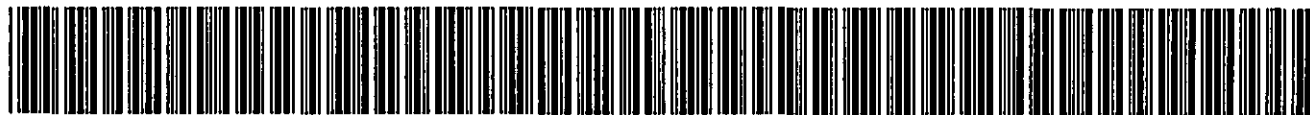


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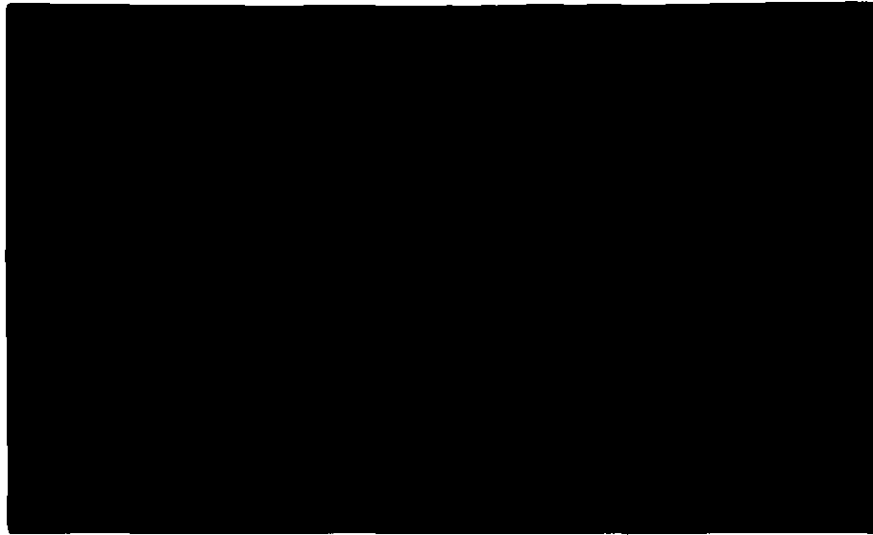


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ELECTIONS • RULE OF LAW • GOVERNANCE • CIVIL SOCIETY



MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK



IFES MISSION STATEMENT

The purpose of IFES is to provide technical assistance in the promotion of democracy worldwide and to serve as a clearinghouse for information about democratic development and elections. IFES is dedicated to the success of democracy throughout the world, believing that it is the preferred form of government. At the same time, IFES firmly believes that each nation requesting assistance must take into consideration its unique social, cultural, and environmental influences. The Foundation recognizes that democracy is a dynamic process with no single blueprint. IFES is nonpartisan, multinational, and interdisciplinary in its approach.

**SEMINAR ON THE
INDEPENDENCE
OF
ELECTORAL JUSTICE IN PANAMA**

IFES FINAL ACTIVITY REPORT

**DECEMBER 2001
USAID AGREEMENT
NO. CEPPS AEP-A-00-95-000-38-00**

**Submitted to the
U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**By the
INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR ELECTION SYSTEMS**

INTERNATIONAL
FOUNDATION FOR
ELECTION SYSTEMS

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MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK

March 20, 2001

Leopoldo Garza
Mission Director
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
VIA FAX: (507) 264-0104

Dear Mr. Garza:

Leo!

The International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) is pleased to submit the final report of the Seminar on the Independence of Electoral Justice in Panama. This seminar completes our work under CEPPS AEP-A-00-95-000-38-00, which began with technical election observation of the 1999 general elections in Panama.

The objectives of this seminar were to examine the degree of independence of the Electoral Tribunal in Panama and solicit recommendations from a wide spectrum of society to enhance the electoral justice process. The seminar successfully helped promote dialogue among key stakeholders on necessary electoral reforms and provided the Tribunal with the necessary institutional tools to undertake future analysis to improve the independence and impartiality of electoral justice.

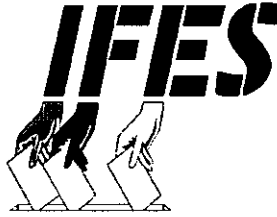
We will be sending a Spanish version of this report to both the Electoral Tribunal and the *Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Libertad Ciudadana* in the coming week. Please do not hesitate to contact Patricio Gajardo, Director of the Americas Division, if you have any questions concerning this report.

*Very best wishes
to you and your
family.*

Sincerely,

Richard W. Soudriette
President

cc: Lee Roussel, Democracy Officer
Nila Chu, Civil Society Coordinator



MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK

Seminar on the Independence of Electoral Justice in Panama

Final Report

**Submitted by IFES to
the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)**

I. Introduction

IFES, the Panamanian Electoral Tribunal and the Panamanian non-governmental organization *Fundacion para el Desarrollo de la Libertad Ciudadana* organized a Seminar on the Independence of Electoral Justice December 6-7, 2001 in Panama City. (See Agenda, attachment 1). The seminar served two purposes: 1) to share information on electoral justice in Panama and 2) to recommend improvements to the electoral justice process. Key individuals influential in the electoral justice process made presentations on the accomplishments and challenges of the Panamanian electoral justice system. Speakers included Erasmo Pinilla, President of the Electoral Tribunal, Gerardo Solis, Electoral Prosecutor, Lina Vega Abad from *Fundacion para el Desarrollo de la Libertad Ciudadana*, Miguel Antonio Bernal from *Instituto de Estudios Politicos e Internacionales*, and Carlos Lee from FETV Canal 5. Presentations were followed by questions and discussion. Pinilla set a constructive tone by stressing that while the Electoral Tribunal enjoys a high degree of independence and public respect, a number of improvements should be made to further strengthen the institution. He and other participants agreed that the frank discussion engendered by the Seminar among electoral experts and informed observers from a broad spectrum of society was helpful to the Tribunal in continuing institutional development and to enhancing the transparency of Panamanian democracy more generally. IFES Americas Deputy Director, Fernando Mark Rondon and Latin America Rule of Law Advisor Alvaro Herrero helped conduct the activity.

Prior to the seminar, a survey (attachment 2) was distributed to all participants, providing them an understanding of the main subject areas of the seminar. The results were tabulated and used as the basis of the second day's workshops, seeking proposals for improving the electoral justice system. Discussions focused mainly on factors affecting independence of the Electoral Tribunal, including budgetary authority, method for selection of judges, and the relationship between civil society organizations, political parties and the Electoral Tribunal.

II. First Day – Presentations

Erasmó Pinilla, President of the Electoral Tribunal, discussed the evolution of Panama's electoral reforms, including:

- Creation of the Office of the Electoral Prosecutor to help protect citizens' rights;
- Introduction of a secret ballot system in primary elections to reduce fraud;
- New procedures for electing mayors, to improve representation at the local level;
- Introduction of the single ballot (*boleta única de votación*) to simplify voting;
- Creation of the advisory National Council of Political Parties;
- Procedures for voting from abroad for Panamanians living in neighboring countries and the United States;
- Legislation on public opinion polls, electoral advertising and campaign finance;
- Increased participation by women;
- Introduction of an appeals process for electoral penal cases (double instance mechanisms) to further protect the due process of law; and
- Electoral education for citizens, political parties and civil society organizations.

Gerardo Solis explained the role of the Electoral Prosecutor (EP), including that the EP does not have an inquisitorial function, but represents the people in the electoral justice system. He suggested IFES could contribute to a better understanding of the EP's role by supporting research on a comparative study in Latin American countries. Several participants commented on the method used to appoint the EP and a perceived lack of information and transparency regarding the EP's actions. Participants highlighted the lack of legislation on conflict of interests and the need for clear ethical standards. In particular, Lina Vega Abad pointed out that all electoral judges have strong ties to political parties and urged revision of the appointment system.

Lina Vega Abad focused on improving civil society participation in electoral affairs. She mentioned that the National Commission on Political Party Reforms gives civil society representatives a voice during meetings but no vote. She recommended that civil society organizations be allowed to vote and argued that increased civil society participation in electoral affairs could lead to an improved electoral system. She also proposed that civil society organizations, political parties and electoral justice authorities should hold ongoing dialogue. Abad asserted that Panama is suffering from a crisis of representation resulting from a growing gap between the political elite and the rest of society. She underscored the importance of educating civil society on electoral matters to ameliorate what she termed the prevailing crisis. She highlighted that civil society could contribute both in electoral observation and dispute mediation.

Dr. Miguel Antonio Bernal argued political parties have invaded the space of civil society organizations, and urged for reversal of the trend by creating a mechanism for civil society organizations to contribute to electoral affairs and politics in general. He discussed the cases of 78 journalists prosecuted for denouncing alleged cases of corruption and other political wrongdoing. He recommended legislative changes to protect freedom of expression and citizens' right to information. Civil society should,

said Bernal, monitor the Electoral Tribunal and work in close coordination with political parties. As a conclusion, Mr. Bernal hoped that “the Electoral Tribunal will grow as an oak and not as a bonsai.”

Carlos Lee spoke about the role of the media in electoral reform. He asserted that the media have vital roles in educating the citizenry and in generating awareness on electoral matters. Lee argued, however, that these roles are not always fulfilled because the media tend to be guided by economic interests. He added that many groups in Panama are not interested in having better-educated citizens, because better education translates into increased involvement and empowerment. Lee spoke about the lack of a code of conduct and ethical behavior by Panamanian politicians. He explained that politicians tend to participate on TV and radio shows that attract a large audience, instead of shows that prioritize high-quality political analysis. Thus, people end up buying faces instead of political platforms and the media support this situation.

Questions and discussions throughout the day were frank, and sometimes pointed, in particular as representatives from political parties and civil society organizations debated which type of organizations should occupy political and social arenas. Several political party representatives argued that civil society participates within the structure of the parties. On the other hand, civil society organizations argued that political parties have purposely sought to marginalize non-partisan organizations. One participant even alleged that political parties have “kidnapped” the Electoral Tribunal.

The role of the mass information media also generated intense discussion. For example, Gustavo Marquez, a former electoral judge, said journalists do not understand complex electoral issues and regulations. Lee acknowledged this point, but replied that in many cases this information is hard to obtain. Several participants suggested that IFES organize courses on electoral issues for journalists and other media members. Some participants asserted that media owners hold excessive power. They urged that a balance be struck between provision of electoral information and electoral campaign materials. Currently no regulations exist on campaign information and some media outlets only carry electoral advertising for the candidates they support.

III. Day Two – Workshops: Challenges and Recommendations

The second day focused on the main challenges faced by the Electoral Tribunal, and more generally, by the Panamanian electoral process. The debate was enhanced by the variety of participants, including academics, civil society representatives, a former electoral judge and members of several political parties.

A. Electoral Tribunal’s Budget

The Electoral Tribunal’s budget was presented as one of the key issues for improving the performance of the electoral justice system. Picking up on a topic introduced the previous day by Electoral Tribunal President Pinilla, former electoral judge Gustavo Marquez explained the Tribunal lacks budgetary independence. The budget is allocated by the executive and legislative branches, without input from the Tribunal. In addition, the Government Comptroller has an ex-ante audit prerogative that may interfere with the

normal disbursement of funds to the Tribunal. Marquez concluded that improvements can only be introduced by constitutional reform.

Recommended Actions:

- 1) The mechanism for devising the Electoral Tribunal's budget should be modified. The Tribunal should have a leading role in this process and should at a minimum be able to recommend its own budget.
- 2) The new budget mechanism should be independent from the executive branch and include the Electoral Prosecutor's budget.
- 3) Funds must be adequate and disbursed in a timely manner.

B. Selection of judges and administrative personnel.

The current mechanism for selecting electoral judges is regarded by many as an obstacle to continuing development of independent electoral justice, since appointees have ties to political parties. Some participants recommended selecting fully independent electoral judges. Given that electoral judges have political ties, some participants felt it unethical for them to rule in most electoral disputes. These participants therefore highlighted the need for a code of ethics for electoral judges. Political parties' representatives, on the other hand, asserted that the current system works well.

The current system of replacing all judges simultaneously, rather than according to a staggered schedule, was considered by several participants to harm the Tribunal's efficiency by depriving the institution of expertise. This problem is accentuated since most Tribunal staff are appointed in association with a particular judge. There was therefore a consensus among participants that Tribunal administrative personnel should operate under a professional electoral career system. Under the current regulations, for example, there is neither training nor stability for the Tribunal's administrative employees. Moreover, there are no rules for selection, promotion and removal of electoral administrative personnel.

Recommended Actions:

- 1) A reformed method for selecting electoral judges should emphasize professional capacity above partisan connections.
- 2) It would be highly desirable to have a code of ethics for electoral judges.
- 3) A professional electoral staff career system should be designed and introduced. The selection, promotion and removal of administrative personnel must be based on transparent, objective criteria.
- 4) Staff should receive adequate training.
- 5) The replacement of electoral judges should be staggered.

C. Enhancing civil society participation in electoral affairs.

Representatives of civil society organizations alleged that political parties have monopolized the relationship with the electoral authority, and called for structured mechanisms for participation by civil society in electoral affairs. They specifically recommended that civil society organizations either be permitted to vote in the National Council of Political Parties, or that a comparable mechanism be created for civil society

organizations to interact with the Electoral Tribunal and political parties. Civil society organization representatives also recommended that the Tribunal, political parties and other groups make more information available on their internal processes and decisions.

Recommended Actions:

- 1) A “Civil Society Council for Electoral Affairs” should be created to link civil society and the Electoral Tribunal.
- 2) Increased interaction is needed between civil society organizations and political parties.
- 3) The Electoral Tribunal must guarantee equal access to electoral information to political parties and the general public.

IV. Topics for Further Consideration

In addition to the recommendations above, which gained consensus (though not necessarily unanimous) support, the following recommendations for improving the electoral justice system were brought out and seem worthy of further reflection:

- Constitutional reform is needed to incorporate changes to the Electoral Tribunal.
- Improved transparency of information and procedures are needed to engage all citizens in of the electoral justice system.
- The Electoral Tribunal, political parties and civil society should cooperate in:
 1. Monitoring access to the media by political parties and civil society;
 2. Providing non-partisan electoral information to citizens through the media;
 3. Development of a code of ethics for electoral judges; and
 4. Monitoring the cost of political campaigns.

V. Conclusion

The seminar succeeded in promoting in-depth, multidisciplinary dialogue on the challenges of Panama’s electoral justice system, including the role that should be played by civil society. Participants benefited from the willingness of the Electoral Tribunal to discuss issues openly and listen to recommendations. The active participation of the President and other representatives of the Tribunal enriched the quality of the event and demonstrated the Tribunal’s commitment to improving the electoral justice system. The Panamanian *Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Libertad Ciudadana* was instrumental in organizing the event, bringing together key participants and laying the groundwork for recommended reforms.

The methodology used in this seminar, including a pre-seminar survey, multi-disciplinary approach and participatory workshop, provided the Electoral Tribunal with the tools necessary to periodically assess its strengths and weakness with key constituents, such as political parties, civil society organizations and the media. Gathering information

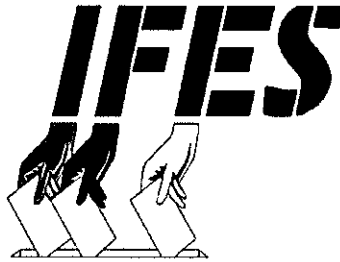
through this methodology enables the institution to address changing needs unencumbered by electoral preparations.

The Electoral Tribunal's openness to dialogue is a valuable asset that can help promote reforms. IFES' experience in supporting electoral reform consideration, enactment and implementation in dozens of countries across four continents could be of continued value to deepening Panamanian democracy in areas such as:

- Activities leading to the creation of a civil society task force or committee that could provide advice to the Electoral Tribunal;
- Educational campaigns aimed at increasing awareness on relevant electoral issues;
- Workshops on electoral issues for journalists;
- Helping civil society organizations develop methodologies for monitoring the costs of electoral campaigns, access to the information media, and related issues, based on lessons learned from many other countries;
- Technical assistance in developing potential legislation regarding public opinion polls, access to the information media, campaign finance and other electoral issues;
- Helping the Tribunal upgrade its public information programs;
- Helping the Tribunal design a staff training system;
- Technical assistance to expand voting from abroad for more Panamanians in a cost-effective manner;
- Activities to increase participation by women, members of indigenous and Afro-Caribbean ethnic groups, disabled persons and other members of traditionally disadvantaged groups in democratic processes; and
- Activities leading to the creation of a professional electoral staff career system.

ATTACHMENT I

AGENDA



FORTALECIENDO LA DEMOCRACIA

Agenda del Seminario sobre la Independencia de la Justicia Electoral

**Ciudad de Panamá, Panamá
6-7 de diciembre de 2001**

Primer Día, jueves, 6 de diciembre de 2001

8:30 – 9:30AM

**Inscripción de los participantes del seminario
Café**

9:15 - 9:30 am

Bienvenida

Leopoldo Garza

Director de Misión

Agencia para el Desarrollo Internacional de los Estados Unidos (USAID)

9:30 – 10:00 AM

Introducción

Fernando Mark Rondon

Director Adjunto de la División de las Américas

Fundación Internacional para Sistemas Electorales

Erasmus Pinilla

Magistrado Presidente

Tribunal Electoral de Panamá

Félix Wing Solís

Director de Programa

Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Libertad Ciudadana

10:00- 10:30 AM
Presentación

**Las Reformas a la Justicia Electoral en la Última Década y el
Mecanismo para Evitar la Interferencia a la Independencia de
los Magistrados del Tribunal Electoral**
Erasmus Pinilla
Magistrado Presidente
Tribunal Electoral de Panamá

10:30 – 11:00 AM
Discusión

11:00-11:30
Pausa y Café

11:45 – 12:15
Presentación

**Rol del Fiscal Electoral y el Mecanismo de Selección, Disciplina
y Capacitación del Fiscal Electoral**
Gerardo Solís
Fiscal Electoral
Fiscalía Electoral

12:15 AM– 1:00 PM
Discusión

1:00 – 2:30 PM
Almuerzo

2:30 – 3:00 PM
Presentación

**El Rol de la Sociedad Civil en Realizar los Procesos Judiciales
Electorales más Transparentes**
Lina Vega Abad
Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Libertad Ciudadana

3:00 – 3:30
Discusión

3:30 – 4:00 PM

Presentación

El Rol de la Sociedad Civil en las Reformas a la Justicia Electoral

Dr. Miguel Antonio Bernal

Presidente

Instituto de Estudios Políticos e Internacionales (IEPI)

4:00-4:20 PM

Discusión

4:20 – 5:00 PM

Pausa y Café

5:0 – 5:30 PM

Presentación

El Rol de los Medios de Comunicación en las Reformas sobre Justicia Electoral

Carlos Lee

FETV Canal 5

4:45-5:30 PM

Discusión

Segundo Día, viernes, 7 de diciembre de 2001

9:00 AM – 3:00 PM Talleres

Los participantes se dividirán en tres talleres. Los temas de los talleres son:

- 1) Los mecanismos para mejorar la transparencia e independencia de la justicia electoral por medio de los procesos de selección, promoción, evaluación y disciplina;
- 2) Publicidad y transparencia de las actuaciones judiciales electorales; y
- 3) El desarrollo de estrategias a largo plazo para implementar reformas al rol de la autoridad judicial electoral, la sociedad civil y la comunidad internacional en este proceso.

Habrán coordinadores para cada taller y se nombrará una persona que resumirá las discusiones de cada taller en la sesión plenaria.

1:00 –2:00 PM Almuerzo

3:30 – 5:00 PM

Discusión Plenaria y Resoluciones de las Discusiones de los talleres

ATTACHMENT II

SURVEY



FORTALECIENDO LA DEMOCRACIA

**Cuestionario para los Participantes del
Seminario sobre la Independencia del Tribunal Electoral de Panamá**

**Ciudad de Panamá, Panamá
6-7 de diciembre de 2001**

Primera Parte: Obstáculos a la Independencia de los Magistrados del Tribunal Electoral (TE); Carrera y Selección de los Magistrados del TE y del Fiscal Electoral

I. Obstáculos a la Independencia del Tribunal Electoral

1. ¿Es el Tribunal Electoral independiente de interferencias externas?

Sí No

2. Por favor, ordene estas cinco fuentes de interferencia desde la fuente más importante (1) hasta la fuente menos importante (7) en términos de obstáculos a la independencia de los Magistrados del Tribunal Electoral:

- _____Corrupción
- _____Poder Ejecutivo
- _____Jerarquía Judicial Electoral
- _____Poder Legislativo
- _____Partidos políticos
- _____Grupos económicos poderosos
- _____Otro (explique)_____

3. Por favor, ordene estos nueve procesos del más negativo (1) hasta el menos negativo (7) para la independencia de los Magistrados del Tribunal Electoral:

- _____Proceso de selección de los Magistrados
- _____Presupuesto de justicia electoral
- _____Administración de justicia electoral
- _____Mecanismo de monitoreo interno de justicia electoral
- _____Mecanismo de monitoreo externo de justicia electoral
- _____Falta de apoyo ciudadano/ respeto por el sistema de justicia electoral
- _____Falta información del público sobre el sistema de justicia electoral

II. Carrera y Selección de los Magistrados del TE y del Fiscal Electoral

Por favor traza un círculo alrededor de su respuesta a las siguientes preguntas.

1. ¿Conoce usted cómo se integran el Tribunal Electoral y la Fiscalía Electoral?

Sí No

2. ¿Considera usted que la opinión pública desea un cambio en la fórmula de interacción de los organismos electorales?

Sí No

En caso afirmativo, ¿cuáles sectores deberían hacer la selección?

Poder Legislativo

Poder Judicial

Poder Ejecutivo

Sociedad Civil

Académicos

Miembros de Asociaciones de Jueces

Miembros de Asociaciones de Abogados Otros

3. ¿Cree que el proceso de selección del TE y la Fiscalía Electoral es transparente?

Sí No

4. ¿Conoce usted cuáles son los requisitos para ser Magistrado del Tribunal Electoral y Fiscal Electoral?

Sí No

En caso afirmativo, ¿cómo se comparan esos requisitos con los de los Magistrados de la Corte Suprema de Justicia?

Son iguales

Son inferiores

5. ¿Es la remuneración de los Magistrados del TE y la Fiscalía Electoral adecuada?

Sí No

Segunda Parte: Sistema Electoral y Manejo de las Controversias Electorales; Capacitación; Ética Judicial en los Casos de Conflictos Electorales y Corrupción; Efecto de Decisiones Internacionales; Actividades Fuera del Sector de la Justicia Electoral; Donantes Externos; Sociedad Civil; Otros

Por favor traza un círculo alrededor de su respuesta a las siguientes preguntas.

I. Sistema Electoral y Manejo de las Controversias Electorales

1. ¿Considera usted que la opinión pública está satisfecha con la labor del Tribunal Electoral?

Sí No

2. ¿Han habido reformas para mejorar el sistema electoral en Panamá?

Sí No

En ese caso, ¿han contribuido estas reformas a fortalecer la independencia de los Magistrados?

Sí No

3. ¿Existe un proceso efectivo para evaluar el desempeño de los Magistrados en forma sistemática?

Sí No

II. Capacitación

1. ¿Existen programas de capacitación para los Magistrados del Tribunal Electoral y la Fiscalía Electoral?

Sí No

En este caso, ¿tienen recursos adecuados?

Sí No

2. ¿Son programas de buena calidad?

Sí No

3. ¿Han contribuido estos programas a fortalecer la independencia de los Magistrados?

Sí No

III. Ética Judicial en los Casos de Conflictos Electorales y Corrupción

1. En su opinión, ¿hay corrupción en la administración de la justicia electoral?

Sí No

En caso afirmativo, donde cree que hay corrupción?

Tribunal Electoral Fiscalía Electoral

Indique en qué dependencias considera usted que hay corrupción.

Registro Civil Cedulación

Administración Electoral Organización Electoral

Compras Decisiones en Casos de Conflictos Electorales

2. En su opinión, ¿se han tomado medidas efectivas en contra de los funcionarios corruptos?

Sí No

3. ¿Cree que existe un código efectivo de conducta o ética judicial en los casos de conflictos electorales?

Sí No

IV. Efecto de Decisiones Internacionales

1. ¿Conoce de algún caso internacional que haya tenido consecuencias alguno de los casos internacionales para la independencia de los Magistrados del Tribunal Electoral?

Sí No

V. Actividades Fuera del Sector de la Justicia Electoral

1. ¿Ha tenido el periodismo de investigación y/o las organizaciones fiscalizadoras un impacto positivo sobre la independencia judicial electoral?

Sí No

2. ¿Existen organizaciones de la sociedad civil que apoyen ampliamente las reformas electorales y la independencia del Tribunal Electoral y Fiscalía Electoral – por ejemplo, las asociaciones de empresarios, grupos de derechos humanos, abogados o partidos políticos de oposición?

Sí No

En ese caso, ¿han tenido una influencia positiva sobre la independencia del TE y FE?

Sí No

3. ¿Ha habido esfuerzos organizados con los legisladores para obtener su respaldo sobre las necesidades del Tribunal Electoral y de la Fiscalía Electoral en términos de independencia?

Sí No

En este caso, ¿ha ayudado a fortalecer la independencia judicial?

Sí No

4. ¿Ha habido reformas o proyectos para educar a los legisladores sobre las necesidades del Tribunal Electoral en términos de un presupuesto adecuado?

Sí No

En ese caso, ¿han ayudado a fortalecer la independencia judicial electoral?

Sí No

VI. Donantes Externos

1. ¿Han contribuido agencias donantes externas a fortalecer la independencia de los Magistrados del Tribunal Electoral?

Sí No

VII. Sociedad Civil

1. ¿Piensa usted que los programas de reforma deberán seguir incluyendo la participación de la sociedad civil a fin de vigilar estos programas?

Sí No

2. ¿Piensa usted que los programas de reforma deberán incluir la participación de la sociedad civil a fin de informar al público de estos programas?

Sí No

3. ¿Piensa usted que esa participación ha sido positiva?

Sí No

VIII. Cumplimiento de las Decisiones de los Magistrados del Tribunal Electoral

1. En general ¿existen problemas de voluntad política de alto nivel con el cumplimiento de las decisiones de los Magistrados del Tribunal Electoral?

Sí No

En estos casos, ¿proviene este problema del Poder Ejecutivo, Poder Legislativo, intereses económicos, servicios de seguridad, partidos políticos y/o de la inclinación política de los Magistrados?

Poder Ejecutivo Poder Legislativo Intereses Económicos

Servicios de Seguridad Partidos Políticos

Inclinación política de los Magistrados

2. En general, ¿existen problemas de manejo administrativo en el cumplimiento de las decisiones de los Magistrados del TE?

Sí No

En estos casos, ¿son problemas que derivan de la estructura burocrática de la institución que vigila el cumplimiento de estas decisiones y/o de los funcionarios responsables para el cumplimiento de las decisiones?

Estructura Burocrática Funcionarios

3. En general ¿tienen problemas de corrupción en el cumplimiento de decisiones?

Sí No

IX. Asignación de los Casos de Conflictos Electorales

1. ¿Cree que el proceso de asignación de casos de conflictos Electorales es transparente?

Sí No

2. ¿Conoce usted cómo se reparten los procesos administrativos y penales en el Tribunal Electoral?

Sí No

En el evento de conocerlo, ¿considera usted que ese reparto es transparente?

Sí No

X. Publicación de las Decisiones /Acceso a la Información

1. ¿Tiene el Tribunal electoral alguna publicación oficial para asuntos electorales similar a la Gaceta Oficial?

Sí No

2. En general, ¿tiene el público acceso a esta información?

Sí No

XI. Revelación de Bienes /Ingresos

1. ¿Tienen los Magistrados del Tribunal Electoral y el Fiscal Electoral la obligación de declarar sus bienes y ingresos al tomar posesión de su cargo?

Sí No

En ese caso, ¿los Magistrados cumplen con este requisito?

Sí No

2. ¿Tiene el público acceso a esta información?

Sí No

Por favor envíe este cuestionario a la atención de Rebecca Reichert, Oficial de Programas de IFES al fax(001-202)452-0804 (en Washington) o de Félix Wing, Director de Programa de la Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Libertad Ciudadana, al fax (507) 229-0294 (en Ciudad de Panamá)antes del 30 de noviembre de 2001.

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