

THE
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Report on the Legislation and Oversight Commission of Ecuador

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Acronyms used in this report

CA	Constituent Assembly
CLA	Council on Legislative Administration
CC	Constitutional Court
COPC	Commission on Oversight and Political Control
LOC	Legislation and Oversight Commission
NEC	National Electoral Council
NCJ	National Court of Justice
CONAIE	Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuador
CCPSC	Council on Citizen Participation and Social Control
SCJ	Supreme Court of Justice
FENOCIN	Federation of Indigenous, Farming and Black Organizations
ID	Izquierda Democrática (Democratic Left)
MPD	Movimiento Popular Democrático (Popular Democratic Movement)
PK	Pachakutik
PRE	Partido Roldosista Ecuatoriano (Roldosista Party of Ecuador)
PRIAN	Partido Renovador Institucional Acción Nacional (Party for Institutional Renovation and National Action)
PSC	Partido Social Cristiano (Social Christian Party)
PSP	Partido Sociedad Patriótica (Patriotic Society Party)
RED	Red Ética and Democrática (Ethical and Democratic Network)

I. Introduction

As described in articles 16 and 17 of the Transitional Regime of the Constitution approved by the Ecuadorian people in a referendum on September 28 and published in the Official Record on October 20, the National Constituent Assembly (CA) reconvened five days after the official proclamation of the referendum results (October 22) to appoint the temporary electoral authorities and form the Legislation and Oversight Commission (LOC) whose duties include exercising oversight over other branches of government and writing legislation until the new members of the National Assembly take office.

This report provides an account of the events between the CA's final session (session No. 98, which lasted from October 22 to the 25), and November 29, 2008. It consists of the following sections the formation of the LOC; its operations statute; the formation of the Specialized Commissions and the regulations on oversight and political control; a list of draft laws submitted to the LOC by the Executive; the work of the Specialized Commissions; the LOC's relationships with other branches of government; and the debate on the draft Mining Law, which proved to be the most controversial issue of the month. Finally, we include a chronology of the most important events.

II. Formation of the Legislation and Oversight Commission

During the CA's 98th session, the Legislation and Oversight Commission was formed with 76 Assembly members (see: Annex 1). The mechanism ultimately agreed upon by the party leaders to be used in naming the Assembly members who would become a part of the LOC was proposed by Fernando Cordero (PAIS), the president of the CA. Fernando Cordero suggested building the LOC around a base of 68 Assembly members that proportionally represented the parties in the Constituent Assembly while maintaining a balance in regional representation. Added to these 68 Assembly members were those organizations who only had one representative in the CA, resulting in a total of 76 Assembly members.

III. Statute of Operations

In addition to the membership of the LOC, Constituent Mandate 23 also established the Statute of Operations of the LOC. This collection of rules on the LOC's functions and daily operations states that the LOC will continue operating until the new members of the National Assembly are elected and sworn in.¹

The sub units that make up the Commission are: the Plenary (the highest decision making body); the Presidency; the Council on Legislative Administration (CLA); the Specialized Commissions; the Secretary; and the other units established by the Plenary or the Council. The leadership of the CLA consists of: president, first and second vice president, first, second and third and fourth members (see Annex 2). The CLA is in charge of determining the number and subject matter of the Specialized Commissions while the Plenary will determine the Assembly members assigned to those commissions (articles 7, 8, 9, 10 of Constituent Mandate N° 23).

The draft laws can be introduced by the Assembly members in the LOC; the President of the Republic; other branches of government; the Constitutional Court; Comptroller; Attorney General; Ombudsman and Public Defender's Office; and citizens and social organizations. The drafts are

¹ Asamblea Constituyente, "Mandato N° 23", 25/10/08. Online: http://www.asambleanacional.gov.ec/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=928&Itemid=99999

submitted to the presidency of the LOC, which publicly distributes their content and forwards them to the CLA, which will then evaluate them. Afterward, for each draft, the CLA will establish a priority ranking and the Specialized Commission that should take it up after that. Once assigned to a specialized commission, the Commissions will have a period of 20 days to complete their observations to be released for public examination. Citizens can present their arguments to the Specialized Commission within a period of 10 days (articles 22 through 26 of Constituent Mandate No. 23.).

The draft laws are then submitted by the Commission for a first debate. They are distributed to the Assembly members 48 hours prior to being debated over a period of seven days. At this point, the Specialized Commission that introduced the draft collects the Plenary's observations and analyzes them. Seven days later, it presents a second report which is distributed once again to the Assembly members and 48 hours later the second debate takes place in a single session for the final vote. If the Plenary cannot agree on an overall vote, it is voted article by article. Once the draft law is approved, it is sent to the President of the Republic for any objections or sanctions (articles 27 through 31 of Constituent Mandate N° 23).

Other articles in Mandate No. 23 cover the obligations of the Assembly members, their duties, their right to be heard, voting rules, the time allotted for meeting with social organizations, compensation, expenses, and a series of ethical principles that should be followed in the legislation process.

IV. Formation of the Specialized Commissions and the Rules on Oversight and Government Control

The LOC held its first session on October 27. Its first act was appointing the members of its organizing authority, the CLA. It named Fernando Cordero (PAIS) as president, César Rodríguez (PAIS) as first vice president, Aminta Buenaño (PAIS) as second vice president, and three of the four members: Pedro of the Cruz (PAIS), Abel Ávila (MPD) and Pamela Falconí (PAIS).² It also named the secretary general of the CA, Francisco Vergara, as secretary of the LOC, and Andrés Segovia as the pro-secretary. (See Annex 2)

Once the CLA was formed, it selected the members of the ten Specialized Commissions, who are charged with analyzing and processing the different draft laws. Each one of these commissions was delegated the responsibility of selecting its presidents and vice presidents. The list of these commissions and their respective leaders follows below:

Commission on Civil and Penal Matters

María Paula Romo (president), Félix Alcívar (vice president)

Commission on Labor and Social Security

Santiago Correa (president), Betty Amores (vice president)

Commission on Taxes and Financial Issues

Jaime Ruiz (president), Diego Borja (vice president)

Commission on Economic Development and Production

Irina Cabezas (president), Jorge Calvas (vice president)

² The second spokesperson is yet to be named; it will go to a representative of Partido Sociedad Patriótica (PSP) which has abstained from nominating one.

Commission on Territorial Organization and Autonomous Governments

Gurtavo Darquea (president), José Picoita (vice president)

Commission on Reform of the State and Government Monitoring

Norman Wray (president), Fernando Salazar (vice president)

Commission on International Relations and National Security

Marcos Martínez (president), Pilar Núñez (vice president)

Commission on Social Participation

Betty Tola (president), Carlos Pilamunga (vice president)

Commission on Health and the Environment

Jaime Abril (president), Guido Rivas (vice president)

Commission on Public Contracts and Transparency

Nelson López (president), Patricio Pazmiño (vice president)

Meanwhile, in the LOC's 6th session, on November 28, it named the members of the *Commission on Oversight and Political Control* (COPC). According to the provisions in articles 32 and 33 of Constituent Mandate N° 23, the COPC will investigate formal complaints, acts and omissions by different officials and branches of government. The COPC consists of Rosana Alvarado (PAIS), Mauro Andino (PAIS), Betty Amores (PAIS), Rafael Esteves (independent), Galo Lara (PSP), Patricio Pazmiño (PAIS) and Vicente Taiano (PRIAN), who were selected from a multi party list introduced by Assembly member Gustavo Darquea (PAIS). 53 Assembly members voted for this list; 1 against; 9 abstained and 2 left blank ballots (of the 65 Assembly members present in the session).³

On November 20 the president of the LOC, Fernando Cordero, presented the legislators with a draft of the rules on oversight and political control that will guide the work of the COPC. On November 25, after discussing and approving these rules, the CLA released a resolution to process a draft Organic Reform Law on Constituent Mandate No. 23, given that the proposal for the rules contradicted the timeframe and procedure described in an article of Mandate No. 23 that refers to the LOC's requests for information from other representatives of the State.⁴ This draft law is still waiting on approval.

The rules approved describe three major actions: chapter I (articles 2 through 12) explains the procedure for prosecuting the President and/or Vice President of the Republic in the cases described in article 129 of the Constitution. In these circumstances, the COPC submits the petition to the CLA, passes it on to the Constitutional Court, the authority which must approve of the COPC moving forward with the process. Chapter II (articles 13 through 15) refers to the prosecution of

³ National Assembly. "Complete Commission on Oversight and Political Control", 28/11/08. Online: http://www.asambleanacional.gov.ec/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=16582&Itemid=1

⁴ The draft law was introduced on November 20 by five PAIS Assembly members; it consists of a single article which mandates the substitution of numeral 3 of article 34 of Constituent Mandate No. 23 with an edited version which would adjust the Mandate to match the statements in the (then draft form) Rules on Oversight and Political Control in relation to the timeframe and procedure for making government officials accountable, such as the leaders of government businesses and organizations. The time frame granted to the representatives of the State to respond to the LOC's requests for information was extended from 5 to 15 days and, if no response is sent, the process for their removal is not begun immediately as initially stated by Mandate No. 23, but rather the LOC "could initiate a process described in the Rules on Oversight and Political Control that could end with the official's removal". For more details on this procedure, consult: "Draft Organic Reform Law on Constituent Mandate No. 23", 11/25/08. Online: http://asambleanacional.gov.ec/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=936&Itemid=188

public officials and Chapter III (articles 16 through 23) refers to the prosecution of other officials described in article 131 of the Constitution.⁵

V. Draft laws submitted to the LOC by the Executive

From its very first day, the LOC started to receive draft laws from the Executive for discussion and eventual approval. The first draft laws submitted were the following:

Organic Draft Law for the Creation of a Financial Security Network

This draft has some background: on July 4, 2008, it was submitted to the CA by President Rafael Correa. The Executive took the issue up again and resubmitted it on October 27 to the LOC (led by the Coordinating Minister of Fiscal Policy and the Superintendent of Banks), describing the principal provisions of the law. According to the draft law's list of aims, it seeks to reduce the risks to the financial system and provide greater confidence to the financial organizations so that they can fulfill a greater social function, by implementing policies that guarantee the existence of the private financial system and certain guarantees under eventual problematic conditions. The law's four basic pillars are: preventive and timely supervision of banks; the creation of a liquidity fund; safety of deposits and a new framework for banking resolutions.⁶

Organic Draft Mining Law

The discovery of mineral deposits in Ecuador and the potential for high levels of gold, copper and other minerals encouraged the development of this law, which proposes that an equitable amount of production earnings should be sent to local governments to promote the development of communities, especially in zones affected by these mining projects. This draft law was introduced by President Rafael Correa on November 14 to the LOC.⁷ The Commission on Development and Production is in charge of analyzing and processing this draft law. The heated discussions provoked by this proposal are discussed at the end of the report in a special section (see *below*).

VI. The work of the Specialized Commissions

Commission on Taxes and Financial Issues

On November 5 the Commission on Taxes and Financial Issues met with a team from the Ministry of Coordination of Economic Policy, as well as a team from the Superintendence of Banks. The meeting addressed how Ecuador will weather the global economic crisis, as well as its management of the international monetary reserve and how to tie the regulatory rules on the financial sector with those in the "real" economic sector (production and employment).⁸

On November 6 there was a meeting between authorities from the Superintendence of Banks, the Banking Tribunal, the Bank of Guayaquil and the Institute of Economic Investigations of the

⁵ Council on Legislative Administration, "Draft Rules on Oversight and Political Control," 11/28/08. Online: http://asambleanacional.gov.ec/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=935&Itemid=99999

⁶ "Draft Organic Law on the Creation of a Financial Security Network," 7/4/08. Online: http://asambleanacional.gov.ec/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=936&limit=10&limitstart=0&order=name&dir=DESC&Itemid=188

⁷ "Draft Organic Mining Law," 11/14/08. Online:

http://asambleanacional.gov.ec/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=936&Itemid=188

⁸ Press room. "Comisión de lo Tributario recoge criterios sobre Ley de Seguridad Financiera", 11/05/08. Online: http://www.asambleanacional.gov.ec/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=16408&Itemid=169

Central University of Ecuador with the Commission on Tax and Financial Issues. The president of the Commission emphasized the basic principles of the Law for the Creation of the Financial Security Network: supervision and strengthening of the financial institutions; creation of a Liquidity Fund; substitution of the Agency for the Guarantee of Deposits with something else, and new banking regulations. Similarly, the president of the Quito Stock Exchange, Patricio Peña, met with the Commission to remind it of the importance of having transparency in establishing prices through transactions in the market. The Commission on Taxes and Financial Issues held an open forum on November 11 to familiarize the citizens with the dialogue taking place among the different actors who helped structure the Law for the Creation of a Financial Security Network.

Commission on Civil and Penal Issues

On November 5, the Assembly member María Paula Romo (PAIS), president of the Commission, asked the Constitutional Court⁹ to interpret the Constitution to find a legal solution to the issue of appointing members to the temporary National Court of Justice, as well as deciding the legal mechanism to establish the operations of this body until the approval of the law on the Judicial Branch.

Commission on Social Participation

Through its president, Betty Tola (PAIS), the Commission on Social Participation introduced a proposal to initiate a public competition based on criteria and merits for the appointments to the Council on Citizen Participation and Government Oversight (See *below* “The LOC’s relationships with other branches of government”)

VII. The LOC’s relationships with the other branches of government

The role of the LOC in the process of appointing the members of the National Court of Justice

Despite the objections of the judges of the former Supreme Court of Justice (CSJ) picked by lottery to fill the National Court of Justice (CNJ),¹⁰ Fernando Cordero sent an official to the National Electoral Council (NEC) to suspend the distribution of credentials to the 21 judges selected. Similarly, he consulted with the Constitutional Court about the suspended judges while waiting on the approval of the Organic Law on the Judicial Branch, as well as the situation of the National Judiciary Council, which has not been able to work under normal conditions, due to the absence of some of its members, resulting in a lack of quorum for decision making.¹¹

To try to resolve this power vacuum, on November 11 there was a meeting between the president of the LOC, Fernando Cordero; the president of the NEC, Omar Simon; the Minister for Policy Coordination, Ricardo Patiño and of Justicia, Gustavo Jalkh; and the ex president of the CSJ, Roberto Gómez Mera. During the meeting there was a suggestion of possibly extending the terms of the former judges of the CSJ so they could be in charge until the Law on the Judicial Branch is approved and the CNJ can be formed.¹² However, in an unexpected decision, on November 28, the

⁹ The Constitutional Tribunal re-named itself the temporary Constitutional Court on October 20, a decision that caused controversy for falling outside of anything established in the Constitution. The Tribunal’s decision to assume the functions of the court can be seen on the following web page:

http://www.tribunalconstitucional.gov.ec/c_resolucion.asp.

¹⁰ Lottery organized by the National Electoral Council, which was overseen by national and international actors, including the Carter Center.

¹¹ “La CC resolverá la crisis de la Corte”, *El Comercio*, 11/5/08. Online:

http://www.elcomercio.com/noticiaEC.asp?id_noticia=234382&id_seccion=4

¹² “Ex magistrados plantean creación de ley para que los prorrogue”, *El Comercio*, 11/12/08. Online: http://www.elcomercio.com/noticiaEC.asp?id_noticia=235759&id_seccion=3

Constitutional Court resolved that the lottery for the 21 former judges was valid and they should therefore assume their posts immediately. In case some judges did not want to accept, they would be replaced first by the four former judges who were not selected in the lottery and then by the alternate judges of the former CSJ. If any seats remain vacant at the conclusion of the process, they would be filled by the presidents of the provincial courts who obtained the highest scores in the final round of the competition based on criteria and merits held by the former CSJ. The Constitutional Court announced that the decision could not be appealed.

The process of appointing members to the Council on Citizen Participation and Social Control

On November 7, the president of the Commission on Social Participation of the LOC, Betty Tola (PAIS) introduced a proposal to start an open call for a public competition to fill the Council on Citizen Participation and Social Control (CCPSC); it was approved with 39 votes in favor, 10 against, 1 blank and 7 abstentions.¹³ The proposal centered on the organization of the competition based on criteria and merits by the NEC.

The mechanism proposed by Betty Tola was criticized by various opposition Assembly members. For example, Vicente Taiano (PRIAN), based on article 29 of the Transitional Regime, argued that the LOC should be the authority to hold the competition, not the NEC. The PAIS Assembly members countered by pointing to the content of article 207 in the Constitution.

For its part, the NEC requested that the Constitutional Court determine if it can be competent or not to hold the public competition to fill the CCPSC. While waiting on the Court's decision, the LOC's Commission on Social Participation started to receive proposals from different organizations and social movements to establish the requirements that should be met by candidates for the CCPGM.

Along these lines, on November 27, the Commission on Social Participation heard from two civil society organizations: *Participación Ciudadana* and the Collective United for Change (*Colectivo Unidos por el Cambio*), who presented their proposals describing the guidelines for selecting councilors. For the Collective United for Change, for example, the control, monitoring and oversight of public agencies should go beyond regulations and laws in order to achieve a high level of general citizen participation. It proposes that this fifth branch be autonomous and independent from the State to prevent any form of blackmail, impunity or persecution.¹⁴

VIII. Controversy over the Draft Mining Law

On November 14, the draft Mining Law was published by the Ministry on Mining and Petroleum. This draft law spurred objections from indigenous organizations, such as the Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities (CONAIE) and the Pachakutik party, as well as the Federation of Indigenous, Farming and Black Organizations (FENOCIN), who mobilized between November 17 and 19 to protest the project. Their main objection was that the draft law opened possible avenues for unlimited large scale mining projects, which would threaten indigenous ecosystems and territories. During the protests some people were detained, including Assembly member Jorge Sarango. The President of the LOC petitioned the Minister of Government for

¹³ Press Release, "Plenary calls for competition to appoint members of the Council on Citizen Participation", 11/7/08. Online: http://www.asambleanacional.gov.ec/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=16427&Itemid=169

¹⁴ Constituent Assembly, "Commission receives proposals from social organizations to structure the Fifth Branch of Government," Bulletin No. 173, 11/27/08. Online: http://www.asambleanacional.gov.ec/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=16576&Itemid=1

evidence supporting this detention and upon its absence the immediate release of the Assembly member.¹⁵

The indigenous and rural organizations also felt the law had major unconstitutional flaws and that the royalties paid to the State would be less than the earnings of the companies granted concessions. Similarly, the former president of the CA, Alberto Acosta, declared that the law had unconstitutional aspects, representing an old style of the mining industry and threatening the environment and its rights as guaranteed in the new Constitution. Acosta has opposed the draft law of the Executive and has put his support behind the indigenous movement's actions against the project.

For its part, the CLA submitted the draft Mining Law to the Commission on Economic Development and Production, which started to organize forums to debate the project. It also created a space on the LOC's website so that citizens could provide their commentary on the draft project.¹⁶ On November 27 the president of the Commission on Economic Development and Production, Irina Cabezas, expressed that the law was already well developed and that in the following days she would travel to different regions of the country to engage in dialogue with people for and against the project.

¹⁵ Press Room, "Fernando Cordero demands an explanation from the Ministry of Government for the detention of Assembly member Sarango," 11/17/08. Online:

http://www.asambleanacional.gov.ec/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=16479&Itemid=1

¹⁶ This forum can be found at the following link:

http://asambleanacional.gov.ec/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=16476&Itemid=183

CHRONOLOGY

10/25/08. The CA approves Mandate 23 which appoints the members of the LOC and establishes its Statute of Operations.

10/27/08. The LOC holds its first session and elects the leaders of the Council on Legislative Administration.

10/30/08. The ten Specialized Commissions are created (except the Commission on Oversight and Political Control).

10/30/08. The Plenary of the LOC accepts the resignations of Eduardo Maruri (UNO) and Cristina Reyes (PSC).

11/4/08. Gilmar Gutiérrez (PSP) and Tania Hermida (PAIS) resign from the LOC.

11/7/08. The LOC releases a statement condemning the incursion of Colombian paramilitaries in the Esmeraldas province.

11/21/08. The LOC invites all citizens to the presentation of the report by the Commission for the Comprehensive Auditing System of the National Debt, the body in charge of investigating debts assumed by the Ecuadorian government.

11/28/08. First debate on the draft Organic Law for the Creation of a Financial Security Network.

11/29/08. In Montecristi a commemoration of the first anniversary of the CA's installation. A session honoring this was held by the LOC in Ciudad Alfaro.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Members of the Legislation and Oversight Commission¹⁷

	NAME	PARTY/POLITICAL MOVEMENT	DISTRICT
1	Eduardo Zambrano	PAIS	Latin America
2	Rosana Alvarado	PAIS	Azuay
3	Jaime Abril	PAIS	Azuay
4	Beatriz Tola	PAIS	Azuay
5	María Pazmiño	PAIS	Bolívar
6	Carlos Pilamunga	PK	Bolívar
7	Holger Cháves Canales	PSP	Bolívar
8	Santiago Correa	PAIS	Cañar
9	Rómulo Romo	PSP	Cañar
10	Nelson López	PAIS	Carchi
11	Fernando Burbano	ID	Carchi
12	Mauro Andino Reinoso	PAIS	Chimborazo
13	Julio Logroño	PSP	Chimborazo
14	Patricio Pazmiño	PAIS	Cotopaxi
15	Gilberto Guamangate	PK	Cotopaxi
16	Fernando Alarcón	PSP	Cotopaxi
17	Guido Rivas	PAIS	USA and Canada
18	Rosario Palacios	PAIS	El Oro
19	Salomón Fadul Franco	PSC	El Oro
20	Gabriel Rivera	PAIS	Esmeraldas
21	Abel Ávila	MPD	Esmeraldas
22	Cesar Gracia	PRE	Esmeraldas
23	Édison Narváez	PAIS	Europe
24	Eduardo Sánchez	PAIS	Galápagos
25	Martha Roldós	RED	Guayas
26	Rolando Panchana	PAIS	Guayas
27	María José de Luca	PAIS	Guayas
28	Gustavo Darquea	PAIS	Guayas
29	Amanda Arboleda	PAIS	Guayas
30	Valerio Estacio	PAIS	Guayas
31	Annabella Azín	PRIAN	Guayas
32	Cristina Reyes	PSC	Guayas
33	Rafael Esteves	PSP	Guayas
34	Eduardo Maruri	UNO	Guayas
35	Marcos Martínez	PAIS	Imbabura
36	Andrés Pavón	PRIAN	Imbabura
37	Gorki Aguirre	PAIS	Loja
38	José Picoita	PAIS	Loja
39	María Elena Gómez	PAIS	Los Ríos
40	Pamela Falconí	PAIS	Los Ríos
41	Galo Lara	PSP	Los Ríos

¹⁷ A few days after they were selected, some of the Assembly members resigned their posts (Eduardo Maruri, Cristina Reyes, Tania Hermida and Gilmar Gutiérrez); their alternates have yet to be designated.

42	Trajano Andrade	PAIS	Manabí
43	María Soledad Vela	PAIS	Manabí
44	Félix Alcívar	PAIS	Manabí
45	Tito Mendoza	PRIAN	Manabí
46	Humberto Guillén	PSP	Manabí
47	Franklin Puente	PAIS	Morona Santiago
48	Fernando Cordero	PAIS	National
49	Aminta Buenaño	PAIS	National
50	Tatiana Hidrovo	PAIS	National
51	Pedro of the Cruz	PAIS	National
52	Cesar Rodríguez	PAIS	National
53	Norman Wray	PAIS	National
54	Tania Hermida	PAIS	National
55	Fernando Salazar	PAIS	National
56	Jorge Escala	MPD	National
57	Vicente Taiano	PRIAN	National
58	Casar Rohón	PSC	National
59	Gilmar Gutiérrez	PSP	National
60	León Roldós	RED	National
61	Ximena Bohórquez	MHN	National
62	Sergio Chacón	PSP	National
63	Mario Játiva	PAIS	Orellana
64	Denisse Coka	PAIS	Pastaza
65	María Paula Romo	PAIS	Pichincha
66	FrCAisco Velasco	PAIS	Pichincha
67	Pilar Núñez	PAIS	Pichincha
68	Jaime Ruiz	PAIS	Pichincha
69	Alexandra Ocles	PAIS	Pichincha
70	Diego Borja	ID-MPC	Pichincha
71	Wilfrido Ruiz	MCIFY	Pichincha
72	Hilda Roca	PAIS	Sucumbíos
73	Irina Cabezas	PAIS	Tungurahua
74	Romel Rivera	PSP	Tungurahua
75	Jorge Calvas	PAIS	Zamora Chinchipe
76	Jorge Sarango	PK	Zamora Chinchipe

Annex 2. Members of the Council on Legislative Administration

