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**“MANUAL OF PROCEDURES AND STEPS FOR IMPORTATION OF TAX-FREE
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, VEHICLES AND WORK EQUIPMENT”**

**GRADUATION PAPER PREVIOUS TO OBTAINING THE TITLE OF: BACHELOR IN
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, BILINGUAL MENTION IN FOREIGN COMMERCE**

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I would like to thank:

Christ, who came into my life and showed me the path of salvation and gave me the strength to complete this task postponed for so long.

"I thank Thee and praise Thee, O Thou God of my fathers, who hast given me wisdom and might" (Daniel 2:23)

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Summary

This thesis summarizes all the processes related to customs clearing of household goods, vehicles and work equipment that are imported tax-free, through the Plan “Bienvenidos a Casa” in a clear and understandable way.

Abstract

This thesis summarizes all the processes related to customs clearing of household goods, vehicles and work equipment that are imported tax-free, through the Plan “Bienvenidos a Casa” in a clear and understandable way.

In order to understand the impact of Ecuadorian immigration, this paper will start analyzing this phenomenon in a brief manner. Furthermore the plan itself and finally all the aspects surrounding the import process.

In order to accomplish this, some immigration history books have been used, as well as electronic sources such as webpages from certified organizations like Aduana del Ecuador, SENAMI, Banco Central, electronic news outlets, and other sources as well.

In conclusion, the process itself is not complicated as long as all the procedures, rules, and restrictions are taken into consideration.

Introduction

During the last decades, we have seen how Ecuadorian migration has caused a variety of phenomenons in the social, economic, and cultural level which has radically changed the way of our society has developed in our country. Despite the fact that remittances have constituted a large incentive for the Ecuadorian economy, current efforts point to a repatriation of those Ecuadorians who decided to emigrate to other countries in previous years.

It is very worrisome that many of our compatriots are forced to leave their native country to seek new opportunities in other countries where it is common to encounter discrimination, mistreatment and abuse. For this reason, it is important to indicate the incentives and facilities that currently exist to promote the return and reintegration of those who decided to emigrate.

Being aware of the current situation of our migrants and in order to support them, the National Secretariat of the Migrants "SENAMI" in conjunction with the National Customs Service of Ecuador (SENAE), launched the plan "Bienvenidos a Casa" by which it is possible to remove import tariffs for household goods, vehicles and work equipment to migrants who decide to return to reside in Ecuador, not only to encourage the return of our compatriots, but by removing import tariffs, also seeks to provide an opportunity to participate in society in a social and economic manner.

The overall objective of this thesis is to create a guidebook of procedures and steps for customs' clearance of household goods, vehicles and work equipment that are exempted of taxes through the plan "Bienvenidos a Casa" proposed by the National Secretariat of the Migrants "SENAMI".

The specific objectives of this paper will be determine the key parameters around the current migration, starting with the history and the main Ecuadorian migratory waves, as well as statistics and data to help visualize the magnitude of Ecuadorian migration.

Then we will proceed to analyze the plan "Bienvenidos a Casa" from the National Secretariat of the Migrants. Establish their actions and participation in the process of return since this organization is responsible for its promotion and it is important to determine its actions in their proposal.

Finally, what this research intends to do is to present the procedures, approximate costs and logistics involving the importation process and customs clearance of household goods, vehicles and tax-free work equipment, based on an investigation of customs procedures and logistics around this topic. Those who wish to rely on this benefit will be provided with a complete and clear guide to all aspects involving the importation of their goods through this regime, providing recommendations that help make the import process of household goods more practical and viable.

CHAPTER 1

ECUADORIAN EMIGRATION

1.1 The Ecuadorian Emigration and its main migratory waves

Nowadays, Ecuadorian emigration to other countries has become a very common phenomenon in our environment. As we know, right now there is a big diffusion of emigration events of Ecuadorians outside the country, but is also necessary to clarify that this phenomenon is not new but has regained national interest because of heavy media coverage and the globalization of information.

The history of Ecuadorian emigration to other countries is an event that has been developing for many years, and in its initial phases had different destinations compared to where most modern emigrants go today. “In past decades, countries such as Venezuela and Canada were also important destinations for Ecuadorian families who immigrated, and who had settled there for many years now” (Herrera et al Carrillo, Torres.2005: 13).

Some authors describe different stages in history of Ecuadorian emigration, for example Herrera, Carrillo and Torres, talked about three main stages of emigration, “The emigration of the decade of 1960, of 1980 and, finally the decade at the end of 1990 and the beginning of the 21st century” (Herrera et al Carrillo, Torres. 2005: 17). However, other authors like Graton, Jokisch and Kyle synthesized the history of Ecuadorian emigration by using only two main stages, which will be taken into consideration for this investigation. The characteristics of these migratory waves vary when compared, the first wave being the base for migratory waves that serve as an example to new generations of immigrants. Many Ecuadorians looked at the United States of America as

their main destination which was the main receptor of our people in the beginning because of these migratory waves .¹

1.1.1 First Migratory Wave (1960-1995).

The causes that make a person emigrate from his hometown can be many, but when we talk about a massive amount of people leaving their country, we can conclude that these movements are motivated mainly by economic factors, which means that people who emigrate, do so in pursuit of better work, higher salaries and basically new opportunities. The Ecuadorian case is not different, and as we get to know its history, we determine that the primary motivation is clearly economic.

To have a better understanding of the conditions in which the first exodus of Ecuadorians to other countries emerged, it is necessary to understand the historic and economic situation of the country back then, and specifically in some regions. Around the 1960s, the so called Panama hat crisis hit the country and produced the first significant migratory wave of Ecuadorians.

The Ecuadorian Austro has always been known for the sale and manufacturing of many handmade articles, the fabrication of Panama hats stands out to this day and is a symbol for this region in Ecuador.

It is true that today, the fabrication of hats, and specifically the famous *Panama hat* does not represent a big segment of the Ecuadorian economy but in colonial days and up until the seventies the manufacturing of this product helped many families, not mentioning the sales and exportations to the United States which constituted a very important aid for

¹ Ver: Gratton, 2005; Jokish y Kyle2003.

the economy of those days. The sale of *Panamá Hats* was so important that in 1944 this hat was the main export of Ecuador.²

However, the subsequent decline of this product might be attributed to the fact that after the Second World War modern man abandoned the hat and sales declined radically” (Gratton. 2005: 33). We have to keep in mind two aspects which clarify the emigration of Ecuadorians particularly to the United States considering this event. On one side, the sales’ decline of *Panamá hats* provoked a huge economic impact in producers like employees and artisans involved in the production and sale of this product, which provoked the people affected by this crisis to emigrate because of their precarious situation. Secondly, we need to understand that a big part of hat producers already had important commercial contacts in New York where this product was mainly commercialized. This facilitated and pushed the emigration of these people.

To analyze emigration of the upcoming years, it is necessary to consider the economy that Ecuador enjoyed thanks to the so called “*oil boom*” during the seventies. “The oil boom of 1973 gave birth to an era of prosperity for this country that translated into an increase of 9% on average for the GDP during the seventies, with levels of 2, 3% in 1973 and 9, 2% in 1976” (Fontaine. 2002: 2)

However, although this period of time was distinguished by an impressive economic awakening through the surplus caused by oil exports, this did not cause major structural changes in the country and the government, which looked forward to gain power over the elites of the time through agrarian reactivation and social incentives. No major changes were made in the social system and the economy of the general public, which caused that the emigration of Ecuadorians to continue its course. By then, earlier emigrants had already established several social networks which opened the way for a

² Ver: <http://www.panamahatshop.com/es/history.htm>

new generation of immigrants.³ “Presently, these emerging networks are the key to understand the mechanisms (purchase of visas, monetary loans, work and housing placement, etc.) and the paths of migrants into the country of destination” (Ramírez Gallegos and Ramírez, 2005: 16).

During the eighties, with the government of León Febres Cordero, the economic recovery was one of the main objectives. Regarding emigration, the figures for these years were not a big change from previous years.⁴ However, it was not until 1990 when the Ecuadorian emigration reached relatively stable figures. "250,000 migrants annually" (Gratton: 2005: 34).

1.1.2 Second Migratory Wave (1996-2004)

In this second period of Ecuadorian emigration, we must take in consideration the important economic events that occurred in the second half of this decade. The great financial and banking crisis that Ecuador went through that time drove thousands of people to leave the country, of course you could consider these events as triggers of a crisis that had already started since the beginning of that decade because according to the World Bank (1990), sixty five percent of the Ecuadorian population lived below the poverty line in 1990, while in 1970 was only forty percent lived in such economic conditions” (Ramírez Gallegos and Ramírez, 2005: 18).

Although the economic factor was the main motivation for emigration during those years, there were also other circumstances that led to this.

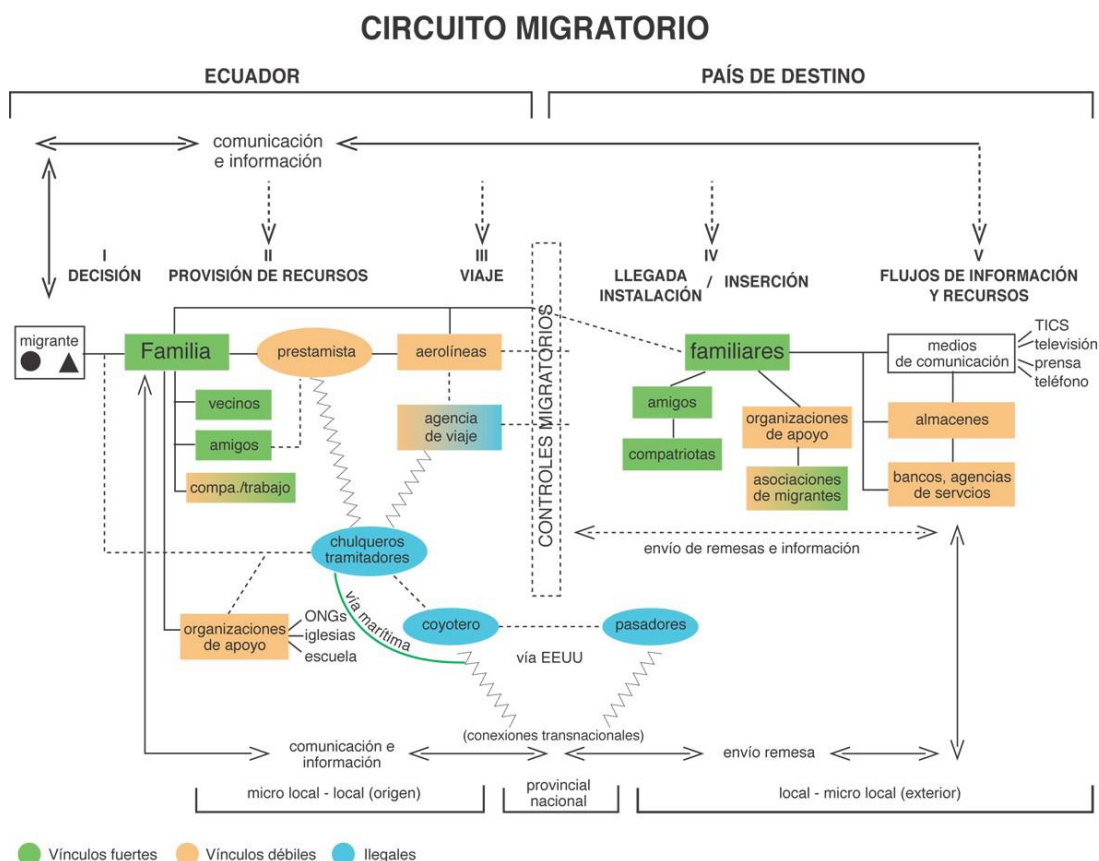
³ Ver: Ramírez Gallegos y Ramírez 2005.

⁴ Ver: Ramírez Gallegos y Ramírez 2005.

During this period, there was a high number of permanent settlements because many immigrants received an amnesty from the American government under the 1986 Immigration Reform, that guaranteed legal residency in the United States, and also to the other members of their families. Therefore, between 1961 and 1995 more than 185,000 Ecuadorians received permanent residency status under this process (Ramírez Gallegos and Ramírez, 2005: 21).

It should also be noted that with the settling of this large number of Ecuadorians during this period, this caused the formation of significant migration networks, this would increase migratory levels in our country. The immigrant stopped being an isolated person in an unknown world because the immigrant is in a place with friends and compatriots that were already established and begin to become an active part of a complex network composed of multiple participants. On the other hand we have modern technological systems, which allow the established immigrant to start sending remittances to its country of origin, allowing the migratory circle to close and opens a way for new potential immigrants who see migrating as a means of progress and economic growth, causing the expansion of the existing networks.

GRAPH 1



Source: Redes Transnacionales y repertorios de acción migratoria. Ramírez Gallegos y Ramírez.

On the other hand, as already mentioned above, when speaking of migration in the late 90s, one of the darkest chapters in the history of Ecuador can't be ignored, the political and banking crisis that hit our country affected many Ecuadorians, confronting critical situations at the time they found emigration as the only escape from their harsh reality. Before these events occurred, it is true that emigration was slowly increasing,. It wasn't until the early part of the year 2000 that emigration peaked, reaching an average of

130.000 immigrants per year during 2000-2003, compared to 32.000 before 1998, and finally figures ranging down to 62.000 by the year 2004.⁵

However, an article in “El Universo” that was published on Thursday, March 6, 2008, discusses a study by the Ecuadorian Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC), states that "most migrations were not executed during the financial crisis that led to the elimination of the sucre and the start of dollarization between 1998 and 2000 ... it was from 2001 to 2002 when emigration for economic reasons peaked at 32.7% compared to 15.0 % between 1999 and 2000 "(Diario El Universo Ecuador has 1.5 million migrants [online] Quito, 2008 Available in web:..<http://www.eluniverso.com/2008/03/06/0001/626/6D23161989654B548D0DDF0C1C8CC469.html>>). So, these are the statistics for the second wave of immigration , which were driven by the causes already analyzed, and constitute one of the most influential migratory waves of Ecuadorians.

1.2 The Current Ecuadorian Migration

Today, emigration is still the answer for many Ecuadorians, despite the risks and consequences that undocumented immigration can bring, there are still many who are committed to find a better life abroad. Despite this situation, and unlike previous years, the current government has put special emphasis on trying to support emigrants outside the country. In order to do this, the government has created agencies such as the National Secretariat of the Migrants SENAMI, of which I will talk later.

The economic crises that many developed nations are facing in recent years has worsened immigrants' situations since unemployment has reached record levels in every sector of the job market. In January 2009 the New York Times reported that the unemployment rate in the United States reached 11.1 million unemployed, because the

⁵ See: Ramírez Gallegos y Ramírez 2005: 23.

United States as well as other countries, went through a very long economic crisis which greatly affected immigrants living in those countries. Such events were also felt in our country's economy, in the same year, according to a report from the Central Bank, remittances from immigrants dropped by "27 percent in the first quarter of 2009 and reached a total of 554.5 million dollars "(Diario El Tiempo, Remittances from migrants falls 27% in first quarter [online] Cuenca, 2009 Available in web:.. <<http://www.eltiempo.com.ec/noticias-cuenca/16546-ingreso-por-remesas-de-emigrantes-cae-27-en-primer-trimestre/>>)

Despite this, many people still see emigrating as an alternative. For those individuals and families who decide to return, some programs and incentives that encourage their early and safe return are being created.

1.2.1 Main Destinations of Modern Migrants.

Several authors agree that immigrants choose not only the United States as the ideal country to emigrate. In fact, since 1995, Europe became the new place for migrants who set their sights on countries like Spain and Italy among other places in the continent. (See Figure 2). Luciano Martinez says "The destination of the emigration until 1997 was mainly the United States, but thereafter diversified into some European countries, especially Spain and Italy. So, in 2000, 19.5% of emigrants traveled to the United States, 61.5% to Spain, 10% to Italy and the remaining 9% to other countries "(Martinez, 2005: 150)

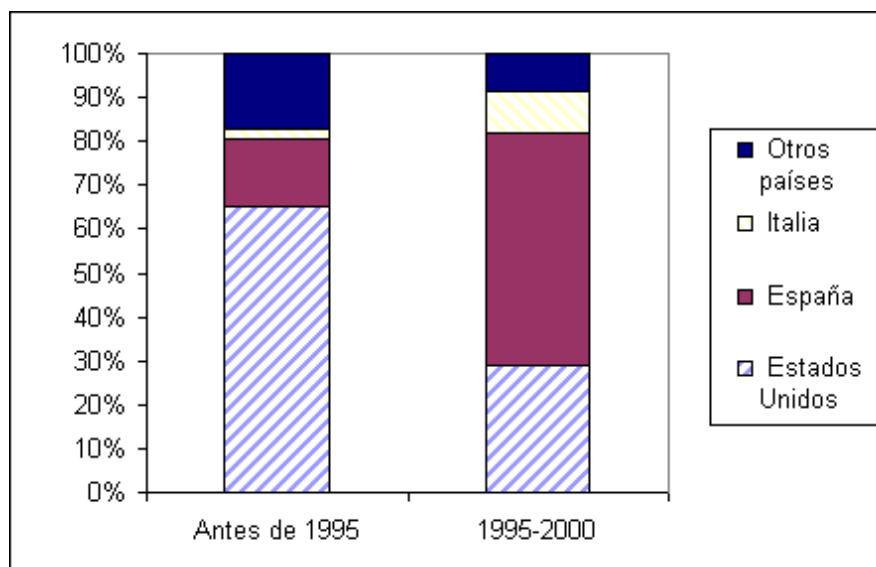
The inevitable consequence of this was the formation of migration networks which are already well established, and serve to welcome new immigrants who see Europe as a new place of opportunity. However, there is a difference between those who emigrate to Europe and those who continue to do so to the United States.

The interesting thing is that the rural population, both men and women, migrated to the United States for the most part, while the urban population did it mainly to Spain and Italy. This data shows that the rural population was based on the old migration networks established by immigrants from at least two decades ago, who did not venture to countries where they had not established kinship networks that would facilitate their immigration. (Martinez, 2005: 154)

On the other hand, it is clear that the current European migration trend points to Spain. In her book "Tu siempre jalas a los tuyos," author Claudia Pedone says that "since 1998, a big number of Ecuadorian families arrived to Murcia to perform agricultural labor; and the migratory movement is massive and the socio-spatial trajectories are also moving to big cities like Madrid and Barcelona. "(Pedone, 2005: 105). To better understand the thoughts of the new migrants from Spain, it is important to consider some factors, such as language, which is very attractive for Spanish speakers who migrate there. It should be also considered that even though immigration controls in that country are very strict, they do not compare to the way countries like the United States treat migration, more often than not criminalizing it.

GRAPH 2

Ecuadorian emigrants up to year 2000



Source: INEC, EMEDINHO 2000. Elaboración: SISE

1.2.2 Main Social Effects of Current Migration.

There are many social problems caused by migration and such can be analyzed from various angles. First, it should be considered that most migrants come from rural areas, which causes an imbalance in the number of these populations, where most of its habitants are women because much of the male population is outside the country. The impacts on society and family that immigration produces are many. At the family level, the impact is very serious because many children are left with relatives who are not the most suitable for raising these children and sometimes end up growing emotionally unstable. Destabilization in the household is created and causes the creation of new family structure.

On the other hand, emigration abroad often produces an internal migration phenomenon; meaning that those relatives of immigrants who went abroad decide to migrate to urban areas and result in an imbalance within the urban social structure because most of these people do not have the tools or are familiar to this lifestyle and can adapt easily to this new lifestyle. "Coming from rural areas and small towns, migrants have little education and limited job skills" (Graton 2005: 33).

1.2.3 Main Economic Effects of Current Migration.

Speaking of the economic effects that migration produces, the first thing to consider is the so called migrant remittances which are simply "the remittances sent by migrants to their countries of origin" (Economy Web Blog. What are migrant remittances [online] Available at web 2009:. <<http://economy.blogs.ie.edu/archives/2009/04/%C2%BFque-are-the-remittances-de-migrants.php>>). These revenues have multiple effects on the economy of our country, which are discussed below.

Speaking of migrant remittances in our country we could come to the immediate conclusion that the remittances only have a positive impact on the national economy, because we can see it as a constant infusion of cash. However, according to researcher Luciano Martínez Valle, "these remittances did not become money for productive reinvestment, but only served for house expenses, because the amounts were small and the tendency in sending the money was declining. It is true that remittances reach rural homes, but these remittances are not being invested...it is more important to buy land or build houses. "(Martinez, 2005: 154). The idea that Martínez projects is very clear, because although there is a steady flow of cash coming into the country, this is mostly used for purchasing goods, but not for reinvestment and activation of the economy.

However, it is important to consider that for a very long time, the money from migrant remittances was considered the second source of income after oil. In his book *Las Remesas y su aporte para la economía ecuatoriana*, Alberto Acosta says that "if a detailed comparison is made between the main exportation products ... it will be seen that remittances inflows are only surpassed by oil exports, which is the most important exportation product" (Acosta, 2005: 231). Although mostly the remittance money is not reinvested, it must be considered that the acquisition of multiple goods also helps cash flow, which also moves economy.

Writer Rafael Pampillón gives us an interesting projection of the impact of remittances on the economy, saying that,

These remittances sent by migrants are an important factor in economic development for the economies of the countries of origin of immigration. So in the countries of destination of remittances (and origin of migrants) there should be encouragement and advisement on opportunities that encourage a better use of these flows in productive activities, education and investment that helps the families of immigrants. (Economy Web Blog What are migrant remittances [online] Available at Web 2009. <[Http://economy.blogs.ie.edu/archives/2009/04/%C2%BFque-probe the-remittances-de-emigrantes.php](http://economy.blogs.ie.edu/archives/2009/04/%C2%BFque-probe-the-remittances-de-emigrantes.php)>).

The idea is actually very clear and invites us to think about it because it is not only important to know the amount of remittances but efforts should be directed toward educating for the investment of those remittances, so these can be used to create long-term economic sources, so this way migrants can be restored as productive beings in the Ecuadorian economy.

1.3 Current Economic and Political Situation of Ecuador.

When speaking of the economic situation of Ecuador, we must consider several factors that affect the economy and stability of the country. It is necessary to understand that the figures that are usually shown as economic indicators can be very misleading, since there will always be different point of view and indicators are not always accurate. For example, in August 10th, 2010, in the National Assembly, President Correa "pointed out an economic growth of 0.36% as an achievements of his government, while Latin America was at -2.5%; inflation reduction to 4.31% by the end of 2009, is now at 3.4%; the drop of unemployment to 7.9% from 9%, and public investment that reached 13% of the fiscal budget, some 2.340 million dollars. ". (Diario El Universo Correa emphasizes economic growth of Ecuador [online] Quito, 2010 Available in Web:.
<[Http://www.eluniverso.com/2010/08/10/1/1355/correa-out-growth-ecuador.html](http://www.eluniverso.com/2010/08/10/1/1355/correa-out-growth-ecuador.html)? p = 1355 & m = 861>). On the other hand, certain groups of people might consider this growth as minimum or insignificant compared to other past governments.

For this research, four main aspects of macroeconomics will be considered and based on this data we will be able to get an overview of the economic situation of Ecuador. A short analysis of the Gross Domestic Product GDP, Trade Balance, Interest Rate and finally Unemployment Rate will be done briefly.

1.3.1 Brief Analysis of Main Macroeconomic Indicators for the Current Government

A country's economic policy can be measured by macroeconomic indicators, the same that reflect how effective the actions of policymakers when making decisions that affect production and basically the economic welfare of the population.

1.3.1.1 Gross Domestic Product. (GDP)

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP), allows us to visualize through an analysis of its composition, which sector of the economy contributes to the economic production of the country. Gregory defines GDP as "the market value of all final goods and services produced in a country for a year" (Gregory, 2004: 95).

TABLE 1

Ramas de actividad CIU CN \ Años	2008 (p)	2009 (p)	2010 (prev)
A. Agricultura, ganadería, caza y silvicultura	10	10,4	10,3
1. Cultivo de banano, café y cacao	2	2,6	2,5
2. Otros cultivos agrícolas	3	3,6	3,6
3. Producción animal	1	1,5	1,5
4. Silvicultura y extracción de madera	1	0,9	0,9
5. Productos de la caza y de la pesca	1	1,8	1,8
B. Explotación de minas y canteras	14	14,3	13,5
6. Extracción de petróleo crudo y gas natural	12	11,9	11,4
7. Fabricación de productos de la refinación de petróleo	1	2,0	1,7
8. Otros productos mineros	0	0,4	0,4
C. Industrias manufactureras (excluye refinación de petróleo)	13	13,6	13,6
9. Carnes y pescado elaborado	4	4,8	4,8
10. Cereales y panadería	0	0,4	0,4
11. Elaboración de azúcar	0	0,4	0,4
12. Productos alimenticios diversos	1	1,4	1,4
13. Elaboración de bebidas	0	0,5	0,5
14. Elaboración de productos de tabaco	0	0,0	0,0
15. Fabricación de productos textiles, prendas de vestir	1	1,9	1,9
16. Producción de madera y fabricación de productos de madera	1	1,0	1,1
17. Papel y productos de papel	0	0,6	0,6
18. Fabricación de productos químicos, caucho y plástico	1	1,1	1,1
19. Fabricación de otros productos minerales no metálicos	0	0,9	0,9
20. Fabricación de maquinaria y equipo	0	0,5	0,5
21. Industrias manufactureras n.c.p.	0	0,0	0,0
D. Suministro de electricidad y agua	1	0,9	0,9
22. Suministro de electricidad y agua	1	0,9	0,9
E. Construcción y obras públicas	8	9,3	9,3
23. Construcción	8	9,3	9,3
F. Comercio al por mayor y al por menor	14	14,5	14,6
24. Comercio al por mayor y al por menor	14	14,5	14,6
G. Transporte y almacenamiento	7	7,4	7,5
25. Transporte y almacenamiento	7	7,4	7,5
H. Servicios de Intermediación financiera	2	2,2	2,3
26. Intermediación financiera	2	2,2	2,3
I. Otros servicios	15	16,1	16,5
27. Otros servicios	15	16,1	16,5
J. Servicios gubernamentales	4	5,1	5,1
28. Servicios gubernamentales	4	5,1	5,1
K. Servicio doméstico	0	0,1	0,1
29. Servicio doméstico	0	0,1	0,1
Serv. de intermediación financiera medidos indirectamente	-	-3,0	-3,0
Otros elementos del PIB	9	9,0	9,2
PRODUCTO INTERNO BRUTO	100	100,0	100,0

Source: Banco Central del Ecuador

In this table, we can see that the areas of agriculture, hunting and forestry, represent 10.3% of GDP, reflecting the traditional tendency of a country that supports itself by using its natural resources, specifically speaking of the use of land for agriculture.

The Mining and quarry category which includes the exploitation of crude oil and natural gas, accounts for 13.5% of GDP, which clearly demonstrates the country's dependence on a nonrenewable source such as oil.

Manufacturing Industries represent up to 13.6% of GDP due to the added value that is given to the production when processing raw materials to make them manufactured goods.

The numbers that correspond to wholesale trade and retail segment represent 14.6% of GDP, which means that Ecuador is also an exporter of raw materials and an importer of manufactured products, engaging in the trade of imported products which have added value from abroad.

1.3.1.2 Trade Balance.

The trade balance is the result of the difference between what we sell, that is, exports minus what we buy, or imports.

During the first four months of 2011, the trade balance was USD 40.76 million. This result represented an 82.32% versus the deficit recorded in the period of January - April 2010, which was USD 49.51 million.⁶

⁶<http://www.eluniverso.com/2010/08/10/1/1355/correa-destaca-crecimiento-ecuador.html?p=1355&m=861>

It should be noted that if it wasn't because of oil exports, Ecuador would obtain a negative trade balance.

1.3.1.3 Interest Rate

This is a very important indicator because it is a determining factor at the time anyone wants to invest in the country.

The interest rate can be defined as the price paid for the use of money, understanding money as any other good. It is known that when there is deprivation of any good, its price is higher, and in the other side, when it is abundant, its price is lower. This simple logic is also applied to understand the nature of the interest rate and its effect on the Ecuadorian economy.

When within a nation confronts a problem of not being able to hike interest rate, the government injects more money into the economy and this price stabilizes. The problem of the Ecuadorian economy is that it does not possess its own currency, so monetary policy cannot be made, so the nation has to look for other mechanisms to keep the amount of money optimal to maintain a stable interest rate. An example of these mechanisms is the tax on capital outflows, which seeks to diminish the impact of capital flight. It also seeks to reduce imports by taxing imported goods, and exports are encouraged so this way there is a greater amount of cash inflow which helps trade balance to be positive.

The interest rate can be active, which is charged for the loans, or passive, which is paid for deposits. The difference between the two explains how the financial sector gains from such policies.

TABLE 2

Tasas de Interés			
JUNIO 2011			
1. TASAS DE INTERÉS ACTIVAS EFECTIVAS VIGENTES			
Tasas Referenciales		Tasas Máximas	
Tasa Activa Efectiva Referencial para el segmento:	% anual	Tasa Activa Efectiva Máxima para el segmento:	% anual
Productivo Corporativo	8.37	Productivo Corporativo	9.33
Productivo Empresarial	9.54	Productivo Empresarial	10.21
Productivo PYMES	11.27	Productivo PYMES	11.83
Consumo	15.99	Consumo	16.30
Vivienda	10.38	Vivienda	11.33
Microcrédito Acumulación Ampliada	22.97	Microcrédito Acumulación Ampliada	25.50
Microcrédito Acumulación Simple	25.24	Microcrédito Acumulación Simple	27.50
Microcrédito Minorista	28.97	Microcrédito Minorista	30.50
2. TASAS DE INTERÉS PASIVAS EFECTIVAS PROMEDIO POR INSTRUMENTO			

Tasas Referenciales	% anual	Tasas Referenciales	% anual
Depósitos a plazo	4.58	Depósitos de Ahorro	1.43
Depósitos monetarios	0.81	Depósitos de Tarjetahabientes	0.61
Operaciones de Reporto	0.22		
3. TASAS DE INTERÉS PASIVAS EFECTIVAS REFERENCIALES POR PLAZO			
Tasas Referenciales	% anual	Tasas Referenciales	% anual
Plazo 30-60	3.85	Plazo 121-180	5.00
Plazo 61-90	3.89	Plazo 181-360	5.70
Plazo 91-120	4.83	Plazo 361 y más	6.69

Fuente: Banco Central del Ecuador

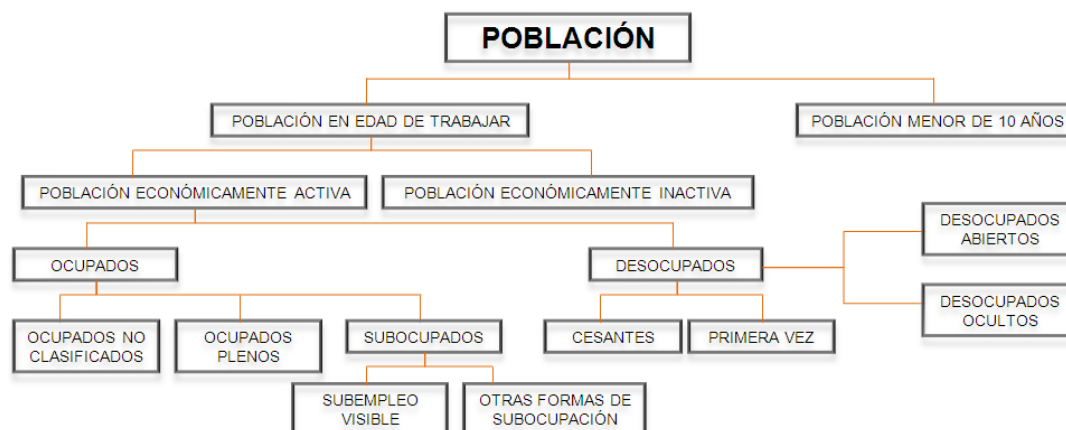
1.3.1.4 Unemployment Rate.

Unemployment is a problem that affects the majority of nations worldwide, especially in Latin American countries where the labor crisis is much more tangible.

It is important to differentiate between what is an unemployed person and what is an inactive person. An unemployed person is a person who is looking for work but cannot find it, while an inactive person is the one who has an age enough to work but does not seek it or is not interested in working. Underemployed are those persons who do not have a steady job and are constantly passing from employment to unemployment and vice versa. For a better understanding, the following table summarizes the differences.

GRAPH 3

Graphic explanation of employment and unemployment in Ecuador



Source: Banco Central del Ecuador

Unemployment affects GDP, and therefore the income level of the people and the country. The relationship is reversed: if unemployment increases, production decreases, since it is assumed that there is no labor hand employed, and on the other hand, if unemployment decreases, production increases because most people are contributing in the workforce.

In March 2011, full employment rate increased by 3.6 percentage points, standing at 41.2%, compared to March 2010. On the other hand, the indicator of underemployment recorded 50.0% in March 2011, lower than the value reached in March 2010 by 1.3 percentage points. Also, the total unemployment rate also fell by 2.1 points to 7.0%.⁷

⁷ <http://www.eluniverso.com/2010/08/10/1/1355/correa-destaca-crecimiento-ecuador.html?p=1355&m=861>

1.4 Current Immigration Policy

Unlike previous governments, this current administration has put special emphasis on issues related to migration. The creation of the National Secretariat for Migrants has been a major step towards the defense and support of Ecuadorian migrants, and in the other hand, we cannot ignore the incentives that this government is giving to those compatriots who decide to return to Ecuador.

The presidential position regarding this issue has been very clear and open to show his support for the return of migrants and,

In this context, the Ecuadorian government began to show itself globally with a different conception of migration. So president Rafael Correa explained at the recent United Nations meeting that current immigration policies are clearly discriminatory and in violation of the exclusive rights of immigrants and especially for those without documentation. (SENAMI. National Plan Human Development for Migration 2007 - 2010 [online]. Available at WWW: <[http://www.senami.gov.ec/index2.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view=108 & gid = 98 & Itemid =>](http://www.senami.gov.ec/index2.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&id=108&gid=98&Itemid=)).</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="180 684 674 702" data-label="Section-Header>
<h3>1.4.1 The National Secretariat of the Migrants SENAMI.</h3>
</div>
<div data-bbox="180 739 879 862" data-label="Text>
<p>On March 12, 2007, under Executive Order No. 150, published under Executive Order No. 39, the National Secretariat for Migrants SENAMI was created, whose main objective is "to define and implement migration policies aimed at human development, coordinating actions of protection, care, and development of the migrant, in accordance to the objectives of the Ecuadorian State". Also, by Executive Order No. 601 of August</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="845 917 891 935" data-label="Page-Footer>
<p>ra29</p>
</div>

31st 2007, Ms. Lorena Escudero Duran, was appointed as Minister of the National Secretariat for the Migrants and as its legal representative as well.⁸

Previously, there had been other proposals aimed at supporting migrants. In 2002 a program of Aid, Savings and Investment for Ecuadorian Migrants and their Families was created; however, this program did not transcend in a major way and based on this failed program the SENAMI was developed "which was conceived under the Presidency of the Republic with a legal structure, capital, financial and administrative regime of its own" (Executive Order No. 586: 23, 2009).

1.4.1.1 Objectives

The SENAMI has two main objectives:

1. To be an institution that is in a process of constant learning and innovation that ensures an effective public management role, relevant to the migratory reality, consistent with its values and principles, and close to the citizenship and communities"
- 2 Promote public management of comprehensive immigration policy in the country and abroad, based on highly decentralized and inter-sectorial processes. (SENAMI [online] Available from Web: <[Http://www.senami.gob.ec/la-institucion/mision-vision.html](http://www.senami.gob.ec/la-institucion/mision-vision.html)>).

The SENAMI is an organization created for supporting migrants, not only in a direct manner in their home countries but is also as the precursor of several projects aimed at

⁸ Ver: Convenio Interinstitucional de Cooperación celebrado entre la Agencia Nacional Postal y la Secretaría Nacional del Migrante

improving their quality of life and the construction of social interaction spaces and work activity. Therefore the SENAMI's mission is:

To promote the rights of migrants and help them to improve their capabilities for a Better Living; for this purpose, the SENAMI plans and manages the Ecuadorian immigration policy; and dialogues and coordinates with other people involved in immigration affairs; always following rules based on the needs of Ecuadorians who live abroad. "(SENAMI [online] Available from Web: <[Http://www.senami.gob.ec/lainstitucion/mission-vision.html](http://www.senami.gob.ec/lainstitucion/mission-vision.html)>).

1.4.1.2 Functions

The SENAMI's functions can be summarized in the planning and execution of public immigration policies, since it directs its efforts and projects towards improving the conditions under which migrants operate either in the country of origin or destination.

Among some programs that this institution performs, I will highlight the support service for locating missing and detained persons, through which a person is able to find people who have disappeared during the trip to another country or have disappeared once arrived to their destination. On the other hand, the SENAMI can support those who are in deprivation of their liberty in other countries, this by coordinating with the unit of Consular Services of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Integration and the Ministry of Justice of Ecuador.⁹

Another humanitarian aid project that the SENAMI runs is the Humanitarian Welcoming at ports and airports, through which the SENAMI helps people who had attempted to

⁹ <http://www.senami.gob.ec/servicios/busqueda-de-desaparecidos.html>

exit the country and have been deported or found at sea, and needs someone to receive them once they are deported back to Ecuador.¹⁰

1.5 Legal Migration and the Flow of Skilled labor to Industrialized Nations

As previously analyzed, we can observe that Ecuadorian undocumented immigration is extremely high in some countries. However, there are also some people who emigrate legally, either by employment contracts, study visas or legalizing their status through family or spouses who are abroad.

On the other hand, there are countries that sometimes and under certain conditions, open their doors to immigration, while offering attractive conditions seeking immigrants with specific characteristics. For example, in early 2007, Spain opened job places for twenty-eight Ecuadorians to work as bus drivers in Barcelona and Tarragona, and at the same time the solicitation of thirty Ecuadorians to work as winemakers in Barcelona.¹¹ The idea is to attract skilled labor in certain sectors, and there are programs oriented toward legalizing people with specific profiles in order to attract these people.

1.5.1 Canada as a Magnet for Skilled labor and Legal Immigration.

Although in many places immigration is stigmatized, there are countries that under certain parameters support it, seeing this as an opportunity to obtain workforce and

¹⁰ <http://www.senami.gob.ec/servicios/acogida-humanitaria.html>

¹¹ Ver: Diario hoy <http://www.explored.com.ec/noticias-ecuador/espana-fomenta-migracion-legal-257037-257037.html>

skilled labor. They do this by opening the doors of their countries to people who meet certain requirements, such as being professionals, or specialists in certain areas.

In March 2008, the Peruvian newspaper “Diario el Comercio” informed that the Canadian Government reported that "Canada received 429.649 immigrants in 2007, the highest figure in the history of the country, and 60.000 more than four years ago, this was because of the labor needs of the country... estimating that immigration in 2012 will represent the totality of the increases in the labor force of the country". (Diario El Comercio. *Escasez de mano de obra coloca la inmigración hacia Canadá en cifras récord* [online]. Lima, 2009 Available web: <<http://elcomercio.pe/ediciononline/html/2008-03-14/escasez-mano-obra-coloca-inmigracion-hacia-canada-cifras-record.html>>).

For countries like Mexico, Canada is the second migration destination after the United States, reaching numbers in 2006 of 49.925 immigrants living in Ontario compared to the 13,685 reported in 1996. This according to a report by the Institute of Mexicans Abroad and information collected from the Bureau of Census of Canada of 1996 and 2006 respectively. In 2009, "Canada received nearly half a million immigrants from around the world. Around 250.000 were permanent residents. According to Gallup International poll, "40 million people want to immigrate to Canada" (Canada.com Ecuadorians could impede illegal immigration consultants [online] Available at Web 2010... <[Http: // ecuatorianosencanada.blogspot.com/2010/06/frenarian-the-consultants-de.html](http://ecuatorianosencanada.blogspot.com/2010/06/frenarian-the-consultants-de.html)>).

It is important to understand that Canada has a special policy regarding immigration, but this does not mean that its borders are open for everyone who wants to go there. On the other hand, appliers must be careful when applying for a work visa or permanent visa, as there are is a big number of private companies offering their services to help with this process who turn out to be fraudulent companies. The Canadian government is

encouraging measures to help stop this by penalizing those dishonest and unregistered immigration consultants with fines up to \$50.000 or two years in prison or even both at the same time for some cases.¹²

¹² Ver: <http://ecuatorianosencanada.blogspot.com/2010/06/frenarian-los-consultores-de.html>

CHAPTER 2

PLAN “BIENVENIDOS A CASA”

2.1 The SENAMI as the Plan’s Precursor

As previously seen above, the SENAMI has been the entity through which the Plan Bienvenidos a Casa was developed, however, the participation of the SENAMI is not direct in all cases of return, because this institution works as a conductor and information provider, and for people who did not register their departures, if they immigrated without documents, the SENAMI will proceed to analyze each situation at the time of return and issue a certificate stating the permanence of the emigrant abroad for over a year.

2.1.1 National Plan for Human Development for Migratory Period 2007-2010.

The National Plan for Human Development for Migratory Period 2007-2010 is not an isolated project but rather the main project from which several efforts focused to the voluntary return of departed immigrants is executed. This "PLAN, is a rational effort that seeks conditions that are involved in achieving an end. This involves values and political-ideological positions in adherence to reality and its transformation "(SENAMI National Human Development Plan for Migratory Period from 2007 to 2010 [online] Available from Web:.. <[Http://www.senami.gov.ec/doc_view/index2.php?option=com_docman&task=&gid=108&Itemid=98](http://www.senami.gov.ec/doc_view/index2.php?option=com_docman&task=&gid=108&Itemid=98)>).

Basically this plan is a reaction to the fact of how immigrants are treated in other countries, since they are considered workforce, forgetting the fact that they are people with feelings and needs, and although they don't have many rights, they are required to work hard and are underpaid. In the beginning of the National Human Development Plan for Migratory Period 2007-2010, this is described as "new forms of slavery in the 21st century".

Of course, this plan does not seek to stop or restrict the right of all people to migrate, as the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1948 approved by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 13 proclaims: "1. Everyone has the right to travel freely and choose a territory for residence within a State. 2 Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country. "This plan seeks among other things to ensure the permanence of those who decide to emigrate, so that their stay abroad can be decent and with rights, and that when they decide to return, they can do so with the best support system possible.

2.2 Description of Plan

The Plan "Bienvenidos a Casa" emerged as a response for thousands of Ecuadorians who once decided to leave their country in search of better conditions, and subsequently decide to return, without having to leave behind their belongings acquired through years of hard work, having also the opportunity to bring their work equipment so they can reintegrate as productive members in society. In its introductory text to this plan, SENAMI describes the project as "a return that does not necessarily mean the physical return, but in more general terms, the recovery of political, cultural, professional and economic capacities of those millions of compatriots, that have been contributed through their efforts to the progress of our society "(SENAMI [online] Available from web:.. <<http://www.senami.gob.ec/proyectos/bienvenidos-a-casa.html>>)

It should be emphasized that the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, in the second part of Article 338 speaking about the State says: "The State generates incentives to return the savings and assets of migrants and for these savings to be oriented towards productive quality investment". In addition, Article 416 states that "Ecuador's relations with the international community responds to the interests of the Ecuadorian people, and to whom the people that was put in charge will respond to" and finally in section 7 of this same article says that it "requires respect for human rights, particularly the rights of migrants and promotes their full exercise by fulfilling its obligations with the signing of international human rights instruments."¹³.

In conclusion, it is seen how the efforts of the Ecuadorian government are aimed to defend the status and stability of migrants, so the Plan Bienvenidos a Casa has been a major project for supporting migrants with plans to return.

2.2.1 Objective

The objective of this plan is very specific: "To link the migrant's will of return to specific programs and projects aimed to promote human devolvment of these people and their families" (Ecuadorian Migrants [online] Available from Web:.. <[Http://www.migranteecuadoriano.gov.ec/content/view/1379/524/>](http://www.migranteecuadoriano.gov.ec/content/view/1379/524/>))

In other words, it seeks to provide the necessary tools to facilitate the return of migrants who wish to do so.

¹³

Ver: http://www.asambleanacional.gov.ec/documentos/constitucion_de_bolsillo.pdf

2.2.2 Agreement with The National Service of Customs of Ecuador.

As mentioned above, the Plan Bienvenidos a Casa basically seeks to provide the means to bring household goods, work equipment and vehicles, duty-free, for which the direct participation of the National Customs Service of Ecuador has been necessary (SENAE) as a regulator of these processes. It is true that this project has tax exoneration and is supported by the government, but it still follows a process like any other importation, in which customs formalities are part of it, and of course it is regulated and controlled by the SENA.

For this purpose, on June 25 2009 resolution 976 was issued, which will be discussed in the next section. However, prior to this resolution and other decrees, there were other regulations that facilitated the importation of household goods. In Decree 855 of January 9, 2008, certain reforms to the General Regulations Customs Law were made, and in Article 2 says "The traveler or traveling family unit that change their permanent residence to the Republic of Ecuador will have the right to import their household goods and / or work equipment following the procedure regulated by the General Manager of the Ecuadorian Customs Agency", and later this law explains how foreigners under certain conditions also apply to this benefit. Finally on February 1st of that year, by Executive Decree No. 901, a clause is incorporated that states among the household goods and work equipment, there is also the chance to bring a motor vehicle for family use of up to \$15.000 (FOB). This vehicle must not allowed to have a cylindrical capacity of over 1.500 cubic centimeters; features that would later be modified.¹⁴

¹⁴ Ver:

http://www.cortesuprema.gov.ec/cn/wwwcn/pdf/reglamentos/reglamento_ley_organica_aduanas.pdf

We can conclude that the direct involvement of SENA E has played a fundamental role to carry out the Migratory Return Plan, so it is important to consider the processes and arrangements that need to be made through this institution.

2.2.2.1 Resolution 00976 of the SENA E

On June 25, 2009 Resolution 00976 of the Ecuadorian Customs Agency, was expedited, through which general guidelines for the importation of household goods, vehicles and work equipment were issued. As discussed in the previous section, there were already precedents that finally allowed the regulations for these imports to be clearly stipulated. ANNEX 1 contains all the text of this resolution, but given its importance, I will proceed to highlight the most important points:

First, it establishes the concept of household goods as "all the elements of everyday use in a family, such as appliances, clothing, bathroom supplies, kitchen, dining furniture, room and bedrooms, household items, computers, ornaments, paintings, dishes, books, household tools and all the elements of where a person lives". It also clarifies that the whole family, this is parents and children, are considered as "one person" at the time of performing the importation process, even if the parents have separate property. As for older children, they can apply separately by an affidavit showing that they perform paid work independently.

On the other hand, currently a vehicle is also considered as part of household goods. This vehicle must meet certain specifications, which are explained later in section 3.4.2.

Also work equipment is allowed and considered within the household goods. In Section 3.4.3 the conditions under which work equipment is allowed to import will be revised.

Among the requirements needed to import household goods, it is necessary to make a notarized affidavit before a Consul or Notary in Ecuador. This document will certify the ownership of the imported goods, and will contain a detailed list of everything that is going to be imported. If we compare household goods importation to regular imports, this list of goods would be the commercial invoice that is required in all import processes.

To facilitate and standardize the way that this list should be submitted, SENAE has created a format for the affidavit in which all the personal info of the person is detailed, as well as some details of the vehicle (if applies). There is also a format that shows how to make the list of goods, which has columns of numbers, description, condition, quantity, referential value

CHAPTER 3

HOUSEHOLD GOODS' CUSTOMS CLEARING PROCEDURES WITH “BIENVENIDOS A CASA” PLAN

The procedures to perform the return plan, are based in the desire of the immigrant's to return to reside in their nation, being re-inserted as productive beings, since the return plan not only seeks to facilitate the importation of the household goods but also to include “work equipment” in order for the immigrant to have an adequate place to live, and also to have the necessary tools to support themselves and become part of a productive society.

3.1 What are Household Goods?

First of all, it is important to understand the concept of household goods.

Household goods is a term related to international commerce, for which most definitions are based on websites and blogs related to this area. Since this work is mainly based in the definitions provided by the SENAMI as well as the Ecuadorian Customs Office, we will take the concepts given by these organizations in order to provide a better understanding of this point.

The Ecuadorian Customs Office on its website defines Household Goods as:

All the elements of daily use that belong to the house in which the family lives such as: home appliances, clothes, bath supplies, kitchen, dining room, bedroom and living room furniture, home essentials, computer, ornaments, picture frames, dishes, home toolkits, books, toys, etc., that are imported in cases of moving away, as long as the quantities do not reflect that these goods are destined to commerce...Also a vehicle is considered as part of the Household Goods. (Aduana del Ecuador. [en línea]. Available on Web: < <http://www.aduana.gob.ec/contenido/procmenaje.html> >)

On the other hand, SENAMI defines household goods as:

All the new and used objects of domestic use that are property of the person who returns and brings them to Ecuador due to his permanent change of residence. It is part of the household goods, all the elements of regular use of a family, home appliances, bath supplies, kitchen supplies, bedroom and living room furniture, home supplies, computers, ornaments, picture frames, books, etc. What is usually inside a house. (Migrante Ecuatoriano. [en línea]. Disponible en Web: < <http://www.migranteecuadoriano.gov.ec/content/view/3018/540/>>).

3.2 Requirements to qualify to the Plan “Bienvenidos a Casa”

There are several points to be considered for a person who wants to import his household goods. These points are explained on Resolution 976, which we previously

reviewed, but some adjustments have been made along with the improvement of the process itself.

First of all, it is necessary that the person or people applying for this benefit, have legally or not, lived overseas for a period no shorter than 365 days, and that during that period of time have not exceeded 60 days (included holidays and obligatory rest days) on their visits or permanence in Ecuador. For those people who are legal residents in other countries, and do not have more than two arrivals, they should present notarized documents in Ecuador that prove they want to permanently reside in Ecuador, which might be a job contract specifying dates of beginning and ending of the contract, since in household goods procedures, sworn declarations are very common to use, as long as the wish to permanently reside is manifested to a Public Notary.

Below, I will describe some other requirements that should be considered as well.

3.2.1 Documentation.

Since the people applying for this benefit, could or could have not be legal residents in their countries of residence, the documentation to be shown at the time of applying for tax-free household goods import is initially limited to an Ecuadorian citizenship ID. This will serve as a requirement to obtain other necessary documents for this process. A passport will also be accepted as an identification document.

For those who have lived as undocumented immigrants in other countries and do not have a passport that proves their time of permanency outside Ecuador, they should apply directly through the SENAMI, who will be in charge of certifying that the time of

permanency in another country is the required in order to apply for this benefit. See ANEX 3.

On the other hand, those people who are already in Ecuador could prove their permanency outside the country through a Migratory Certificate expended by the Ecuadorian Migration Department. This certificate costs USD \$5 and can be obtained simply by going to the Migration Department Office carrying a color copy of the Ecuadorian citizenship id and passport. This document is very important since it will prove that the periods of time stayed in Ecuador were not longer than those indicated by the law. It is also necessary to have a voting id or a voting registration card in the case of foreigners.

Another requirement on the SENAMI's webpage is the presentation of the international transportation document or bill of lading for those maritime shippings. However, this document will be more useful when custom's clearance documents should be presented. At this point, it will also be necessary the presentation of the insurance policy in order to protect the household goods against any disaster or loss that may occur during the trip until it arrives to its home or warehouse.

3.3 Who is eligible to apply?

Thanks to the plan Bienvenidos a Casa every Ecuadorian who decides to return to reside in Ecuador permanently will be eligible to apply as long as they fulfill all the requirements.

3.3.1 Foreigners who are Eligible to Bring Household Goods Duty-Free.

The importation of duty-free household goods is not an exclusive right for Ecuadorians but also had been extended for those foreigners who decide to reside in our country under certain conditions.

The most common case of foreigners applying for this benefit are those who come with a job contract, in which case this job contract becomes a fundamental part among the required documents. The foreigner will also need to have a 10 I ó 12 N.I. visa.

There are two types of visas. Immigrant and Nonimmigrant visa. The Immigrant visa category refers to those foreigners who legally enter the country with the purpose of settle down in Ecuador in order to accomplish a determined purpose as long as this purpose is legal. On the other hand, the Nonimmigrant category, embrace those foreigners who enter Ecuador also in a legal way, but only temporarily and without the intention to stay.¹⁵

The 10 I visa category (immigrant), is divided into the following categories:

- VISA 10-I. Rentist.- It is granted to those foreigners who receive a monthly income derived from rents, pensions or social security insurance benefits, and that these incomes allow the foreigner to adequately live with his family.
- Visa 10 II. Investor.- (Real state or fiduciary papers).- This visa is for those foreigners who come to reside in Ecuador with the purpose of investing in real estate, titles or state bonuses or credit institutions.

¹⁵

See: http://www.asf.gob.mx/Trans/Informes/IR2009i/Tomos/Tomo2/2009_0245_a.pdf

- Visa 10 III. Investor (Farming industry).- For those foreigners who come to invest their capital in any area related to Farming or ranching industry, or exportation commerce.
- Visa 10 IV. General tutor or others.- This visa is granted to those foreigners who come to Ecuador to develop management or specialized activities in institutions or national enterprises.
- Visa 10 V. Professional.- For those foreigners who decide to perform their profession in Ecuador, but need to be on par with the Ecuadorian Superior Education Law.
- Visa 10 VI. Protection.- Applies for those foreigners who wish to settle down in Ecuador under the dependence of their spouse or second consanguinity degree relative or affinity to an Ecuadorian citizen.
- Visa 10 VII. Other activities.- This category includes those foreigners who seek to settle down in Ecuador through legal activities that are not behold in the previously mentioned categories.¹⁶

There also the possibility to legalize some foreigners who are eligible for the 12 N.I visas (Non Immigrant), which are divided into the following:

- Visa 12 V. Students.- Works for those foreigners who seek to study in any state recognized educational institute.

¹⁶

Ver: http://www.asf.gob.mx/Trans/Informes/IR2009i/Tomos/Tomo2/2009_0245_a.pdf

- Visa 12 VI. Work. This visa is generally granted to those foreigners who are required by Ecuadorian established enterprises in order to perform various job functions.
- Visa 12 VII. Religious, missionaries, volunteers.- For those missionaries or religious volunteers representing legally established institutions that come to Ecuador to perform social work or apostolate.
- Visa 12 VIII. Cultural Exchange.- For those foreigners who come to perform programs of cultural Exchange and belong to legally established and recognized organisms.
- Visa 12 IX. Tourism, commerce activities, others.- Tourists who come as tourists, athletes, students, scientists, artists, people interested on doing commercial trade, health interested people and relatives of Ecuadorian citizens.
- Visa 12 X. Traveler.- Those people who only pass by Ecuador but their final destination is another place.
- Visa 12 XI. Commerce, investment and others.- For those foreigners who come to Ecuador to perform investment activities, commerce, business among other activities.

If any foreigner seeks to benefit from the Plan Bienvenidos a Casa, this person should fulfill all the mentioned requirements, and have one of the above described visas.

3.4 What can I bring?

As seen before, everything that can be considered as house appliances is considered as household goods. Special care must be taken when including new articles among the household goods, since currently Customs is asking for invoices for these articles, and such invoices must belong to the applicant.

The quantity of articles allowed is not specified, but the SENA's webpage mentions that the amount of articles allowed to import should be proportional to the number of the family members who return. This is because some people may try to use this benefit to import articles for commercial use, evading taxes that apply for a regular importation.

As also previously described, among the household goods, a vehicle and work equipment will be permitted, which should fulfill the requirements already explained.

3.4.1 Merchandise that is Prohibited for Importation (Resol. No. 182 of COMEXI Published on Official Gazette of April/2003)

Among the rules of the SENA, there is also a list of articles of prohibited importation, which must be considered at the time of bringing the household goods. See ANEX 4.

Special care should be taken when it comes to the importation of some articles such as those contemplated in the category that covers cooling equipment, such as air conditioners and refrigerators that contain R-12 or R-502 refrigerants. We also must

consider reviewing the articles related to suffix 4012, which belong to tires. It is necessary to review ANEX 4 in order to prevent future inconveniences.

3.4.2 The Vehicle as Part of Household Goods.

Some time ago, vehicles were not considered as part of household goods, but after the implementation of “Bienvenidos a Casa”, this changed, and at this moment one vehicle is allowed per household goods. However, this vehicle should fulfill certain parameters that are detailed below.

- The Factory value (EXW) cannot be superior to \$20.000, and its cylindrical capacity cannot be higher than 3.000 cubic centimeters. This vehicle cannot be older than four years. In the case of a new vehicle, the commercial invoice will be considered to determine its value, for used vehicles, the commercial value of the releasing year will be considered and a 20% annual depreciation will be applied. For used vehicles, there is the possibility of sending a price evaluation , which in case of being approved, will serve as a support at the time of customs clearing. See formulary in ANEX 5. This document should be send by email to Consultavalor@aduana.gob.ec
- It is also important to be able to demonstrate the property of the vehicle with the vehicle's registration or its equivalent in other country, and for those new vehicles their invoice must be the same name of the person who performs the procedure. Savaged vehicles will not be able to form part of the household goods.

- Before importing a new vehicle, it is also necessary to register the vehicle with the Ecuadorian IRS. See ANEX 6.

3.4.3 Work Equipment as Part of Household Goods.

As previously mentioned, work equipment can be also considered as a part of household goods. The following will be considered as work equipment:

A group of appliances, instruments and/or professional equipment, new or used linked or not to the activity, profession art or office of the traveler, necessary to perform an economic activity in the country. Such work equipment should not necessarily be portable, and can be stationary or steady work tools, which are liable to be disarmed or turned apart, for example lathes, milling machines, metallic structures, etc”. (Aduana del Ecuador. [en línea]. Disponible en Web: < <http://www.aduana.gob.ec/contenido/procMenaje.html>>)

However, the following will not be considered work equipment:

“Vehicles, ships or airplanes which belong to Chapters 87, 88 and 89 of the Harmonized System Code, for example: boats, wave runners, tractors, trucks, vans, buses, lawnmowers...raw material, consumables nor textiles, for example: if sawing machines are imported as work equipment, should not be included the following: fabric rolls, buttons, thread rolls, fabric pieces, etc. since these are considered raw material and consumables”. (Aduana del Ecuador. [en línea]. Disponible en Web: < <http://www.aduana.gob.ec/contenido/procMenaje.html>>)

It is also important for those new work equipments, to present an invoice with the name of the beneficiary and a prior date should be on the invoice before the importation of the household good.

Chapters 87, 88 y 89 of the National Imports Harmonized System belong to the following:

Chapter 87.- Vehicles, tractors, velocipedes, and other terrestrial vehicles, their parts and accessories.

Chapter 88.- Airplanes, space ships and their parts.

Chapter 89.- Ships and other floating devices.

3.5 Processes to be Followed for Bringing Household Goods

After receiving the information and laws related to household goods, and complied with all the requirements to be a beneficiary of this process, I will describe the steps for this procedure.

First, it is important that all documents such as identity card or passport are in order, as well as the voting card or certificate of voter registration for adults.

After this, the applicant must work on the list of goods to be imported, as well as the affidavit. For this purpose, as stated previously, the applicant must consider the number of people that are part of the family, so they will not exaggerate the quantities of the imported goods, and it is important to know that there are items

prohibited as mentioned in point 3.4.1. This list along with the affidavit should be legalized. For the people who are still in another country while applying, they can apply through an Ecuadorian consulate office. If they are already in Ecuador, the declaration must be legally notarized.

There is a format already established, which can be reviewed in ANNEX 2 where an example of how the list and the affidavit should be structured. The format is simple and requires no further explanation.

It is necessary to find a shipping company that ships the household goods. Section 3.5.2 will explain more about logistics and international transportation. Once we have a reservation or booking, we will pack and coordinate how to store our household goods in the container. There are two possible alternatives, the first being to pay an additional amount and the shipping company will be responsible for sending the container to the residence where they will proceed to fill the container and then take it and to the port where it awaits sail. The other option is the person go to the shipping company facilities with their belongings and fill the container with the household goods.

On the other hand, it is important to note that the household goods of the people who apply for this benefit must enter the country before two months or six months after the date of arrival of the person.

After completing these steps, it is necessary to hire the services of a customs agent, who will perform the process at customs for further nationalization. Section 3.5.3 will explain the functions of customs agents in further detail.

3.5.1 Important Considerations.

It is important to have all documents in order and be sure to comply with all the requirements to qualify for this benefit. Keep in mind that vehicles and new items must have their respective invoice and held in the name of the importer.

Another key point is to consult with a qualified customs agent and, if possible, collect experiences from others who have already completed this process and learn from them. Additional information and advice can be found in organisms such as SENAMI or websites as the Ecuadorian Migrant Portal.

It is recommendable to inquire about rates, shipping times, warranties, shipping ports and shipping services offered to find the best option.

Finally, it is important that the packing of boxes that conform the household goods are packaged in the best way possible so that the goods reach their destination completely intact.

3.5.2 International Logistics

For those people not familiarized with foreign trade, the issue of international transportation and logistics can be extremely complex. To clarify this, I will analyze the most important points regarding international transportation.

Usually, when importing household goods, people use containers and maritime shipping. There are several types of containers, but for this purpose there are basically three types.

20 Feet Standard (20' x 8' x 8'6")

20 FEET STANDARD	
Long (inside):	5.9 m. / 19'4"
Wide: (inside)	2.35 m. / 7'9"
Height: (inside)	2.39 m. / 7'10"
Tare	2300 kg / 5070 lbs.
Max. Freight	28180 kg/62130 lbs.
Cubic Capacity	33,2 m3 / 1172 ft3

Source: <http://www.affari.com.ar/contttt.htm>

40 Feet Standard (40' x 8' x 8'6")

40 FEET STANDARD	
Long (inside):	12.03 m. / 39'6"
Wide: (inside)	2.35 m. / 7'9"
Height: (inside)	2.39 m. / 7'10"
Tare	3750 kg / 8265 lbs.
Max. Freight	28750 kg / 63385 lbs.
Cubic Capacity	67,7 m3 / 2390 ft3

Source: <http://www.affari.com.ar/contttt.htm>

40 Feet High Cube (40' x 8' x 9'6")

40 FEET HIGH CUBE	
Long (inside):	12.03 m. / 39'6"
Wide: (inside))	2.35 m. / 7'9"
Height: (inside)	2.69 m. / 8'10"
Tare	3940 kg / 8685 lbs.
Max. Freight	28560 kg / 62965 lbs.
Cubic Capacity	76,4 m3 / 2700 ft3

Source: <http://www.affari.com.ar/contttt.htm>

These tables indicate the measurements of the containers according to the needs of the importer. The "Tare" means the weight of the container itself, its structure. As for the maximum load, usually a container loaded with common items of household goods, usually will not exceed 10.000 kg, and although a 40' HQ container withstands a maximum load of 28.560 kg, this weight is only possible if extremely heavy material such as iron or raw material is loaded to completely fill the container. Besides, the trucks that transport containers, once out of customs, can load up to a maximum of 25.000 Kg.

On the other hand, although maritime shipping is the most common, there is also the chance to use ground or air transportation. Usually, air transportations is rarely used for household goods, because the amount permitted in air transportation is very limited, plus the cost is much higher.

3.5.2.1 What are Shipping Companies?

In foreign trade, shipping companies are recognized as those responsible for providing international transportation services, either in containers or loose cargo, that are packages or boxes with minor volume. There are two types of shipping companies.

Sometimes the international companies that own the containers, install their offices inside a country, for example Hamburg Süd Ecuador S.A., Maersk del Ecuador C.A., and Greenandes Ecuador S.A. These companies handle their own containers and work more often with big importers than with small importers.

On the other hand, there are other carriers, which are private offices that have agreements with several maritime companies, land and air routes, which are responsible

for finding the best alternative for their customers based on departure dates, availability and price, providing the user a better option. I will mention some companies such as Transoceanica (Handles lines as CSAV, Hapag Lloyd and NYK) and Marglobal (Handles CSAV), who also have offices in the city of Cuenca.

GRAPHIC 3

Shipping Companies Information in Ecuador

SHIPPING CO.	CITY	ADDRESS	PHONE	EMAIL
Hamburg Süd Ecuador S.A.	Guayaquil	Av. Carlos Julio Arosemena, Ed. Berlin, Planta Baja, Bloque B	: +593 4 2207989	hsdg@gye.hamburgsud.com
Maersk del Ecuador C.A.	Guayaquil	Av. Juan Tanca Marengo Km 1.8 Conauto Bldg. Piso 3	: +593 4 2682531	ecusalimp@maersk.com
Greenandes Ecuador S.A	Guayaquil	Junin 114 y Malecón. Ed.Torres del Rio. 5to. Piso, Oficina 8	:+5934 230-2020	greenandes.gye@greenandes.com.ec
Mediterranean Shipping Company del Ecuador	Guayaquil	Av. Francisco de Orellana, Ed. Centrum, Piso15, Of. 1	:+5934 2693283	mscecuador@mscecuador.com
Transoceanica	Cuenca	Bolívar 9-18 y Benigno Malo	:+5937 2822783	eklinkicht@transoceanica.com.ec
Marglobal	Cuenca	Av. Solano y Av. Del Estadio, Edificio "CICA", 5to Piso	:+5937 2812182	marglocue@marglobal.com

3.5.3 Function of Customs Agent on Customs Clearing process of Household Goods

Since the process of importing household goods, is still an import process regulated by the SENA, we must have the signature of an authorized and certified customs broker.

3.5.3.1 What is a Customs Agent?

A customs agent is a "natural or legal person licensed by the National Customs Service of Ecuador, empowered to manage regularly and by his own rights, the release of goods, having for this effect, to sign the customs declaration" (Organic Production Code. Art. 227).

There are several certified customs agents across the country, so it is important to choose one that best suits our needs, especially depending on what city the household goods will clear customs. We must consider that there are several private offices performing customs procedures, many of which are not certified agents. The SENA published a list of all accredited agents in the country on its website. See ANNEX 7.

3.6 Approximate Costs

The approximate costs of processing household goods will depend a lot on the amount of merchandise and where these goods are departing from and the season. It will also depend on the customs agent you choose.

Ocean freight for a 20ft container from New York could range between \$1.200 and \$2.500 USD within the months of August to December the highest in terms of fees.

Higher freight rates are generally from countries like China, where the freight for a 20ft container can fetch prices of up to \$3.000 in high season.

Usually 40ft containers cost double the amount than a 20ft. It also depends a lot on the shipping company hired because sometimes transit times vary and the faster the service is the higher the cost will be.

On the other hand, the costs of customs processes that the customs agent will charge will range between \$250 and \$500 USD, depending on the type of service they provide, as there are offices that advise the whole process, including affidavits, SRI vehicle registration, freight quotes, among others services; while other agents are limited to signing the customs declaration, scheduling customs inspection and nationalization of household goods .

It is also important to consider that if a container is nationalized in Guayaquil, but the final destination is Cuenca, we must add the cost of domestic transportation, which varies between \$ 500 and \$ 800 USD depending on destination. If it is within the city of Guayaquil, the approximate rate is \$ 200 USD.

Finally, among other costs, transportation insurance can be considered, for approximately \$500 to \$2.000 depending on whether or not a vehicle and work equipment are imported. Other expenses also include the affidavit for about \$ 25 USD and the Migration Certificate for \$5 USD.

Conclusions

First, it is extremely important based on the data and information provided to understand the magnitude of the immigration process by which our country has gone through, and still a very important issue because history shows that immigration has caused serious social, economic and political disruption that until today have an impact on the structure of the country.

However, it is important to understand that immigration is currently being treated based on the needs of immigrants themselves, who feel the support through projects and incentives that help them return home or to start an economic activity.

It is further understood that there are different countries that receive immigration, but the trend has been changing over time, and today there are countries like Canada that seek to receive a determined number of legal immigration.

Also, it is important to point out the various projects and incentives that the current government is providing in order to support immigrants, and for this purpose created the SENAMI, through which the project Bienvenidos a Casa whose main points have been analyzed, but basically aims to facilitate the importation of household goods, vehicles and work equipment for immigrants who wish to return to Ecuador with the intention of settling but must comply with the formalities mentioned above.

Over the years, important changes have been done about the procedures related to the importation of household goods, but after the publication of the Production, Trade and

Investment Code (COPCI), published in the Official Gazette of December 29, 2010, major structural changes in the process were done. See ANNEX 8. Later in Official Gazette 452 of 19 May 2011, the regulation was published in Book V of the mentioned Code, where more detailed points and conditions were explained. View ANNEX 9. Finally on September 29, 2011, Official Gazette 545, was published, in which the Executive Order No. 888, contains the "General Rules for Importing Household Goods and Work Equipment, for returning immigrants who seek up permanent residence in Ecuador ". Processes related to this topic are already clearly outlined in this publication. See ANNEX 10.

Also, to be clear about the process of nationalization and the import of household goods, we must understand the rules, steps and documentation related to this process, as well as issues related to international logistics, customs agent's functions, and the analysis of approximate costs for the importer so we can have a better idea of how much the process will cost.

Recommendations

Finally, there are basic guidelines to avoid problems, and perform this process in the best way possible.

1. Before you import, make sure the documentation, time spent abroad and goods to be imported, are based on the regulations established by the SENA E.
2. Special care must be taken regarding to the importation of the vehicle, and it is also important to review the articles of prohibited importation.
3. All household goods are subject to physical inspection by the SENA E, so the quantity of items to be imported should be always considered so that they will not be classified as commercial items and subject to payment of taxes.
4. In this inspection process, the importer can coordinate with his customs agent so he can be present during the inspection, being able to clarify any anomaly or justify any questions that the inspector may ask.
5. Is also important to find the best options for shipping, taking into account transit times and services. The importer must also know that most shipping companies include container tracking services through their web pages, so they can track their container during transit.

6. The importer must not forget to coordinate important documents like insurance policy to protect his household goods which is a necessary step for customs clearance. You will also need to coordinate the delivery of shipping documents such as Bill of Lading or BL, which will be useful when tracking the cargo online.

7. Finally, it is necessary to have the advice of a certified customs agent to avoid issues with nationalization, plus there are unscrupulous people who charge too much for the costs of this process.

In this paper, I have pointed out the various issues surrounding the importation of tax-free household goods, vehicles and work equipment, having analyzed several historical and practical areas that will help to make this process easy and avoid issues when nationalizing such goods, offering transportation alternatives and advice which can be used when performing this process to avoid any errors.

ANEX 1

Resolution 00976

THE GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ECUADORIAN CUSTOMS AGENCY CONSIDERING

That the Ecuadorian Constitution in articles 338 and 416 determine that the State will generate incentives for the return of the savings and goods of migrants; and, that the relationships of Ecuador with the International community are based on the interests of Ecuadorian people, to whom the authorities will respond and consequently: *“demands respect of human rights, specially of migrants, and promotes its practice by complying with all the obligations accepted with the subscription of the international instruments for human rights”*

That migrating is a right recognized on the article 40 of the Ecuadorian Political Constitution that carries on the obligation of the State to develop actions to promote the union bond with Ecuadorians, being its obligation to facilitate the family's reunification and stimulates the voluntary return of Ecuadorians abroad, without considering their migratory condition.

That the National Government, aided by the National Secretariat for Migrants has implemented the Plan for Voluntary Return, Decent and Sustainable, which facilitates the physical return by: Support of compatriots abroad who had decided to return to Ecuador to continue with their life project;

That article 27 of the Organic Custom's Law, establishes as duty free merchandise all the goods imported as household goods;

That these exonerations are conditioned to fulfilling various requirements established in the current emigration law.

That on Resolution No. 0651 expedited on June 12th 2008, the Ecuadorian Customs Agency established the GUITHEINES TO BE CONSIDERED WHEN IMPORTING HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND WORK EQUIPMENT FOR THOSE ECUADORIANS WHO RETURN TO STABLISH THEIR PERMANT RESIDENCY ON ECUADOR.

That it is necessary to harmonize the institutional criteria to apply duty free for Household Goods and Work Equipment.

The use of attributions contemplated on literal ñ) of article 111, concerning the administrative rights contemplated on Organic Codification of Customs' Law.

RESOLVES

To issue the following rules for importing household goods and work equipment for Ecuadorians who decide to permanently return to reside in Ecuador.

Art. 1. – HOUSEHOLD GOODS.- It will be considered household goods all the elements of everyday use in a family, such as appliances, clothing, bathroom supplies, kitchen, dining furniture, room and bedrooms, household items, computers, ornaments, paintings, dishes, books, household tools and all the elements of where a person lives. Also a vehicle that fulfills the characteristics explained in this resolution will be considered as household goods.

It will be considered as household goods, all the household goods of the family (spouses and children) whether they had lived or not abroad.

Art. 2. - VEHICLE AS PART OF THE HOUSEHOLD GOODS.- Also a vehicle or a motorcycle will be considered as Part of the household goods. This vehicle's value cannot be higher than USD \$20.000 and its engine cannot have a capacity over three thousand cubic centimeters, and it fabrication year must be among the last 4 years including the year of importation.

In order for a vehicle to be considered as Part of household goods, this vehicle should be shipped along with the other household goods.

The value of the vehicle will be determined in the following way: 1) For new vehicles, the Ex Works value will be showed in the commercial invoice which must belong to the owner of the household goods. 2) For used vehicles, the value of such vehicles will be determined based on the MSPR of the vehicle at its year of fabrication, and for those cases in which the price cannot be determined, Ecuadorian Customs will check their database in order to determine the price of the vehicle. For both cases, an annual depreciation of 20% will be applied, this according to the International Accounting Laws.

In the cases of used vehicles, the applier must proof his property by enclosing the vehicle's annual registration or its equivalent, issued by a certified agency.

If two or more vehicles that fulfill the requirements indicated in this article are included among the household goods, the vehicle of higher value will be accepted as household goods. The other vehicles will have to be classified according to their tariff headings and will have to comply with all the rules and pay all the taxes indicated by the law.

Savaged vehicles will not be considered to be Part of the household goods.

Art. 3. - WORK EQUIPMENT.- All the tools, instruments and/or professional equipment, new or used, that are linked or not to an activity, profession, art or traveler job, needed to start an economic activity in the country.

Work equipment is not always portable, so it can be stationary or steady which can be took a part. Instruments, structures, machines or machineries.

Under no circumstance, it will be allowed to bring a vehicle as work equipment, nor ships or spaceships classified in tariff headings 87, 88 and 89 of the National Importation Tariff book. Also is not allowed to bring raw material or textiles.

Art 4.- BENEFIT FOR IMMEDIATE RELATIVES.- This benefit will be applied to all immediate relatives (spouses and children), who are treated as "one individual person"

even if the spouses have separate property or have dissolved their property separation before a judge or Public Notary. Adult children can submit their own application as long as they make an affidavit declaring that they have economic independence.

Art. 5.- PROPERTY PROOF.- The property of the household goods, work equipment and vehicle will be proved with a sworn affidavit before A Consul or Ecuadorian Public Notary, which will contain all the info of the goods, its value, and the condition of every item and work equipment. Also must declare the intention of settling permanently in Ecuador. This sworn affidavit will be the document annexed to the customs declaration.

In case of marriages, the documents and the application can be in the name of any of the spouses.

Art. 6.- HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND WORK EQUIPMENT DUTY FREE.-In order to apply for this benefit, some requirements need to be met:

- a. TIME ABROAD.- The Ecuadorian migrant should have lived abroad legally or not for at least one year, and should not add up more than 60 days in his visits to Ecuador in the last year (every day count, even holydays). This will be counted from the date of which the migrant returns establishing his will to permanently settle in Ecuador.

The time spent abroad will have to be proved with the passport and the migratory record document which must show all the entrances and departures of the traveler from and to Ecuador.

For legal residents outside Ecuador who register more than two entrances to Ecuador during the last year, they will have to present consularized or notarized documents in Ecuador that show their will to reside abroad and their will to permanently return to reside in Ecuador. These documents can be residence cards abroad given by the legal authorities, work contracts specifying dates of beginning and end of the contract, certificates of

registration in study centers abroad, or any other document that shows that the applier resided abroad and has the will to permanently return to Ecuador.

When the exit of the country has not been registered by the national police, the traveler will be able to prove his permanence abroad with consular certificates or registers certified by the National Secretariat for Migrants. These documents will have to be written in Spanish and will be under the responsibility of the institution who issues these documents.

b.- ARRIVAL OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS OR WORK EQUIPMENT.- The household goods or work equipment must arrive two months before or six months after the arrival of the Ecuadorian returning. However, if the household goods or work equipment arrive to Ecuador after the arrival of the Ecuadorian who returns, he won't be able to leave Ecuador for at least 30 days including holidays.

c.- IMPORTATION MORE THAN ONCE.- Household goods and work equipment can be imported more than once, if the applier can show his permanence in Ecuador for least five years from his last customs declaration used in his first application, with interruptions no longer than 150 days.

Art. 7. HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND WORK EQUIPMENT NOT EXEMPTED OF TAX PAYMENTS.- If the household goods or the work equipment did not meet the requirements indicated in the last article, all the taxes will have to be paid according to its tariff heading established in chapter 96 of the National Imports Book according to articles 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

In order to apply for household goods and work equipment duty free the person applying should have lived abroad legally or not for at least one year, for which the third and fourth point of article 6 of this resolution must be fulfilled.

All the goods that cannot be classified as part of the household goods or work equipment will be classified under the tariff Headings that corresponds and will have to meet all the requirements specified by the law.

Art. 8.- SPEED IN THE PROCESSES.- Ecuadorian Customs Agency must act with agility, opportunity and transparency in the application of the norms of the National Customs Organic Law, which is its general rulebook.

FINAL DISPOSITION.- Resolution No. 651 of the General Management is revoked. Also, all the dispositions that contradict this resolution are cancelled.

TRANSITORY RESOLUTION.- The users of the national customs service that had entered their household goods until May 21, 2009, will be able to embrace to the benefits established on Executive Orders 1672 and 1725 issued on April 14 and May 9 of 2009, fulfilling the requirements of the General Regulations, as long as they have not presented the customs declaration under the consume regime. District Offices will look out for the compliance of this disposition.

This present resolution will be valid from its subscription, without prejudice of its publication on the Official Gazette.

Drawn and signed in the main office of the General Management of the Ecuadorian Customs Office, in the city of Santiago de Guayaquil, on.

ANEX 2

SWORN AFFIDAVIT AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS LIST (CONSULARIZED ABROAD UNDER SWORN AFFIDAVIT BEFORE A NOTARY IN ECUADOR)

Date and place

I,....., Ecuadorian, with ID No., marital status
(MARRIED/SINGLE) (IF MARRIED, INCLUDE THE NAME OF THE SPOUSE),
swear that after leaving abroad for more than a year, I will voluntarily return to the
country in order to permanently establish my domicile in Ecuador.

I return after.....(NUMER OF YEARS) in.....(COUNTRY ABROAD),
from the month of(DEPARTURE DATE), without haven't return
to the country for the last 12 months for periods no longer than 60 days, according to
Art. 15 of the General Customs Organic Law.

Embracing Resolution No. 0976, about household goods and work equipment of the
National Customs Service, I declare I bring my HOUSEHOLD GOODS detailed in
LIST 2 and it is according to.....(NUMBER OF PEOPLE) (NAME, BIRTH
RECORD/ID NUMBER/PASSPORT INCLUDED IN LIST 1) family members detailed
in LIST 1.

LIST 1 FAMILY MEMBERS

MEMBER	NAME	BIRTH RECORD, ID NUMBER/PASSPORT	RESIDENCE
SON	JOSE PEREZ CASTRO	0100000001	ECUADOR
SON	CLARA PEREZ CASTRO	0100000002	ECUADOR
DAUGHTER	LUIS PEREZ CASTRO	0100000003	ARRIVAL COUNTRY

* Attach copies of the documents on this table.

(IN CASE OF IMPORTING A VEHICLE, ADD THE FOLLOWING)

I also swear that I am importing a VEHICLE as part of my household goods, which is for family use, and its manufacturing date is....., its EXW value does not go over 20.000 USD and its cylindrical capacity is not over 3.000 cubic centimeters its engine number is.....(INCLUDE VEHICLE IN LIST 2)

(IN CASE OF IMPORTING WORK EQUIPMENT, ADD THE FOLLOWING)

Besides, I declare that the WORK EQUIPMENT I am importing, will be used to perform the profession (art or job) of.....(WRITE THE PROFESSION, ART OR JOB) in Ecuador, and as equipment is detailed in LIST 3.

The container carrying my household goods (vehicle and work equipment) and was loaded on.....(PLACE DATE) and is estimated to arrive in Ecuador on(PLACE DATE).

The goods contemplated on my household goods or work equipment correspond to those goods that I'll be using in my home and work in the country, and are not destined for commerce.

Attached, the lists of the description of my household goods, vehicle and/or work equipment.

**LIST 2
HOUSEHOLD GOODS (AND VEHICLE)**

BOX 1				
N°	Article (description)	Condition	Quantity	Referencial Value in USD
1	Pair of black shoes, rubber sole.	Used	1	10
2	Pair of black leather man sandals	Used	1	6
3	Pair of Brown leather man sandals Zani	Used	1	5
4	Pair of White soccer shoes, Nike 90	Used	1	25
5	Pair of Nike White shoes with green line	New	1	10
6	Pair of tenses leather man sandals	Used	1	5
7	Pair of man leather sandals CUPS	Used	1	7
8	Pair of shin guards	Used	1	2
BOX 2				
N°	Article (description)	Condition	Quantity	Referencial Value in USD

				en dólares
1	Teddy bear Brown with cream	Used	1	15
2	Long sleeve with high turtle neck sweater	Used	1	5
3	Casual pants beige-cream	New	1	5
4	Sleeveless vest Levis	Used	1	10
5	Light brown corduroy pant	Used	1	5
6	V neck jersey sweater black	Used	1	5
7	Padded blue yellow sweater	Used	1	20
8	Water proof gray jacket	Used	1	10
9	Blue sweatpants	Used	1	3
10	Large dark gray Nike jacket	Used	1	25

Nº	Article (description)	Condition	Quantity	Referential Value in USD
1	Vehicle (Toyota Yaris)	New	1	14900

**LIST 3
WORK EQUIPMENT**

Nº	Article (description)	Condition	Quantity	Referential Value in USD
1	Hand saw	Used	1	10
2	Electric wood cutter	Used	1	100
3	Electric lathe	Used	1	500
4	Centimeter	Used	1	10
5	Hammer	Used	1	10
6	Electric saw	Used	1	100
7	Jig saw	Used	1	100
8	Electric brusher	Used	1	100
9	Work bench	Used	1	200
10	Polyglass painter	Used	1	200
11	Brush set	Used	1	50
12	Paint blower	Used	1	200

The total value of the household goods and work equipment is 16.768 USD.

I am aware that include false information in this document will be subjected to felony and perjury.

RESPONSABILITY SIGNATURES

Source: Aduana the Ecuador

ANNEX 3

ACREDITATION BEFORE THE NATIONAL SECRETARIAT FOR MIGRANTS (SENAMI)

SENAMI according to resolution No. SENAMI-055-08, establishes the following requirements in order to issue the certificate that proofs the time of permanence abroad for people in irregular situation, and are the following documents.

In order to obtain the certificate you must approach to our offices with the following documentation:

- Sworn affidavit before a Notary, which shows the date of arrival, the way you went out of the country, return date to Ecuador (Obligatory requirement)
- Original and copies of the documentation that proves your residency for longer than a year abroad such as: affiliations ID cards, work certificates, receipts of acquisitions of personal property, receipts of payments of energy, light or telephone services, receipts of tax payments, credit cards, driving, certificate of vote registration abroad, bank accounts and overall all the documents that can serve as proof of the permanence of the emigrant abroad.

LAYOUT SHEET OF THE ACREDITATION CERTIFICATE ISSUED BY THE SENAMI

OFICIAL LETTER No.....

Date, Place

The person with ID number....., on..... of 200... has showed before the National Secretariat for Migrants (SENAMI) and informs that his departure from Ecuador is not registered in the Certificate of Migratory Record of the Immigration Police, therefore (Two cases: exit irregularly or exit before the year 2000, and is not registered in the emigration police files) for which the following documents are shown in order to prove his migratory status.

- 1) Public services bills;
- 2) Personal property acquirements;
- 3) Lease contracts;
- 4) Lease Contrats receipts;
- 5) Certification of vote registration abroad;
- 6) Other documents that can prove his permanence abroad.
- 7) Sworn declaration before a Notary or Consul; etc. (IT WILL DEPEND OF EVERY CASE THE DOCUMENTS THAT ARE PRESENTED) based on the documentation analyzed in reviewed for this particular case, the SENAMI according to Art. 5 of Resolution No. 0976, of the National Customs Service, certifies that Mr./Mrs.....with Passport No....., it has permanently resided abroad for longer than a year and is returning to the country with the purpose of reestablishing his permanent domicile in Ecuador.

The present documentation is registered in the files of the SENAMI, for which it has been assigned with the following CASE No.....

Yours sincerely

SOLIDARITY, CITIZENSHIP AND PARTICIPATION UNDERSECRETARY

NATIONAL MIGRANT SECRETARIAT OR LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
SENAMI IN ANY OF ITS NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL
RESPRESENTATIONS

Elaborated by: María José Vázquez (Or responsible that of Household Goods in the
SENAMI's House of Representations)

Approved by: Responsibility signature.

Source: Ecuador's Customs

ANNEX 4

ANEX I OF COMEXI'S 182 RESOLUTION LIST OF CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF PROHIBITED IMPORTATION

EXECUTIVE ORDER CODE No. 2429	MERCHANDISE DESCRIPTION	OBSERVATIONS
2524,00,90	- All the rest	Only for Crocidolita
2903,51,10	- - - Lindano (ISO) isomer gamma	
2903,59,10	- - - Clordano (ISO)	
2903,59,20	- - - Aldrin (ISO)	
2903,62,10	- - - Hexaclorobenceno	
2903,69,00	- - All the rest	Only for Bifenilos Policlorados; Bifenilos Polobromados; Terfenilos Policlorados;
2908,90,00	- All the rest	Only for Pentacloro Fenol
2910,90,10	- - Dieldrina (ISO) (DCI)	
2910,90,20	- - Endrín (ISO)	
2918,90,30	- - 2,4,5-T (ISO) (ácido 2,4,5- triclorofenoxiacético)	
2919,90,90	- All the rest	Only for Fosfato de Tris (2,3 Dibromo Propilo)
2920,10,10	- - Fortion metil (ISO)	
2920,10,20	- - Fortion etilic	
4012,11,00	- - The kind used for tourism vehicles included family cars{<<break>> o <<station wagon>>}and racing cars)	
4012,12,00	- - The kinds used on trucks or buses	
4012,19,00	- - All the rest	
4012,20,00	- Used tires	
4103,20,00	- Of reptile	
4106,40,00	- Of reptile	
4113,30,00	- Of reptile	
6309,00,00	Clothing articles	Only for used clothes and shoes
8415,10,10	- - With cooling equipment inferior or equal to 30,000 BTU/hour	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502

8415,10,90	- - All the rest	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8415,20,00	- The kind used on the vehicles by its occupants	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8415,81,10	- - - With cooling equipment inferior or equal to 30,000 BTU/Hour	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502

ANEX I OF COMEXI'S 182 RESOLUTION LIST OF CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF PROHIBITED IMPORTATION

EXECUTIVE ORDER CODE No. 2429	MERCHANDISE DESCRIPTION	OBSERVATIONS
8415,81,90	- - - All the rest	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8415,82 and who may have to have a	- - All the rest, with cooling equipment:	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8415,82,20	- - - Inferior or equal to 30,000 BTU/hour	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8415,82,30	- - - Superior or equal to 30,000 BTU/hour but inferior or equal to 240,000 BTU/HOUR	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8415,82,40	- - - Superior to 240,000 BTU/hour	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8415,83,00	- - Without cooling equipment	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,10,00	- Combinations of refrigerators and freezers with exterior reinforced doors	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,21,00	- - Of compression	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,22,00	- - Of vacuum, electrical	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502

8418,29,00	- - All the rest	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,30,00	- Horizontal freezers (Chest), of inferior or equal capacity to 800 l	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,40,00	- Vertical Freezers chest kind, of inferior or equal capacity to 900	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,50,00	- All the rest wardrobes, chests, display cabinets, counters, and similar cooling devices	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,61,00	- - Cooling compression groups in which the condenser is made by heat interchange.	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,69	- - All the rest	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502

ANEX I OF COMEXI'S 182 RESOLUTION LIST OF CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF PROHIBITED IMPORTATION

EXECUTIVE ORDER CODE No. 2429	MERCHANDISE DESCRIPTION	OBSERVATIONS
8418,69,11	- - - Compression	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,69,12	- - - Absorption	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,69,91	- - - For cooling fabrication	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,69,92	- - - Water sources	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,69,99	- - - All the rest	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502

8418,91,00	- - Cabinets designed to incorporate cooling equipment	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,99,10	- - - Plaques evaporators	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,99,90	- - - All the rest	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
9502,10,00,10	- - Doll called "Marv dead racer"	
9601,10,00	- Manufactured ivory	
9601,90,00	- All the rest	

EXECUTIVE ORDER CODE No. 2429	MERCHANDISE DESCRIPTION	OBSERVATIONS
2524,00,90	- All the rest	Only for Crocidolita
2903,51,10	- - - Lindano (ISO) isomer gamma	
2903,59,10	- - - Clordano (ISO)	
2903,59,20	- - - Aldrin (ISO)	
2903,62,10	- - - Hexaclorobenceno	
2903,69,00	- - All the rest	Only for Bifenilos Policlorados; Bifenilos Polobromados; Terfenilos Policlorados;
2908,90,00	- All the rest	Only for Pentacloro Fenol
2910,90,10	- - Dieldrina (ISO) (DCI)	
2910,90,20	- - Endrin (ISO)	
2918,90,30	- - 2,4,5-T (ISO) (acido 2,4,5-triclorofenoxiacético)	
2919,90,90	- All the rest	Only for Fosfato de Tris (2,3 Dibromo Propilo)
2920,10,10	- - Fortion metil (ISO)	
2920,10,20	- - Fortion etílico	
4012,11,00	- - The kinds used in tourism cars, included family cars {<<break>> or <<station wagon>>} and racing cars)	
4012,12,00	- - The kind used on trucks or buses	
4012,19,00	- - All the rest	
4012,20,00	- Used tires	
4103,20,00	- Of reptile	
4106,40,00	- Of reptile	

4113,30,00	-Of reptile	
6309,00,00	Clothing articles	Only for used clothing and shoes
8415,10,10	- - With cooling equipment equal or inferior to 30,000 BTU/hour	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8415,10,90	- - All the rest	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8415,20,00	- The kind used on vehicles by its occupants	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8415,81,10	- - - With cooling equipment equal or inferior to 30,000 BTU/hour	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502

ANEX I OF COMEXI'S 182 RESOLUTION LIST OF CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF PROHIBITED IMPORTATION

EXECUTIVE ORDER CODE No. 2429	MERCHANDISE DESCRIPTION	OBSERVATIONS
8415,81,90	- - - All the rest	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8415,82	- - All the rest, with cooling equipment	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8415,82,20	- - - Inferior or equal a 30,000 BTU/hora	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8415,82,30	- - - With cooling equipment equal or inferior to 240,000 BTU/hour	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8415,82,40	- - - Superior a 240,000 BTU/hora	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8415,83,00	- - Without cooling equipment	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,10,00	- Combinations of refrigerator and freezer with doors	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,21,00	- - Of compression	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502


8418,22,00	- - Of absorption	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,29,00	- - All the rest	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,30,00	- Horizontal freezers chest kind of inferior or equal capacity to 800 l	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,40,00	- Vertical freezers chest kind, of inferior or equal capacity to 900	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,50,00	- All the rest wardrobes, chests, display cabinets, counters, and similar cooling devices	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,61,00	- -Compression freezing groups in which the condenser is made by a heat interchanger.	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,69	- - All the rest	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502

ANEX I OF COMEXI'S 182 RESOLUTION LIST OF CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF PROHIBITED IMPORTATION

EXECUTIVE ORDER CODE No. 2429	MERCHANDISE DESCRIPTION	OBSERVATIONS
8418,69,11	- - - Of compression	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,69,12	- - - Of absorption	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,69,91	- - - For cooling fabrication	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,69,92	- - - Water sources	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,69,99	- - - All the rest	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502

8418,91,00	- - Devices made to incorporate cooling equipment	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,99,10	- - - Plaques evaporators	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
8418,99,90	- - - All the rest	Only for equipment that contains CFCs that use coolant R-12 or R-502
9502,10,00,10	- - Doll named "Marv death racer"	
9601,10,00	- Manufactured ivory	
9601,90,00	- All the rest	

ANNEX 5



FORM

VEHICLE INQUIREMENT FOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Applier Information	
Names	
Surnames	
ID Number	
Email	-
Country of origin	
Time spent abroad	
Application date	

Send picture of exterior and interior of the vehicle

VEHICLE'S VIN

Note: European countries do not submit to VIN.

Commercial Description	Features	Commercial brand	Model	Specify vehicle's mileage	Fuel type	Cylinder capacity	Capacity(Passengers/Cargo)	Tonnage	Transmission type	Traction type	Manufacturing date	MSPR	Country of origin	Country of acquisition	Vehicle's condition	Sale price

Note: The following document is a non-binding document, but is just referential and could serve as an indicator of those vehicles that cost over \$20,000.00 Ex Works.

For a better understanding of how to fill this document up, please read the important information in each box shown below:

Commercial description	Commercial name of the vehicle. For Ex: Sedan or <i>Station Wagon Automobile</i> , Standard, Double cabin pickup truck, Full equipment, SUV or JEEP full equipment , standard van	Type of transmission	Ex: 4x2 o 4x4
Specifications	Additional info to identify the vehicle. Ex: blue color, convertible, <i>hatchback</i> , electric glasses, alarm, leather seats	Traction type	Ex: front or rear
Commercial brand	Vehicle's brand, Ex: AUDI, MAZDA,CHERVROLET	Manufacturing date	Fabrication year, Ex: 2010
Model	Series or model, Ex: C300, CRV-EX, ESCAPE	MSPR	Price of vehicle when it was new, 0 kilometers, for which the commercial invoice must be attached, and when the vehicle is used, and also specify the currency.

Kilometers or mileage	It must be indicated in kilometers or miles EX: 20.000 MILES OR 20.000 KM	Country of origin	Country where the vehicle was manufactured: ITALY
Fuel Type	Ex: Gas, hybrid, electro/gasoline and electro/diesel	Country of acquisition	Country where the vehicle was acquired. Ex. FRANCE
Cylinder capacity	Ex: 2000 cc, 1500 cc	Estado del vehicle	Ex: New or used
Capacity(pas sengers load)	Ex: 5 passengers, 2 passengers	Sale price	Current price of the vehicle, already bought or amount to be bought (value) (in case of buying used vehicles) (indicate currency)
Tonnage	Ex: 1500 kilos	Vehicle's VIN	Vehicle's id number

Source: *Aduana del Ecuador*

ANNEX 6

VEHICLE'S REGISTRATION ON THE INTERNAL RENTAL SERVICES IMPORTATIONS FOR PERSONAL USE

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- ☐ Form 06-IVM signed by the importer and for societies by the legal representative (form can be picked up for free or downloaded on the web www.sri.gob.ec on the link *Solicitudes de Vehículos*)
- ☐ Invoice copy, issued by the seller
- ☐ Bill of Landing Copy (Document issued by the shipping Company, detailing fleet, value and shipping of the country abroad to Ecuador)
- ☐ Customs declaration of the *Declaración Aduanera Única* (DAU), if available
- ☐ ID or passport copy of the importer. For societies, is not necessary to present the ID copy of the legal representative.

REMEMBER: In the application, please fill up the top and part B) where the requirements are detailed.

USED VEHICLES IMPORTATIONS

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- ☐ Form 06-IVM signed by the importer and for societies by the legal representative (form can be picked up for free or downloaded on the web www.sri.gob.ec on the link *Solicitudes de Vehículos*)
- ☐ ID or passport copy of the importer. For societies, is not necessary to present the ID copy of the legal representative.
- ☐ Vehicle's registration copy that shows all the following data: Brand, model, year and manufacturing country. If the registration does not show all these data, the applier must present the Origin documents issued by the respective Transit Authority, or a certification issued by a dealer that sells that Brand, this previous physical inspection of the vehicle.

REMEMBER: In the application, please fill up the top and part C) where the requirements are detailed.

Place for submitting: Deliver the application by the Secretariat of the Internal Rental Services. Answer in 5 days.

Source: *Aduana del Ecuador*

ANNEX 7

List of Customs Agents certified by the SENAE

OCE	CODE	NAME
CUSTOMS AGENT	19	ACOSTA MENDOZA ROBERTO MANUEL
CUSTOMS AGENT	7027	AGUILAR MOLINA IGNACIA BERENICE
CUSTOMS AGENT	37	AGUILAR SUÁREZ KLEBER WALTER
CUSTOMS AGENT	46	AGUILERA MEJIA GREGORIO ABSALON
CUSTOMS AGENT	55	AGUINAGA DÁVILA JOSÉ MARÍA
CUSTOMS AGENT	73	AGUIRRE GUERRERO CARLOS WLADIMIRO
CUSTOMS AGENT	109	ALAVA VILLAMAR MANUEL JACINTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	118	ALBARRACÍN BOSCH RAMÓN GONZALO
CUSTOMS AGENT	136	ALDÁZ CHÉRREZ MARGOTH
CUSTOMS AGENT	7200	ALMEIDA RODRIGUEZ ALEJANDRA VIRGINIA
CUSTOMS AGENT	3144	ALVIA ORDÓÑEZ WALDIR HERIBERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	190	ANCHUNDIA ROBAYO VICTOR XAVIER
CUSTOMS AGENT	208	ANCHUNDIA SOTOMAYOR JOSE LUIS
CUSTOMS AGENT	217	ANCHUNDIA SOTOMAYOR LUIS ALBERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	226	ANCHUNDIA TAMAYO HUGO ADALBERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	235	ANDOSILLA ANDRADE MARY CECILIA
CUSTOMS AGENT	8372	ANDRADE LUGMANIA RICARDO PATRICIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	307	ANTEPARA ELIAS JOSE FERNANDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	316	ANTEPARA LEÓN RAFAEL ENRIQUE
CUSTOMS AGENT	325	ANTEPARA ORELLANA ALFONSO LUCIANO
CUSTOMS AGENT	361	ARAUJO BAZURTO JOSE HORACIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	370	ARAUJO RAMIRO GUSTAVO
CUSTOMS AGENT	389	ARBOLEDA SANCHEZ ROBERTO ENRIQUE
CUSTOMS AGENT	398	ARCE ZEVALLOS JUAN CARLOS
CUSTOMS AGENT	406	ARELLANO RAFFO OSCAR RENE
CUSTOMS AGENT	415	ARGOTI ENRIQUEZ GUILLERMO MARCELO
CUSTOMS AGENT	424	ARIAS BARAHONA JOSE FELIX
CUSTOMS AGENT	433	ARIAS MEJÍA SEGUNDO FERNANDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	7193	ARIZAGA ROBALINO JORGE RAFAEL
CUSTOMS AGENT	460	ARRIETA CÁCERES JOSÉ GILBERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	479	ARTEAGA HERNANDEZ LUIS ERNESTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	488	ARTEAGA IBARRA TOMAS MANUEL
CUSTOMS AGENT	497	ARTEAGA NOWAK LUIS ERNESTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	505	ARTEAGA VALLEJO RAÚL MARCELO
CUSTOMS AGENT	514	AVALOS VILLAFUERTE CARLOS ENRIQUE
CUSTOMS AGENT	541	AVILES LOPEZ PEDRO ANTONIO

CUSTOMS AGENT	1254	AVILES TORRES JORGE LUIS
CUSTOMS AGENT	569	AVILES VILLON JORGE NEPTALI
CUSTOMS AGENT	550	AVILÉS VILLÓN CARLOS MANUEL
CUSTOMS AGENT	578	AYALA MÁRTINEZ RUPERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	596	BAJAÑA LOPEZ CARLOS EFREN
CUSTOMS AGENT	604	BALLADARES JARAMILLO RAMÓN
CUSTOMS AGENT	613	BALLADARES MEDINA MANUEL ENRIQUE
CUSTOMS AGENT	622	BALLADARES VELOZ ALEX ENRIQUE
CUSTOMS AGENT	5313	BALSECA SONIA ESPERANZA
CUSTOMS AGENT	631	BAQUERO CALDERON JORGE RUBEN
CUSTOMS AGENT	840	BARRIGA MEDINA JAIME RUPERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	7157	BARZALLO COBOS RAUL OCTAVIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	659	BASANTES PAVON JORGE PATRICIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	668	BASTE JOHNSON LUIS XAVIER
CUSTOMS AGENT	686	BEJAR PERASSO JAVIER ENRIQUE
CUSTOMS AGENT	695	BENALCAZAR OÑIZA JOSE MIGUEL
CUSTOMS AGENT	703	BENAVIDES BENAVIDES GALO EDMUNDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	721	BENAVIDES LÓPEZ EDWIN GUILLERMO
CUSTOMS AGENT	712	BENAVIDES LÓPEZ MANUEL IVÁN
CUSTOMS AGENT	730	BENITEZ CONTRERAS PABLO MARIANO
CUSTOMS AGENT	198	BERMEO MACÍAS MARÍA HAYDEE
CUSTOMS AGENT	758	BERMEO PESANTES GABRIEL TEODORO
CUSTOMS AGENT	6113	BORIS EDUARDO COLOMA DUQUE
CUSTOMS AGENT	785	BRANDO ALVARADO GUSTAVO ELOY
CUSTOMS AGENT	794	BRIONES BUSTAMANTE DANIEL FRANKLIN
CUSTOMS AGENT	839	BUENO HEREDIA MARIA TERESA
CUSTOMS AGENT	848	BUESTÁN CALDERÓN ROBERTO EDUARDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	857	BURBANO BENITEZ VINICIO RENE
CUSTOMS AGENT	860	BURBANO YEPEZ PAOLA LORENA
CUSTOMS AGENT	866	BURGOS RENDON ANTONIO NARCISO
CUSTOMS AGENT	880	BURGOS RIVAS RICHARD
CUSTOMS AGENT	884	BUSTILLOS VIERA OLGA INES
CUSTOMS AGENT	893	CAAMANO ANAZCO VICENTE REINALDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	7166	CABANILLA ALVARADO BELEN BETHSABE
CUSTOMS AGENT	910	CABRERA AVILA ALEXANDER ALFREDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	947	CAICEDO YÉPEZ WILSON MANUEL
CUSTOMS AGENT	956	CAJAS CUJILAN EDUARDO AKEL
CUSTOMS AGENT	965	CALAHORRANO REVELO DE MOLINA MARIA DE LOURDES
CUSTOMS AGENT	974	CALAHORRANO REVELO XIMENA DEL ROCIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	983	CALDERON MACCHIAVELLO WILFRIDO ROBERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	992	CALDERÓN VITERI CARLOS ROBERTO

CUSTOMS AGENT	1018	CALVOPIÑA COELLO KARYNA MICHEL
CUSTOMS AGENT	1045	CAMPOS MARCELO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1054	CAMPOVERDE ARMIJOS TULIO RODRIGO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1260	CAMPOVERDE SANDOVAL FAVIOLA PATRICIA
CUSTOMS AGENT	1063	CAMPUZANO MERINO GUILLERMO MYR
CUSTOMS AGENT	1072	CAMPUZANO PEREZ PEDRO WILSON
CUSTOMS AGENT	1085	CAMPUZANO ZALDUMBIDE PAMELA ALEXANDRA
CUSTOMS AGENT	1081	CANO ENRIQUEZ NELSON RAUL
CUSTOMS AGENT	1090	CANTOS GERMAN POLIVIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1108	CARDENAS MENA ENRIQUE DE JESUS
CUSTOMS AGENT	5500	CASIERRA MACÍAS SONIA JANETH
CUSTOMS AGENT	1180	CASTILLO VALVERVE JAMELL DOLORES
CUSTOMS AGENT	7184	CASTRO CORDERO FERNANDO ALFONSO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1936	CECILIA VARGAS FUENTES
CUSTOMS AGENT	6500	CEVALLOS ALARCON PABLO GERMANIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1216	CEVALLOS PROAÑO JORGE MARCELO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1225	CEVALLOS PROAÑO RAFAEL EDUARDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1243	CEVALLOS ZAMBRANO FRANCISCO ANTONIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	8453	CHANG VALENZUELA CARLOS EDUARDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1252	CHAVEZ BARRIGA CESAR ALBERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1289	CHIRIBOGA MERINO ERNESTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1333	COKA BARRIGA VICENTE RAUL
CUSTOMS AGENT	5356	COKA RICAURTE DIANA ESTEFANIA
CUSTOMS AGENT	1098	COKA URQUIZA ANDRES ARTURO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1351	COLLANTES VELA MARIA ERMELINDA
CUSTOMS AGENT	1360	COLMENARES CASTRO NICOLAS VINICIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4061	COMERCIAL ADUANERA INTERNACIONAL RAUL COKA BARRIGA
CUSTOMS AGENT	5104	CONCHA GARCÍA JULIO CESAR
CUSTOMS AGENT	9191	CONFORME RODRIGUEZ LUIS FAUSTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3639	CONSORCIO VILLACRESES & PINZÓN S.A.
CUSTOMS AGENT	1388	CORDERO NELSON IVAN
CUSTOMS AGENT	6248	CORDOVA MAYA ERMEL ESTUARDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	8417	CORDOVA MONTAÑO FREDY TOBIAS
CUSTOMS AGENT	1189	CORNEJO IGLESIAS CRISTHIAN FABRIZIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	9100	CORONEL TOLEDO MARCO XAVIER
CUSTOMS AGENT	1405	CORTAZAR ARCOS FELIX OSWALDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1414	CRESPO GALLARDO ENRIQUE GUSTAVO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1423	CROW HERNÁNDEZ JONNY EDGAR
CUSTOMS AGENT	1432	CUEVA MARIDUEÑA VICENTE MANUEL
CUSTOMS AGENT	1450	DAVILA TAYSING MANUEL ALBERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1469	DE LA TORRE NAVARRETE JORGE ENRIQUE

CUSTOMS AGENT	1478	DE LA VEGA JÁCOME MANUEL ARMANDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	6666	DECLARACION ADUANERA DE ALMACENES ESPECIALES
CUSTOMS AGENT	1487	DEFranc PAZMIÑO DAVID GUILLERMO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1504	DELGADO CARDENAS VICTOR HUGO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1513	DELGADO DELGADO VÍCTOR HUGO
CUSTOMS AGENT	6600	DELGADO RODRIGUEZ MARIA ANTONIETA
CUSTOMS AGENT	1522	DELGADO VARGAS LUIS EUGENIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1253	DIAZ FERNANDEZ ALEX JAVIER
CUSTOMS AGENT	1540	DIAZ JURADO CESAR AUGUSTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1531	DÍAZ ANA MARÍA
CUSTOMS AGENT	812	EFREN MIRANDA CHIQUITO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1595	ELIZALDE RAMOS BERTA AGRIPINA
CUSTOMS AGENT	5401	EMPRESA COMERCIAL ADUANERA CEPED S.A.
CUSTOMS AGENT	1603	ENDARA CALDERÓN JUAN FERNANDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	9821	ENRIQUEZ CASTILLO LUIS HUMBERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1649	ESPIN GARCIA FAUSTO IVAN
CUSTOMS AGENT	1676	ESPINOZA CONTRERAS LUIS GUSTAVO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1748	FERNANDEZ CUESTA JORGE ENRIQUE
CUSTOMS AGENT	1766	FIALLOS HERRERA CARLOS RAÚL
CUSTOMS AGENT	1775	FIERRO RUIZ ALBERTO PATRICIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	8110	FRANCO BRAVO ALEX DARIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1847	FRANCO BRAVO JOSE LUIS
CUSTOMS AGENT	1865	FRANCO JOSE AGAPITO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1874	FRANCO LALAMA ALBERTO ENRIQUE
CUSTOMS AGENT	5384	FREIRE ORTIZ PEDRO PABLO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1890	FROC S.A.
CUSTOMS AGENT	1883	GAINZA FAUSTO ENRIQUE
CUSTOMS AGENT	1892	GALARZA CARVACHE MARCOS GILBERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1900	GALLARDO SÁNCHEZ MARTHA PATRICIA
CUSTOMS AGENT	9904	GALVEZ VALDERRAMA PATRICIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1919	GANGOTENA MONCAYO PATRICIO EFRAÍN
CUSTOMS AGENT	1928	GARCIA MOSQUERA OSCAR COLON
CUSTOMS AGENT	1208	GARCIA SERRANO MARIA GABRIELA
CUSTOMS AGENT	1937	GARCIA VERA JAVIER ARTURO
CUSTOMS AGENT	8002	GAVIRIA MENEDEZ JUAN JOSE
CUSTOMS AGENT	6293	GILER IDROVO ABEL PATRICIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	7260	GOMEZ ORELLANA IVAN EDUARDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1964	GONZAGA URREA LUIS ANTONIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1980	GONZALEZ ESCOBAR NORA CATALINA
CUSTOMS AGENT	8246	GONZÁLEZ CABRERA NARDO DOSITEO
CUSTOMS AGENT	2017	GOYES BURBANO WILSON LIBARDO

CUSTOMS AGENT	2035	GRANJA LUZURIAGA GRETTE YOLANDA
CUSTOMS AGENT	2053	GRANJA VILLANUEVA FREDDY ISRAEL
CUSTOMS AGENT	5159	GRAZZO CALDERON HUGO ALBERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	2116	GUTIERREZ MUÑOZ MILTON CECILIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	2125	GUTIERREZ NARVAEZ ALBERTO MANABI
CUSTOMS AGENT	2161	HERDOIZA MOLINA MARCO ADOLFO IGNACIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	2170	HEREDIA LOPEZ MARIO FERNANDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	2189	HERRERA GUERRERO NELSON HUMBERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	2215	HIDALGO TOLEDO JAIME FABIÁN
CUSTOMS AGENT	2224	HIGUERA SUÁREZ EDUARDO SALOMÓN
CUSTOMS AGENT	2242	IBARRA RIVERA BERTHA MARIA
CUSTOMS AGENT	2255	IDROVO PACHECO MARIO FELIX
CUSTOMS AGENT	7240	IGLESIAS MEDINA MARIA ELENA
CUSTOMS AGENT	2288	ILLINGWORTH GARCÍA CRISTÓBAL LUIS
CUSTOMS AGENT	2305	ILLINGWORTH VERNAZA HERNAN FRANCISCO
CUSTOMS AGENT	7175	IZQUIERDO VELASQUEZ EDISON IVÁN
CUSTOMS AGENT	2332	JACOME MOSQUERA DORIS LUCCIOLA
CUSTOMS AGENT	2369	JARA BROWN JORGE ANGEL
CUSTOMS AGENT	2378	JARRIN PLUAS CARLOS MANUEL
CUSTOMS AGENT	2404	JIMENEZ MURILLO VICENTE EVARISTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	2413	JIMENEZ PAZMIÑO ROBERTO MARCELO
CUSTOMS AGENT	2387	JIMÉNEZ CISNEROS JORGE MANUEL
CUSTOMS AGENT	2422	JIMÉNEZ PÉREZ JOSÉ ROBERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	2431	JOUBE ILLESCAS EDWIN EDWARD
CUSTOMS AGENT	2440	JURADO BLANCO LUIS EDUARDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	2470	LANATA ALAVA JAIME IVAN
CUSTOMS AGENT	2468	LANATA CHAPIRO JAIME ENRIQUE
CUSTOMS AGENT	2477	LANATA CHAPIRO OTTO AUGUSTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	2495	LASO SALAZAR JOSE XAVIER
CUSTOMS AGENT	8345	LEDESMA MANCERO NELSON FERNANDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	2503	LEÓN CASTRO ANGEL EDUARDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	9903	LOGISTICA INTEGRAL DE COMERCIO EXTERIOR LIDESER CI
CUSTOMS AGENT	2530	LOPEZ BALLESTEROS MARIO IVAN
CUSTOMS AGENT	2558	LOPEZ MENA KATYA XIMENA
CUSTOMS AGENT	2567	LOPEZ MURRIAGUI OSWALDO EFRAIN
CUSTOMS AGENT	2576	LOPEZ NAVARRETE RICARDO MANUEL
CUSTOMS AGENT	5366	LOPEZ QUEVEDO SARA AZUCENA
CUSTOMS AGENT	5113	LOPEZ SERRANO JESUS EDMUNDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	2639	LUCIO QUEVEDO FREDDY JOHNNY
CUSTOMS AGENT	8309	LUNA ALVAREZ WALTER FERNANDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	2648	LUQUE VELEZ GLADDYS ISABEL

CUSTOMS AGENT	2657	MACAS VALLE VICTOR
CUSTOMS AGENT	5073	MACHUCA REYES SEGUNDO OVIDIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	7250	MACIAS MERO ROCIO ANNABEL
CUSTOMS AGENT	1316	MACOBSA S.A.
CUSTOMS AGENT	2666	MACÍAS VEGA YAMEL XIOMARA
CUSTOMS AGENT	8020	MAINGON MARTINEZ VICTOR MANUEL
CUSTOMS AGENT	2684	MALDONADO ZAMBRANO JORGE EDUARDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	8219	MALO GONZALEZ LUIS SANTIAGO
CUSTOMS AGENT	2700	MANCERO MORA MARIO CARLOS
CUSTOMS AGENT	2693	MANCERO MORA MARLON LUIS
CUSTOMS AGENT	2705	MARCILLO MARCILLO LIDER NATAEL
CUSTOMS AGENT	2701	MARCOS MITE JUAN FRANCISCO
CUSTOMS AGENT	2747	MARQUEZ CORDOVA JORGE ERNESTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	2756	MARQUEZ DE LA PLATA ENRIQUEZ JACQUELINE PATRICIA
CUSTOMS AGENT	2774	MARTÍNEZ VITERI MAGDALENA CLARA
CUSTOMS AGENT	2783	MATA PIÑA PEDRO RICARDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	6261	MATHEUS PROAÑO LUIS GONZALO
CUSTOMS AGENT	2792	MATUTE SILVIA GUILLERMINA
CUSTOMS AGENT	2828	MEJÍA PIEDRA LUIS GUSTAVO
CUSTOMS AGENT	2855	MENDIETA NAVARRETE WASHINGTON BENJAMIN
CUSTOMS AGENT	2873	MENDOZA LOOR VÍCTOR ELÍAS
CUSTOMS AGENT	2882	MENOSCAL DELGADO JOSÉ ALFREDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	2909	MERO CHANCAY JUAN FRANCISCO
CUSTOMS AGENT	6216	MOLINA IDROVO MANUEL OCTAVIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	2972	MONTALVO SALINAS LUIS FREDDY
CUSTOMS AGENT	5087	MONTENEGRO ESPARZA FRANCISCO JAVIER
CUSTOMS AGENT	6022	MONTERO JARRIN FAUSTO HUGO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3007	MONTEROS VITERI CRUZ RAMIRO
CUSTOMS AGENT	803	MORALES LÓPEZ FERNANDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3052	MOREIRA NARANJO JAIME MAURO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3070	MOREIRA SALAZAR JULIO CESAR
CUSTOMS AGENT	3098	MOREIRA VALENZUELA PEDRO XAVIER
CUSTOMS AGENT	3106	MORETA MANCERO ALEJANDRO FABIAN
CUSTOMS AGENT	3115	MORLA DE LA PAZ JAIME RUBEN
CUSTOMS AGENT	3124	MORLA VASQUEZ CARLOS ALFREDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3142	MOSQUERA AULESTIA FRANCISCO VINICIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3151	MOSQUERA AULESTIA MANUEL ALEJANDRO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3160	MOSQUERA CRUZ MARIO FRANKLIN
CUSTOMS AGENT	8426	MULLO ROBLES OSWALDO HENRY
CUSTOMS AGENT	3179	MUNOZ ARAUJO FERNANDO MIGUEL
CUSTOMS AGENT	3188	MUNOZ ARTEAGA JOSE JAVIER

CUSTOMS AGENT	3205	MUNOZ MORLA CECILIA GERMANIA
CUSTOMS AGENT	3214	MURIEL CEVALLOS RENE HERNAN
CUSTOMS AGENT	2846	MÉNDEZ PEÑA WILSON ABDÓN
CUSTOMS AGENT	8888	NACIONALIZACION DE MERCANCIAS MENORES A \$ 2000, SI
CUSTOMS AGENT	3232	NARANJO REYES SAMUEL RICHARD
CUSTOMS AGENT	3250	NARVÁEZ GARCÉS JOSÉ VICENTE
CUSTOMS AGENT	3278	NAVARRO ALONZO CARLOS IVAN
CUSTOMS AGENT	6284	NAVARRO RAMON ALBERTO DANILO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3287	NAVIA CEDEÑO AGUSTIN ANTONIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3322	NUÑEZ RODRIGUEZ FERNANDO VICENTE
CUSTOMS AGENT	3331	OBANDO NARANJO JOSÉ RICARDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3377	OLVERA MUÑOZ ANGEL ARTURO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3403	ORTIZ VACA MONICA MAGDALENA
CUSTOMS AGENT	3412	ORTIZ VEGA GONZALO VICENTE
CUSTOMS AGENT	3449	PANCHI MOYA MARIO ENRIQUE
CUSTOMS AGENT	3476	PAREDES VINUEZA SEGUNDO BENJAMIN
CUSTOMS AGENT	3485	PASTENES BANDA CARLOS HUMBERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3494	PATIÑO AROCA ARMANDO ALFONSO
CUSTOMS AGENT	1245	PAUL FELIPE PARRAGA CORDOVA
CUSTOMS AGENT	3511	PAZMINO MONCADA JOFFRE ALBERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3566	PEREZ CHAVEZ MARCOS ESTEBAN
CUSTOMS AGENT	3601	PEREZ VERA LARRY FRANCK
CUSTOMS AGENT	3539	PEÑAFIEL GOMEZ EDGAR RICARDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3	PLASTICOS RIVAL CIA. LTDA.
CUSTOMS AGENT	3660	POLANCO LANAS CARLOS ALBERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3665	PONCE NOLIVOS MARIO FABIÁN
CUSTOMS AGENT	6400	PRECIADO PINEDA GILBERTO COLON
CUSTOMS AGENT	3692	PRIETO VEGA LAURA MACLOVIA
CUSTOMS AGENT	9416	PROANO ADRIAN LUIS FERNANDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3700	PUEBLA NARVAEZ MARCELO IVAN
CUSTOMS AGENT	6130	PUENTE MORENO CARLOS GONZALO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3710	QUELAL GRANDA IVAN ELIAS
CUSTOMS AGENT	3719	QUEVEDO CORDERO ESTEBAN AMADOR
CUSTOMS AGENT	3728	QUIJJE PALMA ISIDORO AUGUSTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3737	QUIMBA VERDESOTO FAUSTO ANTONIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3746	QUIMI CUCALÓN HECTOR RICARDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3773	RAMIREZ TOMALA NELLY AMALIA
CUSTOMS AGENT	3782	RECALDE COTO CARLOS FRANCISCO
CUSTOMS AGENT	6202	REINOSO CARRION EDDY ALFONSO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3827	REYES LOZA CECILIA DEL ROCÍO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4961	REYES OBANDO LUIS WISTON

CUSTOMS AGENT	5302	REYES OBANDO MARCOS ALBERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3840	RIERA SUAREZ CHRISTIAN GABRIEL
CUSTOMS AGENT	3863	RIVERA BAJAÑA JORGE RIGOBERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	2171	RIVERA DILIGENCIAS ADUANERAS S.A. RIVEDASA
CUSTOMS AGENT	3872	ROBINSON BARBERAN JIMMY EDUARDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3881	ROBLES CASTRO MANUEL FLORENCIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3890	ROBLES FRANCO FRANCISCO ALBERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	7021	RODRIGUEZ NUÑEZ MIGUEL GEOVANNY
CUSTOMS AGENT	3944	RODRIGUEZ PEREA DANIEL VICENTE
CUSTOMS AGENT	4711	ROMERO AVELLAN TOMAS ERNESTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3980	ROMERO CÁRDENAS CARMEN YOLANDA
CUSTOMS AGENT	3999	ROMERO PÉREZ LUIS ALBERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	3962	ROMÁN ARMIJOS VÍCTOR ANTONIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4006	RONQUILLO SANCHEZ CARLOS FRANCISCO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4015	ROSETO JARAMILLO PABLO ARTURO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4024	ROSETO PÉREZ JORGE BOLÍVAR
CUSTOMS AGENT	4033	ROSETO SANCHEZ MARCOS FRANCISCO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4042	RUIZ ANDRADE TARQUINO FEDERICO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4051	RUIZ VILLALVA WASHINGTON FILIBERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4088	SALGUERO ORTEGA ANTONIO JOSE
CUSTOMS AGENT	4097	SALGUERO ORTEGA EDUARDO DANILO
CUSTOMS AGENT	8912	SAMANIEGO IRIARTE DIEGO ENRIQUE
CUSTOMS AGENT	4187	SAVINOVICH JORDÁN JULIO BERNARDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4196	SEMINARIO ASTUDILLO JAIME ANTONIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4222	SERO - SERRANO RODRIGUEZ
CUSTOMS AGENT	4213	SERRANO MOSQUERA NANCY DEL ROSARIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4231	SEVICHAY COELLO VICTOR EMILIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4287	SOTOMAYOR PERALTA MARIA CRISTINA
CUSTOMS AGENT	4295	SUAREZ AVILES SANTOS HERBERTH HOOVERTH
CUSTOMS AGENT	4312	SUAREZ GALARZA RICARDO DIEGO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4330	SUAREZ MORAN MARIO ALBERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4367	SUAREZ SURATI,OSWALDO JAVIER
CUSTOMS AGENT	2306	SUDARIO JIMENEZ JIMMY ALBERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4358	SUÁREZ SURATI MARCELO PATRICIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4385	TACO ZALDUMBIDE HERNAN FEDERICO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4394	TAMAYO SÁNCHEZ LUIS HERMELO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4420	TAPIA CHACON MARIA DEL PILAR
CUSTOMS AGENT	1217	TERAN GUERRA JUAN CARLOS
CUSTOMS AGENT	2441	TORRES & TORRES AGENTES DE ADUANAS TTADAD C.A.
CUSTOMS AGENT	4475	TORRES COLLANTES FAUSTO ANTONIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4493	TORRES HINOJOSA CARLOS EDUARDO

CUSTOMS AGENT	8462	TORRES TORRES SEGUNDO ARISTOBAL
CUSTOMS AGENT	1307	TREJO MIGUEL ANGEL
CUSTOMS AGENT	4501	TRIVIÑO ZAMBRANO SIXTO ANTONIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	8381	UQUILLAS CAJAS NANCY ELIZABETH
CUSTOMS AGENT	5122	USHIÑA CANTOS JOSE SALVADOR
CUSTOMS AGENT	4529	VALDIVIEZO CAAMAÑO XAVIER ARMANDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4571	VALERO & VALERO SERVICIOS LOGISTICOS S.A.
CUSTOMS AGENT	4574	VALERO OCHOA FERNANDO EFRAIN
CUSTOMS AGENT	4583	VALERO OCHOA GAUDENCIO ANTONIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4592	VALERO OCHOA PERFECTO APARICIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4628	VARELA GALINDO INES MARIANA
CUSTOMS AGENT	4637	VARGAS RODRIGO JULIO DAVID
CUSTOMS AGENT	4655	VASCONEZ CABEZAS JAIME ROBERTO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4664	VASCONEZ CABEZAS LUIS GONZALO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4673	VASCONEZ DUENAS FRANCISCO JOSE
CUSTOMS AGENT	4682	VASCONEZ SURATY TELMO ANIBAL
CUSTOMS AGENT	4691	VASCONEZ VASCONEZ BLANCA MARIANA
CUSTOMS AGENT	4727	VEGA EGAS APARICIO VICENTE
CUSTOMS AGENT	4740	VEGA MALDONADO JORGE ORLANDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4790	VELIZ ARIAS RIGOBERTO WASHINGTON
CUSTOMS AGENT	4808	VENEGAS HERNANDEZ WALTER VICENTE
CUSTOMS AGENT	4810	VERA SERRANO JORGE LUIS
CUSTOMS AGENT	4826	VIDAL ESPINOZA PEDRO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4844	VIEJO LEÓN BELLA ROSA
CUSTOMS AGENT	7270	VILLA SALAZAR MIRIAN YOLANDA
CUSTOMS AGENT	7220	VILLACRECES PINZON LUIS WASHINTON
CUSTOMS AGENT	4853	VILLACÍS BETANCOURT NÉSTOR WILFRIDO
CUSTOMS AGENT	6121	VILLACÍS BETANCOURT ORLANDO FEDERICO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4899	VILLAFUERTE CHÁVEZ RITA ELIZABETH
CUSTOMS AGENT	4907	VILLAGOMEZ LEON JULIO GUILLERMO
CUSTOMS AGENT	8273	VINTIMILLA CASTRO MAURO PATRICIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4943	VISCARRA ESPINOZA FERNANDO RAMIRO
CUSTOMS AGENT	4934	VIZCAINO ANDRADE ELIZABETH LUCÍA
CUSTOMS AGENT	4952	VIZUETA GARCIA NESTOR FRANKLIN
CUSTOMS AGENT	5355	WCA WLADIMIR COKA ASOCIADOS S.A.
CUSTOMS AGENT	4998	YEPEZ NARVAEZ MIGUEL RODRIGO
CUSTOMS AGENT	5005	ZAMBRANO ALCÍVAR CLINIO ERÁCLIDES
CUSTOMS AGENT	5032	ZAMBRANO ZAMBRANO CARLOS EUGENIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	5014	ZAMBRANO ÁLVAREZ OSWALDO ANTONIO
CUSTOMS AGENT	5050	ZURITA ÑACATO ZOILA SARA

Source: *Aduana del Ecuador*

ANNEX 8

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

Administration of Mr. Ec. Rafael Correa Delgado
Constitutional President of the Republic of Ecuador
Wednesday, December 29th 2010 - R. O. No. 351
SUPLEMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

CODE:

Organic code of Production, Commerce and Investments..

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Of. No. SAN-010-2038

Quito, December 22 DIC 2010

Mr. Engineer

Hugo Del Pozo

OFFICIAL GAZETTE DIRECTOR

In his office

Chapter III

Of the exemptions

Art. 125.- Exemptions.- The following importations are exempted of paying all the fees of foreign commerce. They will only pay the fees for customs services:

Traveler's personal property.

Household goods and work equipment.

The exemptions for this article will be granted for the public server in charge of the district department, except the letters a), b), c), d), f), g), j), k) y l); for which cases no resolution will be required, and will be regulated according to the rules of the present Code.

Art. 127.- Domain transfer.- Domain transfer of the merchandise imported under duty free regime can be done with the approval of the District Director of the National Customs Service in the following cases:

Five years after the importation where the duty free benefit was granted;

Before five years as long as the monthly payments are covered, taking into consideration the proportional part to be covered in order to complete the years; and,

Exempt of taxes' payment, when the domain change is made to organisms, entities, or persons that also behold this benefit.

For domain transfer of merchandise subjected to special laws, the terms and conditions will be subjected to such laws.

Art. 168.- Other exemption regimes.- Traveler's personal property, household goods and supplies for ships or aircrafts will be subjected to simplified procedures according to the regulations of this Code and the norms that for this purpose dictates the National Secretary of the National Customs Service. Section V
Common rules

ANNEX 9

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

Administration of Mr. Ec. Rafael Correa Delgado
Constitutional President of the Republic of Ecuador
Thursday, May 19th. 2011 - R. O. No. 452
FIRST SUPPLEMENT

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

DECRET:

758 Issue the Law for Customs Aid Title for Commerce, from Book V of the Organic Law Production, Commerce and Investments.

No. 758

Rafael Correa Delgado

CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

Art. 2.- Definitions.- For the effects of the Law for Customs Aid Title for Commerce of the Organic Law Production, Commerce and Investments, and this document, the following definitions are explained:

ff) Tools or work equipment.- All the tools, instruments and/or professional equipment, new or used, that are linked or not to an activity, profession, art or traveler job, needed to start an economic activity in the country.;

Art. 6.- Exemptions.- There are exemptions of tariffs for Foreign Commerce, which are those imports indicated by the Organic Code of Production, Commerce and Investments , and will be verified by the functionary designated for the inspection, which can be physical or electronic, except for those cases that require an administrative procedure indicated by the District Manager or his representative.

The exemption of tariffs for Foreign Commerce will not be only limited to imported merchandise, but will also apply for merchandise imported under a different customs regime and is subject of regime change , in which case, all the changes must be made by the person who performs the import process under the figure of regime change.

SECTION XII

DOMAIN TRANSFER

Art. 26.- Domain Transfer.- Merchandise that entered the country with total or partial taxes exemption for foreign commerce, and because of this have been given additional benefits such as not having to present previous control documents, registers, import conditions and others, which must be completed at the time of domain transfer.

No transfer can be done by the importer if any of the requirements described above result impossible to accomplish at the time of the transfer.

For domain transfer, the applier will have to present to the District Direction in which the application was submitted a document detailing the following:

- a) Referendum number of the importation.
- b) Detail of the goods that are the cause of this solicitation; and,
- c) Support documents if necessary.

Once the documents are reviewed and in some cases the taxes have been paid, the District Director will authorize the administrative act.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND WORK EQUIPMENT

Art. 212.- Household goods and Work Equipment.- It will be considered household goods and work equipment all the goods of the people who returns to the country with the intention of permanently reside on it, taking into consideration the amount, terms, limits and conditions established under Executive Decree and other norms applicable which under this matter will be expedited express. Those goods will enter the country and will be exempted of Foreign Commerce taxes, and according to literal b) of Article 125 of the Organic Code of Production, Commerce and Investments.

For those goods imported under this condition, no commercial defense measures will be applied during the importation process. It won't be necessary to present other support documents, except for the shipping documents and other documents required by the General Direction of the Customs Service of Ecuador.

Art. 213.- Transfer Domain of goods.- If the immigrant benefited by tax's exemption for his household goods and work equipment requires to transfer the domain of the goods subject of this benefit, these will have to follow the rules of article 127 of the Organic Code of Production, Commerce and Investments.

If the applier needs to transfer the domain of such goods before the time of 5 years since obtaining this benefit, the owner will have to request to the District Direction where he applied, the authorization to perform this transfer for which the District Direction will have to pay the monthly fees of the transferred good, taking into consideration the proportional part that is left in order to complete this process. This payments will be based according to the values declared and accepted by the customs administration and according to the tariffs and taxes of foreign commerce established for the importation tariff of the good being transferred, for which all the payments must be done before obtaining the authorization for domain transfer given by the District Direction..

Art. 214.- Sanctions for failure.- If there is sell, transference or inappropriate use of the imported goods subjected to the benefits of household goods tax exemption, the proprietary will be subjected to sanctions established in literal f) Article 178 of the Organic Code of Production, Commerce and Investments, or Article 180 if necessary. Also who acquires, pawn, take, or custody these goods without legally justifying having these, will also be subjected to Article 182,

If the merchandise does not reach the minimal value established in Article 178 of the Organic Code of Production and Investment, and if this incurs in felony, the National Customs Service of Ecuador will be able to initiate actions to collect the applicable taxes with the support of the corresponding District Direction, and for this purpose will be able to perform precautionary measures in order to guarantee the fiscal interest and then proceed with the seizure, the auction or donation in some cases.

Art. 235.- Specific Guarantees.- Specific guarantees can be in cash deposited in an account, certified check, credit note of the National Customs Service of Ecuador or other tributary administrative institution, bank guarantee or insurance document. For some cases, the specific guarantee can be a guarantee letter issued by the top authorities of the institution of the Public Sector except public enterprises, and also will be valid the letters issued by diplomatic missions and consular offices authorized in the country.

j) For those cases in which the visa necessary to perform the importation of household goods and work equipment is in process, the applier must present a guarantee that covers the total value of the goods part of the household goods that must have a maximum validity period of one hundred and eighty days. If the visa is not presented during the established time, the guarantee will be executed according to the current legal dispositions.

TRANSITORY DISPOSITIONS

Ninth.- Until the President of the Republic issues the Executive Decree that embraces household goods and work equipment, this regulation, the amounts, the terms and limits will be the ones contemplated in the General Regulations of the Organic Law of Customs published in the Official Gazette 158 of September 7th of 2000 and its reforms and other applicable norms.

ANNEX 10

REGISTRO OFICIAL

Administration of Mr. Ec. Rafael Correa Delgado

Constitutional President of the Republic of Ecuador

Thursday, September 29th, 2011 - R. O. No. 545

888. General Rules for importing household goods and work equipment by those migrants returning to permanently settle in Ecuador.

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Art. 1.- Household goods.- It will be considered household goods all the elements of everyday use in a family, such as appliances, clothing, bathroom supplies, kitchen, dining furniture, room and bedrooms, household items, computers, ornaments, paintings, dishes, books, household tools and all the elements of where a person or a family permanently reside, and have acquired these goods through their journey before coming back to Ecuador, and shipped from the country where they lived previous to returning to Ecuador.

Also a vehicle or motorcycle that fulfills the characteristics explained in this resolution will be considered as household goods.

Art. 2.- Permitted amounts.- It will be allowed to enter clothes, shoes, and accessories for personal use in amounts no higher than 200 kilograms for each of the family member. When arriving to the country, these articles must be according to size and number of family members.

In case of finding quantities of clothes, shoes and accessories superior to 200 kilograms for each family member which must be according to size and number of family members.at the time of the arrival of the merchandise.it will be considered as merchandise subjected to taxes. If this merchandise does not correspond to the number of family members, this merchandise will be considered "Merchandise not Authorized" or Merchandise of Prohibited Importation" depending on the case.

The packages, suitcases or other containers that are used to carry clothes, shoes and accessories, will have to be identified according to their content.

Regarding to the rest of components of the household goods, its quantities will be according to the number of people of the family at the time of the arrival of the merchandise, which will be exempted of paying taxes as long as the amount is not considered commercial.

Art. 3.- Vehicle as part of the household goods.- For Ecuadorians, also a vehicle or a motorcycle will be considered as Part of the household goods, and its fabrication year must be among the last 4 years including the year of importation.

In order for a vehicle to be considered as Part of household goods, this vehicle should be shipped along with the other household goods.

For vehicles.- In order to apply for this benefit, the migrant person should have had to stay abroad for at least three (3) years. The maximum value allowed for this vehicle cannot be higher than 20.000,00 USD, and its cylinder capacity cannot exceed 3.000cc (three thousand cubic centimeters). To establish this value, it will be considered the MSPR of the vehicle.

For motorcycles.- In order to apply for this benefit, the migrant person should have had to stay abroad for at least three (3) years. The maximum value allowed for this vehicle cannot be higher than 8.000,00 USD, and its cylinder capacity cannot exceed 650cc (six hundred and fifty cubic centimeters). To establish this value, it will be considered the MSPR of the motorcycle.

If a vehicle does not fulfill the requirements mentioned above, this vehicle will not be allowed to be part of the household goods, and will have to be classified in the customs tariff described in the National Imports Tariffs Book, and will have to follow all the requirements established by law. It won't be considered part of the household goods, any maritime vehicle or aircraft.

When importing used vehicles the owner will have to present the Unique Customs Declaration, the original property document, and registration issued by the authorized institution abroad. These documents will have to be in the name of the applicant, and the date on these documents should be prior to the arrival of the applicant who wants to settle in Ecuador. No endorsed documents will be accepted

If two or more vehicles are included along the household goods and both fulfill the requirements described in this article, the most valuable vehicle will be accepted as part of the household goods. The other vehicles if new will have to be classified according to the customs tariff for vehicles and fulfill all the requirements and formalities established by law, and pay for the applicable taxes. If there are other used vehicles, these will be considered as "merchandise of prohibited importation" according to article 99 of the Rules for Title of Customs Facilitation for Commerce of Book V of the

Organic Code of Production, Commerce and Investments, and because of this it will be reshipped immediately.

No salvaged vehicles will be able to be imported, even if these vehicles have been repaired.

Art. 4.- Tools or work equipment.- All the tools, instruments and/or professional equipment, new or used, to perform an job, linked or not to a profession, activity, art or work of a migrant and his family, which are necessary to start an economic activity in the country. This activity must be detailed in the form submitted to the National Customs Service.

Work equipment is not always portable, so it can be stationary or steady which can be took a part. Instruments, structures, machines or machineries.

For work equipment that exceed thirty thousand dollars (\$ 30.000,00) the emigrant should present an investment or business project in Ecuador, according to the norms established by the National Customs Service of Ecuador.

Under no circumstance, it will be allowed to bring a vehicle as work equipment, nor ships or spaceships classified in tariff headings 87 (Vehicles, automobiles, tractors, velocipedes and other land vehicles, their parts and accessories), 88 (Spaceships, spacecraft, and their parts) and 89 (Ships and other floating vehicles) of the National Importation Tariff book. Also is not allowed to bring raw material or textiles.

Merchandise classified under customs tariffs: 8428.90.10.00 won't be able to be classified as work equipment. The other machines , elevation devices , cargo and manipulation (for example : elevators electric stairs, transporters, cable cars); 8428.90.90.00 (all the rest machineries and elevation devices , cargo and manipulation; 8429.11.00.00 (Front dozers, - Caterpillar); 8429.20.00.00 (Front dozers - Bulldozers); 8429.30.00.00 (Front dozers - Scrapers); 8429.40.00.00 (Front dozers - Compacters and idlers); 8429.51.00.00 (Front dozers - Loaders and front dozers loading tractors); 8429.52.00.00 (Front dozers – Machines which superstructure can rotate 360°); 8429.59.00.00 (Front dozers – All the rest); 8430.31.00.00 (All the rest machineries and idler devices, – Self-propelled); 8430.50.00.00 (All the rest machineries and idler devices, – Self-propelled).

Art. 5.- Benefit for family.- This benefit will be applied to the whole family (spouse and children, or couple) even if the spouses have division of property certified by a judge or Public Notary.

For families composed by grandparents and grandchildren; uncles and nephews; brothers and sisters; among others, the family title will be supported by documents that proof economic dependency and/or legal tutoring by the home chief. Once this requirement is fulfilled, the additional family member will have the right to the benefit of household goods.

Art. 6.- Combined shipping.- For those cases in which several related families want to ship their household goods in one container, only the relatives with fourth consanguinity degree will be able to perform such process. Still, every family member must fulfill all the requirements related to household goods importation, according to the Organic Code of Investments and Production and its laws, without the need to hire a consolidator shipping company. If there is no consanguinity relationship, then it will be necessary to hire a consolidator shipping company.

Legal age children who return among the family group, will be able to present an individual application to perform the household goods process. In order to do so, they will need to present a sworn affidavit indicating that they perform an independent job separated from the family group. This affidavit will need to be presented to the National Customs Service of Ecuador..

Art. 7.- Justification of property and content of the Sworn Affidavit.- The property of the goods considered part of the household goods and/or work equipment, will be granted in the same application issued by the National Customs Service.

Art. 8.- Household goods and/or work equipment exempted of taxes.- In order to apply for taxes exemption of household goods and/or work equipment, some requirements need to be met:

PERMANENCE ABROAD- . The Ecuadorian migrant should have lived abroad legally or not for at least one year, and should not add up more than 60 days in his visits to Ecuador in the last year (every day count, even holidays). This will be counted from the date of which the migrant returns establishing his will to permanently settle in Ecuador. For imported vehicles, these will be subjected to the time periods established in article 3 of this resolution..

If the Ecuadorian migrant have lived abroad for more than five years, his returns to Ecuador equal up to 30 days for each additional year or fraction, and cannot be higher than 180 day including holidays, which will be counted until the day of returning to the country with the wish of settle.

The time spent abroad will have to be proved with the passport and the migratory record document which must show all the entrances and departures of the traveler from and to Ecuador.

If the trip was not registered by the National Police, the emigrant will be able to proof his time spent abroad by presenting consular certificates or registers accredited by National Secretariat for Migrants, according to the rules established for this purpose. These documents should be written in Spanish and under the responsibility of the entity who issues these documents.

REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-ECUADORIAN MIGRANTS.- People who are not Ecuadorian will also be able to perform the household goods and/or work equipment process, as long as they are planning to live in Ecuador for more than a year. In order to do this, the non-Ecuadorian migrants should have an immigrant visa. If the person does not have a visa, such person should present a work contract, and when the visa is in process, the person will be able to take his household goods and/or work equipment as long as he presents an specific warranty according to the literal j) article 35 of the Rules to Customs Facilitation for Commerce of Book V of the Organic Code of Production, Investments and Commerce. In order to calculate the value of the warranty, the customs tariff of the good will be applied.

ARRIVAL OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND/OR WORK EQUIPMENT.- In order for the household goods and/or work equipment to become tax free, these articles must arrive between two months before and six months after the arrival of the person who will settle in Ecuador..

IMPORTING MORE THAN ONCE.- Household goods and work equipment can be imported more than once as long as:

There is proof of permanence in Ecuador for at least 5 years, counted after the Customs clearance of the first tax free household goods.;

That during those 5 years, there is no absence of the country for longer than 180 days; and,

All the requirements necessary to apply for tax-free household goods and/or work equipment are fulfilled again.

Art. 9.- Household goods and/or work equipment non exempted of taxes.- If the household goods or work equipment do not fulfill the requirements indicated in the article above, all the taxes will need to

be paid. This according to the imports tariff of chapter 98 of the National Tariffs Book based on tariffs number 1, 2, 4 y 5 of this document.

Art. 10.- Of procedure.- All the necessary documents required to perform the household goods process, will need to be presented to the District Direction of the National Customs Service of Ecuador, according to the rules established by its General Manager. This documentation will have to be reviewed by the public servant to whom this process has been assigned, and who also be in charge of perform the physical inspection of the household goods, work equipment and vehicle depending on the case.

The public servant will determine under his responsibility, the exact amount, value and classification of the merchandise that will be considered as household goods. This information will become part of the Customs Declaration. If there are no problems found, the public servant will proceed to finish the process and continue to the steps to release the merchandise.

Art. 11.- Destination of confiscated household goods and/or work equipment.- If after the process, there is imported merchandise declared under the household goods and work equipment regulations, and this merchandise is confiscated by the National Customs Service of Ecuador, this merchandise can be destined to public auction, given for free or destruction, according to what is described in the Organic Code of Production, Investments and Commerce and other applicable rules.

Art. 12.- Domain transfer of the imported merchandise under the household goods and/or work equipment regulations.- If the person benefited by the tax exemption to his household goods and/or work equipment requires to transfer the domain of his goods, and among these goods there is merchandise that requires mixed tariffs for its customs clearance, for example clothes and fabrics, in which is technically impossible to determine the weight at the time of arrival to the country, then for its clearance it will be applied the specific tariff of non-exempted household goods..

The rest of goods that are going to be transferred will have to be classified in the specific tariff number of the National Imports Book. For this merchandise, measures for commerce protection will not be applied, and also there will be no need to present documents that the tariff number may require. There is also no need to accomplish arrival conditions or others.

Domain transfer will be presented only by the applicant who will be only to request this action only after a year of living in Ecuador, after receiving the benefit of household goods provided by the National Customs Service of Ecuador.

For imported vehicles and motorcycles brought as part of the household goods, and have been involved in an accident and the insurance company have declared total loss, this vehicles will be authorized to be transferred without considering how long the person who applied for the household goods have spent in Ecuador after the release of his merchandise considered household goods.

Art. 13.- Sanctions for breach of agreement.- In order to proceed with the sanctions established in article 214 of the Rules for Title of Customs Facilitation for Commerce of Book V of the Organic Code of Production, Commerce and Investments, it will be understood that there is incorrect use of the goods when the merchandise that entered the country tax-free, is behold by a third person, and such person can claim ownership or use these goods without an authorization issued by the National Customs Service.

Incurs in incorrect use the person who as a third party acts as the owner, which means that without being the real owner of the merchandise that entered the country tax-free, beholds or uses these goods, without having a domain transfer authorization granted by the National Customs Service.

DEROGATORY CLAUSE.- Once this decree is valid, all the regulations that contradict this documents are nulled.

FINAL CLAUSE.- This resolution will be valid since its publication on the Official Gazette. However, the requirements established in articles 2, 3, 4 y 7 of this resolution will apply only for merchandises shipped after January 1st 2012.

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