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Chapter 1

69

1.1 69.guide

Texified version of data for Ecuador.

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Ecuador

1.2 69.guide/Ecuador

Ecuador

Geography (Ecuador)
 People (Ecuador)
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 Economy (Ecuador)
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1.3 69.guide/Geography (Ecuador)

Geography (Ecuador)

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Location:

Western South America, bordering the Pacific Ocean at the Equator between Colombia and Peru

Map references:

South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

283,560 km²

land area:

276,840 km²

comparative area:

slightly smaller than Nevada

note:

includes Galapagos Islands

Land boundaries:

total 2,010 km, Colombia 590 km, Peru 1,420 km

Coastline:

2,237 km

Maritime claims:

continental shelf: claims continental shelf between mainland and Galapagos Islands ←

territorial sea:

200 nm

International disputes:

three sections of the boundary with Peru are in dispute

Climate:

tropical along coast becoming cooler inland

Terrain:

coastal plain (Costa), inter-Andean central highlands (Sierra), and flat to rolling eastern jungle (Oriente)

Natural resources:

petroleum, fish, timber

Land use:

arable land:

6%

permanent crops:

3%

meadows and pastures:
 17%
 forest and woodland:
 51%
 other:
 23%
 Irrigated land:
 5,500 km² (1989 est.)
 Environment:
 subject to frequent earthquakes, landslides, volcanic activity;
 deforestation; desertification; soil erosion; periodic droughts
 Note:
 Cotopaxi in Andes is highest active volcano in world

1.4 69.guide/People (Ecuador)

People (Ecuador)

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Population:
 10,461,072 (July 1993 est.)
 Population growth rate:
 2.07% (1993 est.)
 Birth rate:
 26.54 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Death rate:
 5.8 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Net migration rate:
 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Infant mortality rate:
 40.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 total population:
 69.61 years
 male:
 67.09 years
 female:
 72.25 years (1993 est.)
 Total fertility rate:
 3.19 children born/woman (1993 est.)
 Nationality:
 noun:
 Ecuadorian(s)
 adjective:
 Ecuadorian
 Ethnic divisions:
 mestizo (mixed Indian and Spanish) 55%, Indian 25%, Spanish 10%, black 10%
 Religions:
 Roman Catholic 95%
 Languages:
 Spanish (official), Indian languages (especially Quechua)
 Literacy:
 age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:
 86%
 male:
 88%
 female:
 84%
 Labor force:
 2.8 million
 by occupation:
 agriculture 35%, manufacturing 21%, commerce 16%, services and other
 activities 28% (1982)

1.5 69.guide/Government (Ecuador)

Government (Ecuador)

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Names:
 conventional long form:
 Republic of Ecuador
 conventional short form:
 Ecuador
 local long form:
 Republica del Ecuador
 local short form:
 Ecuador
 Digraph:
 EC
 Type:
 republic
 Capital:
 Quito
 Administrative divisions:
 21 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Azuay, Bolivar, Canar,
 Carchi, Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, El Oro, Esmeraldas, Galapagos, Guayas,
 Imbabura, Loja, Los Rios, Manabi, Morona-Santiago, Napo, Pastaza, Pichincha ←
 ,
 Sucumbios, Tungurahua, Zamora-Chinchipe
 Independence:
 24 May 1822 (from Spain)
 Constitution:
 10 August 1979
 Legal system:
 based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
 National holiday: Independence Day, 10 August (1809) (independence of Quito ←
)
 Political parties and leaders:
 Center-Right parties:
 Social Christian Party (PSC), Jaime NEBOT Saadi, president; Republican ←
 Unity
 Party (PUR), President Sixto DURAN-BALLEN, leader; Conservative Party (CE),
 Vice President Alberto DAHIK, president
 Center-Left parties:

Democratic Left (ID), Andres VALLEJO Arcos, Rodrigo BORJA Cevallos, leaders ←
 ;
 Popular Democracy (DP), Jamil MANUAD Witt, president; Ecuadorian Radical
 Liberal Party (PLRE), Carlos Luis PLAZA Aray, director; Radical Alfarista
 Front (FRA), Jaime ASPIAZU Seminario, director
 Populist parties:
 Roldista Party (PRE), Abdala BUCARAM Ortiz, director; Concentration of
 Popular Forces (CFP), Rafael SANTELICES, director; Popular Revolutionary
 Action (APRE), Frank VARGAS Passos, leader; Assad Bucaram Party (PAB),
 Avicena BUCARAM, leader; People, Change, and Democracy (PCD), Raul AULESTIA ←
 ,
 director
 Far-Left parties:
 Popular Democratic Movement (MPD), Jorge Fausto MORENO, director; ←
 Ecuadorian
 Socialist Party (PSE), Leon ROLDOS, leader; Broad Leftist Front (FADI), ←
 Jose
 Xavier GARAYCOA, president; Ecuadorian National Liberation (LN), Alfredo
 CASTILLO, director
 Communists:
 Communist Party of Ecuador (PCE, pro-North Korea), Rene Leon Mague
 MOSWUERRA, secretary general (5,00 members); Communist Party of
 Ecuador/Marxist-Leninist (PCMLE, Maoist), leader NA (3,000 members)
 Suffrage:
 18 years of age; universal, compulsory for literate persons ages 18-65,
 optional for other eligible voters

1.6 69.guide/Government (Ecuador 2. usage)

Government (Ecuador 2. usage)

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Elections:
 President:
 runoff election held 5 July 1992 (next to be held NA 1996); results - Sixto
 DURAN-BALLEN elected as president and Alberto DAHIK elected as vice
 president
 National Congress:
 last held 17 May 1992 (next to be held NA May 1994); results - percent of
 vote by party NA; seats - (77 total) PSC 20, PRE 15, PUR 12, ID 7, PC 6, DP
 5, PSE 3, MPD 3, PLRE 2, CFP 2, FRA 1, APRE 1
 Executive branch:
 president, vice president, Cabinet
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional)
 Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)
 Leaders:
 Chief of State and Head of Government:
 President Sixto DURAN-BALLEN (since 10 August 1992); Vice President Alberto
 DAHIK (since 10 August 1992)
 Member of:
 AG, ECLAC, FAO, G-11, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICF TU, IDA, IFAD,

IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, NAM, OAS, ONUSAL, OPANAL, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission:

Ambassador Edgar TERAN

chancery:

2535 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone:

(202) 234-7200

consulates general:

Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, and San Francisco

consulate:

San Diego

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission:

(vacant); Charge d'Affaires James F. MACK

embassy:

Avenida 12 de Octubre y Avenida Patria, Quito

mailing address:

P. O. Box 538, Quito, or APO AA 34039-3420

telephone:

[593] (2) 562-890

FAX:

[593] (2) 502-052

consulate general:

Guayaquil

Flag:

three horizontal bands of yellow (top, double width), blue, and red with the
coat of arms superimposed at the center of the flag; similar to the flag of Colombia that is shorter and does not bear a coat of arms

1.7 69.guide/Economy (Ecuador)

Economy (Ecuador)

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Overview:

Ecuador has substantial oil resources and rich agricultural areas. Growth has been uneven because of natural disasters, fluctuations in global oil prices, and government policies designed to curb inflation. Banana exports, second only to oil, have suffered as a result of EC import quotas and banana

blight. The new President Sixto DURAN-BALLEN, has a much more favorable attitude toward foreign investment than did his predecessor. Ecuador has implemented trade agreements with Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, and Venezuela and

has applied for GATT membership. At the end of 1991, Ecuador received a standby IMF loan of \$105 million, which will permit the country to proceed with the rescheduling of Paris Club debt. In September 1992, the government

launched a new, macroeconomic program that gives more play to market forces ↔
 ;
 as of March 1993, the program seemed to be paying off.

National product:
 GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$11.8 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate:
 3% (1992)

National product per capita:
 \$1,100 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 70% (1992)

Unemployment rate:
 8% (1992)

Budget:
 revenues \$1.9 billion; expenditures \$1.9 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992)

Exports:
 \$3.0 billion (f.o.b., 1992)
 commodities:
 petroleum 42%, bananas, shrimp, cocoa, coffee
 partners:
 US 53.4%, Latin America, Caribbean, EC countries

Imports:
 \$2.4 billion (f.o.b., 1992)
 commodities:
 transport equipment, vehicles, machinery, chemicals
 partners:
 US 32.7%, Latin America, Caribbean, EC countries, Japan

External debt:
 \$12.7 billion (1992)

Industrial production:
 growth rate 3.9% (1991); accounts for almost 40% of GDP, including ↔
 petroleum

Electricity:
 2,921,000 kW capacity; 7,676 million kWh produced, 700 kWh per capita ↔
 (1992)

Industries:
 petroleum, food processing, textiles, metal works, paper products, wood products, chemicals, plastics, fishing, timber

Agriculture:
 accounts for 18% of GDP and 35% of labor force (including fishing and forestry); leading producer and exporter of bananas and balsawood; other exports - coffee, cocoa, fish, shrimp; crop production - rice, potatoes, manioc, plantains, sugarcane; livestock sector - cattle, sheep, hogs, beef, pork, dairy products; net importer of foodgrains, dairy products, and sugar

Illicit drugs:
 minor illicit producer of coca following the successful eradication ↔
 campaign
 of 1985-87; significant transit country, however, for derivatives of coca originating in Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru; importer of precursor chemicals used in production of illicit narcotics; important money-laundering hub

1.8 69.guide/Economy (Ecuador 2. usage)

Economy (Ecuador 2. usage)

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Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$498 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$2.15 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$64 million

Currency:

1 sucre (S/) = 100 centavos

Exchange rates:

sucres (S/) per US\$1 - 1,453.8 (August 1992), 1,046.25 (1991), 869.54 (December 1990), 767.75 (1990), 526.35 (1989), 301.61 (1988)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.9 69.guide/Communications (Ecuador)

Communications (Ecuador)

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Railroads:

965 km total; all 1.067-meter-gauge single track

Highways:

28,000 km total; 3,600 km paved, 17,400 km gravel and improved earth, 7,000 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

1,500 km

Pipelines:

crude oil 800 km; petroleum products 1,358 km

Ports:

Guayaquil, Manta, Puerto Bolivar, Esmeraldas

Merchant marine:

45 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 333,380 GRT/483,862 DWT; includes 2 passenger, 4 cargo, 17 refrigerated cargo, 4 container, 1 roll-on/roll-off, 15 oil tanker, 1 liquefied gas, 1 bulk

Airports:

total:

174

usable:

173

with permanent-surface runways:

52

with runway over 3,659 m:

1

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

6

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

21

Telecommunications:

domestic facilities generally adequate; 318,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 272 AM, no FM, 33 TV, 39 shortwave; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT

earth station

1.10 69.guide/Defense Forces (Ecuador)

Defense Forces (Ecuador)

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Branches:

Army (Ejercito Ecuatoriano), Navy (Armada Ecuatoriana), Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Ecuatoriana), National Police

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 2,655,520; fit for military service 1,798,122; reach military age (20) annually 109,413 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP