

The visit to Guatemala took place scarcely a month after the EP had adopted, on 15 March, a resolution condemning the murders of the members of the PARLACEN and urging the Guatemalan authorities to establish the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CIGIC). Its approval in Congress was halted following an appeal on the grounds that it was unconstitutional. The opponents of the CIGIC have criticised it on two different counts: on the one hand, because it would imply international interference in domestic affairs, and on the other hand because if it were established it would not have any competence to investigate the past, especially the crimes committed when General Ríos Montt's government was in power.

Moreover, the recent adoption by the EP of the report on the Commission's negotiating mandate with Central America enabled its content to be discussed in the various meetings and the EP's position to be explained, notably by the rapporteur, Mr Willi Meyer, who took part in the visit to Guatemala. Great care was taken at all the meetings to differentiate between the association agreement and the free trade agreements that some countries in the region have currently negotiated with the United States.

Meetings with members of the executive:

With the President, Mr Oscar Berger, out of the country, the delegation was welcomed by the **Vice-President, Mr Eduardo Stein**, and the **Deputy Foreign Minister, Mrs Marta Altolaguirre**, who informed the delegation about the recent reform of the electoral system that would apply to the forthcoming general elections on 9 September and 4 November. Among the changes they highlighted was the fact that the Electoral Tribunal will be managed independently, particularly as regards the monitoring of campaign expenditure.

Like other representatives, the Vice-President expressed his fear that money earned from drug trafficking, which has penetrated the three branches of the state, will play a key role in the elections by financing campaigns, especially at local level. Similarly, he doubted that the support currently being shown for the CIGIC by most of the political parties would continue once the appeal regarding its constitutionality was resolved.

On the topic of femicide, the Vice-President pointed out that women accounted for 9% of all the murders that occurred in the country in 2006, some 470 per month. According to a report, of these 470 murder cases only three went to trial and just two resulted in convictions.

Meetings with members of the legislature:

The delegation held meetings with the main political groups represented in parliament. Only the representatives of the Guatemalan Republican Front (FRG) failed to meet the delegates. In each of the meetings the chairman of the delegation explained the spirit of the association agreements, comparing them to the free trade agreements. In addition, the delegation provided information on the recent EP resolution condemning the murders of the Salvadorean parliamentarians and inquired about the political groups' positions with regard to the creation of the CIGIC. All of the parties stated that they would like the EU to send an election observation mission.

When meeting with the **GANA** party, the delegation expressed its satisfaction that the party's candidate in the presidential election, Mr Giammatei, had at least in principle gone against his party and shown his support for the creation of the CIGIC.

Discussions also focused on femicide, impunity and corruption.

The Guatemalan parliamentarians stated that it was difficult to adopt legislation because it was hard to get agreement among the political groups. In spite of this, laws on combating organised crime, on reforming the prison system and on private security firms had been approved. The draft law on weapons and ammunition is pending. The law on adoptions has reached third reading, which reflects the degree of controversy surrounding it. Some representatives estimated that adoptions accounted for between \$600 million and \$800 million per year, with the intermediaries and law firms dealing with the cases benefiting most.

The **National Unity for Hope (UNE)** congress members stated that drug trafficking was one of the greatest problems. Drugs money infiltrates the entire country, from the police to legislators to local authorities. Guatemala has therefore requested international assistance to combat drug trafficking.

As regards inclusion of the indigenous population, the UNE presented its '*panmayanismo*' plan aimed at healing the current division. This plan would put special emphasis on the integration of indigenous women as a catalyst for rural development.

Finally, reference was made to the need for a fiscal reform that would put an end to the current system in which 85% of revenue comes from indirect taxes.

In response to a question from the delegation, the representatives of the **MAIZ-URNG** party spoke about the causes of the 14-year block on the law on adoptions.

They were also in favour of regional integration although they regretted the obscurantism experienced during the recent FTA negotiations. The government had announced compensatory measures that have yet to be presented to the congress.

Meetings with candidates:

With the country in the middle of an election campaign, even though it had not officially begun, the delegation met the main presidential candidates. They all spoke very openly about the problems that await Guatemala. Practically all of the candidates referred to similar criteria when analysing the country's situation.

The delegation had a working meeting with the **Encounter for Guatemala** candidate and Nobel Peace Prize winner, **Mrs Rigoberta Menchú**, who spoke about the weakness of the State, in particular with regard to its capacity to guarantee citizens' security, which is now more or less privatised. The National Civil Police has only 20 000 officers, of whom between 5 000 and 8 000 are on active service, compared with 80 000 members of private security firms, in which many ex-military personnel in particular have found work. As a result, in addition to dealing with the lack of safety, one of the priorities of her programme is to give the army a new role.

The candidate presented her political manifesto as a social and intercultural manifesto that goes beyond the electoral aspects. Her goal is to achieve a significant presence at local and national level following these elections and she has set her sights on winning the presidency at the next elections. Her discourse focuses on integration and is free of exclusive ethnic aspects.

As regards the necessary reform of the state, she advocated a government pact at national level or an alliance of political forces, calling, too, for international advice and cooperation for this purpose.

Alejandro Giammatei, the candidate of the ruling **GANA** party, stated that the first priority of his programme was to resolve the linked aspects of ‘security and justice’. In his view, Guatemala is a paradise of impunity where *maras*, youth gangs and femicide are very closely linked. A consequence of this is that the country has one of the lowest prison populations, just 68 per 10 000 inhabitants, despite the fact that it is the second or third Latin American country in the crime rankings. The judicial system is inefficient and often, at all levels, the courts, even the Supreme Court, are corrupt and totally politicised.

The candidate presented to the delegation an elaborate programme for government based on various facets of security: citizens, social, legal, environmental and economic development. It would be managed within the framework of broad citizen participation, cultural differences, transparency and decentralisation. From an economic perspective, women would play a vital role as catalysts for development. He did not rule out the possibility of forming a post-election coalition with the candidates Rigoberta Menchú or Harold Caballero.

The **UNE** candidate, **Mr Álvaro Colom**, who is currently leading the polls, also talked about impunity and drug trafficking as two closely connected phenomena. Of a sample of 467 cases of murdered women, just two had resulted in convictions.

As regards his plan for the country, he stated that it shared the spirit of new foundations and reconciliation that had propelled the peace accords. The social pact and the fiscal pact would be the basis of his programme. This would be essential, following a major restructuring of the tax system, in order to cope with the new tasks that the state would face. Finally, he spoke about the need to strengthen the political parties. At present, the political groups that run against each other in the elections disappear after the elections are held.

The candidate of the **Patriot Party**, **General Otto Pérez Molina**, stated that Guatemala’s main problems are inequality, the weakness of the judicial system and the linked aspects of corruption and violence. His party would seek to resolve these issues through its security and justice programme.

In response to questions from the delegation, he described the difficulties encountered in parliament by the draft law on weapons and ammunition. The discussions between the different political groups encompassed the very concept of using weapons and their classification.

Like some of the previous candidates, the General referred to the need to provide new foundations for the state by convening a constitutional assembly if the necessary majority of two thirds of Congress were achieved. The General also highlighted the need to include in the reform all the state bodies, including the military.

Visit to the PARLACEN headquarters:

The delegation had a working meeting at the headquarters of the Central American Parliament, where it met its President, **Mr Ciro Cruz Cepeda Peña**. During the meeting the

chairman of the delegation reiterated the EP's condemnation of the recent murders of the Salvadorean parliamentarians.

The meeting focused mainly on the state of regional integration, institutional development and the forthcoming launch of the negotiations on an agreement on trade, cooperation and political dialogue.

Meetings with civil society:

With the **PROPAZ** organisation, which specialises in elections, discussions concentrated on topics of this nature, with particular reference to the foreseeable rise in violence during the campaign. In the light of the forthcoming elections, it had participated in local assemblies with different political parties in order to inform the people and motivate them to ensure a greater turnout in the elections.

The delegation expressed its surprise at the high number of parties taking part in the elections. Given the situation in Guatemala surely it would be more logical to present platforms created from alliances between different political forces.

At the office of the Commission Delegation to Guatemala a meeting was held with a large number of representatives from a broad spectrum of civil society, with whom the delegation discussed the forthcoming negotiations and the role the civil society representatives could play in them. The latter expressed their desire to have an active role before and during the negotiating process. They called for their opinions to be binding.

As regards the human rights situation, they mentioned the frequent raids and threats to which defenders of human rights were subjected. Complaints were fruitless, with no investigations by the police and impunity for those responsible.

As far as the indigenous population is concerned, they highlighted their disillusionment as regards the functioning of a state that continues to exclude them. Continuous failure to carry out its functions could lead to a desire to return to 'indigenous methods and traditions' and, consequently, to the state itself being called into question.

PANAMA

Internal situation

In spite of the positive macroeconomic results, poverty and inequality continue to be the greatest challenge to stability in Panama. The President, Martín Torrijos, who won the last elections in September 2004 for the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), stipulated that the fight against corruption and impunity is one of his government's main objectives. Corruption is present throughout the country and also affects the state bodies, as demonstrated by the recent scandals involving senior government officials such as the former

Minister of Economy and Finance, Mr Norberto Delgado, and the former President, Mrs Mireya Moscoso.

President Torrijos' popularity remains high, having risen in the last month from 65% to 66.1%, according to the polls. In addition, the government coalition (Patria Nueva) holds the majority of the seats in parliament. In order to meet the population's expectations, the government will have to carry out structural reforms (notably fiscal reform), combat corruption and reduce poverty.

A package of measures adopted by the parliament in October 2004 follows the line of the constitutional reform, seeking to modernise the state while decentralising tasks and strengthening local authorities. In 2005 the government approved a fiscal reform with a view to getting the public finances into shape and reducing tax fraud. The highly controversial social security reform was carried out in 2005 in spite of the violent demonstrations against the new law by the population.

As far as foreign policy is concerned, Panama is not part of the Central American Common Market (MCCA), preferring to adopt bilateral agreements. In this regard, the Torrijos Administration signed a series of agreements with Latin American and Asian countries in 2006. It has also signed important free trade agreements with the United States, Chile and Guatemala.

One of the major projects drawn up by President Torrijos and his government is the expansion of the Panama Canal. The work will take place between 2007 and 2014 and will cost approximately \$5.8 billion. The project will modernise the Canal, with the construction of a third set of giant locks adapted for the passage of the new, deeper vessels. In addition, the delegation was informed of the plan to build a regional oil refinery. It would cost \$5 billion and have a refining capacity of between 200 000 and 300 000 barrels per day. Mexico has promised to send 80 000 barrels of crude oil each day for processing.

The Canal makes a significant contribution to the country's economic development, as it is one of its main sources of income. It brought in \$480 million in 2005 alone. Two local rival projects (in particular the Nicaraguan plan to build a competing canal) and the use of other means, such as the Suez Canal, forced the government to hasten the consultation in Congress and organise a referendum. In spite of a high percentage of abstentions (around 57%) and strong opposition, the project was approved on 26 October 2006 with 78% of the vote.

The project has been criticised in particular because of its socio-economic effects, notably the displacement of the population, and because of the environmental impact. The non-governmental organisations active in the field of poverty reduction believe that the expansion of the Canal should not be a priority for the government and that the latter should focus instead on reducing unemployment and social inequalities.

Like the other Central American countries, Panama is a beneficiary of the generalised system of preferences (GSP). Council Regulation (EC) No 980/2005 of 27 June 2005 on the application of the GSP extends the system until 31 December 2008.

Panama has just signed a free trade agreement with the United States although it has yet to be ratified.

Meetings with members of the executive:

With the President, Mr Martin Torrijos, out of the country, the delegation met the **Vice-President and Foreign Minister, Mr Samuel Lewis**, who focused primarily on the plan to expand the Canal. He stressed first and foremost the huge efforts of the Panamanian authorities to manage the Canal since the transfer. The expansion project, which was approved by a majority of the population in a referendum, would enable the Canal to respond to the new challenges of the 21st century. European companies will participate in the tenders already under way. In the study presented on the expansion, great care was taken to assess its environmental impact.

Subsequently, when analysing the situation in Panama, the Vice-President highlighted the government's priority of ensuring that the economic growth benefits those most in need in the country. Around 40% of the population live in poverty and 19% lives in abject poverty. Most of these people are to be found in the regions with indigenous majorities, which account for 10% of the total population. Education is a great weapon in combating poverty and, as such, is one of the government's objectives.

During the exchange of views that followed, the delegation discussed Panama's recent election as a member of the United Nations Security Council and the creation of a regional oil refinery.

Meetings with members of the legislature:

The delegation visited the **National Assembly** and while there met its **President, Mr Elías Castillo**, who spoke about the successful management of the Canal and the railway built alongside it since Panama had taken over.

The main topic of the meeting was Panama's integration in the various regional bodies and the forthcoming negotiations on the association agreement with the EU. Mr Castillo discussed with the delegates Panama's possible integration in the SIECA, although he did not hide the differences between it and its neighbours in the region in terms of production structures. Trade and services are the most important elements for Panama while the primary sector is still of most importance for the Central American region.

Other meetings:

The delegation held a working meeting with **Mr José Troyano, President of the Supreme Court of Justice**, who expressed his gratitude for the assistance Panama had received from the EU in reforming the judicial system. However, further improvements are needed to the prison system as 50% of prisoners are awaiting trial.

The delegation held a working meeting with the Panamanian section of the **PARLACEN** during which the Central American parliamentarians presented the delegates with a document to be adopted at the next session highlighting the Central American parliamentarians' concerns about the negotiations between the EU and Central America. The issue of regional integration was also discussed, notably the fact that not all of the countries belong to the same integration bodies.

Hopes for the near future are high as the Central American presidents currently support the PARLACEN and an ad hoc commission has been set up to revise the constituent treaties of both the PARLACEN and the Central American Court of Justice.

Finally, the representatives called for the creation of a permanent consultation mechanism with our institution.

The delegation also visited the **Canal zone**, where it received information about the operation and management of the locks and about the volume of goods traffic. Some 14 200 vessels pass through the Canal every year although they are increasing in size. The expansion will require around 56 million cubic metres to be dredged, compared with 211 million when the Canal was built. The Canal's contribution to the country's revenue is estimated at \$800 million.

In addition, a meeting was held at the **City of Knowledge**, where the delegation was met by its Director, Mr Jorge Arosemena. After describing the interaction between the City's three pillars – university, business and international organisations – Mr Arosemena spoke about the different activities being carried out in the cultural, scientific and technical fields.

Meetings with civil society:

The meetings with the representatives of civil society focused on the human rights situation in Panama. The delegates were told that there was no real public policy on human rights. According to the representatives, this should be in place from primary education.

As regards the prison situation, they denounced the overcrowding in the prisons. This is due in part to the Panamanian legislation on preventive detention, which has resulted in Panama having the largest prison population per head of population in the region.

Given the high level of crime among young people, the National Assembly has discussed the possibility of lowering the age of criminal responsibility to 16 years.

The issue of environmental protection was also discussed. According to our interlocutors, this was a worrying issue because of the absence of adequate legislation. The legislation is more reactive than preventive. Some of our delegates drew attention to the limited environmental impact assessment that had been carried out in relation to the expansion of the Canal and to the fact that, in particular, the necessary displacement of the population had not been taken into account.

Conclusion:

The timing of the visit by the delegation to Central America coincided with three important events: firstly, the adoption by the EP of the report on the negotiations on an association agreement between the EU and Central America; secondly, the recent adoption of a resolution condemning the recent murders of PARLACEN parliamentarians; and thirdly, the adoption of the Commission's new country reports. It also coincided with the start of the election campaign in Guatemala, which is going to ask the EU to observe the elections. As a result, the press monitored our delegation's visit closely and there was a high degree of interest on the part of the authorities, especially the parliamentarians of both countries.

In both countries the macroeconomic results are positive, but they have not translated into better living conditions for the population, particularly the indigenous peoples who live below the poverty threshold. This contrast is particularly striking in Panama if we compare the standard of living in the capital with that of the coastal areas.

In Guatemala the delegation was surprised at the broad consensus among all the political groups with regard to the analysis of the problems afflicting the country. Practically all our interlocutors are aware of the need for a political coordination plan, through a peace agreement that shares the spirit of the peace accords, to tackle the main problems: inequality, organised crime and drug trafficking, corruption, and inefficiency of the police and judicial system. Naturally, topics such as integration and the negotiations with the EU take on less importance in this scenario.

In Panama the main topic of debate is the expansion of the Canal and its economic and environmental consequences. The population has shown its support for the work at a time when other projects, notably the construction of an alternative canal in Nicaragua, are being considered.

Finally, it is important to note the interest the EU arouses among our interlocutors when informed of the advantages of an association agreement over a free trade agreement. We should respond to this interest by implementing more extensive information measures.

PARLAMENTO EUROPEO

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu>.

DELEGACIÓN PARA LAS RELACIONES CON LOS PAISES DE AMERICA CENTRAL **VISITA A GUATEMALA & PANAMÁ**

09-13 de abril de 2007

Lista de Participantes

Miembros de la Delegación

| | Nombre | Apellido | Grupo político | País |
|------|------------------|--|----------------|----------|
| Sr. | Raimon | OBIOLS i GERMÀ, Presidente <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conferencia de Presidentes de Delegación, Presidente• Comisión de Asuntos Exteriores, Miembro | PSE | España |
| Sr. | Raúl | ROMEVA i RUEDA, 2º Vicepresidente <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comisión de Asuntos Exteriores, Miembro• Comisión de Derechos de la Mujer e Igualdad de Género, Vicepresidente | Verts/ALE | España |
| | | *** | | |
| Sr. | Filip | KACZMAREK <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comisión de Desarrollo, Miembro | PPE-DE | Polonia |
| Sr. | Eugenijus | MALDEIKIS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comisión de Industria, Investigación y Energía, Miembro | UEN | Lituania |
| Sr. | Emilio | MENENDEZ del VALLE <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comisión de Asuntos Exteriores, Miembro | PSE | España |
| Sr. | Willy | MEYER PLEITE (ponente informe Comisión AFET) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comisión Asuntos Exteriores, Miembro• Comisión de Pesca• Comisión de Peticiones | GUE/NGL | España |
| Sr. | Boguslaw | SONIK <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comisión de Medio Ambiente, Salud Pública y Seguridad Alimentaria, Miembro | PPE-DE | Polonia |
| Sra. | María | SORNOSA MARTÍNEZ <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comisión de Medio Ambiente, Salud Pública y Seguridad Alimentaria, miembro | PSE | España |

Grupos Políticos de los Miembros de la Delegación

PPE-DE -Grupo del Partido Popular Europeo (Demócrata-Cristianos) y Demócratas Europeos
PSE -Grupo del Partido de los Socialista Europeos
ALDE -Grupo de la Alianza de los Demócratas y Liberales por Europa
Verts/ALE -Grupo de los Verdes/Alianza Libre Europea
GUE/NGL -Grupo Confederal de la Izquierda Unitaria Europea/Izquierda Verde Nórdica
IND/DEM -Grupo Independencia/Democracia
UEN -Grupo Unión por la Europa de las Naciones
ITS -Grupo Identidad, Tradición, Soberanía
NI -No inscritos

Secretaría de la Delegación

| | | | |
|-----|---------|-------------------------|--|
| Sr. | Luis | MARTÍNEZ-GUILLÉN | Administrador Principal, Jefe de la Secretaría |
| Sr. | Raymond | HERDIES | Asistente Principal |

Secretarías de los Grupos Políticos

| | | | |
|------|----------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Sra. | Maria | MUNIZ DE URQUIZA | Consejera grupo PSE |
| Sra. | Kristina | SUTKAITYTE | Consejera grupo UEN |

Intérpretes

| | | | |
|------|----------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Sra. | Isabel | PAYNO | ES (jefe de equipo) |
| Sra. | Teresa | PERRAMON LLADO | ES/FR |
| Sr. | Karl | Mc LAUGHLIN | EN/ES |
| Sra. | Danielle | GREE | FR/EN |

PARLAMENTO EUROPEO

DELEGACIÓN PARA LAS RELACIONES CON LOS PAÍSES DE AMÉRICA CENTRAL

Visita de un Grupo de Trabajo de la Delegación a Guatemala y Panamá

8 al 13 de abril de 2007

Programa

| Domingo, 8 de abril de 2007 | | Europa / Guatemala |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 19.35 | Llegada al aeropuerto Internacional la Aurora y traslado al hotel: MARRIOTT City Hotel 7 Avenue 15-45, Zona 9 GUATEMALA City Tel. +502 2339 7777 Fax +502 2331 7911 | |
| Lunes, 9 de abril de 2007 | | Guatemala |
| 08h00 | Reunión con la Presidencia y los Embajadores de la UE en Guatemala Excma. Sra. Francesca Mosca, Embajadora para AC y Panamá de la CE Hon. Sr. João Melo de Sampaio, Encargado de Negocios, a.i. CE - Guatemala <i>Lugar: MARRIOTT City Hotel -7 Avenida 15-45, Zona 9.</i> Excmo. Sr. Claude Robert Ellner, Embajador de Alemania; Excmo. Sr. Juan López-Dóriga, Embajador de España; Excmo. Sr. Norbert Carrasco-Saulnier, Embajador de Francia; Excmo. Sr. Pio Luigi Teodonari Fabbri, Embajador de Italia; Excma. Sra. Bea ten Tusscher, Embajadora del los Países Bajos; Excmo. Sr. Ian Hughes, Embajador del Reino Unido; Excma. Sra. Ewa Werner Dahlin , Embajadora de Suecia; Hon. Sr. Gunnar Trollnas, Cónsul General de Finlandia | |
| 10h30 | Encuentro por Guatemala Rigoberta Menchú Embajadora de la Buena Voluntad y Acuerdos de Paz <i>Confirmada - Contacto: Aura Cuché - Cel: 55.3463.85 -2334.2099</i> <i>Lugar: Residencia Menchú - 33 ave 3-57 z 4- Mixco Bosques de San Nicolás</i> | |
| 12:30 | Delegación de la Comisión Europea Excma. Sra. Francesca Mosca, Embajadora para AC y Panamá de la CE Hon. Sr. João Melo de Sampaio, Encargado de Negocios, a.i. CE - Guatemala <i>Lugar: Delegación de la Comisión Europea, Sala Jean Monnet</i> | |
| 14:30 | Dr. Alejandro Giammatei -Candidato Presidencial Partido GANA <i>Lugar: Sede Partido 3a Av. 8-32, zona 9.</i> <i>Contacto: Brenda Lutin - Tel: 2331.41.04- Cel. 5601-8442 (Confirmada)</i> | |
| 16h00 – 18h00 | Visita a un taller en el marco del Proyecto COOPI ¹ Taller de validación de consultaría (elaborada por la Fundación Propaz) sobre prevención y mitigación de conflictos de carácter electoral, seguido por una reunión con el equipo de proyecto (COOPI, Acción Ciudadana, Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy y el Tribunal Supremo Electoral). Lugar: Fundación Propaz: 12 calle 6-55, zona 10 Contacto: Alberto Porro, Coordinador del proyecto. Tel: 2363 4865, Cel: 5201 7647. | |

¹ “Fortalecimiento de la capacidad de incidencia de la sociedad civil guatemalteca en los procesos de representación democrática y de protección de los derechos civiles”. Proyecto de la Iniciativa Europea para la Democracia y los Derechos Humanos.

| Martes, 10 de abril de 2007 | | Guatemala |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 08h30 -10:00 | Bancada GANA Jefe de bloque Lugar: 10° Calle 6-81 Edificio 7-10, 8vo nivel Funcionarios de protocolo les reciben Bancada Oposición Grupo I UNE | |
| 10h45 | Encuentro con la Diputada Alba Estrella Maldonado MAIS -UNRG | |
| 12h00 | Encuentro con Ing. Alvaro Colom Lugar: Avenida Reforma 6-64 zona 9 Plaza Corporativa, Torre 3 Oficina 400 | |
| 15h30 | Audiencia con Vicepresidente de la Republica, Eduardo Stein y Viceministra Marta Altolaquirre <i>Lugar: Despacho Vicepresidente</i> <i>Confirmada con Aracely</i> | |
| 16h15 | Conferencia de Prensa Vicepresidencia de la República, Casa Presidencial | |
| 17h00 | Encuentro con Presidente Parlacen Lic. Ciro Cruz Zepeda <i>Lugar: Parlacen 12 ave. 33-04 zona 5</i> <i>Confirmada - Contacto: Gloria Barrientos / 24 24 46 18</i> | |
| 20h00 | Cena con el Parlacen Casa Santo Domingo, Antigua | |
| Miércoles, 11 de abril de 2007 | | Guatemala/Panamá |
| 07:30 – 08:00 | Encuentro/Desayuno con el General Otto Pérez Molina, Candidato Presidencial “Partido Patriota” Lo acompañan: Licda. Roxana Baldetti, Secretaria de Organización y los Diputados del Congreso por el partido Patriota Anabella De León y Gudy Rivera Contacto: Auri Salazar – 2253.6912 - 2220.5198. (Confirmada) Lugar: Hotel Marriott | |
| 08h30 -10h00 | Reunión I con Sociedad Civil, temas: derechos humanos, justicia/reconciliación, situación de defensores de DDHH, femicidio, seguridad Lugar: Delegación de la Comisión Europea | |
| 10.15 – 11.30 | Reunión II con Sociedad Civil, temas: discriminación y racismo, situación de los pueblos indígenas, participación política de las mujeres indígenas, acceso a tierra y recursos naturales. Lugar: Delegación de la Comisión Europea | |
| 11:45 | Debriefing con los Embajadores de la UE | |
| 12h30 | Salida hacia el aeropuerto - | |
| 14h54 | Salida del vuelo hacia la ciudad de Panamá | |

PROGRAMA PANAMÁ

Miércoles 11 de abril de 2007

18:07 Llegada de la Delegación al Aeropuerto de Tocúmen y Traslado al Hotel Intercontinental Miramar – Ciudad Panamá.

Jueves 12 de abril de 2007

09:30 Hrs. Reunión con el Primer Vicepresidente y Canciller de la República de Panamá SE Don Samuel Lewis Navarro
Lugar: Salón Los Próceres, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

11:00 Hrs. Reunión en la Asamblea Legislativa Nacional con Don Elias Castillo, Presidente de la Asamblea y los Jefes de Fracción.
Lugar: Hotel Sheraton, salón Santafé

13:00 Hrs. Almuerzo-briefing con los Embajadores de los Países Miembros de la Unión Europea.
Lugar: Hotel Miramar Intercontinental salón Sunsetview, piso 6

15:00 Hrs. Reunión con la Magistrado Encargado del Órgano Judicial SE Sr. José Troyano y los Magistrados SE Sr. Harley Mitchell y SE Sr. Anibal Salas
Lugar: Corte Suprema de Justicia de Panamá

16:30 Hrs. Reunión con la Sociedad Civil (Defensoria del Pueblo, Fundación Mar Viva, Comisión Justicia y Paz, Casa Esperanza)
Lugar: Hotel Miramar Intercontinental, salón Sunrise, piso 6

Viernes 13 de abril de 2007

08:30 Hrs. Desayuno/reunión con el PARLACEN (Sección Panamá).
Lugar: Hotel Miramar Intercontinental, salón Gran Marina, piso 2

11:00 Hrs. Reunión con las Autoridades del Canal de Panamá.

13:00 Hrs. Almuerzo en Restaurante Miraflores

15:30 Hrs. Visita al Proyecto Tecnoparque Internacional en la Ciudad del Saber.

18:30 Hrs. Traslado al Aeropuerto de Tocúmen.

21:45 Hrs Salida del vuelo IB 6300 hacia Madrid